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Wednesday, March 31, 1965
Chaitra 10, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

<i>No. 29—Wednesday, March 31, 1965/Chaitra 10, 1887 (Saka)</i>	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 659 to 661, 663 664, and 666 to 669	6845—81
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 662, 665 and 670 to 680	6881—89
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1744 to 1761, 1763 to 1781, 1783 to 1792, 1794 and 1796 to 1799	6889—6923
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported invitation to Sheikh Abdullah to visit China	6924—42
Papers laid on the Table	6942-43
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Sixty-first Report	6943-44
Presentation of Petitions	6944
Union Territories (Direct Election to the House of the People)	
Bill, 1965—introduced	6944
Demands for Grants	6944—7102
Department of Communications	6944—7063
Shri Daji	6947—56
Shri Solanki	6956—65
Shri R.S. Pandey	6965—74
Shri Bishwanth Roy	6978—85
Shri Basappa	6985—90
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	6990—97
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick	6998—7002
Shri Bagri	7002—05
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena	7005—09
Dr. M.S. Aney	7009—13
Shri Basumatari	7013—16
Shri H.C. Soy	7016—20
Shri S.M. Banerjee	7020—24
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra	7024—28
Shri Subbaraman	7028—30

*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.

(2)

	COLUMNS
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi	7031—33
Shri Sheo Narain	7033—36
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha	7036—62
Ministry of External Affairs	7063—7102
Shri M.R. Masani	7064—76
Shri U.M. Trivedi	7076—84
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	7087—97
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	7097—7102
Arrest of Member—(Shri Dasharatha Deb)	7102—04

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 31, 1965/Chaitra,
10, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nehru Academy of Higher Learning

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- *659. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to
establish Nehru Academy of Higher
Learning in Delhi as also to institute
a Nehru Peace Prize on the lines of
Nobel Peace Prize;

(b) if so, the broad outlines there-
of; and

(c) when these proposals will be
finalized?

The Minister of Education (Shri
M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A
statement is placed on the Table of
the House.

Statement

The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial
Fund propose to establish a fully
residential Academy of Advanced
Studies to be known as the Nehru
Academy. The scheme has not yet
crystallized but the intention is to
locate the Academy in a quiet place
near Delhi. The shape and scope of
the Academy and various other
details are now under consideration

by a Committee of Educationists
under the Chairmanship of the Vice-
President, Dr. Zakir Husain. The in-
tention is that the Academy should
be unique in character and standards
and should draw upon the best
available talent both in regard to the
Faculty and the student community.
Such standards will be set as will
attract the most able scholars. The
Academy will not be just another
addition to the number of existing
Indian universities. It will be an
Institute of Higher Learning designed
to produce outstanding scholarship
and leadership in various walks of
life.

The courses at the Academy are
expected to embrace both Science
and Humanities, areas of significance
being selected from the Humanities,
the Social Sciences and the Natural
Sciences. The Academy is also ex-
pected to have courses in the study
of problems of planning for Develop-
ment, National Integration and Inter-
national Peace and Understanding.

Nehru Peace Prize:

It has been decided to institute an
international award named the Nehru
Prize for International Understand-
ing. The rules and conditions for the
award are under consideration. The
award will take the form of a prize
of Rupees one lakh which will be
awarded every year to the person
or institution who or which has
contributed most during the preced-
ing year to the ideals of world peace
and international understanding. An
independent jury of eminent persons
will make the selection for the award
which will be open to citizens and
institutions of all countries. It is
proposed to entrust the Indian Council
for Cultural Relations with the ad-
ministrative work connected with the
award. It is proposed that the
award for the calendar year 1965
will be made in 1966.

(c) The Projects are still under examination and it is hoped to finalise them soon.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस अकैडेमी में कहीं से टेकनिकल सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी, कोई ऐसा ख्याल है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: At present we have not considered the question of any foreign aid, but we hope to go through this project without any assistance from any foreign country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस अकैडेमी में खास तौर से कौन से विषय पढ़ाये जायेंगे ?

श्री मू० क० चागला : विषयों का तो अब तक निर्णय नहीं किया गया है । मगर जो विषय पंडित जी को पसन्द थे वे सिखाये जायेंगे ।

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : नेहरू जी के नाम पर जो शिक्षा अकैडेमी स्थापित करने का विचार सरकार कर रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस अकैडेमी के पाठ्यक्रम में और वर्तमान भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रम में या शिक्षा पद्धति में अथवा उच्च अध्ययन में क्या अन्तर होगा ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. The idea is not to have a duplication. The idea is to have an institution which will be very different from the other universities. We will have courses which are not normally taught in the universities. Otherwise, there is no point in this project if we just set up another university.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In this Academy of Higher Learning, may I know whether all the 14 Indian languages will be taught?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have not yet laid down the courses. Whether we will have a subject of linguistics or not has not been decided.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस विवरण में बतलाया गया है कि इस उच्च शिक्षा अकैडेमी

का स्तर अत्यंत ऊंचा होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस उच्च शिक्षा अकैडेमी का स्तर अत्यंत ऊंचा हो सके इसके लिये सरकार अभी से क्या तैयारी कर रही है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have set up a committee presided over by the Vice-President, the acting President, and with a membership of very competent academicians who will draw up the project, and the intention is to get the best students from all over India by proper entrance examinations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table of the House says:

“The award will take the form of a prize of Rupees one lakh which will be awarded every year to the person or institution who or which has contributed most during the preceding year to the ideals of world peace and international understanding.”

Is it not a fact that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, as head of the Government, hedged in by his own limitations, carried on, with varying degrees of success and failure, the Gandhian tradition and ideal of world peace, and if so, does the Minister appreciate that it would be more appropriate to institute, in the first instance, a Gandhi Peace Prize, and does he propose to act accordingly?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir, I would not like this House to think in terms of competition. Gandhiji was the Father of the nation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Nehru just carried on the tradition of Gandhiji.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Too much can never be done for Gandhiji or to his memory. We are now thinking of the Nehru Memorial and this is what has been done for Nehru.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Nobel Prize and the Lenin Peace Prize, as we all know, are not commemorative

of the peaceful dispositions of these two gentlemen but they are, respectively atonementary and trojan horsey in character. Do we propose to commemorate Nehru's name also in this Pickwickian sense?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hope my hon. friend is not comparing Nehruji's name either with Lenin or Stalin.

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir. It is the Government who are comparing and I want that this comparison should not be done.

श्री किसान पटनायक : गांधी जी का नाम तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जिस तरह से श्री नेहरू के नाम से स्मारक बगैरह बनते रहते हैं, वैसे ही सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और सरदार जी के नाम से क्यों नहीं बनते हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Again, it is the same question. Netaji was also a great Indian leader and we might consider what memorial to raise to his memory. This question is confined to what we should do to the late Prime Minister who has just passed away.

मुस्लिम कल्याण समिति

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* 660. { श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब :
श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में "मुस्लिम कल्याण समिति" नामक संस्था का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संस्था का पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के असैनिक तथा सैनिक अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संस्था का मुख्य कार्य पाकिस्तान से अपनी सम्पत्ति

का बदला करके आये लोगों को उखाड़ना तथा पाकिस्तान से मुसलमानों को लाकर पुनः बसाना है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) (ख), और (ग). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिला मुशिदाबाद के बहरामपुर थाने के अन्तर्गत गंगाप्रसाद तथा अन्य उसके साथ लगते हुए गांवों में मुस्लिम कल्याण समिति नाम की एक संस्था है किन्तु इसका पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सैनिक प्रथवा असैनिक अधिकारियों के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, और ना ही इसका मुख्य कार्य पाकिस्तान से अपनी सम्पत्ति का बदला करके आये हुए शरणार्थियों को उखाड़ कर दोबारा पाकिस्तानी मुसलमानों को बसाना है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण होने के बाद ही असम में अधिकांश मुसलमानों की संख्या बढ़ी है ।

श्री हाथी : नहीं, उसके बाद नहीं बढ़ी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : क्या सरकार ने अपने गुप्तचर विभाग के द्वारा इस बात की खोज की है कि इन समितियों का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से रहा है और रहता क्या आ रहा है और हमारी बहुत सी गतिविधियों की जानकारी पाकिस्तान को उन्हीं से मिलती रहती है ?

श्री हाथी : जसे मैंने मुख्य जवाब में कहा, हम ने इस बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से जाकानरी मंगाई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि उनका कोई सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के सिविल या मिनिटरी आफिसर्स से नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह कल्याण समिति बनी है वह यही काम करती है कि पाकिस्तान में जो मुसलिम कल्याण समिति है उसे द्वारा शादी विवाहों का निमंत्रण दे और शादी विवाह करवाये। क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि इस तरह के कितने शादी विवाह पूर्व बंगाल के लोगों से हुए हैं ?

श्री हाथी : पूर्वी बंगाल में शादी विवाह करवाने के लिये कोई इस प्रकार की समिति काम करती है या नहीं, इसकी जानकारी हमें नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह कल्याण कर रही है कि शादी विवाह कराती है ?

श्री हाथी : यहां पर जो सूचना है उसके अनुसार वह मुसलिमों के कल्याण के लिये और उनके यूथ्स के लिये काम कर रही है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जो यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इसी मुसलिम कल्याण समिति के नाम से दूसरी मुसलिम कल्याण समिति पाकिस्तान में भी है, उसी बार्डर पर या कि वह किसी दूसरी मुसलिम कल्याण समिति का अंग है। क्या यह दोनों अलग अलग हैं।

श्री हाथी : पाकिस्तान में है या नहीं, इसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the Government has obtained any information about the activities in which this Kalyan Samaj engages in?

Shri Hathi: We have tried to get information from the West Bengal Government; the main activities are religious and also to an extent, communal so far as the Muslims are concerned.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government have acquainted themselves with the specific objectives for which this Kalyan

Samiti has been initiated and then proceed in respect of the method of implementation?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the West Bengal Government are looking into it and they have given this information that there is a samiti which looks into the religious work.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि इस तरह की जाति गत समिति बनाने से साम्प्रदायिक और जातीय भावना फैलती है ? यदि फैलती है तो क्या सरकार ऐसी संस्थाओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

श्री हाथी : यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है। यह ठीक है कि जो जातीय संस्थाएं बनती हैं उनका काम जातियों के लिए और उस काम के लिए होता है जिसके लिए वे बनायी जाती हैं। उनको बंद करना या नहीं यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether this Samiti has got any Hindu member on it? How is it that it is named "Kalyan" Samiti and why is it that it has not used any Urdu or Persian word?

श्री हाथी : इसमें कोई हिन्दू नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि "कल्याण" शब्द बंगला भाषा का है, इसलिए यह नाम "मुस्लिम कल्याण समिति" रखा गया है। इसको कोई सदस्य हिन्दू नहीं है।

Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by Ministers

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*661. {
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Minister has furnished a declaration regarding his assets and liabilities;

- (b) if not, the names of defaulters;
 (c) which State Governments/Union Territories have not yet adopted the Code; and
 (d) the reasons for their failure or refusal to adopt the Code?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) All Central Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries have furnished declarations regarding their assets and liabilities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The following State Government/Union Territories have no Ministers:

1. Kerala.
2. Delhi.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
5. Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.

The question of adoption of the Code in their case does not, therefore, arise. The adoption of the Code is still under the consideration of the following State Governments:

1. Assam.
2. Madras.
3. Mysore.
4. Rajasthan.
5. Jammu and Kashmir.
6. Maharashtra.
7. Nagland.

All others have adopted the Code.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister, answering a question on the 19th November last in the last session, referred to a code of conduct which had been circulated among the State Governments also, of which this furnishing of statements about the assets and liabilities forms only one of the requirements. Is the Minister in a position to tell the House whether the code of conduct that was formulated and circulated to Ministers here as

well as to the States Governments has been adopted in toto by all concerned or only partially and, if partially, to what extent?

Shri Hathi: All those States which have accepted the code of conduct have accepted in that sense in full. They have accepted it fully.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement says that some of the State Governments have not yet adopted the code: Assam, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Nagaland, while all Central Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries have furnished declarations regarding their assets and liabilities. With regard to those Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who have furnished statements in this regard, considering that they are public servants—servants of the nation, if I may put it that way—may I know what are the reasons for not making these declarations public, by allowing them to be placed on the Table of Parliament and for treating them as a party affair, putting the party above the nation?

Shri Hathi: They are public servants in a sense, but they are not Government servants, and I do not think Government lays all these returns which they get from other Government Servants on the Table of the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एक बहुत बड़े मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बात कांग्रेस में कह, और हजारों लोगों ने सुनी, और सैकड़ों पेपर्स में आयी, और लाखों ने इस के ऊपर कमेंट्स की, कि अगर कोई भी कांग्रेसी कुछ लाख रुपया खर्च कर दे तो वह किसी भी स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर बन सकता है और अगर कुछ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दे तो भारत का प्रधान मंत्री बन सकता है। क्या इसकी भी जांच की गयी कि वह स्वयं कितने करोड़ के मालिक हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब को ऐसा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the attention of the

Government has been drawn to an announcement by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh about the voluntary surrender of the houses to the Housing Board and, if so, whether the Government will advise the other States also to follow that example?

Shri Hathi: The attention of the Government has been drawn to that news report; at least I have seen it, where this thing has been mentioned. I think the State Governments will themselves take the initiative; in this case, we never advised them. They are responsible people, and they would take the initiative if there is anything which is not proper.

Shri P. C. Borooah: There is a saying in my part of the country that whoever goes to Lanka becomes a Ravana, and similarly, whoever is to pay the taxes becomes a tax-dodger. Similarly, whoever becomes a Minister, he becomes corrupt. Therefore, in order to end this kind of atmosphere, may I know whether the Government proposes to change the Representation of the People Act to the effect that candidates should make a declaration of their assets, for the purpose of the elections, as part of the nomination papers for scrutiny and verification?

Shri Hathi: That is a suggestion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the report of the CBI that the two ex-Chief Ministers of Orissa have amassed wealth, I would like to know whether Government contemplate to take any action to probe their assets on the basis of the CBI report and punish them if they have amassed wealth illegally?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that arises from this question at all.

श्री रामसेबक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्रालय की यह जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी मंत्री बनने के बाद 18 कम्पनियों के मालिक और 22 कम्पनियों के सोल

डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर बने हैं ? यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार को क्या कहना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जबाब तो उन्होंने दिया है ।

Shri Hathi: You have rightly said, Sir, that this question was raised and it was replied to. I do not think we are dealing with the code of conduct and allegations against all ministers. As to whether he has 20 companies or so, that question has been already replied to.

Shri Ranga: Where was it replied to, Sir? May I know what steps Government propose to take or have taken to satisfy themselves that the information supplied to them is quite correct? In view of the fact that quite a number of ministers have been allowed to use their own houses as their official residences and to use public funds for repairing their houses and furnishing them and so on, what steps are Government taking to prevent this practice, since ministers hold their office only during the pleasure of their legislatures and not as permanent officers for a particular definite period of time?

Shri Hathi: In the first instance, in the States the ministers submit their returns to the Chief Minister and the Chief Ministers submit their returns to the Prime Minister. *Prima facie* when these responsible persons submit their returns, they are taken to be correct.

So far as the other question of Mr. Ranga is concerned, I think the Home Minister has taken up this matter with the Andhra Government.

Shri Ranga: It is not only in Andhra, but in every other State also, similar things might be happening. Why should he single out Andhra?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. Only the other day you gave a clear direction to the ministers that when a question is specific, precise and clear, the answer should be equally specific,

precise and clear. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga asked what is the *modus operandi* the method, of checking the veracity of the statements. The minister, to my mind rather evasively, says that *prima facie* they are taken to be correct. That is no answer at all.

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be any objection to that. He says at least ministers are responsible persons and when returns are filed by them.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra?

Mr. Speaker: There can be exceptions. But in public life, should we first presume that every minister would be dishonest and then proceed on that basis? It would be the day when we start with this presumption that every member or every minister every citizen is dishonest.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then they can file whatever they like. Who will check up?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if this return is to be furnished once, a year or whenever there is a change in the assets of the Minister?

Shri Hathi: It is to be submitted once a year.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I am very glad, Sir, that there is a method of assessing the liabilities and assets of ministers. May I know whether the Government is thinking of assessing the liabilities and assets of all the Members of Parliament and members of the different legislatures belonging to all parties? I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in that light? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We accept the challenge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them be laid on the Table.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: It is not a question of challenge.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We ought to proceed in some manner

that might be acceptable to everybody. A question has been put. Let us have the answer if the Minister wants to, or else let us hear what he says. There are so many voices that I am unable to proceed.

Shri Ranga: Sir, it meets with our approval.

Mr. Speaker: I expect others to remain silent.

Shri Ranga: Sometimes, Sir, it is useful to make the Government realise how strong our feeling is.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes it may be useful, but it is not always that a question may be interrupted in this manner. I would not allow that.

Shri Hathi: There is no proposal yet under consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They want to evade it.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : यह जो मंत्री लोग अपना हिसाब किताब पेश करते हैं तो उन में से क्या कुछ ऐसे मंत्रियों का भी सरकार को पता है जिन्होंने मिनिस्टर होने के बाद से अपनी सम्पत्ति काफी बढ़ाई है, अगर हां तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्यवाही हुई है ?

श्री हाथी : कोई हिसाब किताब तो नहीं बतलाते हैं, एसेट्स अलबत्ता वे अपने बतलाते हैं और हर साल उनको बताना होता है और इसलिए यह पता लग सकता है कि उनकी सम्पत्ति कितनी बढ़ी है और कितनी नहीं बढ़ी है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस प्रकार के सज्जन जो अपना हिसाब किताब बतलाते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार में शामिल नहीं होते हैं और दूसरे वे व्यक्ति जो कि भ्रष्टाचार में शामिल होते हैं, मनु के आधार पर ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों का सर्वस्व लेकर देश निकालों का विधान है तो क्या सरकार ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारी लोगों को सर्वस्व लेकर

उनको देश में निर्वासित करने का विचार रखती है और ऐसे सज्जन जोकि भ्रष्टाचारी नहीं हैं उनको क्या कोई पारितोषिक देने का विचार रखती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों सुझाव बड़े प्रच्छे हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Will there be a Manusmriti on the statute-book? That is the question.

Shri Daji: In November, Sir, the Home Minister said that this code will require the declaration of assets of the ministers and their sons. Is it correct that the declaration received is only in respect of their minor sons or does it include the assets of their wives and sons? Also, does it give a comparative statement of the assets they had before they assumed office and their assets now or is it only an absolute statement of the assets on the date on which the statement is given?

Shri Hathi: First when the code of conduct is accepted by a State and the ministers at the Centre they were required to furnish the information asked for in that code of conduct within a month. So far as the dependent sons are concerned, they were required to furnish the information within three months. All the States have not accepted this, but those who have accepted the code of the conduct have furnished the information at the time they accepted the code. Subsequently, they will have again to do it on 31st March every year.

Shri Daji: My question was specific. Do the wives and sons also make a similar declaration?

Shri Hathi: So far as major sons are concerned, they are not dependents and they are not required to submit the information (*Interruption*). They have their own avocation and they carry on their life in the manner they like.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation

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*663. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of acres of land so far offered by the States since January, 1964 to the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation and the extent of reclamation made so far; and

(b) the additional lands that are likely to be released by the States in 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Lands for resettlement of the migrants from East Pakistan are offered by the States to the Central Government and not to Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation direct. Since the 1st January, 1964, about 2,62,000 acres of land have been made available by the different States. Out of this area, about 1,77,770 acres will be reclaimed by the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation and the remaining area by the State Governments through their agencies. So far 15,593 acres have been reclaimed by the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation.

(b) In 1965, 34,580 acres are expected to be released by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in Dandakaranya, while in other areas further offer and release of land will depend on the availability of suitable agricultural land for which continued efforts are being made.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government propose to settle the migrants on these reclaimed lands or set up State farms?

Dr. M. M. Das: The State farms will have to be established. At the

same time, the migrants will also be resettled.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have considered the question of developing Dandakaranya and the Indravathi-Sabri basin, which I understand has now been surveyed by the Minister along with the Finance Minister? If so, may I know whether Government have considered the prospects of setting up an industrial complex there?

Dr. M. M. Das: Although the supplementary of the hon. Member is not quite relevant to the main question, I may inform him that there is a proposal to establish an industrial complex in the Indravathi-Sabri basin.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the total expenditure incurred by both the Central and State Governments for the delay caused in the rehabilitation of refugees?

Dr. M. M. Das: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Expenditure on delay?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Because of the delayed rehabilitation, the refugees had to be kept in camps and provided with food and clothing for which money had to be spent. What was the expenditure?

Dr. M. M. Das: I could not follow it still.

Mr. Speaker: I also could not follow it. Delay is something negative whereas expenditure is something positive. I do not follow it. Shri Hansda.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I now ask another question?

Mr. Speaker: He will have to wait.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the reclamation work in the States may I know whether manual reclamation has been tried and, if so, with what result?

Dr. M. M. Das: In Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh about 500 acres of land were given to contractors for reclamation. Though I am not quite sure, I think it has been done by manual labour. 1,000 refugee families are going to be rehabilitated in NEFA. There also the land is reclaimed by manual labour.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मेरे जिले में 40-50 हजार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के रैफ्यूजीज को सरकार ने रखा जमीन दे दी लेकिन आज तक उसने उनके लिए कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगाई तो क्या सरकार उनके वास्ते कोई वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्री लगाने की बात सोच रही है? हालांकि सरकार इसके लिए कहती तो है लेकिन वह लगाती नहीं है ।

Dr. M. M. Das: I think the hon. Member is speaking about old migrants.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I am speaking about both old and new migrants.

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as our information goes, old migrants were settled in Bihar on land and they are doing well.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there is any proposal to put up any industry for them?

Dr. M. M. Das: I require notice for that.

Shrimati Jyotsana Chanda: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any land has been reclaimed in Assam for the rehabilitation of the new migrants?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is a scheme for reclamation of 9,000 acres, excluding 4,500 acres for tribals. It has been sanctioned and the State Government propose to set up a State farm in Kamrup reserve area. In Goalpara district a total area of 2,000 acres has been reserved.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this Ministry have taken steps to see that the land allocation schemes of State Governments for the benefit of harijans are not hampered

or disturbed by these schemes? May I also know whether the facilities like drinking water and other amenities which are provided to the uprooted people will also be extended to the harijan families who are nearby?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir. The local people derive benefit from it. I do not think the interest of any other sector or community is hampered by the rehabilitation work.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर में कितनी जमीन उनको दी जायेगी और कितने परिवार वहाँ पर बसाए जायेंगे ।

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may take a little more trouble and give notice for this.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to know what is the total quantity of land set apart for State farms. Are they to be run on collective basis and co-operative basis, or are they going to be run by the refugees themselves individually or other state purposes?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now no such State farms have not been established. The main function of the existing Farms has been just to evolve the crop pattern and undertake the production of good seeds to be supplied to the migrants. The refugee families have been settled on their own individual lands given to them. In the beginning, we are just trying to convince them the utility of doing cultivation jointly.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that leading people of the sub-division of Golpara has submitted a scheme of jute mill for the rehabilitation of refugees and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

Dr. M. M. Das: I will be very happy to supply the information to the hon. Member if he gives notice for that.

Shri B. S. Pandey: I would like to know how much land has been offered by the Madhya Pradesh Government

and whether it is a fact that Chambal ravines are included in the scheme.

Dr. M. M. Das: Chambal ravines have not been included in the scheme uptill now.

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि कुछ शरणार्थी कृषि-योग्य भूमि पर बसाए जा चुके हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके अलावा और कितने ऐसे शरणार्थी हैं, जोकि कृषि का काम करना चाहते हैं ।

Dr. M. M. Das: About two-thirds of the total numbers that are now in camps want to be rehabilitated on agriculture.

श्री गुलशन : मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्वक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इस वक्त उनके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त कैंम्पों में जितने शरणार्थी हैं, उन में से दो-तिहाई कृषि का काम करना चाहते हैं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if any land has been offered by the Jammu and Kashmir Government with regard to this rehabilitation organisation or for the purpose of rehabilitating refugees?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees is concerned, we have not received any offer from that Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : मध्य प्रदेश में काफ़ी तादाद में शरणार्थी आए हैं । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कई बार लिखा है कि उन लोगों को जो सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए, वे ठीक प्रकार से नहीं मिल पाती हैं, जिसके कारण वे लोग काफ़ी परेशान हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उन मांगों को जल्दी मंजूर करेगी, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उसके सामने पेश की हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are refugees who have been sent to Madhya Pradesh and arrangements are being made by that Government for their rehabilitation. The expenditure is borne by the Centre.

The officers of Madhya Pradesh Government and our officers meet together, discuss the things and whatever financial assistance or grant it to be given is given to them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनको सहायता देने में काफी विलम्ब होता है ।

Drilling near Port Canning

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664. { **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the question of drilling oil in the region of Port Canning near Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A decision has been taken in principle to undertake drilling in the Port Canning area, after a suitable anticlinal structure has been discovered by seismic survey. The Seismic survey is still in progress.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: May I know how much money has so far been spent on this project?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of the survey carried out by the ONGC

separate figures are not available, and this survey is still in progress.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Is the hon. Minister satisfied with the progress made?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, we are satisfied, because there are some hopes that there may be a good anticlinal structure in that area. The Stanvac had earlier carried out a survey and they had found some indication of the presence of gas. We are, therefore, pursuing the matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any substance in the general impression that our drilling operation failures are inordinately high as compared with those elsewhere?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am rather surprised at this question of my hon. friend, because on the contrary our success has been almost phenomenal.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether initial survey has indicated the prospects of oil resources in this neighbourhood?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Unless the initial survey had held out some hopes we would not have continued it. We have actually intensified the survey. Instead of one party, four parties are surveying there now.

श्री प० ला० बाबूवाल : राजस्थान के जिला जैसलमेर में तेल के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण किया गया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question does not arise out of the main question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या राजस्थान की पोर्ट कनिंग के नजदीक है ?

Commission for Citizens' Grievances

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- { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:

Shri Bade:
 Maharajkumar Vijaya
 Ananda:
 *666. Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late been considering the question of setting up a commission for the redress of Citizens' grievances;

(b) if so, the precise constitution and functions of this Commission; and

(c) the manner in which the work of the Central Vigilance Commission, Sadachar Samiti, the new Commission under reference and other bodies set up for eradication of corruption will be co-ordinated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A proposal for appointment of a Commissioner for redress of citizens' grievances as also the details of the constitution and functions of the Commissioner, are under consideration of Government. The issues relating to its co-ordination with the Central Vigilance Commission, Sadachar Samiti and other bodies will be taken up as soon as decision is taken on the main question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how the activities of the proposed commission are proposed to be co-ordinated with the activities of the Central Vigilance Commission and the Sadachar Samiti, and what steps are being taken or are being contemplated for avoiding duplication of the activities?

Shri Hathi: The Central Vigilance Commission is chiefly concerned with complaints of corruption or irregularities committed by public servants. The organisation which is sought to be established, or the Director or Commissioner for citizens' grievances or public grievances will look into the grievances of the people, delays and other things. That is the main duty contemplated.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the opinion of the State Governments has been sought for in this regard and whether this kind of Organisation will be set up in the States also?

Shri Hathi: So far as the setting up of the Vigilance Commission is concerned, most of the States have set up such vigilance commissions. So far as the organisation for redress of citizens' grievances is concerned, we have not yet decided what kind of organisation it is going to be.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the myriad of public grievances, what immediate and urgent matters of deep concern have prompted the Government to take to this new idea?

Shri Hathi: The main idea is this. There are complaints about delays in administration, and people feel that the issue of sanctions in regard to what they want and so on is not being done as speedily as it should be done; and they have these complaints and grievances. It is therefore, that we have thought of having some such organisation as this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों ने ऐसे आयोग की स्थापना की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने उन की स्थापना नहीं की है और उसके क्या कारण हैं, इस आयोग में कौन कौन सदस्य हैं और क्या उस में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य भी लिये जायेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : प्रश्नी जो मैंने जवाब दिया वह सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमिशन के बारे में है।

बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने विजिलेंस कमिशन नियुक्त किये हैं। जो सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमिशन है उसमें ऐसा है कि कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो जो हाई कोर्ट जज हो और जो रिटायर होने के बाद किसी और स्टेट में सर्विस न ले सके।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask what hidden wisdom is supposed to inhere in our practice of letting a mushroom growth of grievances at the ministerial levels and then trying to eradicate them at para-ministerial levels?

Shri Hathi: I do not know whether it is hidden wisdom or what sort of wisdom it is. But the fact is that if there is any complaint, it is the duty of Government to look into it and remedy it.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question was somewhat different.

श्री विद्यनाथ पाण्डेय : इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति बब तक हो जाएगी और इसमें कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

श्री हाथी : अभी तो यह विचाराधीन है। मैं कोई समय की मर्यादा नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: The hon. Minister stated just now that in most of the states, machinery in some form or other has been set up for the redress of public grievances. Have the working results of such machinery been assessed or are they going to be assessed?

Shri Hathi: No, I did not mention that an organisation like the Director of Public Grievances has been set up in the states. What I said was that an organisation similar to the Central Vigilance Commission has been set up.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस कमिशन के अन्दर क्या आप किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की लेना चाहते हैं जैसे महात्मा गांधी चम्पारन में जब

किसानों के बीच जाया करते थे तो किसान उनको प्राइवेट और पब्लिक बातें बड़ा भाई समझ कर बताया करते थे ? इस तरह की भावना वाला आदमी क्या इस में लगाया जाएगा ?

श्री हाथी : अभी तो वह आर्गनाइजेशन कैसा बनेगा कैसा नहीं, यह ही विचाराधीन है। लेकिन यह बात इनकी ठीक है कि जो कोई भी व्यक्ति इस में नियुक्त किया जाए वह ऐसा होना चाहिये जिसकी लोगों के साथ दिलचस्पी हो ?

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that some political parties have declined to take part in this Sadachar Samiti, and the Vigilance Commission is intended for the purpose of unravelling and then bringing to the notice of Government cases of corruption and then suggesting what punishment should be given and so on, would Government see to it that when this Commission comes into existence, it will be completely independent of both the Sadachar Samiti, which is not a non-party or all-party committee, and also the Vigilance Commission, so that their functions would be kept completely clear and separate from each other and there will be no confusion?

Shri Hathi: As I said in the beginning, the Central Vigilance Commission looks into corruption cases or cases of irregularities committed by public servants. This will deal only with grievances of the people. Therefore, the functions of both will be different.

As regards the Sadachar Samiti, I do not know what relation it will have with the Director of Public Grievances.

Shri Ranga: It should have no relation.

Shri Hathi: I do not think it will have any direct relation with the Director of Public Grievances. But that can be considered later after we find out what is going to be the whole

setup, though at present there is no question of it.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : अगर किसी बड़े अधिकारी ने अपनी जवाबतलबी के ऊपर झूठा जवाब दे दिया हो और उसने बिल्कुल झूठ बोला हो और उसका दस्तावेजी प्रूफ भी अगर मौजूद हो तो उसके खिलाफ इनकायरी स्टेट कमिशन करेगा या सैंटर में जो कमिशन नियुक्त होगा, वह करेगा ?

श्री हाथी : यह तो जैसा अधिकारी का पद होगा उस पर निर्भर करेगा, उसके आधार पर होगा। अगर वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या अधिकारी है तो स्टेट करेगी और सैंटर का होगा तो सैंटर करेगा।

श्री राम सेबक यादव : क्या यह सही है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार अफसरों में या अन्य लोगों में फैला हुआ है उसका मूल कारण आर्थिक विषमता है, यदि हां, तो क्या सतर्कता आयोग और सदाचार समितियां नियुक्त करने के साथ साथ इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिए भी सरकार कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री हाथी : वह सवाल तो भ्रमलग है। आर्थिक विषमता तो होती है लेकिन फिर भी जो सदाचारी होता है वह सदाचारी ही रहता है और रहेगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any terms of reference of this Commission have been decided upon, and whether nepotism and favouritism will also be enquired into by the Commissioner?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the whole matter is under consideration. No particular terms of reference have yet been framed.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : सदाचार समिति को भी सरकार उसका भ्रम समझेगी ? उसको भी कोई अधिकार होगा या नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल यहाँ नहीं उठता है।

Security Arrangements at Airports

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*667. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 171 on the 9th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the high powered committee to go into the security arrangements at airports has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) It is expected to be received shortly.

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

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: May I know when the Government will take action on this recommendation?

Shri Hathi: That can be decided after the report is received. We have not yet received the report.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: May I know the number of members of this committee and their names?

Shri Hathi: The members are: Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs; Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Ministry of Finance; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: These are not names.

Shri Hathi: I am not giving the names because some of the officers have been transferred. So, the names have no particular meaning. Then, Deputy Director General, Department of Civil Aviation and Assistant Director-General of Health Services. Those are the members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that in the infamous case of Walcott, which exposed the Government's security bare to the public eye in such a shameful manner, the inquiry committee which went into this disgraceful affair had made some definite recommendations with regard to security conditions at the airports that were lacking at that time; if so, have those recommendations been taken into consideration, and with what effect so far?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the report of the committee has not yet been received.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even of that committee?

Shri Hathi: This is a committee which was set up as a result of the Walcott incident. Perhaps he refers to the committee of the Transport Ministry, but I am talking of the committee of the Home Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That Committee also made some recommendations, I believe.

Finances of D.M.C. and N.D.M.C.

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*688. { **Shri Yashpal Singh;**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a high power Commission to go into the finances of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be set up, its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) the date by which the Commission has been asked to submit its reports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A copy of the Government of India Notification No. 1/3/65-Delhi, dated the 29th March,

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1965, setting up the Commission of inquiry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-4107/65].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितने दिनों से ये शिकायतें आ रही हैं और इन शिकायतों की कुल तादाद कितनी है जो सरकार के सामने आई है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : शिकायतों या उनकी तादाद की बात नहीं है। दिल्ली नगर निगम की आर्थिक हालत के बारे में जांच करने के लिए यह कमेटी बनाई गई है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो वहाँ अव्यवस्थायें हुई हैं, जो गड़बड़ियां हुई हैं, जिस तरह से रुपये का गोलमाल किया गया है, उसके मुतालिक सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : रुपये के गोलमाल होने का सवाल नहीं है। कुछ दिनों से उनको यह शिकायत थी कि उनके साधनों से उनका खर्च नहीं चलता है और उनको सरकार की तरफ से अधिक पैसा मिलना चाहिये। हमने कहा था कि वे अपने साधनों को बढ़ायें। इस सब चीज को देखने के लिए कमेटी बनाई गई है और वह सुझाव देगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि निगम के जो टैक्स हैं उन को वसूल करने में काफी बिलम्ब हुआ है, इस का यह भी एक प्रमुख कारण है। और निगम के लिए जितनी धनराशि थी उस धन राशि से ज्यादा की योजनायें बनाई गई इस लिये ज्यादा तंगी आई।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि उन की जितनी आमदनी थी उस से ज्यादा खर्च वह कर डालते थे, और कुछ ऐसी बातें थीं जिन के लिए खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये था लेकिन उन मदों में भी वे खर्च

कर डालते थे। इस लिये उन की हालत खराब थी। इस की जांच करने के लिए कमेटी बनाई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़ाबाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो कहते हैं उस बात को उन्होंने मान लिया। और आप क्या चाहते हैं।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांसपोर्ट बसें मंगाने के लिए निगम ने केन्द्र से जो रुपया लिया था वह पूरा खर्च हो गया है। ऐसा सुना गया है कि उन्होंने उस पर खर्च न करके उस रुपये को दूसरे काम में खर्च कर दिया है। क्या इस के बारे में कोई सूचना है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सूचना तो मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन वे बसों के लिए रुपया लेते हैं।

अंग्रेजी को जारी रखने सम्बन्धी विधान

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{ श्री मधु लिमये :

* 669- { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

{ श्री राम सेवक घाबर :

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

(क) राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और पंजाब में से किन राज्यों ने राज्य की अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रखने का कानून पास किया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा कानून बनाने का सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र द्वारा ऐसा सुझाव दिये जाने का मतलब इन राज्यों पर अंग्रेजी लादना नहीं है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय न राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) राज्य की अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रखने लिये किसी भी राज्य ने कानून पास नहीं किया है।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बात के बारे में जवाब दिया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया गया। भ्रष्टाचारों में मैं ने पढ़ा है कि सभी राज्य सरकारों को यह कहा गया है कि वे वैकल्पिक रूप में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग राज्य स्तर पर जारी रखें, और उसके लिये कानून बनायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह समाचार गलत था। क्या मैं इस बात को मान लूँ।

श्री हाथी : संविधान की जो धारा 345 है उस में जो लिखा हुआ है मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए पढ़ दूँ। उस में है कि ऐसा कोई कानून बनाना जरूरी नहीं है अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने के लिए :

"Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution."

If any law is required it is for the purpose of continuance of the English.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने इस के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत दी थी। अगर इस की सफाई

हो जाये कि राज्यों को राज्य स्तर पर अंग्रेजी चालू रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा कोई हिदायत नहीं दी जायेगी तब तो कोई सवाल नहीं है। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि...

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने जो धारा पढ़ कर सुनायी उस को मैं जानता था। लेकिन केरल के बारे में मैं ने पढ़ा है, जहाँ की हुकूमत राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में है, कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा केरल को यह राय दी गई थी कि वहाँ पर राज्य स्तर पर मलयालम के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग भी चले और उड़ीसा में भी शायद यही बात हुई है। इसलिये यह जानना जरूरी हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री सोच विचार कर के अपना जवाब दें।

श्री हाथी : मैं जो कुछ जवाब देता हूँ वह सोच समझ कर ही देता हूँ। लेकिन मुश्किल है कि जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है वह यह है कि :

“राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, और पंजाब में से किन राज्यों ने...”

अब माननीय सदस्य केरल के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। इसलिये मैंने जो जवाब दिया है वह सोच समझ कर ही दिया है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जैसी कि संविधान की मंशा है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय भी चाहते हैं, कि देश में जन भाषायें, खास तौर से राज्य स्तर पर जन भाषायें चले, तो क्या राज्य स्तर पर जन भाषाओं के साथ अंग्रेजी को राज काज के चलन में चलाने की व्यवस्था करना,

खास तौर से केरल में, जहाँ पर गवर्नर या राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अंग्रेजी को चलाने की व्यवस्था करना, क्या संविधान के इस इरादे के विपरीत नहीं है। यदि है, तो क्या सरकार अपने इस मुद्दाव को वापस लेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहाँ नहीं पूछा जा सकता कि कोई चीज कानून के विखिलाफ है या नहीं। यहाँ पर लीगल क्वेश्चन नहीं पूछा जा सकता।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government that although many of the State Governments passed legislation for using the regional language as the official language of the State, in spite of that, they have again to come to their legislatures with a legislation so as to permit the use of English for a continued period?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वहाँ सवाल से बाहर जाने की क्या जरूरत है। जो लिमये साहब का मतलब था वह पार्ट (ए) में लिखा हुआ है कि क्या इन स्टेट्स को कोई ऐसा सर्कुलर भेजा गया था हिदायत दी गई है। बाकी स्टेट्स के बारे में इस वक्त नहीं पूछा जा सकता।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am asking about these States: whether some of these States have passed legislation amending their previous legislation for using the regional language for all official purposes.

Shri Hathi: Some of the States have passed legislation, and then they have provided as to what purposes English will not be used or for what purposes it will be used. Each State has passed legislation wherein they have provided for it. For example,

take Gujarat. In Gujarat, they have said that according to the notification issued in February, 1965, the State Government have specified the purposes for which English will be used. There are about 60 such purposes.

कहा तो है कि रीजनल लैंग्वेज होगी, लेकिन ऐसी कई चीजें बतलाई हैं, कोई 60 ग्राइटेम्स हैं, जिन के बारे में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होगा।

श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी : उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक स्टेट्स के बारे में अलग अलग बतलाना कठिन है। मंत्री महोदय यहां पर एक स्टेटमेंट रख दें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न के भाग (क) में जिन राज्यों का वर्णन किया गया है, क्या यह सत्य है कि उन राज्य सरकारों को 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद भी अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने के लिये इस लिये विवश होना पड़ रहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इन राज्य सरकारों के साथ अपना पत्र व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में ही करती है। यदि हां, तो क्या इन राज्य सरकारों को अपनी भाषा में काम करने की सुविधा देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई पग उठाने का निश्चय कर रही है।

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैं ने कहा, इन राज्यों में अपना काम अपनी भाषा में चलाने के लिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि वह लोग शायद छोड़ देते, लेकिन चूंकि

श्री हाथी : चूंकि जो यूनिन लैंग्वेज है वह इंग्लिश है और हिन्दी भी है इस लिये जब स्टेट के साथ यूनिन को पत्र-व्यवहार करना

होता है तब उसे यूनिन की लैंग्वेज में करना होता है, या तो हिन्दी में या इंग्लिश में

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद जब केन्द्र की प्रमुख राज भाषा हिन्दी हो गई है तो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र व्यवहार आदि करने में क्या आपत्ति है।

श्री हाथी : हिन्दी भाषा राज्यों के लिये यह बात नहीं है, नान-हिन्दी के लिये है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि केन्द्र से कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं हुई। क्या यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी ने विधान सभा में यह कहा था कि वह अंग्रेजी का जो कानून पेश कर रही हैं वह केन्द्र के निर्देश द्वारा कर रही है। यदि हां, तो यह बात कहां तक सही है।

Shri Hathi: My difficulty is that the questions are put on different subjects. The use of language can be divided into three categories. One is the use of language for official purposes; the other is the use of language in the legislatures; and the third is the use of language in the high courts: their decisions, judgments, etc. (Interruption).

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल का सीधा जवाब मंत्री महोदय नहीं दे रहे हैं। सीधे सवाल का सीधा जवाब आना चाहिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय तो दर्शन बतला रहे हैं। यह बात सही है या नहीं, यह बतलायें।

श्री किशन पटनायक : या तो बें ठीक से जवाब दें या बैठ जायें।

श्री हाथी : जहां तक विधान सभाओं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप जवाब देना रोकेंगे तो जवाब कैसे आ सकता है ।

श्री किसान पटनायक : गलत जवाब ले कर हम क्या करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या दुस्त बह होगा जो आप चाहते हैं । ऐसा नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री राम सेबक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल किया गया है, उसका जवाब तो मुन लीजिये । अगर पूरा जवाब नहीं आवेगा तो मैं भी कहूंगा और आप भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक पूरा जवाब न आ जाये, तब तक आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम सेबक यादव : हम दर्शन नहीं सुनना चाहते, उनका जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Petrochemicals/Fertilizers

- *662. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Radhe Lal Vyas:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri C. R. Raja:
Shri Koya:
Shri M. Rampure:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 311 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether as a result of the exploratory discussions held by the Minister of State during his World-wide tour any concrete proposals have come up in the field of petrochemicals, nitrogenous fertilizers and oil exploration and refining; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the financial and technical basis for the proposed collaboration and expansion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There have been some discussions with the parties contacted and a few tentative proposals have been received; certain others are awaited. It is too early to give an indication of the features of the particular proposals.

Drilling near Port Canning

*665. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American oil company struck gas in the Port Canning area some time back after drilling 10,000 feet; and

(b) whether this company wanted to continue its work further but had to stop under orders from its headquarters at New York?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, at a depth of 13,000 feet.

(b) No information on this point is available.

New Source of Natural Oil

- *670. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state

(a) whether any new source of natural oil has been found in the country besides the places in Assam and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, where and whether any survey has been made?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Exploration for oil is being carried out in sedimentary areas all over India.

Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

*671. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri N. C. Chatterjee:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:
Dr. M. S. Aney:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hooligan mobs made several organised attacks on Shri Aurobindo Ashram at Pondicherry on the 11th, 12th of February resulting in serious damage to Ashram establishments including the residence of the Mother and the Samadhithana of Shri Aurobindo; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to find out who were behind these attacks and to bring the culprits to book?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government of Pondicherry, the situation arising out of the anti-Hindi agitation by the local students was taken advantage of by hooligans and anti-social elements, resulting in damage not only to the Ashram and its establishments but also to properties belonging to private individuals, Municipality, Government etc. on 11th and 12th February 1965. The cases arising out of

these incidents are in courts. 46 persons are under trial. An enquiry into the causes and course of incidents in Pondicherry on the 11th February 1965 and the attack on Aurobindo Ashram, and the measures necessary for preventing the recurrence of such incidents will be held by a senior officer of the Home Ministry.

Profit earned by Fertilizer Corporation

*672. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Ravindra Verma:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press release of the Fertilizer Corporation of India regarding the Finance Minister's estimate of the net profit of the corporation in 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrepancy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fertilizer Corporation of India has denied that there is any real discrepancy by issuing a Press Note on 13-3-65 and a letter dated the 15th March, 1965 by the Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation addressed to the Editor, Times of India. A copy each of the above is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4108/65].

Head of a Buddha Statue of Mathura Museum

*673. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the head of a Buddha statue which was stolen from the Mathura Museum in 1961 has been found in Switzerland; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to recover the precious piece of art?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Embassy of India, Berne has been requested to repatriate the lost Buddha Head through amicable settlements.

Students' Strike

- *674. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the students' strike in 1964 was made by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features revealed; and

(c) the lessons learnt as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No official survey was made.

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

Oil in Ankleshwar

- *675. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Man Singh P. Patel:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
 Shrimati Renuka Bar-
 kataki:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shrimati Johrabai Chavda:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a promising oilfield has been struck at

Navagam, north of Ankleshwar in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of the reserves struck; and

(c) whether a scheme has been drawn out for exploitation of these reserves; if so, the outlines thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Exploratory drilling to delineate the field and the extent of reserves is still in progress. A scheme for exploitation will be drawn up after this is completed.

Prices of Medicines

- *676. {
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether some measures have been taken to ensure that retail prices of medicines and drugs, imported or manufactured in the country are not increased; and

(b) if so, the nature of the measures taken and the effect thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India, in the Ministry of Health issued on the 19th December, 1962 an Order called the Drugs (Display of Prices) Order 1962 under the Defence of India Rules which required manufacturers, importers and distributors to publish price lists of their products indicating therein the wholesale and retail prices and dealers in drugs to display these prices on their premises. As a sequel to the above order which did not debar a manufacturer from revising his price list once it is published, the Government of India in the Ministry

of Industry issued on the 11th November, 1963 an order called the Drugs (Control of Prices) Amendment Order 1963 under the Defence of India Rules. According to this order the maximum retail prices of drugs as shown in the price lists of manufacturers, etc., which were effective on the 1st April, 1963 cannot be increased unless prior permission of the Central Government is obtained in this regard. Since the enforcement of these Orders, the maximum retail prices of drugs and medicines have by and large remained steady.

Women's Education

*677. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Johrabai Chavda:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the National Council for Women's Education has alleged that a big chunk of funds allocated for the promotion of women's education during the Third Five Year Plan has been spent for other purposes; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Education: (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments were requested in June, 1962 that funds allotted for special Schemes relating to girls education should be utilised for the purpose for which they are given. Most of the States have not diverted funds meant for Women's Education. The few that have done so are being requested not to do so.

Model Schools

*678. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish model schools to

train children to shoulder the responsibility of administering the country;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme; and

(c) where they will be established?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A scheme to develop selected schools in the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme have not yet been worked out.

Oil in Assam

*679. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rich oil-bearing area has been discovered recently in Lakwa, Rudrasagar and other areas in Assam;

(b) if so, the estimated extent of the reserve; and

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme for exploitation thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Oil was struck at Rudrasagar in December, 1960, and at Lakwa in August, 1964. The potentialities of these deposits are being ascertained.

(c) Schemes for exploitation will be drawn up after the extent and characteristics of the oil-bearing horizons have been determined.

Western Oil Companies

*680. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Oil Companies operating in

India oppose Government's proposal that they handle supply of deficit bulk products imported against payment in rupee; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The international oil companies have not agreed to handle bulk deficit products imported from the U.S.S.R. They state that it is against the policy laid down by their principals on a world-wide basis. Import of bulk deficit products from other rupee payment countries has not been discussed as they are not readily available.

ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा संस्था, धीनिकेतन

1744. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा संस्था, धीनिकेतन को मंत्रालय ने अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी है ;

(ख) संस्था के बन्द होने के बाद इस की सम्पत्ति का निपटान कैसे किया गया ;

(ग) इस संस्था को बन्द करने के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) देश में ऐसी कितनी संस्थायें हैं, कहां कहां हैं तथा प्रत्येक को अब तक कितना अनुदान दिया गया है; और

(ङ) क्या इन संस्थाओं के कार्यों का कोई मूल्यांकन दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चाणला) :

(क) 18,220.51 रुपये ।

(ख) ग्रामीण संस्थान की परिसंपत्तियां, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए, विश्व-भारत विश्वविद्यालय के सुपुर्द कर दी गई थी

(ग) कुछ विद्यार्थियों के प्राचरण के फलस्वरूप पैदा हुई कुछ आन्तरिक कठिनाइयों के कारण ग्रामीण संस्थान बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

(घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-4109/65] ।

(ङ) जी हां ।

Cultural Grants

1745. { Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cultural institutions/organisations and amount of grants, recurring or non-recurring granted for 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively;

(b) whether all these institutions/organisations were asked to submit performance reports;

(c) how many of them have not submitted the reports for the year 1962-63 and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to stop further grants to such institutions/organisations?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Grants were given to more than 250 cultural institutions/organisations during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and information as soon as it is collected shall be laid on the table of the house .

(b) No, Sir. But they have to give audited statements of accounts, and a certificate to say that the grants were utilised for the purpose for which they were given.

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

All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society

1746. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no mortgage deed has so far been executed, as required by the terms and conditions of the loan advanced, by the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This could not be done because of legal difficulties arising out of the fact that (i) the Society had not been granted perpetual lease of the land on which its building stands, and (ii) the Completion Certificate of the building had not been granted by the Municipal authorities. Adequate steps were nevertheless taken to safeguard the interest of the President in the loan advanced to the Society till the execution of the mortgage deed. The Society has since reported that the mortgage deed will be executed shortly, and the matter is being pursued.

Sewage Purification Plant Near Nagpur

1747. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in April, 1959 the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research sanctioned the setting up of a field laboratory with an oxidation pond near Nagpur to carry out certain experiments on sewage purification and sludge utilisation;

(b) if so, whether this laboratory is functioning properly and since when; and

(c) the nature of its findings and how they are being utilised to improve the present system?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The work on sewage purification and sludge utilisation is a regular programme of research of the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. The Institute has established at Bhandewadi near Nagpur an oxidation pond with a small control laboratory.

(b) This pond was commissioned on 11th February, 1965 and is functioning properly.

(c) The studies have not yet been completed.

Multipurpose Schools in Rajasthan

1748. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the details of financial assistance given so far to the Rajasthan Government for the purpose of opening of multipurpose schools in Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): No financial assistance has been given so far during the Third Plan period for either opening or strengthening multipurpose schools in Rajasthan.

Orissa Students going Abroad

1749. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who went to foreign countries for studies after taking loan from the Government of India during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the number of students among them belonging to Orissa; and

(c) the total amount of loan given to the students belonging to Orissa?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a)

1963-64 : 23
1964-65 : 31.

- (b) None .
(c) Does not arise.

Vijnan Mandirs in Orissa

1750. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vijnan Mandirs established in the State of Orissa from 1961-62 to 1964-65;

(b) the total amount allocated for the above purpose during the aforesaid period;

(c) whether any amount of grant or loan was given or is proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for the same purpose during 1965-66; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No new Vijnan Mandir was established during this period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As no new Vijnan Mandir was opened during 1961-62 to 1964-65, the question of giving any grant for the same before or during 1965-66 does not arise. Grant will, however, be given for the new Vijnan Mandirs that may be opened in future by the Government of Orissa according to agreed pattern of assistance.

Special Sub-Jail Viyyoor, Kerala

1751. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided ceiling fans in the cells of the Special Sub-Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala, where the detenus are being kept;

(b) whether the detenus are allowed to use their own Radio Sets;

(c) whether the detenus are locked up in their cells in the night;

(d) whether there is a request from the detenus to allow them to sleep in the court-yard of the Jail during summer nights; and

(e) whether Government have any objections to provide the detenus with fans, radios and allow them to sleep in the court-yard during summer nights?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The detenus have been permitted to use table fans at their own cost.

(b) There are arrangements in the jail for the detenus to listen to the Radio till 9.15 p.m. every day.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. But the detenus cannot be permitted to sleep in court-yard for security reasons.

(e) In view of replies given to (a), (b) and (d) above, question does not arise.

Special Sub-Jail Viyyoor, Kerala

1752. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are non-Malayalee Detenus in the Special Sub-Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether they are supplied with food to which they are accustomed;

(c) whether they have applied for transfer to the jails of their home States; and

(d) whether Government propose to accede to their request?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The non-Malayalee Detenus have already been transferred to the jails of their own States. During their detention in the jail, they were supplied with food to which they were accustomed.

Hindi as Medium of Instruction

1753. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities in the country in which Hindi is the medium of examinations and upto what standard;

(b) the number of universities in the country in which Hindi is one of the compulsory subjects and upto what standard;

(c) the number of Universities in the country in which Hindi is taught as an optional subject and upto what standard; and

(d) whether any directive has been sent by the Central Ministry of Education for making Hindi a compulsory subject upto a particular standard of knowledge of Hindi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) No, Sir.

Girls Education

1754. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any special schemes for the advancement of girls education belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There is no Scheme specifically reserved for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, provision amounting to

Rs. 2881.48 lakhs in the Backward classes Sector of Third Five Year Plan has been made specially for furtherance of Education amongst both girls and boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This provision is exclusive of the provision made for the Scheme of Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward class students and is in addition to the provision available in the general sector of the Plan for education schemes.

Reservation of Posts for S.Cs. and S.Ts.

1755. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued by him to all the Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory and Semi-Government bodies to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether they have made the reservation; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the above bodies as on the 1st March, 1965 in each cadre and the total number of employees working on the same date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs have not issued any instructions to the Public Sector Undertakings direct. However, Ministries administratively concerned with the Public Sector Undertakings have been requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs to issue instructions to the Undertakings under their control to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services on the lines of the reservations in the Central Government services. The Statutory and Semi-Government bodies generally follow the reservation orders. However, the administrative Ministries were asked in 1954 to direct the Statutory bodies

which were not then following the reservation orders, to follow them, provided the relevant statute permitted of such a direction. If in any particular case, the relevant statute did not permit of a direction of follow the reservation orders, the Ministries were requested to recommend those orders to the Statutory authority for adoption by it.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

School Fees in Delhi

1756. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the fact that certain schools of Delhi have raised their fees from Rs. 12 in September 1964 to Rs. 54.50 in January 1965;

(b) whether there is any machinery which goes into the increase of the fees before they are charged; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No.

(b) and (c). So far as the Higher Secondary, Middle and Primary Schools which are recognised and aided by the Delhi Administration or Local Bodies are concerned, fees are regulated by the Delhi Administration. The Administration has at present no control over the fees charged by the private and unaided schools.

Lotteries

1757. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1188 on the 9th December, 1964, regarding withdrawing sanction to run lotteries and state:

(a) whether replies from State Governments have since been received; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision is to be taken by the State Governments within whose jurisdiction the matter lies.

Barauni-Haldia Oil Pipe Line

1758. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laying of oil pipe line from Barauni to Haldia has made any progress;

(b) if so, the nature of the progress made so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of a total length of 522 Km of pipe, about 320 Km have already been laid.

(c) By the end of 1965.

कालेजों में प्रवेश

1759. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कालेजों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे चुनाव के आधार पर छात्रों को प्रवेश दें ;

(ख) क्या इस आधार पर काम करने के लिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को स्पष्ट अनुदेश दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) और (ख). जी नहीं। प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय चाहे वह केन्द्रीय हो अथवा राज्य का अपने विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले से सम्बन्धित अपने नियम निर्धारित कर सकता है।

भारत के अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड की स्थायी समिति द्वारा अप्रैल, 1961 में दिये गये इस सुझाव को, कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में दाखिला अखिल भारतीय और योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिये, इन विश्वविद्यालयों के पास भेज दिया गया है।

अगस्त, 1962 में, राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की सिफारिश पर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने भी भारत सरकार के अनुरोध पर, सभी विश्वविद्यालयों से अपने दाखिले के वर्तमान नियमों को यथावश्यक संशोधित करने के लिए प्रार्थना की थी, ताकि शैक्षिक योग्यता और पाठ्यक्रमों की उपयुक्तता के आधार पर दाखिला किया जा सके और कोई भी विद्यार्थी जो अन्य प्रकार से योग्य हो, केवल अपनी जाति, वर्ग, मत, जन्म-स्थान अथवा निवास-स्थान या अन्य बाहरी कारणों से दाखिले से वंचित न रह सके। इस पर भी जोर दिया गया था कि दाखिले उचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिये और "प्रभाओं तथा दबावों" से मुक्त होने चाहिये।

(ग) जिन विश्वविद्यालयों के विचार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को प्राप्त हुए हैं, उन्होंने आमतौर पर इन सिफारिशों से अपनी सहमति जाहिर की है।

**M.B. Boys Higher Secondary School,
Reading Road, New Delhi**

1760. { Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of teachers in the M.B. Boys Higher

Secondary School, Reading Road, New Delhi and the number of teachers serving in this school for the last six months;

(b) whether any request was made by the school authorities for filling up the vacant posts; and

(c) if so, when and the reasons why no action was taken thereon by the New Delhi Municipal Committee for a long time?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Sanctioned strength. 43

Teachers serving from September 1964 to February, 1965 42

(b) and (c). Request to fill up the vacant post was received on 23-11-64. The post remained unfilled as 4 candidates selected for the post did not join. The post has been filled w.e.f. 24-2-1965.

Agitation by Salaried Class in Kerala

1761. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaried class in Kerala have given threat of agitation to press their demands for interim relief and review of pay scales;

(b) whether Kerala Administration has asked for special financial aid from the Central Government to meet these demands; and

(c) if so, to what extent, and Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government had requested for Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 3.8

crores during the current financial year, towards expenditure on raising the pay and dearness allowance etc. of State Government employees in general. The expenditure was one to be met by the State Government from out of their resources and it was not found possible to provide any specific assistance for this purpose. However, considering the difficult financial position of the State Government, they were allocated a loan of Rs. 2 crores in the current year 1964-65 as additional assistance towards their plan expenditure.

Indo-U.A.R. Cultural Programmes

1763. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.A.R. cultural delegation is expected shortly;

(b) whether their visit is purported to finalising Indo-U.A.R. cultural programmes; and

(c) if so, a broad outline thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Setting up of a Plant for Benzene

1764. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between the Government of India and an Italian firm for helping to set up a plant for benzene;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) when the agreement is likely to take effect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the agreement the firm will do the detailed engineering supply equipment and materials for the plant and supervise its erection near Koyali refinery. Indigenously

available materials and equipment will be utilised to the maximum extent possible. The foreign exchange requirement of the project will be met out of ENI Credit to India. The Unit will produce 33,000 tonnes of Benzene and 14,000 tonnes of Toluene per annum.

(c) The agreement will become effective from the end of March, 1965.

इन्डियन कौन्सिल फार कल्चरल रिलेशन्स

1765. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इन्डियन कौन्सिल फार कल्चरल रिलेशन्स में भारी आर्थिक अनियमितताओं एवं उसके वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा निम्नक्तियों आदि में पक्षपात के कुछ आरोपों के बारे में पता लगा है;

(ख) क्या 1962-63 तथा 1963-64 के वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनों में इस बारे में कुछ संकेत दिये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए जो आर्थिक सहायता इस कौंसिल को दी गई थी उसका भी सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ;

(घ) क्या कौंसिल में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं के भी कोई विशिष्ट नियम नहीं हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षण मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चामला) :

(क) जी हाँ। कुछ गुमनाम शिकायतें मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हुई थी। जांच करने पर ये शिकायतें निराधार सिद्ध हुईं।

(ख) 1962-63 की रिपोर्ट में कोई भारी आर्थिक अनियमितता या पक्षपात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। 1963-64

की रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है, इसलिये इस समय कोई राय नहीं दी जा सकती।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) सेवा नियमावली को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है और परिवर्द्ध की जाती निकाय ने उन्हें अपनाने के लिए २३-२-६५ को अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया है।

शिक्षा सम्बन्धी समितियां अथवा आयोग

1766. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में ऐसे कितने आयोग अथवा समितियां बनायी गई जिन्हें शिक्षा में सुधार और परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी सुझाव देने का काम सौंपा गया था;

(ख) इनमें से कितनों के प्रतिवेदन मिले और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) अभी कितने प्रतिवेदन ऐसे हैं जो विचाराधीन हैं तथा उन पर कब तक निश्चय हो जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Mechanical Aids for Promoting Education

1767. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO is willing to make available to India audio-visual and other mechanical aids for promoting education; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such equipment as is necessary will be obtained under agreement with UNESCO.

Aid to "Excellent" Schools

1768. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for rendering assistance to higher secondary schools which reach "peaks of excellence" during an academic year;

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof; and

(c) when the scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

आसाम में नये विश्वविद्यालय

1769. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आसाम राज्य में दो विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहाँ कहाँ और कब स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इन पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे एक विश्वविद्यालय के अतिरिक्त, असम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों समेत, भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अथवा विश्वविद्यालय 'समझी' जाने वाली एक संस्था स्थापित करने के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग तथा शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से स्थापित समिति की सिफारिश पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) असम के लखीमपुर जिले में डिब्रूगढ़ में एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने विधान सभा में एक विधेयक पहले ही पेश कर दिया है। विधेयक के अधिनियमित होने तथा विश्वविद्यालय प्रारंभ करने के लिए प्रारंभिक व्यौरे तैयार करने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा। जहां तक उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालय का संबंध है, विश्वविद्यालय कहां और कब स्थापित किया जाए इस विषय में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे विश्वविद्यालय पर चार करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अथवा विश्वविद्यालय 'समझी' जाने वाली संस्था स्थापित करने के अन्य प्रस्ताव से संबंधित प्राक्कलन अभी तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

Special Police Establishment, Puri Branch

1770. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka.
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) The number of inquiries instituted against the State and Central Government officials in Orissa during 1964-65 so far by the Special Police Establishment, Puri Branch; and

(b) the number of cases in which inquiries have been completed and punishment awarded during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4110/65].

Grants to Orissa for Primary and Secondary Education

1771. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans actually advanced to Orissa Govern-

ment for Secondary Education during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to the State for the purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A sum of Rs. 3.49 lakhs was allotted to Orissa for 1964-65 for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Improvement of Secondary Education but no loan for this purpose has been given.

(b) Allocation for 1965-66 has not been made.

Declaration of Scheduled areas in Tripura

1772. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government on the demand for declaring Scheduled Areas for Tribals in Tripura as prescribed by the Dhebar Commission; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Government have received some representations for declaring certain areas as Scheduled Areas in Tripura. The recommendations of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission in this regard are contained in para 49.7 of Chapter 49 and Summary of recommendations Nos. 9 and 10 of Chapter 8 of their Report. are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-4111/65]. The 'alternative approach' suggested by the Dhebar Commission viz. that the tribal areas should be grouped under Tribal Development Blocks, has been accepted by the Government of India. The question of scheduling

any areas in Tripura does not, therefore, arise.

Development of Hindi in Orissa

1773. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations in the State of Orissa which were given grants for development of Hindi in the State during 1964-65;

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them during the same period;

(c) whether the sanctioned amount was fully utilised or the amount spent so far; and

(d) the details of the amounts sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Cuttack.

(b) Rs. 5,580.00.

(c) The required information is not yet available, as under the terms of the grant, the Sabha is required to submit the audited accounts and utilisation certificate by 20-5-1965.

(d) Applications from Voluntary Hindi Organisations for payment of grants for the year 1965-66 are awaited from the Government of Orissa.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्थान सुरक्षित करना

1774. { **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी की जगहों के लिये विभागीय उम्मीदवारों की होने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में

अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये जगहें सुरक्षित रखने की प्रथा समाप्त करने का आदेश दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह आदेश उन परीक्षाओं के लिये, जिनके नियम नवम्बर, 1963 से पहले बन गये थे, लागू नहीं होगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह आदेश 1964 के पूर्वाह्न में सेक्शन-आफिसरों के लिये हुई केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की परीक्षा पर भी लागू किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह आदेश इसी प्रकार की एक परीक्षा के लिये, जिसके नियम अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1961 में बने थे और जो मार्च, 1962 में होने वाली थी पर अब अप्रैल 1965 में होने जा रही है, लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) 8-11-63 को वह आदेश जारी किया गया जिसके अनुसार द्वितीय श्रेणी अथवा उससे ऊपर के पदों में पदोन्नति या इसके साथ ही विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के लिये सीमित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये कोई जगहें सुरक्षित नहीं रखी जायेंगी। ये आदेश 8-11-1963 से लागू हुए। हां ये उन मामलों में लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने पुराने आदेशों के अधीन पहले ही चयन कर लिया है अथवा प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के नियम 8-11-1963 से पहले ही प्रकाशित हो गये हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में अनुभाग अधिकारी (श्रेणी पदों) पर पदोन्नति के लिये जो प्रतियोगी परीक्षा फरवरी 1964 में हुई थी उसके नियम 8-11-1963 से पहले प्रकाशित हुये थे और, इसलिये, उस परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये जगहें सुरक्षित रखी गई थी

(घ) जो परीक्षा रेलवे मंत्रालय ने मार्च 1962 में लेनी थी वह उस समय नहीं हुई। अब संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा के लिये अनुभाग अधिकारियों के प्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिए एक सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा मई 1965 में ली जा रही है। इस परीक्षा के नियम 3-10-1964 को, अर्थात् 8-11-1963 के अद्यतन बाद, प्रकाशित किये गये थे और, इसलिये, 8-11-1963 के उपरोक्त आदेशों के अनुसार इस परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये कोई जगह सुरक्षित नहीं रखी जा सकती।

नगर हवेली

1775. श्री बसवन्त : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगर हवेली का प्रशासन कब तक केन्द्र के हाथ में रहेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस समय कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाधाएं हैं ; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ग). नगर हवेली के वर्तमान ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Representations of Members under detention

1776. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Members of Parliament detained in the States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have represented to the respective State Governments and to the Central Government for allowing them, in view of Section 44 of the Defence of

India Act, 1962, to attend the Session of the Parliament commencing on the 17th February, 1965 summoned by the President under Article 85 of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the date on which the representations were made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):

(a) and (b). A representation dated 31st January, 1965 was received in the Central Government from Shri Kolla Venkalah (Andhra Pradesh) but it did not contain any reference to Section 44 of Defence of India Act, 1962.

(c) He was informed that there is no obligation on a Member of Parliament that he must attend a session of Parliament when the President summons the Houses to meet, even if he is prevented from doing so by being kept under arrest or preventive detention.

पाठ्यपुस्तकों में श्री नेहरू के भाषण

1777. { श्री ड० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांधी जी की मृत्यु तथा स्वतंत्रता के अवसर पर श्री नेहरू द्वारा दिये गये भाषणों को हायर सेकेण्ड्री स्कूलों और कालेजों की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). दोनों भाषणों को उपयुक्त रूप में और समुचित स्तर पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में समाविष्ट करने का फैसला किया गया है। ये पाठ्य पुस्तकें

केन्द्रीय अंग्रेजी संस्थान और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान व प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की जा रही हैं ।

महामहोपाध्याय की उपाधि

1778. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महामहोपाध्याय की उपाधि किस सन से कब तक दी गई ;

(ख) अब तक राज्यवार और वर्षवार किन किन व्यक्तियों को यह उपाधि दी जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) यह उपाधि आगे न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 1887 में शुरू होने से 1946 तक ।

(ख) इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाले श्रम और व्यय की तुलना में उससे प्राप्त होने वाला परिणाम नगण्य होगा ।

(ग) एक उपाधि के रूप में इसके दिये जाने के लिये भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 18 के उपबन्ध लागू हो जायेंगे ।

Recognition of Degrees of Tribhuvan University

1779. { Shri Balmiki:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri M. M. Haq:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recognise the degrees of Tribhuvan University (Nepal) for the purposes of employment under them; and

(b) if not, the time it will take for Government to recognise such degrees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government; and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

मोतिया खां, दिल्ली के इस्पात के व्यापारी

1780. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 मार्च, 1965 को मोतिया खां, दिल्ली के इस्पात के व्यापारियों के घरों तथा दुकानों की तलाशी हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा कितने घरों और दुकानों की तलाशी हुई थी; और

(ग) तलाशी के दौरान जप्त की गई चीजों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पहाड़गंज और हाँज काजी थानों में आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन दर्ज किये गये लोह व इस्पात के सामान प्राप्त करने और उनकी बिक्री के तथाकथित अभियोग के 31 मामलों की जांच के सम्बन्ध में 29 दुकानों और 32 घरों की तलाशी ली गई थी ?

(ग) इन तलाशियों के दौरान कोई माल बरामद नहीं हुआ किन्तु बहुत से दस्तावेज और रिकार्ड कब्जे में कर लिये गये ।

G.B. Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi

1781. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awaiting allotment at G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, New Delhi and the period for which the same have been outstanding; and

(b) when the same are likely to be paid?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) None of the scholarships is pending. All scholarships have already been allotted.

(b) Payments are in progress according to the schedule.

Institution of Engineers (India)

1783. **Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the main observations and suggestions made at the 45th Annual Convention of Institution of Engineers (India); and

(b) the decisions taken by Government in the light thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have not received any communication from the Institute of Engineers (India) on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Bus Service in Middle Andamans

1784. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no bus plies between Bakultalan and Rangat in Middle Andamans due to which the people of this area have to face enormous difficulties; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Bus service between Bakultala and Rangat plies during fair weather. The question of starting a regular all weather service will be considered after a bridge across the Rangat river on this route has been constructed.

Bridge over Rangat in Andamans

1785. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the bridge over the canal of Rangat in the Andamans has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in completing the construction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Due to frequent changes in the course of the Rangat river a site for the location of a permanent bridge could not be finalised. However, the construction of a temporary bridge is nearing completion.

Rangat Hospital in Middle Andamans

1786. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no lady doctor and Ambulance in the Rangat hospital in the Middle Andamans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Rangat Hospital is manned by a male doctor. Because of limited population of the area, there is little justification to attach a lady doctor, in addition to a male doctor. Instead of an ambulance,

two trolleys have been provided for the transport of patients.

गृह-कल्याण केन्द्र

1787. श्री बलजीत सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने गृह कल्याण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और वे कहां कहां हैं ;

(ख) उन में क्या प्रशिक्षण और सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ;

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कोई ऐसा काम भी दिया जाता है जिससे वे अपना गुजारा कर सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) अब तक खोले गये गृह-कल्याण केन्द्रों की संख्या 52 है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है :—

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली	43
मद्रास	5
बम्बई	2
देहरादून	2

उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों के पते, साथ की सूची में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई देखिये संख्या एल० टी—4112/65]

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आश्रित महिलाओं को सिलाई और कढ़ाई जैसी दस्तावेजियों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। प्रशिक्षण के लिए गृह कल्याण केन्द्रों द्वारा सिलाई की मशीनें, धरन तथा अन्य वस्तुएं भी मुहय्या की जाती हैं। शैक्षणिक तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों का भी संयोजन किया जाता है ताकि स्त्रियों का दृष्टिकोण विगूँ बना कर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की

बस्तियों का सामाजिक जीवन बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

(ग) हां।

(घ) गृह कल्याण केन्द्रों के प्रशिक्षण से प्राप्त ज्ञान एवं कौशल से प्रशिक्षणार्थी-गण को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों के वस्त्र बनाने योग्य बनने में सहायता मिलती है। योजना में कुटुम्ब की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए गृह-उद्योग के आधार पर सिलाई तथा बुनाई का व्यावसायिक कार्य भी दिया जाता है। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए यह संस्था सरकारी विभागों से भारी मात्रा में सिलाई के मॉडर्न भी लेती है और सिलाई का अधिकांश कार्य प्रशिक्षणार्थियों अथवा सरकारी कर्मचारियों के परिवारों की दूसरी महिलाओं द्वारा कराती हैं।

Lease of Land in Malkaganj, Delhi

1788. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had fixed Rs. 25 per sq. yard as sale price of land in Malkaganj, Delhi and allowed a rebate of 10 per cent if the displaced persons made payment within a specified period;

(b) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons were required to pay lease money at the rate paid by them during the first five years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rebate has been discontinued and the lease money is demanded at enhanced rate; and

(d) if so, when these concessions were withdrawn and whether it was notified in the press?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The reserve price of land under residential quarters in Malkaganj on Revised lease terms as per Appendix XI of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabili-

tation) Rules, 1955 was Rs. 25 to Rs. 27.50 per sq. yard. This price was fixed in 1954-55 on the basis of market value of land at that time. A rebate of 10 per cent on the value of land was allowed.

(b) to (d). Allottees of quarters with lease of land on old lease terms as per Appendix XII of Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 were to pay ground rent at 3 per cent of the cost of land for the first 5 years of the lease. For the next 15 years, in addition to the above ground rent, half of the cost of the land was to be paid by the allottees in 15 annual equal instalments. The ground rent during the above 15 years is not increased.

The rebate of 10 per cent allowed on the price of land chargeable under the Revised lease terms was discontinued with effect from 20th May, 1960 as the market value of land in Delhi had appreciated considerably. The discontinuance of this concession was not notified in the press.

Central Secretariat Service

1789. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.S.S. (Grade I) Association have submitted representation to the Ministry for the discriminatory treatment meted out to the Service; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon to ensure that equal promotion prospects are made available to C.S.S. (Grade I) officers as are available to other administrative services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Association demanded a higher share of the posts of Deputy Secretary and above.

(b) The representation about the discriminatory treatment was based on a misapprehension of the facts.

Selections to the senior administrative posts at the Centre are made taking into account (1) the requirements of the posts; (2) the experience, background, merit and suitability of all the available and eligible officers in the field of choice, and (3) the seniority of such officers within their respective services. The appointments are thus made not on considerations of the service to which a person belongs, but on the above criteria which do not make any distinction between one service and another.

रासायनिक उर्वरक

{ श्री मधु लियमे :
1790. { श्री किशन पटनायक :
{ श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :}

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगले पांच वर्षों में रासायनिक उर्वरक का उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या होगा ;

(ख) वह कितना निजी क्षेत्र में और कितना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होगा; और

(ग) क्या इस में से कुछ हिस्सा निर्यात करना लाजमी होगा ?

श्री पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेश) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना-अवधि के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य अभी अन्तिम रूप से निश्चित नहीं किया गया ; क्योंकि चौथी योजना में उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए उर्वरक कार्यक्रमों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । चौथी योजना के अन्त तक नाइट्रोजन का 2 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन और पी० ओ०

का १ मिलियन मीटरी टन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का उद्देश्य है।

1965-66 में अनुमानित उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार होगा :—

	नाई- पी० ओ०	द्वोजन
	2	5
" 000 मीटरी टन'		
सरकारी	295	43
गैर-सरकारी	13	137
उपोत्पाद आदि (सर- कारी और गैर-सरकारी	17	
प्रस्थि चूर्ण और भूमिगत फास्फेट मिट्टी		20
जोड़	325	200

(ग) जी नहीं।

काश्मीर में गिरफ्तारियां।

1791. { श्री मधु लिमय :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

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

(क) काश्मीर में भारत सुरक्षा कानून के मातहत किन दलों के, तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इन गिरफ्तारियों की खबर पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार को दी गई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 10 मार्च, 1965 तक की अवधि में

249 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस	1
स्टूडेंट्स यूथ लीग और यंग मैन्स लीग	7
डैमोक्रेटिक नेशनल कांफ्रेंस	4
साम्यवादी	1
प्रवामी ऐक्शन कमिटी	3
जनमत संग्रह मोर्चा	228
	249

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Houses for Police Officers

1792. { Shri A. V. Baghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned to each State for 1964-65 for providing houses to their non-gazetted police officers; and

(b) the number of houses constructed in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4113/65].

Scales of Pay of Engineers and I.A.S. Officers

1794. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Sumat Prasad:
Shri Pratap Singh:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Balkrishna Wasank:
Dr. P. Mandal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineers who

are B.E's. in all departments under the Central Government who retire at Rs. 800 or even Rs. 1,000; and

(b) whether any I.A.S. officers in the junior scales retire at Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is theoretically possible that an officer of the I.A.S. in the Junior time scale of the Service (which is upto Rs. 1,000) may retire from the Service while in the Junior scale. However the Ministry of Home Affairs are not aware of any case in recent years of such a retirement.

कागज तकनीकी शिक्षा स्कूल, सहारनपुर

1796. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 852 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहारनपुर में कागज की तकनीकी शिक्षा देने के लिये स्वीडन की सहायता से जो स्कूल खुलने वाला था, क्या वह अब खुल गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उस में कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां। सहारनपुर में इमारत बनकर तैयार न होने के कारण राजकीय औद्योगिक और तकनीकी संस्थान, लखनऊ में छात्रों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था अस्थायी तौर पर कर दी गई है। छात्रों का प्रशिक्षण 15 जनवरी, 1965 से शुरू हो गया है।

(ख) डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम 14 छात्र
प्रमाण पत्र पाठ्यक्रम 24 छात्र

Foreigners in Ministry of Education

1797. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners working in departments under his Ministry;

(b) the number out of them working as heads of departments;

(c) whether any of them are functioning as such for more than three years;

(d) whether any of them have crossed the age-limit of 65 years; and

(e) whether they will be replaced by Indians?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) One.

(b) One.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Note.—The figure given in reply to part (a) of the Question does not include subjects of Nepal who are not treated as foreigners for the purpose of employment under the Government of India.

Uniform Divisions in Graduate and Post-graduate levels

1798. { **Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:**
Shri Samnani:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of universities have written to the Inter-University Board about the desirability of having a uniform pattern throughout the country regarding percentage of marks for the various divisions at the graduate and post-graduate levels; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to arrive at a decision and to implement it?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A few Universities suggested this item for consideration by the Inter-University Board at its 38th annual meeting held in Bombay in 1963. The Board resolved that both at the post-graduate and the degree level in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce, the classification of results should be based on the following percentage of marks:

First Class (or Grade A)—Minimum 60 per cent or higher percentage.

Second Class (or Grade B)—Minimum 50 per cent or higher percentage.

Third Class (or Grade C) (and pass mark)—Minimum 35 per cent or higher percentage.

The Inter-University Board has circulated the proceedings of the meeting to the Universities. It is for the Universities to take such action as they may deem appropriate.

National Biological Laboratory

1799. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 139 on the 18th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting up the National Biological Laboratory near Palampur, Punjab; and

(b) when the work for construction of its building is expected to be started?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The land which was selected for the National Biological Laboratory has not so far been made available.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INVITATION TO SHEIKH ABDULLAH TO VISIT CHINA

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported invitation to Sheikh Abdullah by the Chinese Government to visit China and the Government of India’s reaction thereto.”

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): At the dinner given for the Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, by the Karachi Municipal Corporation on 27th March, 1965, the Pakistan Minister, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, is reported to have announced that the Chinese Government had invited Sheikh Abdullah to visit China. He added that the decision of the Chinese Government had just been communicated to him by Marshal Chen Yi.

Government have no information whether Sheikh Abdullah has accepted this invitation. The passport issued to him does not carry and endorsement for the People’s Republic of China.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has this invitation something to do, not chronologically but politically with the public appreciation by the Sheikh of Chinese support to plebiscite in Kashmir and if so, whether Rs. 35,000 in foreign exchange were granted to his party for anti-India activities abroad?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Chinese and the Pakistanis in this respect have been working in collusion with each other and the suggestion by the hon. Member that from this Sheikh Abdullah might have had encouragement is not unjustified. We think

that this visit will be undesirable and we will convey our strong views in this respect to Sheikh Abdullah.

Shri Kapur Singh: What about Rs. 35,000 in foreign exchange granted to his party?

Shri Swaran Singh: About grant of foreign exchange, this had been given to him for legitimate purposes and not for anti-Indian propaganda, although his activities are such which show that they are undesirable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is legitimate purpose?

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not taken the House in confidence. (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उन्हीं को क्यों स्पेशली दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब इतने आदमी हैं तो कोई यह सवाल पूछ लेगा । जवाब तो आने दीजिए ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : शेख अब्दुल्ला के भाषण जो अखबारों में छपते हैं या उनके बारे में जो समाचार कराची और रावलपिंडी से मिलते हैं, उनके अलावा क्या भारत सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा वाच एंड वार्ड या इंटरलोजेंस का मुहकमा है जो शेख अब्दुल्ला की इन एंटी इंडियन एक्टिविटीज के बारे में मिनट मिनट का पता दे कि वह क्या कर रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, हमको अपने एम्बेसीज के मास्फ ठीक पता चलता रहता है कि वह क्या करते हैं, क्या कहते हैं और किस से मिलते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is clear from the various speeches by Sheikh Abdullah that he is trying to champion the cause of Pakistan and China abroad and if so, after this invitation which

has been given to him by the Chinese Government and conveyed to him by Mr. Bhuttu, may I know whether it is being made absolutely clear to Sheikh Abdullah that if he accepts this invitation, he will be punished under the DIR and put back into the prison, where he was?

Shri Kapur Singh: The Foreign Minister of Pakistan is Mr. Bhutto and not Mr. Bhuttu.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is really extremely unusual that China should extend their invitation for a visit to China by Sheikh Abdullah through the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You do not know China even now?

Shri Swaran Singh: This by itself is very unusual and something which is a matter of concern. I have already said that we think it will not be desirable for Sheikh Abdullah to go to China.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why "desirable"; why not make it clear?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : नाक रगड़ो ।

Shri Swaran Singh: As to what action is taken will be a matter which will be decided at the appropriate time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has it been conveyed to him?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not customary to announce before hand what action will be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can only arrest the people in Kerala.

Shri Daji (Indore): I would like to know whether the Government of India has conveyed categorically to Sheikh Abdullah that he should not proceed to China as that was not one of the countries visualised when the passport was given?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that we will convey it. We have not done so.

Shri Daji: Why does he say "desirable"? I want a categorical answer. I want to know whether it was done or not?

An hon. Member: Why is there this hesitancy on the part of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. My only regret is that Members do frustrate their own objectives by really confusing the issues. If they clearly, silently and patiently put pointed questions they might get more information and attain their objective rather than lose in that confusion what they want to gain. If we proceed in an orderly manner probably their objective will be better served and more information will be forthcoming, and I will see that that information is given. But they should not just create noise—if I may be excused for using that expression—when they are putting questions. If each question is put in a quiet manner and answer obtained, if the answer is not satisfactory certainly I will ask the Government that the answer should be to the point and satisfactory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only a couple of days back you had to pull up a Minister and ask him to give a precise answer. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस तरह से माननीय सदस्यों के मुकाबले मंत्री का बचाव हो जाता है ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I wanted merely to tell the House that our attitude is absolutely clear. We would never like Sheikh Abdullah, nor shall we on our part allow him, to go to China. It is perfectly clear, and this position would be made clear to him also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)
 वह चला जाएगा तो आप क्या करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार प्रायमी एक साथ बोले, इससे क्या होगा ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार हमको बतलाए कि क्या करेगी, हमको आश्वासन मिलना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: I am rather surprised by the form of questions that are put. Hon. Members should think for themselves whether that can be done and whether it would be advisable.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Is it not a fact that the Government has landed itself into this imbroglio because of the initial mistake in allowing Sheikh Abdullah to go on a passport which has no validity of its own and which has thereby encouraged China to offer him invitation through Pakistan because there is no Kashmiri citizen as such?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, questions on this issue were put the other day. I had occasion to examine it and I am now in a position to inform the hon. House that it is quite clear from the application of Sheikh Abdullah to the Regional Passport Office that this is the declaration to which he has subscribed:

"I hereby apply for an Indian passport for travel abroad. I solemnly declare that I have not lost, surrendered or been deprived of my Indian citizenship."

This is the declaration to which he has subscribed and he has signed it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How did he fill the form. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

जो उनके पास तथ्य है वह तो सुनें ।

Shri Swaran Singh: To this declaration he has clearly subscribed. It is true that in the subsequent column at one place, as I stated the other day, he did describe himself as a Kashmiri Muslim. In his first application he described himself as a first-class subject of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (*Interruptions*). Sir, this is not a point for laughter. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Information is wanted and he is giving what is put down there. They should wait until he has given the information and then criticise or make comments. But they are not prepared to listen to him. They do not seem to want the information which is useful to them for making comments. Even before he has given the information there are interruptions. After all, he is giving what is in his possession.

Shri Swaran Singh: This description was given in the column against the nationality of his father. It appears that in Jammu and Kashmir there are two classes of citizens. In the passport application there are columns for the nationalities of father and mother. It is in that context that he has referred to first class citizen. It is not a matter for laughter. It is a factual statement.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारांबकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, क्या आप उन्हें जवाब भी नहीं देने देंगे ? पहले उनकी बात पूरी सुन लीजिये पीछे अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाइयेगा ।

Shri Swaran Singh: About the column on his own nationality, I have already given the information and clarified the position. This should have been checked. But, unfortunately, it was not checked. And it is our intention that in future we should

insist that all these columns are properly filled in.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री महोदय सवाल का साफ़ साफ़ जवाब देने के बजाय इस तरह से जवाब दे रहे हैं मानो वे अदालत में कोई कानूनी शकल की बात रख रहे हैं, कुछ उसी तरह की चीज़ के सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं और प्रश्न का सही और साफ़ उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि एक कालम में जब शब्द ने लिख दिया कि वह काश्मीरी नागरिक है । अगर कोई दूसरा पासपोर्ट मांगता तो उसी कालम को लेकर उस पासपोर्ट को रद्द कर दिया जाता । प्रश्न बिल्कुल सीधा है । पासपोर्ट आफिस ने उसे वापिस भी कर दिया था इसलिए यह बहस का सवाल नहीं है कि पहले कालम में क्या लिखा था और दूसरे में क्या लिखा, सवाल तो सीधा यह है कि शोख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने को हिन्दुस्तान का शहरी करार दिया या नहीं दिया ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मीके पर प्रश्न का सीधा उत्तर दिया जाय और सफाई के साथ दिया जाय । इसमें इस तरह से दलीलें देने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): In view of Sheikh Abdullah's stand on Kashmir, it is evident that the invitation by China, conveyed through Pakistan, is an indication of fresh political offensive against India, involving the territory of Kashmir. Under such circumstances, may I know if Government intends to inform all their Embassies abroad not to endorse the passport of Sheikh Abdullah to China?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Prime Minister has quite clearly stated that he will not permit him to go to China. So, there is no question of any endorsement being made. There will not be any endorsement.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since this invitation to Sheikh Abdullah to visit China has been announced from Pakistan, a fact that establishes our

[Shri Hem Barua]

apprehensions that China wants to stiffen her support to Pakistan on the Kashmir issue, may I know whether our Government are in a position to tell us categorically that they are going to tell Sheikh Abdullah not to visit China, and if he visits China not only will his passport be cancelled but he will be physically debarred from re-entry into India?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Prime Minister has already said that he will not be allowed to go to China. If he does not go, then the matter ends there. But if he does go, what action is to be taken we will decide according to the situation. The course suggested by him might perhaps be too mild; we might have to do something more.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He has asked a question and the answer has come. The hon. Minister not only agrees with his suggestion but says that something more shall have to be done. Now is he not satisfied?

Shri Hem Barua: Now I am satisfied.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा ठहर जाइये । जब मैंने सवाल करने को बुलाया है तब व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): May I know whether a formal protest has been sent to the Pakistan Government asking them not to mis-direct any Indian citizen into an unholy alliance with China and whether Kashmir Government was also so asked before granting the passport to Sheikh Abdullah?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think any useful purpose will be served by lodging a formal protest to Pakistan. They are pursuing a policy which we know and any lodging of protest in a matter like this will be absolutely useless.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I would like to know that if Sheikh Abdullah tries to visit China without the properly endorsed passport, what specific steps Government will take to prevent such a visit.

Mr. Speaker: Why should you go into that now.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह ख़त्म कर लेने दीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जो पासपोर्ट में लिखा है कि मैं काश्मीरी नागरिक हूँ और उस पर पासपोर्ट अधिकारी ने उसको वापिस कर दिया था तब मंत्री महोदय के स्तर पर उन्हें अनुमति दे दी गई यह निर्णय कर लिया गया कि उनको पासपोर्ट दे दिया जाय तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के समय में उन्होंने पाकिस्तान जाने के लिये पासपोर्ट मांगा था लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने उन को सभी देशों में जाने का पासपोर्ट दे दिया ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Even earlier the passport, I think, was endorsed for some other countries besides Pakistan—I have not actually seen it—but that is immaterial. At that time, he had asked for permission to go to Pakistan and this was allowed to him. I have already said that he has clearly subscribed to the declaration of Indian citizenship. (*Interruptions*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री राम सेबक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस तरीके से तो यहाँ की कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकेगी । 4. 4

आदमी एक साथ उठ कर तो नहीं कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। स्वामी जी, आप भी बैठ जायें।

4, 4 या 10, 10 आदमी इस तरह से एक साथ खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर दें और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना शुरू कर दें तो मेरे लिए यहां की कार्यवाही को चलाना मशकल हो जायेगा। जैसा मैं पहले भी कई बार कह चुका हूं और आज फिर उसे दुहराया चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से बगैर मेरे बुलाये एक साथ मेम्बरस बोलना न शुरू कर दें, अगर इस पर अमल नहीं किया जायगा तो मैं भी व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दूंगा। जिसका व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हो वह खड़ा हो कर केवल इतना कह सकता है कि उसका एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है लेकिन मेरे बगैर इजाजत दिये अगर वह उसके बाद बोलना शुरू कर देगा तो मैं उसको बिल्कुल इजाजत नहीं दूंगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं साफ़ कहे देता हूं कि मैं बिल्कुल इजाजत उस हालत में नहीं दूंगा। अगर मेरी इजाजत के बगैर कोई बोलता चला जायेगा और बोलते रहने की जिद करेगा तो मैं उसे कार्यवाही में रुकावट समझूंगा।

अब यादव जी बतलायें कि उनका व्यवस्था का क्या सवाल है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय से जो यह प्रश्न किया गया था कि क्या यह सही है कि पहले जो पासपोर्ट का प्रार्थनापत्र शेख साहब ने दिया था उस को पासपोर्ट अधिकारी ने अथवा जो सम्बन्धित लोग थे, उन्होंने इसलिए उसको वापस कर दिया था कि उन्होंने उस में अपनी नागरिकता काश्मीसी मुसलमान दिखालाई थी ? मंत्री महोदय इस सीधे सादे प्रश्न का साफ़ साफ़

उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम लोग जिम्मेदार हो सकते हैं कुछ गड़बड़ करने के लिये लेकिन जब आप हमें मना करते हैं अथवा टोकते हैं तो हम आप के सामने झुक जाया करते हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ मंत्रियों की भी तो जिम्मेदारी है कि वे प्रश्न का सीधा उत्तर दें, इस तरह से गोलमाल बात न कं जिससे कि और कन्फ्यूजन पैदा हो। इस मामले में मंत्री महोदय ने गोलमाल बात कही है, कानूनी दलीलें हैं लेकिन प्रश्न का सीधा उत्तर नहीं दिया है तो मैं इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं क्योंकि जाहिर है कि अगर इस तरह से जवाब को टाला जायेगा तो माननीय सदस्यों में एक असन्तोष तो पैदा होगा ही।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बात पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं उठती अगर मेम्बर साहब को यह शिकायत हो कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो सवाल भेजा गया था उसका जवाब उन्होंने पूरा नहीं दिया या यह कि उसका साफ़ जवाब उनकी ओर से नहीं आया.....

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बिल्कुल ही नहीं दिया, साफ़ क्या होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आईर, आईर। क्या मुझे इजाजत है कि मैं भी बोल सकूँ ? किसी वक्त तो कोई ढंग की बात होनी चाहिए। मैं बहुत दफे इस बात को बर्दाश्त करता हूँ मगर यह क्या बात है कि हर वक्त ही इस तरह से रुकावट हो ? क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का कोई जवाब देना चाहते हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि नीचे के किसी आफिसर ने फ्रॉम वापस कर दिया। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let there be an inquiry into the whole matter.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : शेख साहब ने हज की यात्रा की। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हज के लिए जो फार्म भरा जाता है, उस में उन्होंने अपनी नेशनलिटी क्या दी और यह जो हज के लिए पासपोर्ट इश्यू किया गया, क्या वह पहले का पासपोर्ट था, या नया पासपोर्ट इश्यू किया गया।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हज के लिए कोई अनाहिदा पासपोर्ट नहीं है। श्री एरेबिया के लिए जो पासपोर्ट है वह हज के लिए भी है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हज के लिए जो फार्म भरा जाता है, उस में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपनी नेशनलिटी क्या दी ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Hem Barua might raise his point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: The passport that was granted to Sheikh Abdullah by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indo-Pakistan passport....

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): What is the meaning of 'Indo-Pakistan passport'?

Shri Hem Barua: That was a joint passport meant only for Pakistan.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): There is no joint passport anywhere.

Shri Hem Barua: The passport rules stipulate that that passport meant for Pakistan cannot be endorsed or used for other purposes, that is, for visits to other countries.

When this question cropped up in the other House, the Minister of State said that the decision to give this passport to Sheikh Abdullah was taken at the highest level by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister. But the other day, the External Affairs Minister told us here that this passport was granted to

Sheikh Abdullah before he became the External Affairs Minister. Today, he gives us news that he does not know whether that passport given to Sheikh Abdullah by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru for Pakistan contained endorsements for the countries or not. So, there is a lot of discrepancy between the statement in the other House and that in this House. Therefore, I have raised this point of order. And you, Sir, should try to 'Samjhaao' the External Affairs Minister and see that a satisfactory and correct reply is given.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Before you say anything about this point of order, I would like to say this. Just now, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that it was by an oversight that this wrong declaration or unsatisfactory declaration in regard to the status of his father and mother was allowed to be passed by the External Affairs Ministry. But in the other House, it had been stated that it was a political decision, when a specific question was put to the hon. Minister why it was that Sheikh Abdullah was allowed to get away with this passport by stating that he was not categorically an Indian citizen but that he was a Kashmiri Muslim or Mohammedan. So, there is a discrepancy between the two answers.

Secondly, the information that the hon. Minister has vouchsafed to this House should have been given earlier either in this House or in the other House *suo motu* on his own initiative. Instead of that, he waited for Shri P. R. Chakraverti to get the opportunity of putting that question before he could give this information.

If this is the way this Government is functioning and they give information to this House as well as the other House in such an unsatisfactory manner and expect us to take the chance of extracting the right information which is in the interests of the country itself, to which the hon. Minister himself agrees, then I can only say that the House cannot be

satisfied with the manner in which the Government is dealing with us and with you, the Speaker of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, का भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ?

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों से पहले उठाया गया था, लेकिन आप ने मुझे पहले इजाजत नहीं दी ।

विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए एक बात यह कही कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने आप को काश्मीर का पहले दर्जे का, प्रथम श्रेणी का, नागरिक लिखा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस से सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की कौमियत और देश की आजादी पर एक किस्म का लांछन लगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में पहले दर्जे का नागरिक काश्मीरी होता है या कोई और होता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे गैर-जिम्मेदाराना शब्द नहीं आने चाहिए ।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि किसी माननीय सदस्य को आपत्ति तब होती है, जब उस के सवाल का जवाब छिपाया जाता है । सवाल यह किया गया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को 35,000 रुपये किस आधार पर दिया गया । अगर विदेश मंत्री यह बताते, तो अच्छा होता, कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को 35,000 रुपये खास तौर से इस आधार पर दिया गया और दूसरों को इतना रुपया क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है, जैसे पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य को भी सौ रुपये रोज से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता है और उस को 6,000 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 3,000 रुपये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह स्पीच है या पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है ?

21 (A) LSD—4.

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन माननीय शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को 35,000 रुपय दिये गए । आखिर वे कौन सी नवाजिशें थीं, जिन की वजह से उन को जेल से निकलते ही एक दम इतना रुपया दे दिया गया । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें ऐसे सवाल उठाने में मजा नहीं आता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि ये शब्द तो कार्यवाही से निकाल दिये जाने चाहिए कि उस ने प्रथम श्रेणी का नागरिक लिखा है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई प्रथम श्रेणी का नागरिक है, तो वे भारतीय हैं, किसी दूसरी जगह के नहीं हो सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आप के ज्ञान में है, मैं वह बात कह रहा हूँ । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि भारत का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति शेख अब्दुल्ला को जानता है कि वह कैसा है । यह जानते हुए भी उस को विदेश का पारपत्र देना और उस के लिए 35,000 रुपये की रकम देना क्या सरकार की धींगा-मुष्टी या महामूर्खता है या नहीं, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आपोजीशन के माननीय सदस्यों के सामने ही यह बात रखता हूँ कि सारे क्वेस्टियन आवर में जितने भी पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाए गए हैं, क्या उन में से एक भी ऐसा था, जो पायंट आफ़ आर्डर कहला सकता है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल नहीं ।

Mr. Speaker: It might be a matter for further elucidation or for explanation or for better answer. That is quite different.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Not 'better answer'—There was no answer.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनमें से एक भी ऐसा नहीं था, जिस को मैं पायंट आफ़ आर्डर कह सकूँ । पायंट आफ़ आर्डर तो वह होता है जिस के बारे में स्पीकर रिक्त फ़ील्ड दे सके, जिस में स्पीकर को कानून, कांस्टीट्यूशन या रूल्स

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

का मुताला करके यह देखना पड़े कि यहां पर उनका उल्लंघन हो रहा है और उस की बाबत वह फ़ैसला दे। शिकायत यह है कि जो इन्फ़ो-मेशन मिली है, वह दुस्त नहीं है और उस शिकायत को पायंट आफ़ आर्डर की तरह उठाया गया है।

श्री बागड़ी ने इस बात पर बड़ा जोर दिया कि जो फ़र्ट क्लास सिटिजन लिखा गया है, उस बात को निकाल दिया जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि फ़ार्म में एक खाना होता है, जिस में बाप की सिटिजनशिप लिखी जाती है और उस खाने में यह एन्ट्री की गई थी। क्या इन शब्दों को कार्य-वाही से निकाल देने से वह इन को एप्लिकेशन से भी निकाल सकेंगे? वरना इन को निकाल-ने के क्या मानी हुए? मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इंडिपेंडेंस से पहले काश्मीर में सिटिजनशिप की क्लासिफिकेशन थी। शेख़ अब्दुल्ला ने बाप का सिटिजनशिप को डेस्क्रीब करते हुए फ़र्ट क्लास सिटिजन लिखा। हो सकता है कि प्री-इंडिपेंडेंस पीरियड में इस किस्म की क्लासिफिकेशन थी, लेकिन मुझे इस का इल्म नहीं है कि वह क्लासिफिकेशन हो सकती थी या नहीं। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वहां पर यह क्लासिफिकेशन थी और उस ने यह लिखा। इस लिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस में मुझ से कौन से पायंट आफ़ आर्डर का फ़ैसला मांगा गया है।

सिर्फ़ आख़िर में यह बात आई कि हमें ठीक जवाब नहीं मिल रहे हैं और ठीक जवाब दिलवाया जाये। 35,000 रुपये के मामले में सरकार ने कहा है कि हम ने दिया। जो इन्फ़ोमेशन आ सकती थी, वह आ गई है। जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक कि क्यों दिया या बाकियों को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है,

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या और किसी भारतीय नागरिक को इतनी रकम दी गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में बहस करना चाहते हैं और कमेंट और क्रिटिसिज़ करना चाहते हैं, तो वह उस के लिए कोई और तरीका प्रख्यार करें। एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की प्रान्टस आ रही हैं। माननीय सदस्य डिस्कशन भी मांग सकते हैं। लेकिन इन बातों को पायंट आफ़ आर्डर की शकल में कैसे उठाया जा सकता है ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस में मेरा नाम भी है। मैं ने इस बारे में सब से पहले कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था और उस के सम्बन्ध में आप से पत्र व्यवहार भी हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो नाम नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य सवाल कर लें।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्रालय को लंदन स्थित हमारे हाई कमिश्नर के कार्यालय से इस प्रकार की सूचना भी मिली है कि लंदन में शेख़ अब्दुल्ला की जो प्रेस-कांफ़ेंस आयोजित की गई और उन्होंने जो सार्वजनिक सभा की, जिस में काश्मीर के मुसलमानों को आमंत्रित किया गया था, उन दोनों का आयोजन पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर के कार्यालय के द्वारा हुआ और उस सभा में काश्मीरी मुसलमानों की और से 32,000 पौंड स्टैलिग इकट्ठा कर के शेख़ अब्दुल्ला को दिय गए? और उम में अब्दुल्ला ने यह घोषणा की कि मैं आपको इस रुपये के बदले में आशवासन देता हूँ कि स्वतंत्र काश्मीर की सरकार का शीघ्र ही निर्माण करने की घोषणा करूंगा क्या ऐसी कोई सूचना आप को मिली है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह बात ठीक है कि उनका हाई कमिशन लंदन और एम्बेसी, पेरिस के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा है और

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : उन्हीं के महमान रहे हैं ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : महमान तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ । लेकिन उन से मेल जोल और उनकी तरफ से इतज़ाम बगैर रह रहे हैं यह बहुत ही गैर-वाजिब है । क्या कुछ प्रेस कॉन्फ़ेंस में कहा उसकी पूरी तफ़्तील का तो पता नहीं है

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पता नहीं है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : सारी प्रेस कॉन्फ़ेंस की जो प्रेस रिपोर्ट आई है वह हमारे पास है । उन्होंने वहाँ जो काश्मीर के बारे में कहा वह ऐसा है जैसा वह यहाँ कहते थे । न यहाँ के उनके बयान हमें पसन्द हैं और न वहाँ के पसन्द हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुपया जो वहाँ इकट्ठा किया गया था ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : रुपये का हमें इल्म नहीं है जो वहाँ से दिया गया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन आप सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब रुकावट न डालें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब्दुल्ला को जानते हुए भी जो इतना रुपया उसको दिया गया, भारत की निर्धन जनता का इतना रुपया

उनको बहाने के लिए दिया गया, उसका क्या मतलब है ? कैसे आपको इस तरह से रुपया देने का अहस्यार था ?

12.31½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, 1965 ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Audit Report, Posts and Telegraphs, 1965, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4103/65].

- (ii) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, 1963-64.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4104/65].

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 339 dated the 6th March, 1965, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4095/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.—

- (i) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment

[Shri Hathi]

Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 327 dated 6th March, 1965.

(ii) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 328 dated the 6th March, 1965.

(iii) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329 dated the 6th March, 1965.

(iv) The Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 330 dated the 6th March, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4105/65].

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
(EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION)
AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431 dated the 20th March, 1965, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4106/65].

12:32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Sixty-

first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12:32½ hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : श्रीमन्, मैं केंद्रीय उच्चादन शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944, और उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के सम्बन्ध में एक याचिका देने वाले द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित दो याचिकायें उपस्थापित करता हूँ।

12:32½ hrs.

UNION TERRITORIES (DIRECT ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for direct election in certain Union territories for filling the seats allotted to them in the House of the People and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill provide for direct election in certain Union territories for filling the seats allotted to them in the House of the People and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

12:33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS†—contd.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 31-3-65.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand Nos. 101 to 105, 148 and 149 relating to the Department of Communications for which 4 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. 101—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,88,000 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 ‘Department of Communications’.”

DEMAND No. 102—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,46,000 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 ‘Overseas Communications Service’.”

DEMAND No. 103—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,95,23,000 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 ‘Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)’.”

DEMAND No. 104—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 8,62,96,000 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 ‘Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds’.”

DEMAND No. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,65,000 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 Department of Communications’.”

DEMAND No. 148—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,09,17,000 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 on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)’.”

DEMAND No. 149—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,33,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications’.”

The Demands are now before the House.

Shri Daji (Indore): The Report says that the activities of the Department have been growing. With the completion of the Third Plan and the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the work of the department is bound to increase many times. But, though the department has increased its activities, one is aware of the various complaints against the department, so that the position today is that neither the consumers, nor those who work in the department, are fully satisfied.

The most important reason for this state of affairs is that the P & T Board, which heads the Department, is a truncated board, and nothing can be expected of the P & T services unless we start reorganising the Board and making it a real Board. Some one has caustically remarked that the P, & T. Board is a board only in the sense of a black board on which the names of the Directors are written. It is hardly a Board. It is only a forwarding agency to forward things to the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry.

I may recall that one of the dynamic acts of the Prime Minister, who was then Minister of Communications, was to suggest the formation of an autonomous P. & T. Board. It was on the initiative of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri that this Board was formed subsequently in 1959. Shri Shastri said in Parliament on 28-3-1958:

“The Department cannot work if it is hedged in by such rules and stringent financial controls that it is not able to move forward or take initiative.”

This was the basis on which the Board was formed, and yet we find that the Board has not been vested with the powers of the Railway Board. It is a hybrid. Really speaking, one does not know what the P & T. Board is. In the old days of Negro slave ownership in USA, there were many categories of Negroes. One

born of a White father and a black mother was a mulatto. One born of a White father and a mixed mother was a Giraffe. And then there was the pure Negro. Similarly, this is neither a department of the Government, nor an autonomous Board. This is something in between, a hybrid. One does not know what actually it is, who the parents of this Board are.

The most important point is that this Board has no financial and administrative powers. I will give some examples. In such a small matter as condoning the break in service of an employee, it has to refer the matter to the Finance Ministry. In such a small matter as the reconstitution of a few cadres, or even on a technical question like manning the phonograph services or the standards for telephone switch board operators, the matter has to go to the Home Ministry, which is hardly qualified to decide on these technical matters, and yet we call it a Board. If the Board is going to be so cramped, we cannot show efficiency or tempo of activity. The initiative becomes cramped. The Finance Member of the Board does not take decisions in the Board. The decisions are tentative, and he takes them back to the Finance Ministry. If everything has to be referred to the Finance and Home Ministries, why have the luxury of having a Board at all? Therefore, if we want to serve the ever-growing population and serve our growing economy and make the P. & T. a real service to the people, it should be reorganised immediately. Full autonomy to the P. & T. Board on the lines of the Railway Board is called for, and nothing short of that will satisfy us.

May I point out another anomaly? This Board was constituted in 1959. At that time the Finance Ministry had all powers over the other Ministries, but in 1962 the Ministry of Finance decentralised the functions and gave more autonomy to the Ministries regarding adjustment of expenditure within the allotted funds,

but even this autonomy was denied to the P. & T. Board. It was argued in 1962 that since the P. & T. Board was not a Ministry, this autonomy could not be given to it. And today the matter stands like this, that if the P. & T. had not had a Board, it would have had more autonomy than it is having presently with a Board.

It seems the Finance Ministry is like an old, jealous mother-in-law, very jealous of her powers, who would not part with the keys of the kitchen even when many daughters-in-law have come, even when she herself cannot prepare food in time. This jealous mother-in-law has to be told once and for all and very clearly that this sort of treatment of the P. & T. will not serve the interests of the country and that the P. & T. cannot function efficiently and deliver the goods.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Father-in-law.

Mr. Speaker: If a gentleman speaks, he will speak of mother-in-law. If a lady speaks, she will speak of father-in-law!

Shri Daji: A mother-in-law ill-treats the ladies more than the gentlemen.

Another disturbing feature of the Report this year is that the Telecom services, which have every year showed a surplus—I will not use the word profit—have this year showed a deficit of Rs. 2 crores, whereas the postal service, with all its economy envelopes, inlands and far-off village post offices which are hardly economic, has shown a nice surplus. This is a state of affairs which should worry us. However, I may point out first of all that the deficit is not a real deficit. It is a trick of accountancy. I do not have the time to go into it; otherwise, I can prove conclusively that it is trick of accountancy, an adjustment between revenue and capital for various reasons. I am not satisfied with saying that this is not a real deficit. It is necessary that we should probe into the problem de-

per as to why the Telecom services, which are really the paying wing of P. & T. have not shown not only a surplus, but enough surplus. The first and foremost reason is that the entire administrative set up is improper, out-dated and inefficient. You have to have a new set up. Take the entire telcom services. Let me inform the House that while there is a deficit of Rs. 2 crores the outstandings are Rs. 3 crores, a new high record. That used to be Rs. 40 or 50 lakhs in the past years; they rose to one crore last year and this year the outstandings are three crores. Why? Because a new system of making bills was introduced against the advice given by the employees and the unions; they said that this system would cause bottlenecks but they were overruled and the new type was introduced. The result is that the outstandings are Rs. 3 crores. Bills are still to be sent out for Rs. 5 crores. Now, what do the bureaucrats say? They say that some more officers should be appointed and posts created and some incentives should be given. This is a clear example of bureaucratic wooden headedness. For dealing with T.A. Bills of Rs. 5,000 outstanding, they spent Rs. 2,000 in creating additional posts in Delhi itself. This is the way they want to tackle the problem and that is why surpluses cannot be shown in this concern or in any other concern, for that matter. Unfortunately, as in every other Ministry, for this Ministry the time is very short. What has been the increase in the official hierarchy compared to the increase in telephone services? The official staff had been bloated out of all proportion to the whole administrative set up; it is becoming bigger compared to the actual technical staff, the working staff which should be catered for. But in this category almost all places are short by 15-20 per cent. We are pained very much because of the dual capacity in which I am placed. On the one hand as a Member of Parliament we have to ventilate the grievances of the people and voice the complaints of the citizens that the services are not

[Shri Daji]

effective and efficient. On the other hand, I have also to point out the difficulties that the actual workers are facing in the discharge of their duties efficiently and properly. They are short of staff and material.

There is another example to show how wrong methods had been introduced. Sometime back the authorities decided that telephone meters would be read once in three months. Again the employees, doing their patriotic duty pointed out that this was a bad system. But they were not listened to. The result is this. In many telephone connections, the meters turned one full circle within three months and when reading was taken after three months, the needle pointed out only to a small fraction of the second or third new circle. When the employees point out such mistakes, some officers say to them: this is not the function of the employees to advise how to run the department; they should consider their own demands and settle their own demands. If the employees want to take a more constructive and dynamic attitude, they are not attended to or listened to. In this process, the department had been put to a loss of thousands or lakhs of rupees, because it cannot be seen whether the circle had been completed or a new circle had begun or not.

There is another example of the rejected stores. Recently, a particular item was purchased from one Mr. Amin Chand of Punjab. It was rejected by the Delhi office, as being not according to specifications. But it would be a great surprise to you that the same stock had been accepted by the Bombay office as being according to specifications. How this could be done is a matter which should be enquired into properly. The material supplied is certainly not according to specifications. But again pressure was put on the Delhi, not on the Bombay office to reject it as it is not according to specifications, but on the Delhi office to accept it. The Delhi office had again rejected

it yet the Bombay office had accepted it. About Rs. 40-50 lakhs of rejected stores are lying. I say this to show how curious the system is. First of all payment is to be made not by the department here, but by some other office. When the stores are rejected, they are auctioned at 40 per cent or 50 per cent. The same contractors purchase that stuff and pass it on again as fresh. These things go on. How can the telecom services become adequate if all the powers are not given to the PT Board? One office accepts what the other office rejects. I am referring to the case of the sockets.

Since we are talking about the telecom services and the deficit shown this year, it is pertinent to put a question to the department. What has happened to the telecom service contract with the Bell Company for multiple frequency system? Last time we had occasion to point out that the tender was wrongly accepted. The hon. Minister, Mr. Asoke Sen then said that the technical committee unanimously recommended that the tender of the Bell Company be accepted. I have in my possession a copy of the minutes. At that time too I had wanted to raise it. The information given to the Minister was not correct. The minutes show very clearly that the technical committee did not accept the Bell company's system unanimously. In fact that tender was rejected as a majority was against it. Yet one gentleman who was very keen to get it accepted tried through various channels. I have got the minutes which I can pass on to the hon. Minister as I have no time to read that. This House should give a second look to this affair. It is also very surprising that the PT Board was not consulted before this was accepted. It is this Board which runs this system, which uses this system; even then it is not consulted before tenders for such an important new system are accepted. The Board was not consulted because the gentleman was fully aware that it would not accept it and it was

opposed to it. By bylanes and other lanes this Bell Company's tender was accepted though it was costlier than the others. It was also pointed out by one member of the committee that the Bell Company was not experienced enough but he was overruled. Now, after one and half years, the Bell Company is yet unable to inform our postal authorities how the inter-communication between the old system and new system can take place.

Sir, I will take a little more time. When this system is introduced it will cost Rs. 40 more per telephone. I would like to know how the department is going to meet it. Will it be passed on to the consumer or will the department foot the bill of Rs. 1·20 crores? If that is so the telcom service cannot be improved.

Before I conclude there are one or two things about the position of the employees. Let me at the outset say that we are thankful to the helpful and constructive attitude adopted by the Minister and the Chairman of the PT Board regarding the demands of the staff. Still, there are certain glaring things. Do you know that the workers have been given quarters which cover only four per cent of the employees: this percentage is the lowest in the entire government machinery; even the audit employees get more number of quarters. Do you also know that in the Fourth Plan the department wanted Rs. 120 crores for quarters but only Rs. 15 crores had been given for the Fourth Plan and therefore at the end of that Plan the percentage will be lower than even now because only 15,000 more quarters will be constructed while the employees will increase by 25,000. There is then the perennial question of shortage of staff. You cannot work the department efficiently without adequate technical staff. Then, sometimes the officers get idea of new methods of work. The introduction of jeep for line

repairs was one such idea. Jeeps were introduced for linemen; but they were not used for the lineman's work but for taking the children of officers to school. Of course the linemen no longer have to take the officers children to school on bicycle but the jeep was not used for the specified purpose. The employees pointed out that jeeps could not be used in a country like India. It had been put forward in a meeting of the joint negotiating committee and the need for a change had been accepted but the implementation was held up for more than four months and we want to know what action is going to be taken. There is then the question of 25 thousand of casual workers. We do not want anything radical; all we want is that, as in the railways there is a rule, there must be a rule here also that after six months of service, they should be made permanent; that rule should be enforced. There is the question of the extradepartmental staff running into lakhs. What is their pay—Rs. 18, 20 or 30. How can you expect any work from them with such a small pay scale? This should be looked into.

Then there is the question of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee Report which was submitted in 1958. From 1958 to 1965, this report lies buried in the archives of the Department. Let us once and for all either accept it or amend it or have another committee. The question is pending, and the telegraph employees are very agitated about it. It is time that the Department works expeditiously in the matter before the discontent of the employees bursts out in a different way.

Similarly, there is the question of settling the day-to-day problems. Why should there be difficulty in this matter? I say that an administration that is not capable of settling the day-to-day problems of the staff is incapable of ensuring an efficient and

[Shri Daji]

economic service to the nation. What I say is this. I give this praise to the hon. Minister because, in the course of negotiations at one of the conferences, he said he has faith in the capacity and patriotic spirit of the workers. We say yes, and we will live up to that faith, but then, give us certain wherewithals to work and provide us at least with the minimum facilities.

For instance, in a city like Delhi, if you can stand at the urinal provided in the Eastern Court Post Office and not jump away within two seconds, I will call you a brave man; Even proper urinals cannot be provided; dormitories cannot be provided. I request the authorities to take at least a human attitude to the problems facing the employees. (*Interruption*).

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): It is not here alone; it is a condition all over the world.

Shri Daji: I have not trotted all over the world as that hon. Member has. What is very important is this: a parliamentary committee must immediately be appointed to go into this question. It has been done in other countries. It is called for in this country; it should examine the functions, the organisation and the requirements of the department, correlating them with the advance techniques and possibilities and needs of the country. Such a parliamentary committee should go into all these questions and come to a decision. As has been said by our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, it is not enough if we keep pace by copying others—as is happening in most of the Government departments here—and what is required is, we should make advance, based on our own self. And for this reason, a parliamentary committee should be appointed to examine all these questions; that is immediately necessary, as we have not had a thorough exa-

mination of the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for a very long time.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to make my remarks, I would first like to make a submission that the posts and telegraphs department, after being separated from the Transport Ministry, has again been linked up with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. I would wish that a separate Ministry should be established for posts and telegraphs, and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs should also form a separate Ministry. One Ministry doing the job for two different departments would lead to complications, and there are more and more problems arising out of the combination of Ministries. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Solanki: Already, my hon. friend Shri Daji pointed out that the Posts and Telegraphs Board was established after the statement made by the then Minister of Communications, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in 1958; he said that unless the Board was set up just as the Railway Board, the posts and telegraphs department will not make any progress. After he said that, after two years, the Posts and Telegraphs Board was set up. But in fact, during all these years, nearly five to six years since the Board was set up, its functions have always been governed by the Ministry of Finance and the Home Ministry, as Shri Daji pointed out, so much so that while the posts and telegraphs department is capable of giving good revenue to the country, just as the railways are doing, it is handicapped by the controls put on the Board by the Finance and the Home Ministries. Therefore, the entire independence of this Board has been taken away. This year, we find from the Annual Report and the budget that the department is making just enough to meet its demands.

The revenue this year was Rs. 141 crores, but again, if we look into the accounts, there were many arrears in the Telephone department which could not be collected from the subscribers. Several demand notices were issued, but still, in thousands of cases these arrear notices are pending and no collections have been made. I find that this mistake was made by the Finance Ministry, and the posts and telegraphs department has to suffer consequently. This is one of the glaring examples where, though the posts and telegraphs department could have made good the lapses and set right its problems and collected the revenue, because there was another Ministry interfering in this department, these arrears were not being collected. We find thus that the income and expenditure are on the same level. This could have been avoided easily by handling independently the problems of the posts and telegraphs department.

Secondly, I want to point out that in the department of motor mail service, there are various complaints which I have received. I would like the hon. Minister to look into these complaints. The first point is, in the month of May, 1963, the superintendent of sorting and airmail division, Shri Kailash Prakash, put up a scheme before the posts and telegraphs department. This scheme was aimed at saving a sum of Rs. 1,61,000 for the department. Several routes are carved out in Delhi along which the mail vans are running. The superintendent of the sorting division put up the scheme by which certain routes could have been easily cut down. If those routes, which were not very important, could be cut down, there would have been a saving of a distance of 700 miles per day, and by saving a distance of 700 miles per day, there would also be a saving of 10 vans which were being used. Thus, by a saving of these 10 vans and a distance of 700 miles per day, a saving of Rs. 1,61,032 could have been effected every year. This

was a very useful scheme which could have saved so much of money and material for the department. I do not know what happened to that scheme. The gentleman who put up this scheme is now no longer serving in this department and the scheme was never pursued afterwards. I would still suggest that if such economies can be made, we should make an endeavour to make such economies and thus save a lot of money in the department.

There are certain routes on the motor mail service where big cars are used which are not of any use on certain narrow streets on certain routes. Smaller cars could be used wherever possible, and if they are used, we could save petrol and mobile oil and also save monthly to the tune of Rs. 21,66,468 annually. If we could use these smaller cars on routes which are very narrow and where the streets are congested, we could save money on petrol and oil. But then there is some trouble, namely, in this technical department of motor mail service, the officials are not technical-minded, or, they do not seek the advice on technical grounds. If they seek advice, or, if they meet together and discuss these points, this economy could be achieved. Unfortunately, bureaucracy prevails in this department. They think that it is too low to ask certain officials or the people who are working on the vans, and so advice is not sought, and therefore these expenses are incurred.

Thirdly, I come to a very important point to which I want immediate attention of the Ministry to be devoted. This is a case where a serious accident could have occurred near the technical institute near the Kashmiri Gate General Post Office. A petrol pump is constructed on the middle of the road. Normally, we see petrol pumps on the side of the road, at least about 10 yards away from the road, but here is an example where it is constructed right in the middle of the road. I do not know what to call this. What is more, the petrol

[Shri Solanki]

tank also is on the road. When the vans are passing—the vans are full of dak and other valuable materials—and when pressure is created, day by day, gradually, some gas may be produced and accumulated, and finally an explosion could take place there, causing serious damage to life and property. Nobody has looked into this matter. Several times the departmental staff drew the attention of the senior officers to this, but the negligence continues, resulting in an accident on 24th of this month, when a sweeper by the name of Ramchandra was hurt and he is in the Irwin Hospital. This was a minor accident, but many major accidents can take place by this stupidity. So, this petrol pump which is constructed in the middle of the road should be removed.

13 hrs.

Many tyres of mail vans get worn out and new tyres are asked for. These new tyres are given to the department, but unfortunately they are not used there. Again second-hand tyres are used. I do not know where the new tyres go. Again after a few months a demand is made and new tyres are given. Some sort of mischief is being played there which should be looked into.

There was another point to which I want to draw attention. There was a P & T. van DLD 2510. Certain spare parts out of this car were replaced into one car NDL 1084, which belongs to a person working in the P. & T. Department. I do not know the name of the person, but I know the number of the car. Spare parts were replaced into his personal car, thereby making the government van useless. Now it is lying in the garage. This particular incident has cost the P. & T. Rs. 10,000. There are many other incidents where there is change of spare parts. They are replaced in such a way that they do not last long; after 3 to 4 months,

they become useless and this is causing a huge expenditure to the government.

When the postal vans are bought, they have very expensive mirrors used to sight vehicles coming at the back. They are replaced by cheaper mirrors, which do not give a long service. Due to this, nearly 44 accidents have taken place in the city of Delhi so far. I hope the Minister will look into this also. These accidents have cost the P. & T. department nearly Rs. 50,000.

When such accidents take place, the staff of the P. & T. department or the drivers of those vans are held responsible. When they have to appear before the courts, the ministry does not give them permission. The accident takes place because of the fault of the department. If he is not granted leave to appear before the court, he has to do it at his own risk. I know one incident where, the driver saved nearly Rs. 1 lakh to the Government by appearing and taking the blame on himself. When he returned to the department he was suspended, instead of being congratulated. Later on, he was given a temporary job, but he has not received the allowances for the period of his suspension. I have got the papers of this case which I shall pass on to the minister, so that he can look into them.

Mr. Speaker: The minister cannot be expected to be ready with each and every individual case that might have happened in such a big department. Advance notice has to be given in such cases, so that the minister also might be ready and I might also know. Otherwise, there would be no answer to these things. He is going into such details about which I cannot expect the minister to give a suitable reply and the hon. member will complain that the reply has not been given.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): He may not be able to reply, but let him make enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: The debate remains unreplied then. Our rules do provide that if an individual case is to be mentioned, advance notice shall be given, so that the minister might be ready with the reply.

Shri Solanki: The reason for my giving the details is not to get a reply about individual cases, but to point out the general dissatisfaction prevalent in the department, which should be removed.

Mr. Speaker: That would be rather putting in a representation on behalf of one man who has been unjustly treated.

Shri Solanki: Not one man; there are other instances which I have given.

Mr. Speaker: They are different.

Shri Solanki: More efficiency is required in the telegraph services. Telephone service is a commercial service and in many countries like Japan, commercialisation has brought in a lot of revenue for the department. If we follow the same thing, we would also benefit. There is a huge demand for telephones in many industrial areas and even after repeated applications, that facility is not granted. Even minor extensions are not given in many cases. If they are granted and the telephone services are extended, I am sure the P&T department will benefit enormously and be able to make good the loss it may be suffering.

In my own constituency, in many small towns, exchanges are not working efficiently. In Kaira, which is the headquarters of the district, the telephone exchange takes 30 to 40 minutes to contact a very near town at a distance of 20 miles, whereas by road transport the town can be reached in 15 minutes. Several com-

plaints have been received in regard to this. I would request the ministry to look into it.

There is another instance. In a place called Mandal telephone exchanges were asked for and a certain amount of money was demanded from the local merchants. They sent a deputation to the local authorities in Ahmedabad. A certain compromise was arrived at. The telephone exchange has been granted, but while making long distance calls, there is trouble caused by the local telephone authorities, because a certain amount of money demanded by the local authorities was not given to them by the merchants. So, the merchants are not able to carry on their business through the telephone exchange peacefully. We put up this before the local authorities, but nothing has been done.

The zonal reorganisation scheme of the RMS was taken up with effect from 15-4-61. It seems the scheme has failed. Instead of getting more efficiency out of this scheme, there is more overlapping of departments and this is causing more problems for the RMS. I would request the ministry to look into this. If this scheme is not useful, they should scrap it altogether and make the department function as it was before.

Coming to the general conditions of third and fourth grade postal workers, they are given certain uniforms which are not durable and shabby. Sometimes they are not of the proper size and sometimes they are in technicolour. When they put on these uniforms, they do not look like postmen, but like cartoons. I pointed this out last year also. I do not understand why they are not given ordinary mill-made cloth given to the ministers' servants and to other people of the same grade elsewhere. Even the Railways give uniforms made of mill cloth to their Class III and Class IV servants. I wish the same kind of uniforms are

[Shri Solanki]

given to postal workers also. In that case the cloth would be durable, the uniforms would look decent and at least they can wear them with some pride. At present uniforms made of khadi cloth are given. The khadi cloth used is of a very cheap quality. I have nothing against khadi. If that khadi is of a better quality it would at least last longer and at least they would look decent. At present the departmental staff wearing these khadi uniforms look really shabby. The cloth is also not durable. Therefore, there is dissatisfaction among the staff. I wish that this is looked into.

The G.P.O. Delhi is in a very sorry state of affairs. Day before yesterday, looking into the papers, I read that the hon. Minister's furniture costs nearly Rs. 38,600. I doubt whether furniture for the same amount is there in the G.P.O. Delhi. If it is not there I have no grievance, but whatever furniture is there should be at least properly repaired. Even the chairs and tables in the G.P.O. are in a very bad state of repair. They should be replaced. After all, it is the G.P.O. of Delhi. It should have better furniture, better facilities and there should be a sense of satisfaction among the staff that they are working in a better place with better facilities. Sir, this should be done.

Another thing I would like to suggest is, when the strikes of 1956—1960 took place, there was a talk of forming a Whitley Council in our country on the same level as in Britain. For some reason or the other this has been postponed and it has never been formed. If this Council had been in existence during those years, I am sure the strikes would never have occurred. Even now, after this Council comes to be established, there would be mutual co-ordination between the employees and Government and there would be no problems which cannot be solved by

mutual understanding. Therefore, this question of the Whitley Council is very important for the benefit of the Department and for the Government as a whole.

There is the question of overtime allowance. On many public holidays the postal staff have to work. When they work on these holidays they are not given any extra allowance. They should be given some extra allowance for the holidays on which they come to work or, if the allowance cannot be given, they should be allowed to observe these public holidays because they generally put in more work than the staff in other departments. They put in a work of nearly 8 hours 40 minutes. Even during nights they put in the same amount of work for which they do not get any extra payment or allowance. I want the Ministry to consider this. Either they should be given extra allowance or they should be allowed to observe the holidays that others observe.

My hon. friend, Shri Daji spoke about living quarters. Living quarters are very very few in number compared to the Railways. There they have nearly 35 per cent. living quarters whereas the Posts and Telegraphs Department does not even have 4 per cent. With the existing staff of 2.5 lakhs plus the casual workers numbering about 1.5 lakhs, we have only about 18000 quarters which is a very small number. A figure of Rs. 120 crores was included in the Fourth Plan for new quarters, but that has been revised to Rs. 15 crores. The Minister should make full attempts to get more money granted and more quarters should be built for the staff.

On the whole, Sir, the Posts and Telegraphs Department can do the same job as the Railways are doing for the country. The Railways are earning very valuable revenue for the country and contributing a large

share of it. The Posts and Telegraphs Department also is a commercial unit. It is a public utility as well as a commercial unit. If that is fully utilised, if that is fully exploited, I have no doubt that this department will work in the same way as the Railways are doing today. The only difference is that while in the railways the workers are fully looked after and their grievances are heard that is not the case here. When the Railway Board officials go to the Finance Ministry they put their problems in such a way that they are accepted. On the other hand, the problems of the Posts and Telegraphs are never heard. Their problems are always pending. The Posts and Telegraphs Department is totally paralysed between the two Ministries—Home and Finance. That is why there is more and more dissatisfaction among the workers and staff. Unless that dissatisfaction is removed there will be no efficiency in the department. Here is an opportunity for us. Utilise this to the maximum extent and thereby serve the nation. I wish that all efforts are made in this respect.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पोस्ट्स एंड टेलिग्राफ्स डिपार्टमेंट के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में उसका सेवाओं का जो उल्लेख किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। रचनात्मक दृष्टि से और देश के अर्थ व्यवस्था का समन्वय करते हुए यदि किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचने का प्रयास किया जाये, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर बहुत आशा नहीं, तो निराशा के भी कोई कारण नहीं है—इसलिए कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वार पर खड़े हो कर हम अब तक की सेवाओं की यथार्थता तुला पर रख कर यह अनुभव कर सकते हैं कि पीछे जो सेवा के काम हम नहीं कर सके हैं, हम उन कामों को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूरा कर सकेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : कोरम से अधिक लोग हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : गिन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह हाउस के अपने वक्त का नुकसान होता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कौराना) : लंच टाइम ही इस का इलाज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गर्मियाँ आ गई हैं। माननीय सदस्य खाने के लिये जायेंगे और सो जायेंगे और कोरम नहीं होगा।

घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : यह प्रतिष्ठान सुविधा और सुरक्षा के माध्यम से गांव-गांव झोपड़ी-झोपड़ी और समाज के अन्तिम व्यक्ति तक सेवा प्रदान करने की क्षमता प्रदान करता है। रेलवे प्रतिष्ठान के बाद यह एक ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान देश में है, जो झोपड़ी-झोपड़ी तक संदेश-वाहक का काम करता है।

इस से पहले कि मैं इस विभाग के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह के प्रति कृतज्ञता का भाव प्रकट करता हूँ। इस कृतज्ञता की भावना के पीछे एक बड़ा भारी उदाहरण है। मध्य प्रदेश में पी० एम० जी० सर्कल नहीं था। इसी सदन में कई बार यह प्रश्न उठाया गया और माननीय मंत्री के पूर्वाधिकारी मिनिस्टर ने आश्वासन भी दिये, लेकिन मैं विशेष रूप से श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने हाल में भोपाल जा कर वहाँ पर पी० एम० जी० सर्कल देने का आश्वासन दिया। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अपने उत्तर

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

में सदन के इस कक्ष में, मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति उन्होंने जो न्यायपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है उस की घोषणा करें।

साढ़े चार लाख कर्मचारियों की संख्या के साथ और 205 करोड़ रुपये के कैपिटल आउटले के प्रावधान के अन्तर्गत पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स विभाग "अर्हनिश" सेवामहें" अर्थात् "हम दिन-रात सेवा करते हैं" के सिद्धान्त को तार और चिट्ठियों के आदान प्रदान की प्रक्रिया में और टेलीफोन की सुचारु व्यवस्था कर के पूरा करता है। 41,000 पोस्टमैन कर ब डेढ़ करोड़ पत्रों के पुलं दे बांध कर, दस-दस, बारह-बारह मील पैदल चल कर, देश के गांव-गांव में उन पत्रों का वितरण करते हैं। बड़ी उत्सुकता से ग्रामीण और बहुत दूर इन्टीरियर में रहने वाले लोग पत्रों की प्रतीक्षा करते हैं और पत्रों से भी अधिक मनी आर्डर की प्रतीक्षा करते हैं। जिस को मनी आर्डर समय से मिलता है वह जानता है कि कितना सुख उस को प्राप्त होता है। इस सुख सुविधा को प्रदान करने वाले इस पी० एंड० टी० बोर्ड की मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और जो मनी आर्डर भेजता है, उस को भी तो तकलीफ होती होगी ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : इस को अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर दृष्टि डालते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक स्टील प्लांट देश में आरम्भ हुआ तो उस की लागत तीन और चार सौ करोड़ रुपये क बीच आंकी गई थी। लेकिन इस सारी सेवा में जो कैपिटल आउटले लगा हुआ है वह 205 करोड़ रुपये है, और इस का राजस्व 110 करोड़ रुपये है। इस सुविधा को प्रदान करने में हम 98 रोज रुपये आमदनी करते हैं। हम 240 पैसे प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति वसूल करते हैं और 220 पैसे प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति उन को सुविधायें प्रदान करने में खर्च करते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रावधान को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह जी जो कि अपनी कार्यकुशलता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं अधिक से अधिक बढ़वाने का प्रयास करेंगे और उन्होंने जो कुछ भी आश्वासन जनता को दिये हैं, उन को वे पूरा कर सकेंगे।

टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था क्या है, यह मैं अब आपके सम्मुख उपस्थित करता हूँ। संसार में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था को अगर आप देखें तो आपको अनुभव होगा कि हमारे यहां पर टेलीफोन बहुत ही कम है और संसार के मुकाबले में इस क्षेत्र में हम बहुत ही पीछे हैं। 27 देश हैं जहां पर पांच लाख से अधिक टेलीफोन हैं और हमारा 27 वां नम्बर है। सवा सोलह करोड़ संसार में टेलीफोन हैं। यू० के० में ८६ लाख हैं, जापान में ८० लाख हैं, और यू० एस० ए० में आठ करोड़ १० लाख हैं। केवल टोकियो में ही १७ लाख टेलीफोन हैं। हमारे देश में केवल सात लाख टेलीफोन हैं। दिल्ली में ३६ हजार हैं, मद्रास में २० हजार हैं, बम्बई में ६० हजार हैं और कलकत्ता में ७० हजार हैं। चार लाख टेलीफोनो के आवेदनपत्र, एप्लीकेशंज वेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं। ये आवेदन पत्र देश के विभिन्न छोटे छोटे और बड़े बड़े शहरों से आये हैं। इस स्थिति का निवारण होना चाहिये। अभी मेरे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जापान ने युद्ध के बाद एक बड़ा कारपोरेशन बनाया और उस कारपोरेशन ने शेयर इशू किये, कैपिटल फ्लोट किया और वहां पर उन्होंने ने बहुत बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित कर के टेलीफोन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की। एक बार हमारे स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदबई साहब ने कल्पना की थी और उस कल्पना के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने 25000 "हैव योअर ओन टेलीफोन" की स्कीम को कार्यान्वित किया था। उन की उस कल्पना को आप साकार करें। एक स्वतन्त्र कारपोरेशन आप बनायें जो टेलीफॉज की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करे। इस का कारण यह है कि किसी

भी देश की आर्थिक स्थिति, उस का विकास इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि अपनी बात को किसी दूसरे तक पहुंचाने के लिए उस को कितनी देर लगनी है, किस गति से मैसिजिज का, किस गति से संदेशों का आदान प्रदान होता है ।

13.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसी तरह से लोग डिस्टेंस काल्ज के सम्बन्ध में भी आप को कुछ करना चाहिये । अमरीका में जैसे होता है कि आप न्यूयार्क में बैठ कर सान फ्रांसिस्को या लास एंजल्स से सीधे टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं, लांग डिस्टेंस बात कर सकते हैं, उस को आप यहां भी तुरन्त चालू कीजिये । आप ने जो माइक्रोवेव सिस्टम शुरू किया है, आप ने इंट्रोड्यूस किया है, उस को आप और विस्तार दें । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत शीघ्रता के साथ हम दिल्ली बम्बई, बम्बई कलकत्ता, कलकत्ता असम और मद्रास आदि में डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम का लाभ वहां लोगों को दे सकते हैं । बहुत से बाहर के लोग जब यहां आते हैं तो हमारे यहां के प्रिमिटिव टेलीफोन सिस्टम को देख कर हैरान होते हैं । बहुत से नगर यहां ऐसे हैं जहां डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम भी नहीं है । श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह जी भी अभी पीछे भोपाल गये थे और पांच सात रोज़ हुए वहां पर वह डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम का उदघाटन कर के आये हैं । इस के लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

टेलीफोन एक प्रकार की पब्लिक यूटिलिटी सविस है । उस से हमें आमदनी भी होती है । शिष्टाचार और सुविधा इन दोनों दृष्टियों से हमें इस डिपार्टमेंट का विस्तार करना है । सबस्क्राइबर के साथ हमें शिष्टाचार के साथ पेश आना है, और अगर उस को कोई शिकायत हो, ओवर बिलिंग हो

गया हो तो तुरन्त उस का निवारण होना चाहिये और पूरी जांच उस की होनी चाहिये । हम अगर इस का सेवा की दृष्टि से, पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कंसर्न की दृष्टि से निर्वाह करेंगे तो हम जनता को अधिक से अधिक और अच्छी से अच्छी सेवा प्रदान कर सकेंगे ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की टेलीफोन की स्थिति बहुत ही शोचनीय है । वहां केवल 21,000 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं । करीब तीस चालीस हजार प्रार्थना पत्र पैंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं । देश के किसी अन्य भाग थे इतने कम टेलीफोन नहीं होंगे जितने कम वहां हैं । जहां आप ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि पी० एम० जी० सकिल मध्य प्रदेश को मिले वहां आप इस बात को भी न भूलें कि मध्य प्रदेश खनिज पदार्थों से भरा पूरा प्रदेश है और उस का अगर आर्थिक विकास होना है तो उस के लिए टेलीफोन्स की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है । स्टेट्स रिग्रार्ग-नाइजेशन कमिशन की उस सिफारिश की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिस में कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्रफल तो बड़ा हो रहा है लेकिन इस को प्राधुनिक सुख सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं और वे इस को प्राप्त होनी चाहियें जैसे रेल, रोड, कम्युनिकेशन, बिट्ठी पत्ती, तार, टेलीग्राफ इत्यादि । यदि ये सब सुविधायें इतने बड़े विस्तारवादी प्रदेश को प्राप्त नहीं होंगी तो वह आर्थिक विकास के अपने प्रयत्नों में पिछड़ जायेगा और अन्य प्रदेशों से वह प्रदेश पीछे रह जायेगा, उस के आर्थिक विकास की गति धीमी पड़ जायेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी आप में क्षमता है, जितनी आप के हाथ में सुविधा प्रदान करने की ताकत है, उस को आप मध्य प्रदेश पर लगाने की कृपा अवश्य करें ।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप सात सौ करोड़ रुपये की मांग अवश्य करें, यह मैं आप से निवदन करना चाहता हूं । आप का बड़ा प्रभाव है, आप कला कौशल हैं और पैसा लगाने की स्थिति में भी हैं । अगर आप इस में

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

सफल हो गए तो तेरह लाख फोन और आप दे सकेंगे चौथी योजना में। तीन हजार पब्लिक काल आफिस और आप खोल सकेंगे और बारह हजार पोस्ट आफिस अधिक आप खोल सकेंगे। यदि आप सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान चौथी योजना में करवाने में सफल हो गए तो आप बहुत सी सुविधायें जनता को प्रदान कर सकेंगे।

1948 में जो आप की सेवाओं की स्थिति थी, उस का सिंहावलोकन किया जाए और आज की स्थिति का किया जाए तो यह कहना पड़ता है कि आप आगे बढ़े हैं सेवा के मार्ग में आप आगे बढ़े हैं। कैपिटल आउटले 49.3 करोड़ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, कर्मचारियों की संख्या 199 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है, पोस्ट आफिसिस 356 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं, टेलीग्राफ आफिसिस 138 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 600 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं, टेलीफोन 478 प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं। इसी प्रकार से आप ने 1948-49 के मुकाबले में 1964-65 में पोस्टल आर्टिकल्ज की संख्या 133 प्रतिशत बढ़ाई है, मनीआर्डर्स के मामले में आप की सेवा 111 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। इस सब को सामने रखते हुए हमारे हृदयों में निराशा की भावना पैदा हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन जितना आपने गत समय में किया है, उससे यह कल्पना होना स्वाभाविक है और इस प्रकार की आस्था भी बंधती है कि भविष्य में जो आप आप्रवासन देंगे उन्हें आप पूरा करेंगे।

दो शब्द मैं कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जिन की ओर से पी० एंड टी० बोर्ड उदासीन है। यहीं एक ऐसा विभाग है जिस में कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का प्रावधान केवल तीन प्रतिशत है। गांव गांव घूमने वाले पोस्टमैन को केवल 103 रुपये मिलते हैं। दूसरी सेवा करने वाले लोगों के मुकाबले में उन का वेतन भी कम है और उन के लिए निवास की व्यवस्था भी बहुत कम

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस भ्रवसर पर यह निवेदन करना अत्यन्त यथेष्ट होगा कि हम अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें उन को प्रदान करें क्योंकि अगर सविस का कंसेप्ट है जनता की सेवा करना, अगर सहायता पहुंचाने की कल्पना है तो जो कमी है उस को उदासीनता की दृष्टि से हम न देखें और लोगों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने का प्रयास करें। इस लाभ में पहले तो वेतन और दूसरे निवास की व्यवस्था बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं ने अपने क्षेत्र में स्वयं देखा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र और इंदौरियर विलेज, जहां दस दस बारह बारह मील तक कोई आबादी नहीं होती है। केवल जंगल ही हैं। वहां पर पोस्टमैन को जाना पड़ता है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जितने ब्लाक्स हैं उनमें आप टेलीग्राफ आफिसेज खोलिये। यह केवल मध्य प्रदेश की ही बात नहीं है, सारे देश में अगर आप ब्लाक स्तर पर एक टेलीग्राफ आफिस खोलने की स्थिति पैदा कर दें तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ डाकू इलाके हैं जहां पर मनी-आर्डर वगैरह लेकर पोस्ट मैन नहीं जा पाते हैं। इसलिये जितने पुलिस के थाने हैं, भिंड, मोरेना, शिवपुरी, गुना, विदिशा, दतिया आदि क्षेत्रों में, जो कि उकैत क्षेत्र हैं, उन में हर पुलिस थाने में उनकी डिलिवरी का विशेष प्रबन्ध किया जाये और प्रत्येक थाने में एक पी० सी० ओ० दिया जाये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : इस इलाके में टेलिफोन्स की बहुत जरूरत है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूँ कि यह ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो कि अधिक से अधिक सैनिक देता है। वहां पर रिक्त-मेंट होता है और लोगों के नाम से मनी-आर्डर आया करते हैं।

अभी टेलिप्रिटर सेवा मध्य प्रदेश में बिल्कुल नहीं है। इस की धोर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। भोपाल और दिल्ली के बीच जाने वाली केवल एक ही तार लाइन है। इसको डबल किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं ने निवेदन किया कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र में हर हेडक्वार्टर पर एक टेलिफोन आफिस होना चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक तीन चार हजार की आबादी के लिये एक पी० सी० ओ० खोलना चाहिये।

पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद मैं सेविंग्स बैंक अकाउंट्स का कुछ उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। जो लोग सेविंग्स बैंक अकाउंट अपरेट करते हैं उनके फार्म में ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि खातेदार अपने लीगल वारिश् का नाम उस में दे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि 38 लाख, 73 हजार, 681 अकाउंट्स में 18 करोड़, 2 लाख, 98 हजार, 813 रु० बतलाया जाता है जिसके बारे में कोई खोज नहीं हो पा रही है। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि जिस समय अकाउंट अपरेट किया जाये उसमें खातेदार के लीगल वारिश् का उल्लेख किया जाये। पी० ए० सी० ने यह भी कहा है कि जो 18 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग पड़ा हुआ है जिसके सम्बन्ध में कोई डिटेल्ड इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है, उस का पूरा पूरा इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया जाये और खातेदारों के वारिश् को रुपया दिया जाये। साथ ही जिस वक्त कोई अकाउंट अपरेट किया जाये खातेदार से कहा जाये कि वह अपने लीगल वारिश् का नाम दे।

एक अव्यवस्था मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। 1 करोड़ 20 लाख रु० का

नुकसान जबलपुर वर्कशाप को, जो कि पोल बनाती है, हुआ क्योंकि पोल का आर्डर एक प्राइवेट फर्म को दिया गया था जब कि जबलपुर में पोल बनाने के लिये एक फैक्ट्री मौजूद है। यह वह खम्भे हैं जिनके ऊपर तार दौड़ाया जाता है। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने के बाद इस निर्णय पर पट्टुंची कि अगर यह आर्डर प्राइवेट फर्म को न दिया गया होता तो वहाँ की फैक्ट्री को 1 करोड़ 20 लाख रु० का नुकसान न होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि पी० एंड टी० बोर्ड को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि ऐसा कैसे हुआ। यह अनियमितता कैसे हुई कि एक प्राइवेट फर्म को यह आर्डर दिया गया जब कि हम खुद इसको बनाते हैं और एक्स्चेकर को 1 करोड़ 20 लाख रु० का नुकसान दिया गया।

यह तमाम बातें मैं ने आपसे निवेदन की हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपना निवेदन समाप्त करने के पहले मैं एक बार फिर श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह जी को धन्यवाद दूँ और उन से आशा करूँ कि जिस प्रकार वह अपनी कुशल नीति से और अपने प्रभाव से काम कर रहे हैं उसी प्रकार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वार पर खड़े हो कर वे वित्त मंत्री से रुपया लें और देश को जो आश्वासन वे देते हैं उसको पूरा करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Department of Communications subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to issue commemorative stamps of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Vithalbai Patel and

Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad (9)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to instal postal letter boxes on important State transport buses (10)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase frequency of postal deliveries in Villages (11)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernize and expand existing telephone exchanges and supply more telephones to large cities (12)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to step up training of staff of Administrative and Operative Offices to learn Hindi. (13)].

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to retain the Central Circle Nagpur, in its present form (14)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy of transferring the surplus to the Development Fund and the Revenue Reserve Fund (15)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate provision for expenditure connected with national emergency particularly under air-raid precautions and monitoring organisations (16)].

Shri Daji: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in setting up M.P. Circle at Bhopal (20)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in construction of Telephone Exchange Building at Indore (21)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recover outstanding telephone bills (22)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in the number of officers making the Department top-heavy (23)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Technical difficulties of cross-bar system (24)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Service conditions of extra-departmental postal staff (25)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an Automatic Telephone Exchange in Trichur Town (26)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a multi-storeyed building in Trichur to accommodate all the different postal offices in the Central Market place (27)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct quarters for P&T staff in Trichur (28)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to extend proper dormitory facilities to Telephone Exchange staff in Trichur (29)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head Department of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend telephone and telegraph facilities to Palappilly plantation area in Trichur district (30)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head Department of communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite clearing of telephone connection applications in Trichur district (31)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head Department of Com-

munications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of adequate and necessary amenities for the Post and Telegraph staff (32)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सदन एवम् सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत समाजवादी व्यवस्था के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में चाहे अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा कुछ कमजोरी ही दिखालाई गई हो या उस में ऐसी त्रुटियाँ रही हों जिन पर विशेष आक्षेप करने का अवसर विरोधी बेंचों को मिला हो, लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अभी अभी कुछ मिनट पहले अपने को साम्यवादी या समाजवादी कहने वाले एक माननीय सदस्य का यह आरोप कि इस में काफी घाटा हुआ है, मुझे अनुचित ही नहीं बल्कि आश्चर्यजनक मालूम होता है। यह मंत्रालय ऐसा नहीं है जिस में कोई बड़ी पूंजी लगा कर बड़ी इंडस्ट्री या व्यवसाय की बात हो। इस का सम्बन्ध तो उस गरीब और निर्धन व्यक्ति से भी है जिस के पास भूमि भी नहीं है और पैसा भी नहीं है, फिर भी जो राजकीय व्यवस्था से पूरा लाभ उठाता है, चाहे वह करोड़पतियों के मुकाबले में हो चाहे साधारण व्यक्ति के मुकाबले में हो। जो भी घाटा इस मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया गया है वह ऐसा घाटा नहीं है जोकि पैसे का दुरुपयोग करने के कारण हुआ हो। बल्कि वह धनराशि तो उन अभिप्रायों के लिये खर्च होती है जिन से गांवों के लोग भी, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लोग भी और गरीब लोग भी लाभ सठाते हैं। इसलिये अपने को साम्यवादी या समाजवादी कहने वाले सदस्यों को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यदि किसी मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिक पैसा लगाया जाता है और उस से लाभ नहीं होता है तो वह खर्च किस कार्य के लिये हो रहा है, उस से साधारण जनता, पिछड़ी हुई

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

जनता लाभ उठा रही है या नहीं। यह माननीय सदस्य इस बात को न भूलें। बहर-हाल इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आगे चल कर इन साधनों से लाभ भी हो, जिन से इस वक्त हानि हो रही है, या घाटा हो रहा है, लेकिन हमें इस दृष्टिकोण से नहीं देखना है कि हम घाटे को बचाने के लिए गरीब जनता को, ग्रामीण जनता को इस सरकारी व्यवस्था से या सुविधा से वंचित करें जिन के द्वारा कहीं अच्छा हो कि हम ज्यादा सुविधायें प्रदान करें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सुविधा चाहे लड़ाख से हो चाहे नेफा से, जहाँ पर कि हमारे जवान लोग बैठे हैं, सब जगह पर्याप्त रूप में बढ़ती जा रही है और इस से हम लोगों को सन्तोष है। मैं मंत्रालय को इसलिये बधाई नहीं देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सेवा का विस्तार हो रहा है बल्कि इसलिये देना चाहता हूँ कि यह विस्तार तेजी से हो रहा है, और कहीं कहीं तो यह विस्तार प्रशंसनीय हुआ है स्वाधीनता से अब तक के वर्षों में। ऐसी वशा में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय के मार्ग में यदि वित्त मंत्री द्वारा कुछ कठिनाई पैदा की गई हो तो उस के लिये और अधिक सुविधा और अर्थ व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ताकि गांवों तक इस सुविधा को पहुंचाने में सहायता मिले।

इस विभाग के सम्बन्ध में हमें जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उस में एक जगह पर चर्चा है कि जहां कुछ साल पहले केवल 22,116 गांवों में पोस्ट आफिस थे और उनके द्वारा रोज पत्र पहुंचाये जाते थे वहां अब 96,596 गांवों में डाकघर की यह सुविधा प्राप्त होती है। इस मामले में हमें थोड़ा सा असन्तोष भी है। असन्तोष इस लिये नहीं है कि जैसी रिपोर्ट है वैसा पूर्ण रूप से नहीं हो रहा है,

बल्कि यह है कि कहीं कहीं तो यह होता है कहा तो यह जाता है कि रोज पत्र बांटे जाते हैं लेकिन वहां हफ्ते में एक बार या दो बार से अधिक यह काम नहीं होता है। परन्तु यह मंत्रालय का दोष नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह इसलिये है कि जो स्थानीय अधिकारी हैं उन का ध्यान और उन की दृष्टि जो गांव स्तर के पोस्ट आफिस हैं उन के ऊपर पूरी नहीं होती, जितनी होनी चाहिये। इसलिये आप जो भी निर्णय लेते हैं उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो आप के कर्मचारी हैं चाहे ऊपर स्तर के हों या उस के नीचे के स्तर के, उन के बारे में अधिक सक्रिय हो कर ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है उन का इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाना होगा ताकि जो सुविधा आप देश में देते हैं उस का उपयोग पूरी तरह से गांव के लोग भी कर सकें, चाहे वह इस रूप में हो या दूसरे रूप में हो।

मुझे यह कहने में खुशी होती है कि केवल आप पत्रों को भेजने की सुविधा ही नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं बल्कि टेलीफोन आदि की व्यवस्था भी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। और जो टेलीफोन लिमिटेड कम्पनी है उस के द्वारा आप इस स्थिति में पहुंच गए हैं कि न सिर्फ अपनी आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर लेते हैं बल्कि उसका कुछ सामान आप दूसरे देशों को निर्यात भी कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए। अभी आप इस सामान को केवल आस पास के छोटे छोटे देशों को ही निर्यात कर रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो अफ्रीका के नए नए देश स्वाधीन हो रहे हैं और जिन में तरक्की का काम आरम्भ हो गया है, वहां भी आप अपने इस प्रकार के सामान के लिए बाजार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। उस और भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस प्रकार के सामान का उत्पादन बढ़ावें, जिससे अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के साथ साथ देश की फारेन एक्सचेंज के मामले में भी

[मदद कर सकें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस सामान को बनाने के लिए आप ग्रामीणी योजना में एक और कारखाना चालू करें। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि चौथी योजना के लिए आपके साधन सीमित हैं, और यदि इस योजना के काल में आप इस प्रकार के कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए धन प्राप्त न कर सकें तो इस प्रकार के कारखाने को पब्लिक सेक्टर के बजाय प्राइवेट सेक्टर में खोलने की व्यवस्था करें। इस से देश को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से मैं टेलीप्रिन्टर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस दिशा में भी आप प्रगति कर रहे हैं और लोगों को अधिक लाभ पहुंचा रहे हैं लेकिन कई बड़े बड़े स्थानों में यद्यपि वे काफी बड़े स्थान हैं यह सुविधा अभी प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। मेरा अभिप्राय गोरखपुर से है। यहां 15-16 साल से एक अखबार चलाने का विचार किया जा रहा है। अगर वहां से एक दैनिक पत्र प्रकाशित होने लगे तो लगभग दो करोड़ जनता को 24 घंटे में समाचार मिल सकते हैं और लाभ हो सकता है, लेकिन जब जब यहां के लिए टेलीप्रिन्टर की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रयत्न किया गया उस में सफलता नहीं मिली। गोरखपुर के आस पास बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ग्रामीणी जनता है और उसे एक पत्र की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसे अवसरों पर विरोधी दलों के सदस्य सरकार पर आरोप करते हैं, पर संसद के सदस्य होने के नाते उन की भी जिम्मेवारी उतनी ही है जितनी कि इधर के बैठने वालों की। इस तरह बार बार कोरम के बारे में आपत्ति उठाने से जनता के पैसे का बहुत नुकसान होता है। संसद पर एक मिनट में

लगभग 70 रुपया खर्च होता है। इस प्रकार कोरम की आपत्ति उठाने से जनता का नुकसान होता है यह बात मैं विरोधी दल के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस विभाग के जोन्स के संगठन के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ जोन्स का संगठन इस प्रकार किया गया है कि एक प्रदेश का कुछ हिस्सा दूसरे प्रदेश के जोन में आ जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग के एक जिले का कुछ हिस्सा बिहार के पटना जोन में आ जाता है इससे जनता को तार भेजने में कठिनाई होती है क्यों कि तार पहुंचने में अधिक देरी लगती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस दृष्टि से सारे देश में जो पोस्टल जोन हैं उनके पुनर्संगठन की आवश्यकता है। अगर यह व्यवस्था ठीक कर दी जाए तो तार पहुंचने में कम समय लगेगा और लोगों को सुविधा होगी।

ग्रामीणी पोस्ट आफिस अधिक खोलने के लिए मैं ने सरकार को बधाई दी है। आप घाटा उठा कर भी लोगों को सुविधा पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कहीं कहीं स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा यह काम ठीक रूप से नहीं हो रहा है। वे काम बढ़ने के डर से इस काम को जैसे करना चाहिये वैसे नहीं करते। इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह सब होने पर भी आपका संगठन बढ़ रहा है और अधिक स्थानों को पत्र और मनीग्रार्डर आदि पहुंच रहे हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात की ओर मैं आप का यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक आपके यहां मेल बैग भेजने का वही तरीका चल रहा है जोकि अंग्रेज के जमाने में था। अब जबकि अधिक सुविधा प्राप्त है इस तरीके में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। जिन स्थानों में रेल की सुविधा नहीं है वहां मेल बैग बस से भेजे जाते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे भी स्थान हैं जहां पर रेल है, लेकिन वहां रोक ब्रेक द्वारा पत्र आदि जल्दी पहुंच सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता और रेल से ही मेल बैग

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

भेजे जाते हैं, यद्यपि स्टेशन दूर पड़ते हैं और इस प्रकार पत्र आदि पहुंचने में देरी भी अधिक लगती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यदि ऐसे स्थानों को रेल के बजाय रोडवेज द्वारा मेल बैग भेजे जाएं तो जनता को भी पत्र जल्दी मिल सकते हैं और शायद सरकार का खर्चा भी कम होगा। इस और मैं आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं सरकार की ओर इस मंत्रालय की प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ कि इतने बड़े देश में वह पत्र आदि लोगो तक पहुंचने के काम में बहुत प्रगति कर रही है। इस देश में जहां 44 करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं प्रति दिन एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा पत्र बांटे जाते हैं। यह साधारण सफलता नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि इस काम में कभी कभी देर भी हो जाती है, जैसे उदाहरण के लिए मुझे गोरखपुर से देवरिया छिप्टी डाइरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन द्वारा भेजा गया पत्र—जोकि दूसरे दिन मिल जाना चाहिए था—एक महीने में मिला। लेकिन यह बात आम नहीं है। ऐसा कभी कभी पत्र के मिसप्लेस हो जाने से हो जाता है। फिर इतने ज्यादा पत्रों में कभी कभी कुछ ऐसी गलती हो जाना स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की गलती के होते हुए भी आज जनता यह अनुभव करती है कि आज एक गरीब आदमी को भी डाक के मामले में एक करोड़पति के समान ही सुविधा प्राप्त है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस विभाग की यह नीति है कि जो ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए स्थान हैं वहां पर पोस्ट आफिस खोलने के लिए वे शर्तें लागू नहीं की जायेंगी जो उन से कम पिछड़े स्थानों के लिए लागू की जाती हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का क्षेत्र और उत्तर बिहार का भाग बहुत पिछड़ा इलाका है।

संसद की तरफ से पटेल कमेटी भी इस इलाके का अध्ययन करने गयी थी और उस ने भी इस भाग की ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। जहां और बातों की सुविधा के लिए उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी वहां इस इलाके में डाक की सुविधा बढ़ाने की भी सिफारिश की थी। उस की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं आपसे अपने जिले देवरिया के सम्बन्ध में कह दूँ। आपने टेलीफोन की सुविधा यहां बढ़ायी है, लेकिन स्थानीय अधिकारियों की लापरवाही से जनता को दिक्कत होती है। मैं ने कई बार टेलीफोन मिलाते वक्त सुना है कि लोग बाजा बजा रहे हैं और इससे आपरेटर देर में कनेक्शन देता है।

इसी तरह से मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि साहेबगंज एक बाजार है और उस इलाके में जो जूट पैदा होता है वह उस का एक बड़ा सेंटर है। साहेबगंज के लोगों ने काफ़ी अर्थ से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए रुपया जमा कर रक्खा है। लेकिन उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है। उसी तरह से एक नहीं अपितु अनेकों कस्बे हैं जो बढ़ रहे हैं और जहां टेलीफोन की सुविधा देनी आवश्यक है। वहां पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा हो जाने से उन के व्यवसाय करने में सुविधा होगी, अपने कामों को शीघ्रता से करने के लिए उन्हें सहायता मिलेगी साथ ही जो वहां के किसान हैं उन के कामों को बढ़ाने के लिए भी विशेष सुविधा इस से हो जायगी।

इन चंद सुझावों की ओर मैं मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे

भाषा है कि इन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा। मैं आप को, जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when we are criticising the activities of the P. & T. Department, we cannot afford to forget the vastness of the area which this Department is serving and also the great handicaps under which it is working and the great deficiencies we inherited from the Britishers. If we take all these into consideration, the progress that has been made in this direction is not a very small thing.

Sir, we can hold our head high in the international world of posts and telegraphs. It has been given to understand that in the Congress of the International Postal Union that was held recently in Europe we have been elected as one of the Vice-Presidents. We have also been told that we were able to secure places in the Executive Committee as well as in the Management Committee. This goes to show that our Posts and Telegraphs Department has a place in the international world of communications and the gloomy picture that Shri Daji painted about this Department should not be taken very seriously. Of course, there are minor details in which we can attempt to do so many improvements; but the broad picture of general progress and the new look that the Minister has been able to give to this Department should not be lost sight of. Of course, the hundreds and thousands and lakhs of workers who are behind the successful working of this Department have to be congratulated first. So, this will be an occasion for me to pay my tribute to all those people who are working very sincerely. With his informal outlook and with his practical sagacity, the Minister has been able to give a new look and this will go a long way in bringing the department closer to the people.

Sir, the welfare of the workers is a great thing and various welfare boards

have been constituted in this connection. More quarters and more buildings will be made available for them to have a decent living. The Ministry has also brought out a small pamphlet where they have given what they were able to do to the general public on special occasions. During the time of Nehru's *shraddhanjali*, at the time of various religious conferences held all over India, during the Congress sessions and also during some other sessions, they have played a very notable part. Even the recent P. & T. week was of a great educative value to the people of this country. In the matter of sports also they are in the forefront.

Shri Daji is not here now. He made a very serious attack on the working of the P. & T. Board. He wanted that there should be a P. & T. Board like the Railway Board. Though I agree with him on certain points, I do not agree with all that he has said. The Minister is quite conscious of this and he knows how to make the P. & T. Board a very efficient Board. He believes in decentralisation of work and I have no doubt, Sir, that he will make this body a very important body.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is Quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Basappa: I was referring to some of the statements of Shri Daji, who was saying that the Ministry of Finance has got very great control over the finances of this Department, and very little can be done by the P. & T. Board in this regard. I can assure him that our Minister, sitting very near to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, will not succumb to this control and he will try to assert himself and see that his Department gets its due.

The demands on this Ministry are so vast that more funds are needed to meet all the demands. For the

[Shri Basappa]

development of posts and telegraphs on modern up-to-date lines, maybe more than Rs. 600 crores are required and what is given may be less than half of the total requirement. For the whole of India we have only 7 lakhs of telephones and I am told that in Tokyo alone there are 7 lakhs of telephones. We can imagine what a lot of work is in front of us to come up to their mark. I am also told that for every thousand of population we have only 0.9 telephone, not even one per thousand, whereas in the USA it is 379 for one thousand and in Sweden 340 for a thousand. So we have got such an enormous amount of work to be done. In the fourth Plan we have planned for 7 lakhs of telephones more and 3,000 Exchange stations are to be built. This is not a small thing. I am sure the programme that the Department has chalked out will go a long way to make it up-to-date.

The achievements of the Department and also the progress of the Department are not very small if we consider the following aspects. In 1948 we were spending about Rs. 34 crores and in 1964 we were spending about Rs. 205 crores. The capital outlay has increased by 493%. The employees have increased from 1,53,000 to 1,99,000—about 199% increase. The number of Post Offices has gone up from 20,240 to 92,317—356% increase. If we analyse the progress in this way, we can see that the achievement of this Department is not in any way small. What is required is more funds to see that the expansion work goes on very well. The research work that is going on and the training programme that is to be set up will have to be attended to with greater force and that means more allocation of funds. My hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey was referring to the progress that had been achieved in Japan. One of the main reasons for the progress in Japan is the flexibility of approach that they have adopted; besides, the association of the public in the work of postal,

telegraph and telephone operations has contributed a great deal. In our country, the Department takes an amount of about Rs. 2000 by way of advance for telephone connections. If in Japan they were to do like that, they would be paying a dividend also on that amount, and see that the public are more and more associated and they bring in their money and the department expands further and further. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see how far the Department can make progress in this direction.

14 hrs.

Some of the things that have been done, as, for example, the introduction of the system of recovery of telegraph charges in cash will go a long way in relieving the congestion that my hon. friend was speaking about. Similarly, the night postal service also has been a good thing. Similarly, the panchayat postal scheme also will help in trying to make both ends meet, and it will enable us to have more and more post offices in the rural areas also. As regards mechanisation in the postal department, I would submit that that is very necessary, because the work is increasing tremendously, and the electric letter-sorting device must be adopted in many places. Recently in London we saw how the mechanical system of sorting letters had contributed a great deal to quicker clearance. I would, therefore, suggest that such systems may be introduced not only in Delhi but in several other cities. In regard to commemorative stamps issued by the P&T Department, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that some representations had been made in the past about one Bhakti Bandhari Basavavarayya of Karnataka, who had done a great work in the eleventh century, who was known as a great thinker and also as a great philosopher, who was a man well known for the Kannada literature that he wrote of a very high standard, who worked very

much for the uplift of the Harijans and who wanted to bring about a casteless society. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay some attention to this matter and see that stamps are issued to commemorate the memory of this great man.

The P&T Advisory Committees which have been set up all over the country, and on which we have been Members, have been doing some good work. Particularly, in the Mysore Circle, these meetings are held very often, and we bring to the notice of the postal authorities there the local grievances, and immediately they are set right.

In regard to the RMS, I would submit that there should be greater co-ordination between the P&T Department and the railways, for in regard to the accommodation either in the vans or at the stations or about the timings to be allowed, there is a great discrepancy, and there is a need felt for greater co-ordination between the two Departments.

As regards the workshops, I would submit that what is required is greater production. They feel handicapped at present in the matter of greater production, for want of raw materials. In the Stores Department, there should be more vigilance exercised, so that the stores are made available to the public in time, because otherwise the works cannot be taken up in time. I am saying this particularly because we see that a lot of postal property is lying idle, and this results in great damage being caused to the public property. Greater care should be exercised in this matter so that there may be no loss caused on this score.

When I am speaking about the works and the workshops, I cannot forget mentioning the Indian Telephone Industries which has been doing very good work in Bangalore. That factory has to be expanded, and it has to be given all assistance because its results have been very

good. Instead of Government going in for a second factor of that type, I wish the same factory could be expanded to a very great extent so that it may give good results. I am making this suggestion since we are thinking of nearly seven lakhs of telephones and about 3000 exchanges. This particular factory is doing good research work also in the field of the expansion of the telephone services.

In regard to the Overseas Communications Service, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a lot of delay especially when the messages are brought and they have to be conveyed through the P&T Department. I would request that the frequencies for the Overseas Communications Service should be increased and a greater demand should be made for them and fuller utilisation should also be made.

I hope that the hon. Minister will look into all these things and not only put the P&T Department on well-established lines, but also improve it considerably so that this public utility concern may be of great use to the public.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं पोस्टल ऐंड टेलिग्राफ्स विभाग के उन कर्मचारियों को धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए 5,22,295 रुपये के मूल्य के 149,226 मनी ऑर्डर, जिनकी कमीशन 22,000 रुपये होती, भेजने में अपना टाइम निकाल कर सेवा प्रदान की ।

डाक तार विभाग के मंत्री साहब ने बड़ी होशियारी से काम लिया है । 1962 में संसद्-सदस्यों की जो अनौपचारिक बैठक आफिसरों के साथ होने वाली थी, उन्होंने उसको खत्म कर दिया, ताकि उन से हमारा सम्पर्क न बनने पाये और कुछ भी मालूम न हो सके । पहले आडिट रिपोर्ट के द्वारा जबलपुर, दिल्ली और बंगलोर की फैक्टरियों में लाखों रुपये का घोटाला प्रकट किया गया

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

बा। अब उस आडिट रिपोर्ट को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि कहीं भी किसी प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार का विवरण नहीं दिया गया है। अगर आडिट रिपोर्ट होती, तो हमें उससे कुछ मालूम हो सकता था।

यह ठीक है कि इस विभाग ने बहुत कुछ तरक्की की है और बहुत कुछ अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन इस विभाग की स्थिति उस गाड़ी की तरह है, जिसका स्टीयरिंग व्हील गृह-मंत्रालय के हाथ में है, पहिये परिवहन मंत्रालय के हाथ में हैं और ब्रेक वित्त मंत्रालय के हाथ में है। तो यह विभाग क्या करे? इस रिपोर्ट में एक जगह लिखा गया है :

“आर्थिक संकट के कारण, 1964-65 में नये ढाकघरों को खोलने के लिये नियत निधि में आठ लाख रुपये की कटौती कर दी गई। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 23,000 नये ढाकघर खोलने के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति, 1965-66 में, जो कि तीसरी योजना का अन्तिम वर्ष है, पर्याप्त निधि की व्यवस्था होने पर ही निर्भर करेगी।”

इसका अर्थ यह है कि काम निल है, क्योंकि जितना पैसा इस विभाग को देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया जाता है और इस विभाग की जितनी आमदनी होती है, उसको रख लेते हैं। तो कार्य किस से होगा?

केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन महकमों—रेलवेज, पुलिस और डाक तार विभाग में से पहले दो में तो घोटाला चल सकता है, लेकिन मैं बघाई दूंगा कि डाक-तार विभाग में घोटाला बगैरह ज्यादा नहीं होता है—घोड़ा सा होता है। वह भी किसके कारण

होता है? हमारे मंत्री साहब नये नये आये हैं और इसलिए उन्होंने अभी सरबे नहीं किया है कि कौन सा अफसर किस जगह क्या कर रहा है। अभी वह देख नहीं पाए हैं। तीन महीने पहले मैं ने एक लेटर लिखा था कि कुछ आफिसर ऐसे बैठे हुए हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी मानोपली जमा रखी है, जो छठी क्लास भी पास नहीं हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय कोई प्रमाण चाहें, तो मैं बता सकता हूं कि विदेश संचार विभाग में एक डीरोचा साहब हैं, जो छठी क्लास भी पास नहीं हैं। मंत्री महोदय उनके सर्टिफिकेट मंगा कर यह बात देख सकते हैं।

इस विभाग में पुराने जमाने के बहुत से पीर बवर्ची भरे हुए हैं। सभी आफिसर ऐसे नहीं हैं। बहुत से पढ़े-लिखे और ग्रेजुएट भी हैं, जिनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। इस बात का सरबे किया जाना चाहिए कि कौन आफिसर कितना पढ़ा-लिखा है और कौन अपनी चाटुकारिता के कारण आगे बढ़ा हुआ है। ये पुराने लोग अपने अफसरों को बोटल के चक्कर में फंसाए रखते हैं यह व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि इस विभाग ने बहुत कुछ तरक्की की है, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि जहां पंचायतें बनी हुई हैं, वहां पंचायतों के आधार पर ढाकघर खोले जायें और पी० सी० ओ० लगाये जायें। गुजरात और राजस्थान में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। राजस्थान में बहुत कुछ तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन पैसे की तरफ भी देखना पड़ता है कि जितना पैसा हो, उसना ही काम किया जाये। पैसे के अभाव के कारण काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री साहब से कहूंगा कि इस विभाग को सब से ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए, क्योंकि जिस तरह हिन्दी जोड़ने वाली भाषा है, उसी तरह डाक-तार विभाग भी दिल्ली को बम्बई से

जोड़ने वाला है—तोड़ने वाला नहीं है । इस विभाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिए, ताकि इसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाये ।

आर० एम० एस० के कर्मचारियों को दिन-रात काम करते हुए भी केवल दो तीन रुपये भत्ता मिलता है, जब कि रेलवेज के गार्डज और इंजन ड्राइवर्ज को १८ रुपये और साढ़े सात रुपये मिलता है । ओवर टाइम में इतना अंधर क्यों है, इतनी अंधर-गर्दी क्यों है, जब कि दोनों विभाग सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन हैं ? आर० एम० एम० के कर्मचारियों को साढ़े सात रुपये न दिये जायें, पांच रुपये ही दिये जायें—अठारह रुपये न दिये जायें, बारह रुपये ही दिये जायें, लेकिन उनकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय की निगाह क्यों नहीं होती है ? वे भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं और ये भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं । एक भाई ने वर्दी का जिक्र किया है । इनको खादी की वर्दी दी जाती है । और तीन साल में उसको बदला जाता है, तीन साल के बाद दूसरी वर्दी दी जाती है । वह वर्दी छः महीने में ही फट जाती है और ये कार्टून नजर आने लग जाते हैं । यह सच्ची बात है । धुलाई का इनको एक रुपया या आठ आने दिया जाता है । एक रुपया या आठ आना जो दिया जाता है वह तो हस्ते में ही साफ हो जाता है । उसको घर घर काम करना पड़ता है ।

उनके आफिस की जो व्यवस्था है वह भी बहुत खराब है । कोटा आफिस की बात मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ । कोटा राजस्थान में जो आफिस है वह बहुत ही छोटा है । वहां की जनसंख्या डेढ़ लाख के करीब है । उसके आफिस को आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि बीस आदमियों के बैठने की भी अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था नहीं है । वे वहां बैठ कर अच्छी तरह से काम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । यैले ही यैले उस हैड आफिस में भर जाते हैं । काम करने में उनको बहुत भारी असुविधा होती है ।

जब क्यू लगती है तो सड़क तक आ जाती है । कई बार इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को कहा जा चुका है लेकिन कुछ होता ही नहीं है । यह कहा जाता है कि वित्त मंत्री को फाइल भजी गई है । तीन साल तो मुझे इस हाउस में हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक वह फाइल ही वित्त मंत्री से वापिस नहीं आई है । न मालूम कौन से कौन में उस फाइल को दबा कर रख छोड़ा गया है । आपको चाहिए कि आप स्वयं जाकर स्थिति की जानकारी हासिल करें ।

तार घर की हालत क्या है इसको भी आप देखें । चार हजार या कितना रुपया आपने रिपेयर वर्क के लिए दिया है जिसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ । लेकिन वह तो नया बनने के काबिल है । वह तब बना था जब वहां की आबादी केवल ३३ हजार थी । आज वहां की आबादी डेढ़ लाख हो गई है । वह इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया भी बन रहा है । सब कुछ होते हुए भी बड़े एक पोस्ट आफिस और बड़े तार घर का वहां न होना अफमोस की ह बात है ।

मेल सर्विस के बारे में मैं अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । आर० एम० एस० के लिए जो डिब्बा दिया जाता है, उसके बारे में मैं कहते कहते थक गया हूँ । जगजीवन राम जी से भी मैं ने कई बार कहा है और अब मैं आप से भी कहता हूँ । वही टूटा फटा डिब्बा चलता है । एक दफा वह खुल जाये तो बन्द ही नहीं होता है और बन्द हो जाये तो खुलता ही नहीं है । थर्ड क्लास डिब्बा है । पता नहीं 1856 का बना हुआ है । बारिश होती है तो उस में से पानी टपकता है और यैले भीग जाते हैं । एक दफा जब इस बात को मैं ने कहा तो मुझे बताया गया कि निर्माण हो रहा है, फिर कहा तो बताया गया कि रंग हो रहा है और तीसरी बार कहा तो कहा गया कि पहिये लग रहे हैं । पता नहीं वह आज तक क्यों नहीं बना है और क्यों नहीं दिया गया । आर० एम० ए०

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

एस० वालों को कहा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि रेल वालों का यह काम है और रेल वालों को कहा जाए तो कहते हैं कि आर० एम० एस० वालों का काम है। इन दोनों विभागों का सम्पर्क ही नहीं हो पाता है। अगर इन दोनों में सम्पर्क नहीं होता है और इस तरह से खींचातानी चलती है तो आप अपना डिब्बा ले कर अलग हो जायें और अपना इंजिन लगा लें। अगर ऐसा आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो आप को सम्पर्क करना पड़ेगा। आप को अपना हिसाब किताब ठीक करना पड़ेगा।

स्टेशन पर जब डाक ले कर ठेले एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ जाते हैं तो चार चार और पांच पांच लाइनें पार करनी पड़ती हैं। सड़क का थोड़ा सा टुकड़ा है, वह ही नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये और सड़क का टुकड़ा बनाना चाहिये।

गांवों के अन्दर जो कर्मचारी जाते हैं, उन के लिए साइकलों का ही इंतजाम नहीं किया जाता है। यह भी होना चाहिये। स्टाफ की भी बहुत शार्टेज है। वहां की पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ गई है लेकिन कर्मचारियों की संख्या में बहुत ही कम वृद्धि हुई है। जहां पहले वहां पर डेढ़ सौ कर्मचारी काम करते थे वहां आज उन की संख्या पौने बौंसौ ही हुई है जबकि जनसंख्या 33,000 से बढ़ कर डेढ़ लाख हो गई है, छः सात गुना बढ़ गई है। पापुलेशन के हिसाब से कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये ताकि लोगों को अधिक अच्छी सेवा प्रदान की जा सके।

चलते फिरते डाकघर गांवों में और इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज में जाने चाहियें। वहां इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया बन जाने से आठ दस मील का बह एरिया हो गया है। इस दस मील के एरिया के लिए अगर चलते फिरते

डाकघर चलाये जायें जो शाम के टाइम जा कर लोगों को सुविधायें प्रदान कर सकें तो वह बहुत उत्तम होगा। पूरे फैक्ट्रि एरिया को आप इस तरह से पत्र भी समय पर पहुंचा सकते हैं और उन को डाक की दूसरी सुविधायें भी प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

वहां पर आफिस इतवार को बन्द होता है। जिस तरह से दूसरी जगहों पर आप दफ्तर छुट्टी के दिन भी खोलते हैं वैसे ही इन को यहां भी खोला जाना चाहिये और कर्मचारियों को काम करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। अगले दिन सबेरे जा कर जब वे देखते हैं तो पूरे के पूरे आफिस को थैलों से भरा हुआ पाते हैं। नाइट में या उन को काम करने दिया जाय या दिन में लेकिन काम उन को करने को कहा जाय ताकि वे काम कर के सेवाओं को चालू रख सकें और जो भी उन का काम है, उस को वे पूरा कर सकें।

आपने राजस्थान के लिए जो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र है वह सहारनपुर में खोल रखा है। वह आज से पचास साठ साल पहले खोला गया है। एक बड़ादा में भी खोला गया था। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक राज्य में एक एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र होना जरूरी है। सहारनपुर में केन्द्र तब बना था जब अंग्रेज यहां राज्य करते थे। उन्होंने जैसा सोचा वैसा कर दिया। आप खुद इस पर विचार कर के पापुलेशन के आधार पर तथा कर्मचारियों की सुविधा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए एक एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र एक एक राज्य में रखें।

छोटे कर्मचारी जो 50, 60 या 70 रुपया माहवार पाते हैं, उन का तबादला बहुत दूर दूर जगहों पर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। उन को दो सप्ताह करने पर मजबूर होना पड़े ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। उन को उन के ही केन्द्र में, उन के ही मंडल के अधीन, उन के ही राज्य में रखा जाना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि दिल्ली

वाले को सहारनपुर में और सहारनपुर वाले को दिल्ली में भेज दिया जाय। इससे उन को असुविधा होती है।

आप अंग्रेजी में टेलीफोन डायरेक्ट्री निकालते हैं। हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों के अन्दर आप को हिन्दी में ही निकालनी चाहिये ताकि हिन्दी का कुछ विकास हो सके।

कल्याण समिति की जो सिफारिशें थीं उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, न खेल के बारे में जो उस की सिफारिशें थीं कि पन्द्रह सौ रुपये लेकर इन को किया जा सकता है उस को ही लागू किया गया है और न ही क्वार्टरों के बारे में जो थी उस को लागू किया गया है और न कोई और लागू की गई हैं। रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अपने 36 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर बनाये हैं लेकिन आप ने चार प्रतिशत के लिए भी नहीं बनाये हैं। खाने वाले बहुत हैं लेकिन माल कम है। क्वार्टर लेने वाले बहुत ज्यादा हैं लेकिन हैं बिल्कुल ही नगण्य। आप वित्त मंत्री से कह कर और ज्यादा धन इस काम के लिये रखवाने की कृपा करें।

कोटे के अन्दर जो रेस्ट हाउस है वह भी बहुत खराब हालत में है। वहाँ पर आप भी अन्दर चले जायें तो बाहर नहीं आ सकते हैं। खटमलों से वह भरा पड़ा है। आयें बायें उस के खटमल ही खटमल हैं। उस को भी आप को देखना चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। यह चौथी बार है कि कोरम का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. This is the fourth time that the quorum bell is being rung. I request the hon. Members to maintain the quorum.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jai-pur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must thank you first for this opportunity that has been given to me to speak; and at the same time I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister and their able officers. I visited the I.T.I. factory at Bangalore, the Teleprinter Factory at Madras and the Cable Factory at Roopnarainpur. They are doing very good work and are progressing towards our expectation.

Sir, now I come to the problems of my own State, Orissa. It is observed from the different press conferences held by the Directors of Posts and Telegraphs from time to time that there has been a wide development of Posts and Telegraphs transactions in Orissa. I do feel, Sir, that it is high time that we should raise the status of the Orissa circle and place it in charge of a senior officer like Postmaster-General, who can handle our problems more honourably and efficiently. There have been constant demands from the public, from the press, and in the various Regional Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committees in this regard. Government have not taken the necessary steps and given due consideration. I however do hope and trust that the hon. Minister will kindly change his views and grant us our legitimate demand to upgrade the status of the existing minor circle to that of a major circle. It is a long-felt need. It should be placed in charge of a senior officer of the rank of Postmaster General for its still better functioning.

I am also extremely glad to learn that a separate telephone revenue account office has been granted to Orissa since 1st April 1963. We wanted the headquarters of this office to be immediately shifted from Calcutta to Cuttack or Bhubaneswar. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether all the offices have gone to Orissa and whether the full department has shifted or not.

[Shri Rama Chandra Mallick.]

In view of the fact that the provision of telephone connections to the public is a profitable proposition to Government attempts should be made to satisfy this demand to the full. But the P. & T. authorities are still unable to meet the high demand of the public adequately so far. It is a fact that a large number of people desirous of having new telephone connections have been waiting for years together, but in vain.

The conversations over telephones are not audible in Orissa, even from one district to another. You know that some of the districts like Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sambalpur and Sundergarh are thickly populated. There are also dense forests and mountains. So it is very difficult to hear the conversations from Bhubaneswar or Cuttack in that area. I therefore request the authorities to exercise more vigilance in maintaining the system more efficiently.

Coming to the RMS section, I want to stress an important point. The RMS section from Cuttack to Vijayanagaram should run as quickly as it should be for quicker disposal of postal articles in Ganjam and Koraput districts. Furthermore, the RMS section, the major portion of which is running within the state boundary of Orissa, needs to be transferred and kept under the control of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Cuttack, for its better functioning. I am sorry that people get their postal articles, especially in south Orissa—Ganjam, Koraput, Sambalpur and so on—after a delay of four or five days. The reason is that the dak is first sent to Vijayanagram RMS and from there to Cuttack and then delivered to the local people. The sorters at Vijayanagaram RMS do not know the Oriya language. They therefore send it back to Cuttack. There are so many other difficulties also. I therefore strongly request that these areas of Orissa State should be transferred and kept under the Orissa Circle, which arrangement will be more convenient, more useful and less expensive.

Another point, the shortage of forms in post offices in Orissa, in the rural areas. The problem of shortage of various forms in post offices in Orissa could never be solved by the local authorities. It is quite natural that the day-to-day increase in postal traffic in the State causes heavy demand from time to time. It may not be possible for presses located in far off places like Hyderabad and Calcutta to meet this heavy demand in time and quickly. I therefore suggest the establishment of a departmental press in Cuttack or Bhubaneswar, so that the problem can be solved on a permanent basis in no time.

I have visited many post offices not only in towns but also in rural areas and made enquiries. I am the President of a Postal Employees' Union. I have to say something about the condition of the poor workers in my own State. I have particularly seen the poor branch postmasters in rural areas. In the offices, no money order forms, postcards or envelopes are available. The same is the case in regard to telegraph forms. Even kerosene oil is not available. It is a matter of regret that in this way we are losing revenue. If adequate supplies of these things are kept, people could purchase their requirements of postcards, envelopes etc. and the department also could get revenue.

Another point is about the EDDA and EDDMC. This is a neglected department. These poor employees get only Rs. 22 Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per month. This is quite insufficient. In the rural areas, they have to go 5, 10 and 15 miles without umbrella and without their formal dress uniform. They have no cycle allowance. I therefore, request that their salary should be increased so that they could have at least two meals a day. This matter is before this august House. I request the Minister to give sympathetic consideration to this request.

The branch post masters and delivery agents are not getting casual

leave and medical leave facilities. The result is that if a man falls sick and cannot attend to his duties, he cannot get his salary for that period. I suggest that they should be entitled to casual leave and medical leave facilities.

I am surprised that these branch postmasters and agents are still not recognised as departmental employees. They are so-called extra-departmental employees. They feel they are not actual employees of the Government who are entitled to the usual facilities granted to government servants, even though the work they do is very important in the villages. A mother may be anxiously waiting for a letter from her son who may be in NEFA or any other border area. When the postman brings an envelope or post-card to her from her son, she feels very happy. Many of the people in the rural areas have not seen any Ministers or officers. But they know the local postman who is rendering a very useful service to them. So I suggest that the case of these workers should be considered sympathetically.

As I said, I am the President of the Union of a locality. I come of poor family. It is my duty to bring the difficulties of these poor workers to the notice of the hon. Minister and seek redress from him. Unless we can do something for this poor section of the people, our country cannot prosper.

We get five hundred rupees per month. How can they live with twenty rupees per month? This matter should be considered very sympathetically.

Another important point I want to submit here for the consideration of the Ministry. As a Member of Parliament I requested the then Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, about a post office in my village, just one furlong from my own house. That is the oldest post office in the area of my police station. There is a big rice

mill, there is the Orissa Corporation, there are the naib tahsildar's office, gram panchayat headquarters, primary health centre and also a railway station. There is a high school and there are a number of primary schools and other institutions at this place. Therefore, the post office should be a sub-post-office with telephone and telegraph facilities. I got a telegram from our Chief Whip and our Minister here after six days! If this is the experience of Members of Parliament, what will be the difficulty suffered by other people? I therefore strongly suggest that the post office at Barundai should be converted into a sub office with telephone and telegraph facilities.

There is another important point about my constituency. You know, it is such a peculiar place. Some portion is table-land, some portion is forest, and some portion is flood-affected area. You have to go by boat to some of these areas during summer and rainy season. I am referring to Jajpur, Binjarpur, Barchana, Dharamasala, Aul and Patamunda police station areas. Telephone and telegraph communication should be there. Suppose there are floods; any message from these areas will never reach the authorities. So I request that the important post offices should be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पांच चार मिनट में अपनी दो तीन बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

वैसे तो यह डाक-तार का मुहकमा सत्य नारायण की कथा हो गया है क्योंकि कितना ही कुछ कहो, लेकिन वहां तथास्तु ही रहता है ।

डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की अवस्था सुधारने के बारे में कांग्रेस वालों ने भी विरोधी पक्ष के मेम्बरों की हां में हां मिलायी है । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ प्रार्थना

[श्री: बागड़ी]

कहेंगे कि हमारी सरकार समाजवाद के बारे में नारा सब से ज्यादा देती है। समाजवाद क्या और कैसा? जब समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि समाजवाद ऐसे थोड़े ही आवेगा, एक दम आवेगा, पर जब कहा जाता है कि समाजवाद के लिए कुछ करो तो कहते हैं "धीरे धीरे"। समाजवाद अपने घर में क्या है? डाक तार का मुहकमा बिल्कुल सरकार का मुहकमा है। इस में समाजवाद कौन लावेगा? जनता जाग्रत हो गयी तो वह लावेगी लेकिन वह क्रान्ति से लावेगी। और सरकार किस तरह समाजवाद ला रही है। एक तरफ ऊंची तनखाहें हैं, अनेकों सुविधायें हैं, आकाश को छूने वाली कोठियां हैं, और दूसरी तरफ कर्मचारी पाताल में पड़े हैं। यह समाजवाद के नाम पर जनता के साथ बड़ा धोखा किया जा रहा है और यह अन्याय है, और जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप में समाजवाद का हनन हो रहा है वह इस डाक तार के मुहकमे में हो रहा है। एक तरफ तो कोठियां हैं और दूसरी तरफ क्वार्टर भी नहीं हैं। कर्मचारियों के लिए पेशाब घर भी नहीं हैं। और कोई सुविधा नहीं है। तनखाहों में कितना अन्तर है।

बरदियां मिलती हैं तो उन को तीन तीन साल पुरानी मिलती हैं जब कि वे सड़ और गल जाती हैं। मैं ने पूछा कि इस का क्या कारण है तो पता चला कि इस का कारण यह है कि इन का ठेका ऐसे लोगों से होता है जो कि गन्दे से गन्दा समान सप्लाई करते हैं। जब यह सामान तीन तीन साल के बाद दिया जाता है तो पुराना और खराब हो ही जाता है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि पुराना हो गया, और इस तरह से उन ठेकेदारों पर लांछन नहीं आता।

इन लोगों को जो पहनने के लिए जूते दिये जाते हैं वे चार चार साल के बाद दिए जाते हैं लेकिन अगर दंड का जूता देना होता है तो फटाफट दे दिया जाता है। यह समाजवाद की व्यवस्था है।

कहा जा रहा है कि डाक तार के मुहकमे ने बड़ी तेजी से तरक्की की है। और मंत्री महोदय को बधाई भी दी जा रहा है। लेकिन वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय ने इस मुहकमे का काम लेते ही मनीआर्डर फार्म की कीमत तीन पैसे कर दी। इस कारण लोग इस को तीन पैसे का मुहकमा कहने लगे हैं।

और काम कैसा करते हैं इस का मैं उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस मुहकमे की जहनियत गुलामाना जहनियत हो गया है। गोआ से एक राजनीतिक पार्टी के नेता श्री दिवाकर ककोडकर ने एक तार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के नाम भेजा उस में लिखा था कि अगर शान्तिमय क्रान्ति के द्वारा अगर आप परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं तो हम आप का साथ देंगे। हम आप के साथ हैं। तो इस मुहकमे के अफसर ने उस तार को रोक दिया और कह दिया कि यह तार नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि यह कायदे कानून के खिलाफ है। क्योंकि उस में शान्तिमय क्रान्ति की बात कही गयी थी इसलिए शायद उस को रोक दिया, अगर लाठी गोली की बात होती तो शायद उस को न रोक सकते। चीन का प्रधान मंत्री जब हमारे देश पर से उड़ता है तो उस को हमारी सरकार भी नहीं रोक सकती। लेकिन चूंकि उस में शान्तिमय क्रान्ति की बात कही गयी थी इसलिए अफसर ने उसे रोक दिया। तो यह चीज मैं आप की खिदमत में रखना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने की बात कही जाती है। आप देखें कि ड्राइवरों के साथ क्या हो रहा है। इस मुहकमे के बर्कशाप के जो इनचार्ज हैं उन के खिलाफ गोलमाल की शिकायत की गयी तो उस की कोई एनक्वायरी नहीं होती। लेकिन एक ड्राइवर को इसलिए मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाता है कि कहा गया कि उस के हाथ से एक एक्सीडेंट हो गया। अदालत ने उस को बरी कर दिया और हुकम दिया कि उस की पूरी तनखाह

मिले। लेकिन अभी तक तनखाह नहीं मिली। और वह लटक रहा है। तो इस तरह से प्रष्टाचार खत्म किया जाता है।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डाक और तार का विभाग जनता की जवान होता है। आप देखें कि किसी भी देश में दूसरे देश की भाषा में इस विभाग का काम नहीं होता। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दी भाषी इलाकों में आज भी अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिन्टर चल रहे हैं। इन को हटाने की बार बार मांग की गयी लेकिन हटाया नहीं गया।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी : जो भाषा लोक समझते नहीं उस को चलाने से क्या फायदा ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की बात कर रहा हूँ, अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की नहीं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करूंगा कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों से अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिन्टर हटा दिए जाएं, जनता जाग्रत हो चुकी है। अगर नहीं हटाए गए तो शायद वह अंग्रेजी के इन टेलीप्रिन्टरों को तोड़ दे और आम जनता इस का स्वागत करेगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसा हो इस के पहले ही इन को हटा दिया जाए।

श्री धुलेश्वर मीना (उदपुर) : आदर-शील उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संचार मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों को अपनी ओर से हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने देश की खातिर बहुत सहायता दी और समय निकाल कर देश के लिए फण्ड में पैसा एकत्र किया।

जब से यह मन्त्रालय ट्रांसपोर्ट और कम्युनिकेशन से अलाहिदा होकर काम कर रहा है तब से इसने बहुत अच्छी प्रगति की है। लेकिन यह नहीं मानना चाहिए कि जो कुछ भी कार्य तार और डाक विभाग में हुआ है या हो रहा है वह बहुत ही सन्तोषप्रद है। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान राजस्थान की स्टेट की ओर दिलाया चाहता हूँ, जिसकी ओर श्री माणिक्य लाल वर्मा जी ने भी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है। राजस्थान

का पश्चिमी हिस्सा जो कि पाकिस्तान से मिलता है वहां पर 100 मील के फासले पर कोई भी आपके डाक या तार विभाग का केन्द्र नहीं है। वहां पर इस प्रकार की कोई सुविधा नहीं है कि आप को आदेशों सूचना बहुत जल्द मिल सके। राजस्थान के उस रेगिस्तानी एरिया में जहां पर मनुष्य तो क्या पशु, पक्षी तक भी नहीं मिल पाता है ऐसे स्थान पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर सम्भावित आक्रमण को रोकने और उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमने राजस्थान की सीमा पर जो आर० ए० सी० बटालियन रखी हुई है, हमारे वह जवान एक, एक साल से अपने घर का मुंह नहीं देख पाये हैं। अब ऐसी जगह पर भी यदि डाक और तार विभाग की व्यवस्था न हो, वहां इस सेवा का कोई भी केन्द्र न हो तो वह किस प्रकार अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकते हैं ? इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि वहां पर डाक और तार विभाग की व्यवस्था स्थापित करने की ओर शीघ्र से शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाये। सबसे पहले मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए।

मैं खास कर अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूँ जहां पर कि डाक और तार का बहुत ही कम विकास हुआ है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को कई एक बार लिखा है और उनसे व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी मैं मिला हूँ लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि उदपुर डिविजन में बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर यह दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वार्टर हैं लेकिन आज तक वहां प्राइवेट मकानों को किराये पर लेकर उनके अन्दर पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के कार्यालय चल रहे हैं। ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिस, कालिजेज और हायर सेकंडरी स्कूल चलते हैं...

श्री हुकम खन्ड कछवाय : हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung.—Now there is quorum.

श्री घुले वर मं.ना : श्रीमन्, मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वार्टर पर जहां कि कालिजेज, हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल्स और ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिस वगैरह चलते हैं ऐसी जगहों पर इस प्रकार से एक प्राइवेट मकान को किराये पर लेकर डाक और तार सर्विस का कार्य चले और वह भी एक, एक कमरे में, जिसमें कि पोस्ट मास्टर का परिवार भी रहता है और उसी में डाक और टेलीफोन का काम चलता है, यह व्यवस्था नितान्त अपर्याप्त और असुविधाजनक है। इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वार्टर के अलावा और भी ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वार्टर हैं जहां कि इस तरह की कई असुविधाएं विद्यमान हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्रालय इधर ध्यान दे और ऐसी जगहों पर पोस्ट आफिसेज खोले जहां कि आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्राप्य हों। इस तरह से एक, एक कमरे में और वह भी प्राइवेट किराये पर लेकर उन्हें न खोला जाय अपितु सरकार उनके लिए अलग से स्थान बना कर उसमें खोले।

मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ओर जो कि एक आदिवासी इलाका है उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक तहसील दूसरे तहसील के हैडक्वार्टर तक डाक को पहुंचाने में काफी समय अभी लगता है, अभी पांच दिन से पहले कोई भी डाक नहीं पहुंच पाती है। इसके लिए मैंने कई बार लिखा और इस बारे में अन्य लोगों से रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी भिजवाया लेकिन अभी इसको ठीक करने और डाक को जल्दी पहुंचाने के लिए कोई कदम सरकार की ओर से नहीं उठाया गया है। अब डाक आदि की असुविधा हमारे प्राणीण लोग तो सहन भी कर लेते हैं लेकिन फौज के अन्दर भरती होने वाले हमारे जवान जो कि एक, दो दिन की छुट्टी में आते हैं और बहुत जल्द उनको अपनी यूनिट में पहुंचाना पड़ता है उनको जब तीन, तीन और चार, चार दिन के बाद टेली-

ग्राम मिलता है तो उन्हें बहुत परेशानी अनुभव होती है और उन्हें एक नाराजगी का भाव पैदा होता है। इसके अलावा डाक के इस तरह से देर में पहुंचने से हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल्स के चलने में और दूसरे जो सरकारी दफ्तर चलते हैं उन के काम में बहुत असुविधा और दिक्कत पैदा होती है।

इसके अलावा मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी पोस्ट आफिस में कर्मचारी हैं उनकी संख्या अधिक बढ़ाई जाय। आजकल गांवों के जो ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिसेज खले हैं वहां से दूसरे हैडक्वार्टर के लिए जो शीटिंग होती है तो उसके लिए वहां पर और दूसरे हैडक्वार्टर पर एक ही पोस्ट मास्टर होता है और उसे ही पोस्ट आफिस के सारे कार्य अंजाम देने पड़ते हैं। वह बेचारा श्रवण टाइम लगा कर भी काम करे तब भी उस काम को पूरा नहीं कर पाता है। इसलिए मेहरबानी करके डाक कर्मचारियों की संख्या अवश्य बढ़ाई जाये। एक ही आदमी शीटिंग और दूसरा डाकखाने का काम नहीं कर सकता है इसलिए जिला हैडक्वार्टर के पोस्ट आफिसेज में कम से कम दो, तीन पोस्ट मास्टर्स हों ताकि डाकखाने का सारा काम सुचारु रूप से सम्पन्न हो सके।

इसके अलावा आज गांवों के अन्दर तहसील हैड क्वार्टर्स से जब रनर्स पोस्टमैन डाक लेकर जाते हैं तो वे पैदल जाते हैं और उनको कम से कम २०-२५ मील पैदल चलना पड़ता है। आपके डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से उनके लिए साइकिल का प्राविजन किया गया है लेकिन मैंने आज तक कहीं यह नहीं देखा कि इन्हें डाक बांटने के लिए साइकिलें दी गई हों। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जल्द से जल्द गांवों में उन रनर्स पोस्टमैन को पत्र बांटने के लिए साइकिलों की सहूलियत प्रदान की जाये।

एक साल पहले मैंने मन्त्री महोदय को उदयपुर में नाथद्वारा एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान है वहां पर एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के

लिए लिखा था। नाथद्वारा एक बहुत बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है और मैंने उनको लिखा था कि वहाँ पर एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के खोलने की बहुत आवश्यकता है क्योंकि जितने भी टेलीफोन और ट्रंक कोल करने होते हैं वे सीधे उदयपुर से करने के बाद फिर नाथद्वारा ट्रंक होते हैं इसलिए वहाँ पर एक्सचेंज का होना आवश्यक है। वहाँ पर काफी जनसंख्या है। इसके लिए मैंने टेलीग्राफ और टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टर को लिखा था तो उनका जवाब यह मिला कि वहाँ उसके लिए उतनी आवश्यक आबादी नहीं है और चूँकि इतना कंजम्पशन नहीं हो पाता है इस लिए वहाँ पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज आफिस नहीं खोला जा सकता है लेकिन जब मैंने पर्सनली जाकर उनसे बातचीत की और सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को मौके पर ले जा कर दिखाया और बतलाया तो वह सन्तुष्ट हो गये थे। मैं चाहता हूँ वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खुल जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का समय दिया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call the Minister at 3.52. Dr. M. S. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Department of Communications, particularly the Posts and Telegraphs Department, is one of the departments which have to be run on commercial lines. Railways and posts and telegraphs are the two big commercial concerns which have been run by the Government of India for a number of years. Long before the cry of nationalisation was heard, these departments were run by the Government, and therefore, there is a particular system under which the revenues of these departments have to be accounted for.

If it is a commercial department, it is supposed that it should produce some profit, and also make some con-

tribution to the general revenues. The rules of the railway convention are known, but the convention under which this dividend is to be paid to general revenues by the Posts and Telegraphs Department is not generally known to the public. I, therefore, particularly bring to the notice of the House what is written at page 18 of the Demands for Grants of the Department of Communications, paragraph 104, or rather Demand No. 104. It says:

"Provision is made in this Demand for the payment of dividend to general revenues on the capital-at-charge and appropriation of the surplus on the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Service to the Reserve Funds of the Department."

This is the general rule, but what is being done this year is given now:

"The surplus earnings of the Department after payment of contribution to the Renewal Reserve Fund and dividend to the general revenues is transferred to the Development Fund and/or the Revenue Reserve Fund of the Department. No surplus is likely to accrue either this year or next year after the payment of the agreed dividend to general revenues which accounts for the absence of any provision for contribution to the two Funds referred to above."

This means that the amounts to be given to these two funds as a matter of course under the arrangement which existed, were by special agreement this year transferred completely to the general revenues. These two funds are very important not only for the proper working of the Department, but even from the point of view of the large number of employees of the Department, but no provision has been made for them. Thus, they have got a surplus of more than Rs. 3 crores for the general revenues from this source. The surplus of Rs. 10

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

crores in the General Budget is one of the great points on which the Finance Minister was congratulated by the whole House. I also join in that, but that is an imaginary surplus, because what should have been reserved for some other funds has been taken away and put in general revenues, and in this way a surplus has been shown. Virtually it is not a surplus at all. If these things had been done properly, there would have been a deficit. That is the position of our finances today. Anyhow, I have brought this particularly to the notice of the House to show that what appears on the surface should be taken with a good deal of caution and it would have been much better if this surplus had not been shown at all, on the basis of which the burden of taxation has been lessened.

There seems to be a change which the Postal Department intends to bring about this year, and in this connection I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the grievance of the employees of the Central Postal Circle of which the headquarters is at Nagpur. The idea seems to be to remove that circle from Nagpur to Bhopal. On this point, my submission is this. The Government of India, for the sake of administrative convenience, brought about certain changes. I do not think they have done the right to take away Berar and Durg Districts from Madhya Pradesh and add them on to Maharashtra against the will of the people there. Anyhow, having done that, it was practically understood that all the Central departments which were located at Nagpur would be allowed to continue there, because otherwise the importance of the city of Nagpur would diminish and the people there will be affected by it. But, after the States were reorganised in that way, gradually the process of removing the Central departments has begun, and now the P&T circle at Nagpur is to be removed from that place.

There are two representations which have already been submitted to the Minister of Communications. I do not want to read the whole of it, but shall read a few extracts to show what the position is. The representation says:

"On behalf of the P&T employees of Nagpur Region in general, I would most humbly like to place before your honour the following few lines for your sympathetic consideration . . .

"The entire P&T employees of Nagpur Region desire that the P&T Circle at Nagpur should be retained under the administrative control of D.P.T. Nagpur (Minor Sub Circle) having a territorial jurisdiction over the P&T Offices of the eight districts of Nagpur Region."

Naturally, the people of Bhopal feel that having got a separate State for themselves, why should they not have a separate postal division. Therefore, on account of pressure brought from them, and on account of the indifference of the Maharashtra Government to protect the interests of the people of Vidarbha who have been tagged on to them, the position is that the Government of India is gradually yielding on this point and gradually removing these offices.

The representation further points out:

"It has been strongly rumoured that the question of formation of a separate P & T Circle for Madhya Pradesh out of the present Central Office is under the active consideration at the P & T Directorate, New Delhi."

I do not want to read the whole thing. I only want to say that it is a representation under the signature of the Mayor of Nagpur. I do not want to go in detail into their grievance, but my only submission is that this step would result in a mistake.

There is no proper arrangement, proper accommodation at Bhopal. If the people are transferred there, they do not know where and how to live. All this should be looked into. Therefore, my submission is that they should consider this matter very carefully taking into confidence the people of Nagpur and the representatives of this union, and see if this new arrangement is at all absolutely necessary, if a new division for Madhya Pradesh cannot be created at Bhopal without giving rise to these grievances to the employees at Nagpur, or, alternatively a new circle may be created for the eight districts of Nagpur, with its office at Nagpur.

We heard a very eloquent speech from the Defence Minister yesterday, but I wish to point out that so far as the emergency is concerned, there is absolutely no provision made. In 1963-64 expenditure of the Department of Communications connected with national emergency, civil defence, was Rs. 798. In the Budget for 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided. But nothing is provided in this year's budget for 1965-66. Do the Government think that there is no necessity of making any provision for expenditure connected with national emergency? There is a complete lack of consciousness of the emergency in which we are living, in the Government departments, a complete lack of understanding of the gathering storms. If that is the case, how can they expect the people to have a sense of emergency?

15 hrs.

With these remarks I hope that the few points that I have brought to the notice of the Government will be carefully considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basumatari.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बख़्तवादी चाहता हूँ। इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is quorum.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): At the outset, I must congratulate the hon. Minister . . . (Interruptions). This department is a very important department in the modern world. We cannot run the administration in a modern country without communications. Many hon. Members, especially Mr. Daji, criticised very vehemently the working of this Ministry. While so criticising, they should also understand the difficulties and human failures in running a department. There may be some failures but we must see the overall picture. While talking of communications, we must see how to give facilities to all the corners of our country, especially areas about which the hon. Member from Madhya Pradesh and also from Rajasthan spoke. The Bangalore telephones factory is remarkably run and production is made but we have not been able to meet all the needs. The demand for telegraphs and post offices had increased but while considering these demands we must first consider the demands of the backward areas . . . (An Hon. Member: Assam) . . . yes, Assam. Assam is quite different from the other States; it is a strategic State. Everybody knows what difficulties we ran into when China attacked us there. When we had been in NEFA, the complaint that we heard from various section of people including our military was the non-availability of telegraph, telephone and wireless communications. Therefore, when the emergency came, they could not contact. That was one of the reasons responsible for the debacles in NEFA—want of communication facilities. The hon. Minister Shri Satya Narayan Sinha is not only responsible for this Ministry and administration of overseas communication but he is also

[Shri Basumatari]

the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the entire failures or inefficiency should be set right by him. Therefore, I hope he will see and think seriously about developing the department and improving the communication facilities by increasing efficiency.

Now, coming to my State, last time also I referred to the want of telephone and telegraph facilities and such other amenities. I come from an area which is only three or four miles from the border area. It is a very important area from strategic point of view as the House knows. Telephone and telegraph facilities are not available there. I am not criticising, but submitting to our Minister. Generally people in these areas are backward and economically poor. According to the rules of the P&T department, if some area wants a post office, they have to pay in advance a certain amount and also bear the administrative expenditure for some years, on runners, peons, postmasters and all that. The poor people could not pay that much money. My submission to the Minister, therefore, is that in tribal areas, he should consider some special relaxations so that they may be exempted from payment of this expenditure. I have been trying to just have a public phone in my constituency; it is only a few miles distant from the public call office. I am a member of the P&T advisory Board and I have been making this request. Still it has not been granted to us. They say the distance is not favourable and it must be a paying proposition. Until and unless it is installed, how can you determine the revenue. I do not think it is the proper way of doing things. I myself established so many post offices in my area, not only in my constituency but in the other tribal areas also, where they had to pay for 5 to 7 years or even 10 years for the establishment expenditure of these post offices. I am speaking of the British times. But even now, when our country is an independent with a

national Government, if the tribal people are asked to pay in the same old way, I do not think it is doing justice, the tribal people could not come to enjoy these facilities of communications unless there is sympathetic consideration. The hon. Minister should think about this matter so that the tribal and backward areas may get some special consideration.

Assam is a strategic zone. I have been saying this all along. When you think of Assam in terms of state, I do not think in the time of emergency you can face the situation. I do not know whether our hon. Minister knows the place called Darravga the Bhutan border from where China wanted to come to attack Assam. But our Deputy Minister knows it very well. There is no telegraph office nor a public call office. I do not know whether the army people have established some of these offices there by now. But we should not always depend upon the army for these things. We should depend upon our own department. I am glad that such an important department is run by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I request that he should consider specially the problems of the tribal people in this regard and department run efficiently.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्रालय की ओर से जो दो पुस्तिकाएँ प्रकाशित हुई हैं, उनमें से अगर सब कहूँ तो एक को तो मैं बिल्कुल समझा ही नहीं। उसमें टेली कम्युनिकेशन, टेलीप्रिंटर्स और भी कई तरह की सर्विसेज का जिक्र आया है अगर वह हिन्दी में भी तो तब भी मैं उसे समझ नहीं सकूँगा। इसलिए मेरी मन्त्री महोदय से यह दरखास्त है कि हमारे जैसे औसत दर्जे के शिक्षित व्यक्ति भी जब उसे नहीं समझ सके तब आम जनता का तो कहना ही क्या है और इसलिए उन्हें ऐसा कुछ इन्तज़ाम करना चाहिए कि उनके डिपार्टमेंट की जो जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं और जो कि तकनीकी चीजों से

सम्बन्धित हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में वे कुछ जानकारी अवश्य दिलायें और इस रीति से दिलायें ताकि हम लोग आसानी से उसे समझ सकें ।

दूसरी पुस्तिका जिसको कि मैं थोड़ा, बहुत समझ सका उसका सम्बन्ध पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ से है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 23,000 नये पोस्ट आफिस खोलने का संकल्प किया है उसमें वे बहुत हद तक सफल हुए हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि 1964 के पूरा होने तक 17,009 खुल गये हैं और बाकी और भी खुल जायेंगे । मैं इसलिए और भी उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरे गांव में जो कि रेलहेड से 40 मील दूर है 6 महीने पहले वहां पर पोस्ट आफिस खल गया है । लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य दिलाऊंगा कि अभी भी ऐसे इलाके पड़ रहे हैं जैसे कि मेरे जिले में गुदड़ी, सोड़ाई, आनन्दपुर आदि जंगलों में 20, 20 और 40, 40 मील के भीतर कोई पोस्ट आफिस नहीं है । मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि हर एक पो० टी० सक्ति के उच्च अधिकारी से वह इस बात की जानकारी लें और ऐसे दूर पहाड़ी इलाके जहां पोस्ट आफिस की व्यवस्था नहीं है, पोस्ट आफिस को कभो है, वहां पर खुलवाने के लिए वे अबिलम्ब कदम उठावें । मैं आशा करूंगा कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात को व्यवस्था हो जायेगी और जिन इलाकों को अभी भी पोस्ट आफिस की सुविधा नहीं मिली है वहां इस के लिए अवश्य इन्तजाम हो जायगा ।

एक चीज मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से और दरखास्त करूंगा कि इंटोरियर में दूर जो नये पोस्ट आफिस खुले हैं उनका काम पार्ट-टाइम पोस्ट मास्टर्स के द्वारा होता है । मुझे यह देख कर हैरानी होती है कि उनकी तनख्वाह सिर्फ 22 रुपये माहवार है । जब चारों ओर महंगाई का जार है और लांग अपने वेतनों में महंगाई के कारण बढ़ोतरी करने की मांग कर रहे हैं तब यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि उनसे

सिर्फ 22 रुपये माहवार पर काम चलवाया जा रहा है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस 22 रुपये को डबल कर दें, वरना जिस तरीके से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता मिल रहा है उसी तरह से उन्हें भी वह महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाय । पार्ट टाइम जरूर है पर सभी जिम्मेवारों है और हर रोज की हाजरी जरूरी है ।

जो पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने ने चन्दे आदि आदि करके सभाएं आदि कर के अपनी देशभक्ति का बहुत अच्छे तरीके से परिचय दिया है और यह सचमुच में सराहनीय है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम मेरे क्षेत्र में तो इतना कर ही दिया जाय, जैसे मैं सभी जगह के लिए यह व्यवस्था चाहूंगा कि जब पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ के विभाग के कर्मचारी बीमार पड़ें तो जिस तरह से राज्य के कर्मचारियों को स्थानीय अस्पतालों में इलाज की सुविधा मिलती है, रियायती दर पर उन्हें दवाएं आदि मिलती हैं वही सुविधा इन लोगों को भी सुलभ की जाए । अभी उन को यह सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । मैं इस बारे में निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस तरह से राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को बीमार पड़ने के मौके पर दवाओं और इलाज आदि की सुविधा मिलती है वही सुविधा डाक और तार के मुहकमे के लोगों को भी मिले ।

पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ विभाग के कर्मचारियों के रहने के वास्ते मकानों की सुविधा मौजूद नहीं है और आवास के बारे में उन्हें बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । भले ही उन के लिए सुन्दर मकान न बनाये जायें, लेकिन जहां उन के लिए मकान बनाये जा सकते हैं, लकड़ी और अन्य आवश्यक इमारती सामान मिल सकता है, भले ही वह मकान बनाने की आवश्यक सामग्री बहुत अच्छी न हो तो भी उन कर्मचारियों के लिए मंत्रालय वहां पर मकान बनवा दे ताकि उन की आवास सम्बन्धी कठिनाई हल हो जाय । मैं

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

आशा करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को उन के विभाग में जो प्रगति हुई है उस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था मैं भी चाहूंगा कि कम से कम यह व्यवस्था हो जाय कि हर एक डेवलेपमेंट ब्लाक सेक्टर में एक टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ आफिस की व्यवस्था हो जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग जानते हैं कि ब्लाक अधिकारियों को अपने सम्बद्ध इलाकों का विकास आदि करने के लिए सबडिवीजन के अधिकारियों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना होता है, कितनी तरह की उन से पूछताछ करनी होती है या सलाह लेनी होती है इसलिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम से कम यह इंतजाम हो जाय कि हर एक ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर पर एक टेलीफोन और एक टेलीग्राफ आफिस को व्यवस्था हो जाय।

अब मैं कुछ अपनी व्यक्तिगत बात पर आता हूँ। सन् 1963 में यहाँ 30-ए० अतुल भुव, मेरे दिल्ली निवास स्थान पर टेलीफोन नम्बर 46474 लगा था। तीन महीने के बाद जब मेरे पास टेलीफोन का 440 रुपये का बिल आया तो मुझे बड़ी हैरानी हुई क्योंकि मैं ने इस अर्स में कोई ट्रंक काल किया ही नहीं था लेकिन ट्रंक काल के नाम पर मुझे 440 रुपये का बिल पेमेंट के लिए भेज दिया गया। मैं ने इस पर टेलीफोन के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को पत्र लिखा और उन्हें बतलाया कि मैं ने कभी कोई ट्रंक काल नहीं किया फिर यह इतना बिल मेरे लिए कैसे भेज दिया गया है? मैं ने विभाग को लिखा कि इस का पता लगाया जाय कि आखिर यह किस ने ट्रंक काल किया है? मेरी गैर हाजिरी में किस ने मेरे कमरे को खोल कर यह ट्रंक काल

मेरे टेलीफोन से किया है लेकिन अभी तक उस बारे में मुझे कोई तसल्ल वखश जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से विनती करूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में खोजबीन करायें और मेरी सहायता करें। इस बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से सहायता चाहूंगा कि वे पर्सनल दिलचस्पी दिखला कर यह पता लगवायें कि आखिर इस तरीके की कौल की चोरियां कौन लोग करते हैं, किस ने यह चोरी की है जिस की वजह से मुझे यह 440 रुपये का दंड भोगना पड़ रहा है। ऐसे बदमाश आदमियों का विभाग पता लगाये और उन को दंडित करे। यह बड़े अंधेर की बात है।

हम अपने बड़े नेताओं की याद को ताजा करने के लिए और उन्हें इज्जत देने के लिए उन के नाम पर डाक टिकट निकालते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारे आदरणीय स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू तक ही सीमित न रहे। बल्कि अन्य जो हमारे नेता भोग हो गये हैं उन के नाम पर भी यह डाक टिकट जारी किये जायें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I must congratulate the post and telegraph employees on the wonderful job they have done. At the same time, I do not hesitate to congratulate the new Minister who has behaved so well in all the All-India conferences. I know wherever he went to inaugurate the conferences he has created goodwill, a good industrial relation among the workers. I hope that he will maintain this, and I assure him, as the president of so many all-India unions of the post and telegraph employees, of my warmest co-operation at every stage to better the post and telegraph service.

I must say I would fully agree with what my hon. friend Shri Daji has said about the P & T Board. I do not want to dwell much on it because the time at my disposal is very little. But I must say that there should be some improvement of the P&T Board. When this Board was created, it was supposed to be an autonomous body with full powers, but our experience has shown that this Board is unable to discharge its duties because of certain limitations. I would request the hon. Minister to accept some of the suggestions given by the National Federation of Post and Telegraph employees which are very constructive, and I am sure that the acceptance of these suggestions will definitely improve the working of the Board.

I also feel that more powers should be given to the Member (Staff). I have been pleading in this House from year to year that unless the Member (Staff) is given more powers, it is impossible for him to alleviate the legitimate grievances of the employees. We should not expect that every time the federation officials or the all-India union officials should go and meet the Director-General. If more powers are conferred on the Member (Staff), things could be squared up.

Then I come to another very vital point and that is about the zonal reorganisation scheme. It was introduced about four years ago, and it is nearly four years since the scheme has been working in three zones, and this matter was fully discussed at the annual conferences. I am sorry to say that all the employees unanimously passed a resolution that since the scheme has almost failed it should be abolished. I have a resolution passed by them unanimously requesting the Minister and the Director-General to do away with this, because it has not served the purpose. I am sure if the minister examines this objectively, he will come to the conclusion that this should be done away with.

I come to the question of linemen in class IV. Much has been said in this House previously about the problem of casual labour. Mr. Daji also has referred to it. Government have accepted that the contract system should be abolished and they have also introduced a scheme of decasualisation in railways and other departments. So, I request casual labour should be abolished. Now the P&T department has expanded and I am sure these casual labourers can be converted into regular employees. That will give them more security and in return they will give their best to see that the department improves.

I must also express my concern over the awful conditions of the extra-departmental employees. A committee was appointed at the time of Dr. Subbarayan. They submitted a report which was accepted in some portions. Yet, their condition is so wretched that it produces horror and pity. The minister, with his heart which beats for the common people, will, I am sure, rise to the occasion and see that their condition improves.

Coming to the telephone training allowance, at present it is surprising that the linemen are getting only Rs. 3. It should be increased to Rs. 10. If there is a proper objective discussion, I am sure we will be able to convince the minister and the officials that this deserves consideration.

The house rent allowance of linemen is only Rs. 2. It should be increased to Rs. 10. Is there any place in the country where a house can be had at Rs. 2? Even for sleeping on the foot-path in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, certain contractors charge 4 to 8 annas per night. They earn money out of the misfortunes of the poor people. I request that this allowance should be increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10.

I would also invite his kind attention to the condition of sorters in the RMS. A new system has been

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

introduced and it has become impossible for the sorters to work smoothly. I have seen how the sorters work in places like Kanpur and Allahabad. Had I been in their place, I would have sent the dak meant for Bombay to Madras or anywhere else. But they have a cool brain and they send the dak to the proper destination.

Coming to the construction of quarters for the employees, I am one with the Federation when they say that some special allotment should be made in the fourth plan for this purpose. In the P&T colonies, hardly 10 per cent of the employees are given quarters. It is high time more funds were allotted for construction of quarters.

About dearness allowance, reference has been made in this House many times before the Finance Minister and other ministers and before Government as a whole that the D. A. of those who in the lower scale-getting Rs. 70 to Rs. 109 and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 209 should be increased. This should be considered. We may say he is not the Finance Minister. But if he pulls his weight properly in the Cabinet, I am sure a decision can be had in favour of these employees.

In conclusion, I request the minister to issue stamps in the name of some persons I am going to suggest. He should agree to issue a stamp in the name of that great Mythili Saran Gupta, who was a great poet and also in the name of Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, who was known as Natya Samrath, who belonged not only to West Bengal, but to the whole of India. I also request that stamps should be issued in the names of renowned artistes and musicians like Vishnu Digambar, D. V. Paluskar and Ustad Faiyaz Khan. I am happy the minister has issued a commemorative stamp for Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. I hope he will bring out a stamp.

in the name of the late Maulana Haqir Mohani who sacrificed the last days of life in the national cause. I also hope that a stamp in honour of that great politician and poet, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, will be issued very soon.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Sir, at the very outset, I wish to congratulate the minister for having accepted the responsibility of the communications department. I hope he will continue to be the Minister of Communications for some more time, because a great responsibility rests on his shoulders. One of the most essential services in this country is being neglected by the Government agencies as such.

In the beginning, I would like to raise two demands of Madhya Pradesh. One is about the transfer of the office of the central circle from Nagpur to Bhopal. I hope the declaration made by the minister of Bhopal would be implemented that the office should be shifted before July. I hope he will say something in this regard on the floor of the House also. Although I am quite in sympathy with the grievances of the Berar and Nagpur people, I do not want that the solution of their grievances should be made a condition precedent to the transfer of the central circle from Nagpur to Bhopal. I would like that their grievances should be looked into and all possible steps should be taken to satisfy them.

There has been again a complaint from the people of Jabalpur that the Telegraph Workshop, which has shown a good deal of efficiency and output has not been given due encouragement. The need for the expansion of this Telegraph Workshop has been there. There have been suggestions made in the past about it, but the expansion programme has not been implemented.

Now I come to the various suggestions made by Mr. Daji, Mr. Banerjee,

Mr. Pandey and other friends. Although I would like to endorse them all, but I shall not do it in the same language in which Mr. Daji put it, because it makes all the difference when a person speaks as an opposition member or as a member of the treasury benches. Still we agree with the basic demand that the P&T Board should be put on a par with the Railway Board. There are so many discrepancies in the running of this Board without any powers, but with more liabilities. The liabilities which are there in the Railway Board are put on the P&T Board, but the powers, autonomy and initiative have not been granted. I would like to endorse the demand by saying that it should be put on a par with the Railway Board, because P&T is equally important. It is one of the important public undertakings with a commercial bias. So far as the commercial aspect of P&T is concerned, it cannot be left to the wishes or caprices of the Home or Finance Ministry personnel. It has its own needs and it should have all the initiative that it requires. There is a great need for making certain changes in the organisational and administrative set up in the P. & T. Department. I think the need to look after these changes in the P. & T. Department is more important than in other administrative departments. I would like to emphasise on the point that so far as the administrative aspect of the P. & T. is concerned, there should be a committee set up to look into the day-to-day grievances in detail, because when I come into contact with the workers I find that they have certain grievances and most of their grievances are in connection with administrative personnel or the whims and caprices of the bosses.

These are some of the things that are related to the general characteristic of the country as a whole because our administrative machinery—I would like to be a little frank with the administrative set-up in our country—is still dominated by the feudal

spirit of the British Empire. They are still dominated by the impression of *bara saheb*. Therefore, whenever I go to my union friends I tell them that some day they will also become *bara sahebs* and therefore they should not forget that the complaints that they were making against their bosses might crop up against themselves. Therefore, this is a kind of general malaise in the country, this *bara saheb* mentality. But it assumes greater importance as far as the P. & T. Department is concerned, because the workers there are concerned with one of the most essential services for the people, and when grievances from them come and complaints accumulate the whole P.&T. department is defamed. Here, in the House, also occasionally we hear of telegrams, letters and other things not properly looked after. There are delays. Sometimes the newspaper people are also very enthusiastic about publishing certain things, that a post-card took five years or ten years to go from one place to another or that a telegram was delivered after a couple of months. All these things crop up.

But there are only very few such examples. Normally the P & T. Department works quite efficiently and honestly. Let me, Sir, in this House, congratulate the P & T workers that in spite of the distress and difficulties experienced by middle class people in the country due to price rise and various other things and also due to the administrative difficulties, they are working very hard, quite honestly and very efficiently. Therefore, their needs and their grievances assume greater importance and they must be looked into by the Department and also by the Government.

I would like to emphasise only a few points so far as parity with the Railway Board is concerned. First of all, as I said, all the liabilities have been imposed on the P & T Department but not the initiative and autonomy. In matters of revenue reserves

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

and renewal reserve fund, the P & T Department is treated on the same basis as the Railway Board. They are asked to give the same dividend. The responsibility is the same. So the money must be reserved to be used in the event of any contingency. But, as I said last year, the contingency never arises and the P & T Department has never been found wanting in paying the dividend. Where is the necessity of allocating all the revenue reserves towards this fund? Something must be given back to the P & T Department. When we want to take something, we find so many notes coming from the Finance Ministry and matters are delayed and delay in this particular essential service causes havoc. There is no scope for improvement. We cannot have anything. In the case of staff quarters, against a sum of Rs. 120 crores that was demanded by the Department I am told that only Rs. 40 crores is going to be sanctioned in the Fourth Plan. From this we can understand as to how the Government of India in the Finance Ministry or in the Home Ministry deal with the P & T Department. It is not considered on a par with the Railways because it is not considered as important as the Railways. Therefore, I endorse the demand made by my hon. friends that it should be made completely autonomous and completely on a par with the Railway Board. Unless these powers are given the P & T Department cannot become as efficient as we want it to be.

I will give you only two examples. In matters of break of service the Home Ministry is consulted and without getting the approval from the Home Ministry the P & T Department does not proceed in the matter. Similarly, in cases of re-constitution of cadres—a few cadres—the Finance Ministry is to be consulted. Files are locked up there and they do not come to the P & T Department very easily. Therefore, all the work is held up. This delay in matters of

the P & T Department, as I said, creates havoc. As I said, this is one of the most important reasons why the P & T Department does not work as efficiently as people want it to be. Therefore, in most of these matters where any commercial undertaking would have all initiative and all the powers, the P & T Department is denied initiative and autonomy. It is very necessary, therefore, that looking into the commercial aspect of the thing and looking into the public undertaking aspect of the whole department, all these powers should be given.

Secondly, I would like to emphasise that in a society which wants to go towards a socialist and democratic goal, to achieve a really democratic goal it is necessary that certain healthy traditions are laid in this department. Administrative changes and reforms may not matter much in some other department, but in this particular department administrative changes and reforms cannot brook any delay. Therefore, when you are not giving complete satisfaction to our workers in matters of dearness allowance and other things, at least give them a very healthy and a very democratic set up in which the feudal mentality of the *bara saheb* and bosses would go away and there would be enough of sympathy, humility, liberality and democratic temper shown by officers and they would try to deal with people in such a manner that the democratic socialist goal is achieved at least in the P & T Department.

Shri Cubbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the Demand for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communications. After persistent and continuous demand the Government agreed to form the P & T Board. Though it has been there for some years it has not been functioning as

it was expected to. I join some of my predecessors who talked about the hardships suffered by the P & T Board. Though it is said to be an autonomous body, its functions are conditioned and limited by other departments like Home and Finance. I would like the hon. Minister to go into the matter and see that the P. & T. Board functions as an autonomous body as the Railway Board.

Housing quarters are most important for any worker. Unless the workers have got good accommodation their efficiency is very much affected. When we have got nearly one-third of the railway workers being accommodated in good quarters as far as the P. & T. workers are concerned not even 5 per cent of them have been provided with quarters. The allotment set apart for accommodation or constructing quarters is very low. It should be increased. Especially in big cities like Bombay and other places the workers find it very difficult to get houses at reasonable rent. Though it may not be possible to invest large amounts on construction of houses I would like to suggest that in those places 50 acres to 100 acres of land may be purchased and houses may be constructed as and when funds are available. Anyhow I would request the Government to raise the amount set apart for housing and build as many houses as possible.

15.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

I would like to place before the hon. Minister some important points. In Tamilnad as we all know, one of the reasons for anti-Hindi agitation was that post-cards, money order forms etc. are printed in Hindi. Sometimes, English is also added to Hindi. But that is not enough. Until a few years back, these forms were available in Tamil. So, I would request that money order forms, post-cards and other forms should be printed in the language of the region. If necessary, English and Hindi may

be added along with the regional language.

An hon. Member: That is not possible.

Shri Subbaraman: If that is not possible, the language of the originating place should be there in money order forms and post-cards.

Then, even though the availability of forms has improved somewhat of late, the position is still not quite satisfactory. In some of the small post offices even now forms are not available when people ask for them. I hope that will be attended to.

Though there is a great demand for telephones, the supply position is not satisfactory. To meet the increasing demand, telephone equipments and cables should be manufactured in larger numbers.

Whenever we do not get the number we want when we dial we complain to telephone No. 191 or some such number. Then we are referred to some other number. Even when we refer to that number many times we do not get a satisfactory reply. In order to avoid inconvenience to the public these things should be properly attended to.

Also, in big cities like Madurai, coin phones may be fixed at the railway stations and central bus-stands.

I have one more point of local importance to make. Madurai is a big city and junction. The RMS office at Madurai junction is a very small and crowded one. Though it served its purpose well some years back, now that its activities have expanded the place looks very cramped and that office is not able to function properly. I would request the Department to construct a separate building for RMS or ask the railway authorities to give them more spacious accommodation.

With these words, I support the Demand for Grants relating to this Ministry.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग काम पूरा करते हैं, हम को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस मंत्रालय की प्रान्टस के ऊपर बहस हो रही है उस का खास महत्व इस लिए भी है कि यह हमारी नैशन-लाइज्ड सर्विसेज में से है । सरकार की पालिसी से, नीति से, तो जनता का सम्पर्क कम पड़ता है लेकिन यह जो रोजमर्रा के काम होते हैं, उन से जनता का बहुत काम पड़ता है । उन की हालत में आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ । उन की हालत काफी खराब है । टेलीफोन मिलने में इन्हीं तकलीफ होती है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है । यहां पर मैं टेलीफोन कनेक्शन्स की बात नहीं कह रही हूँ, टेलीफोन मिलाने की बात कह रही हूँ । अगर आप कहीं से टेलीफोन मिलाना चाहें तो कहीं और से मिल जाता है । कई बार जिन से हम मिलाना चाहते हैं उन से तो नहीं, ही मिलता दूसरों की आपस में की हुई बात हम ज्यादा सुनते हैं । कई दफे ऐसा होता है कि ट्रंक काल नहीं मिलती । एक दफे तो ऐसा हुआ कि टेलीफोन काल ले कर मैं ने दो घंटे तक इंतजार किया उस के बाद कह दिया गया आप की बात चीत हो गई और हमारे यहां यह रिकार्ड हो गया है । मैं ने बार बार प्रार्थना की कि मेरी बात नहीं हुई है पर कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है । झट से उन्होंने ने टेलीफोन नीचे रख दिया । आखिर में मैं ने सुपरवाइजर महोदय से कहा तो उन्होंने ने कृपा कर के टेलीफोन मिला कर बात चीत कराई ।

आप ने कोई 199 का नया तरीका निकाला है । कहा जाता है कि 199 पर डिमान्ड बहुत ज्यादा होती है, इसलिए कोई और नया तरीका निकाला जाये । यह पता ही नहीं लगता है कि वहां कोई आवाज पहुंचती है या नहीं । बंटी करते चले जाओ लेकिन 199

से कोई खबर ही नहीं ली जाती । इसी तरह से अगर कहीं पर कम्प्लेंट कीजिये तो फौरन आवाज आती है कि बी बिल रिंग यू बंक लेकिन आज तक किसी ने दुबारा रिंग नहीं किया है ।

कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं इस तरह की जिन से कंज्यूमर्स को तकलीफ होती है और इस से हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की बदनामी होती है । उस के खिलाफ लोगों को शिकायत हो जाती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगी कि हमारा यूनियन्स से और एसोसिएशन्स से सम्बन्ध रहता है । मेरा भी कइयों ने सम्बन्ध है । मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन की डिमान्ड्स को सुना जाये और कभी कभी उन को बुला कर यह पूछा जाय कि एफिसिएन्सी किस तरह से बढ़ सकती है । अगर उन की राय इन चीजों पर ली जाये तो मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि वह इन चीजों के बारे में अच्छी राय दे सकेंगे और सर्विसेज को ठीक करने में मदद दे सकेंगे ।

मैं ने भोपाल में एक मीटिंग अटेंड की जहां माननीय मंत्री महांदय ने एक एक्सचेंज खोला । वहां पर मुझे ईर्ष्या हो रही थी कि गोंडा डिस्ट्रिक्ट की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता । उस इलाके में न सड़कें हैं न और चीजें हैं । इसी तरह से वहां टेलीफोन भी नहीं है । कई दफे कहा गया कि कम से कम जो थाने हैं उन में टेलीफोन जरूर लग जाने चाहिये, लेकिन कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट में थानों में भी टेलीफोन नहीं है । कई दफे दंगे भी हो जाते हैं लेकिन पुलिस को खबर लगने में छः दिन लग जाते हैं । एक जगह एक्सचेंज दो सालों से सैक्शन हुआ पड़ा है, सिर्फ एक इमारत की कमी से, या कमरा न मिलने की वजह से एक्सचेंज इन्स्टाल नहीं हो रहा है आप के तुलसीपुर एरिया में । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगी कि एक बार वहां जा कर वह उस इलाके की सुध बुध तो लें ।

गोंडा एक बहुत ऐतिहासिक जगह हो गई है । अगर गोंडा में उस दिन डिन्टी

एलेक्शन कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन मिल गया होता दिल्ली में तो पिटिशन पर लाखों रुपये खर्च न होते। डिप्टी एलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने कोशिश की गोंडा से कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन करने की, लेकिन उन को टेलीफोन नहीं मिला और लाखों रुपये वहाँ पर पिटिशन में खर्च हो गये जहाँ पर कि एलेक्शन सेट प्रसाइड हुआ। कहने का मतलब यह है कि टेलीफोन की हालत उस इलाके में खास तौर से खराब है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि एक दफे वह खुद वहाँ जा कर देखें कि किस तरह से यह हालत सुधर सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिव नारायण कहते हैं कि वह हमेशा कोरम पूरा करते हैं इस लिये उन को मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया। आज प्रातःकाल जब मैं आया और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से कहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा नाम लिस्ट में नहीं है। मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को मौका दिया तो कछवाय साहब कहते हैं कि उन को भी मौका दिया जाये क्योंकि कोरम का उच्च हमेशा वही करते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं इस विभाग की सराहना इस लिये करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने का श्रेय अगर किसी विभाग को प्राप्त है तो वह इस पी० एंड टी० विभाग को है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने खुद पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग में काम किया है इसलिये मैं यहाँ के रंग व रेशों से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हूँ और यहाँ के वर्कर्स की मुसीबतों को भी जानता हूँ।

मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े संयोग से वह इस हाउस के चीफ क्लिप भी हैं, इस गवर्नमेंट के सर्वेसर्वा हैं और इन के ही हाथ में यह विभाग आया है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में वे इस विभाग को फलीभूत करें और सुचारु रूप से इस का संचालन करें। जैसा व्यवहार वह यहाँ हमारे साथ करते हैं वैसे ही इस विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के साथ करें।

इस देश में हजारों नहीं, लाखों आदमी इस विभाग में काम करते हैं। उन के काम में बड़ी मेहनत पड़ती है और ईमानदारी की जरूरत होती है। अगर एक पाई का डिफरेंस भी शाम को हो जाये जर्नल मिलाने में तो नौ बजे रात तक कर्मचारी को छुट्टी नहीं मिल सकती। इस विभाग में एक सुपरवाइजर था वह कहा करता था :

“अगर पेटवा क सुख चाहा,
तो देहियां क दुःख दा और,
देहिया क सुख चाहा तो,
पेटवा क दुःख दा।”

वह यह कहता था कि अगर तुम आराक चाहते हो पेट के लिये, खाने के लिये, तो मेहनत करो। वह 600 पेज की किताब रोज लिखवाते थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग का काम भी इसी तरह से चले। यहाँ जो अकाउंट का काम चलता है, जैसे का काम चलता है—मैंने सुना है कि सेविंग बैंक अकाउंट में इस अप्रैल से 4 रु० सैकड़ा इन्टरैस्ट कर दिया गया है—उस के सम्बन्ध में इस गवर्नमेंट को कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ। आप देश के कोने कोने में स्माल सेविंग का नारा लगाते हैं। अगर आप सेविंग बैंक अकाउंट पर 5 पर सेंट व्याज कर दें, जैसे कि स्टेट बैंक में है, तो आपको बिला प्रयास बहुत पैसा इसमें मिल सकता है जिससे सरकार का काम चल सकता है। आपने 4 पर सेंट कर दिया इसके लिये मैं आप की तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इसे 5 परसेंट कर दें। हम लोग भी इससे कस्टमर हैं। मैं सरकार को कांफ्रीट सजेशन देता हूँ जिससे कि सरकार को फायदा हो।

[श्री: शिवनारायण]

ग्राम गांव गांव में ब्लाक बने हुए हैं, इसी तरह आवश्यकता है कि ग्राम पांच पांच बील के फासले पर डाकखाने स्थापित करें। ग्राम गांवों के लोग शहरों में आ कर रिकशा चलाने आदि के अनेक काम करते हैं और अपने घरों को मनीआर्डर भेजते हैं। देहात में डाकखाने की सुविधा बढ़ाने से इन लोगों को बड़ा लाभ होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं भाषा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर मनीआर्डर फार्म को अनेक भाषाओं में छापा जाएगा तो यह बहुत बढ़ा हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको केवल ग्रंथेजी और हिन्दी में रखें, तमाम भाषाओं को इसमें न शामिल करें।

एक बात मैं और आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पता चला है कि कलकत्ते से एक चिट्ठी इसलिए वापस कर दी गयी और अखबार इसलिए वापस कर दिया गया कि पता ग्रंथेजी में नहीं लिखा था। मैं इस विभाग वालों से अपील करता हूँ कि एक बहुत जिम्मेवारी का काम उनके पास है, उनको इन छोटी छोटी बातों से ऊपर उठ कर काम करना चाहिए और इन चीजों में नहीं उलझना चाहिए। मैं मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की चीजें न हों और जो ऐसा करते हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए।

अगर किसी कर्मचारी पर बेजा सख्ती बरती जाती है तो उसकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं एक केस का आपके सामने जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ मैं नाम नहीं बूंगा। एक कर्मचारी ने एक पत्र पढ़ लिया इसके लिए इनचार्ज परेशान है और उस आदमी पर तीन तीन वर्ष से केस चल रहा है। इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। कहा गया है :

क्षमा बड़ें को चाहिए, छूटें को उत्पात।
दो जो बड़े बड़े अफसर हैं या मिनिस्टर हैं

उनको, तथा पी० एम० जी० को और डिप्टी पी० एम० जी० को इन चीजों को देखना चाहिए।

जिस प्रकार की मांग भोपाल वालों ने की है, वह मैं भी करता हूँ। मैं नेपाल की तराई के इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ, वह बारडर का इलाका है। अभी बहिन सुभद्रा जी ने कहा कि गोंडा से टेलीफोन मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। वही हाल हमारे इलाके का है। हमको दिल्ली टेलीफोन करने के लिए पहले गोरखपुर से लखनऊ टेलीफोन करना पड़ता है और तब दिल्ली मिलता है। इसमें घंटों वक्त लग जाता है। यह बड़ी दिक्कत है।

टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत और करना चाहता हूँ कि अनेक बार आपरेटर गलत नम्बर मिला देते हैं और हम यहां से जा कर देखते हैं कि गलत नम्बर मिला है। इससे परेशानी होती है। हमको जब टेलीफोन मिलाना होता है तब भी हमने देखा कि कभी कभी गलत नम्बर मिला देते हैं और 199 पर कोई सुनता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम इस विभाग को सुचारू रूप में चलाएं और जो काम है उसको ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से कराने की व्यवस्था करें। हम आपको बताते चलेंगे और आशा करते हैं कि आगे अच्छा काम होगा। और इसका श्रेय आपको मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग को मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great attention all the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. The House is perhaps aware that this is for the third time that I have come before this House to get the Demands of the Ministry of which I have been in-charge, passed.

On the previous two occasions, it was my good fortune that I received from all sections of the House not only ordinary bouquets but very ornamented bouquets and, if I may say so, perfumed bouquets also. This time I had anticipated that I would receive some brick-bats also.

Shri Daji: How can that be?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In the case of the Department, big as it is, it is quite natural.....

Mr. Speaker: Nobody would throw brick-bat on perfume.

Shri Daji: You ought to be in the Opposition.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But I must admit that even some brick-bat which has been thrown at me has been done so mildly that I did not feel it hurt. One unique thing has happened. The hon. Member opposite—perhaps I am the Member who is here for the longest time in the House; I make an exception in the case of Dr. Anev—has for the first time thrown some bouquets. It is my very good fortune because he is always critical and even then he has said something good. In my case, the hon. Member has been very kind. It is a unique thing.

Shri Daji: Take it with a pinch of salt.

Mr. Speaker: He is not doing justice to Dr. Anev because bouquets are never thrown but they are offered.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Thank you. I stand corrected.

Sir, I am one of those who always welcome constructive criticism. It is the salt of democracy. What is democracy without criticism? I believe in the old saying of the great saint Kabir :

हिन्दू हिन्दूरे लिखि प्रांगत कटे दुवाय

"You must have your critics even in your courtyard so that they may always remind you of your failures, of

your shortcomings, of your drawbacks." And they are our best friends, not those who come and play sycophants. They are no good. I may tell you that in democracy we require them but not those who do not see any good and who go on criticising. With regard to such critics, one should not at all be anxious to pay any attention to them. But with regard to a constructive criticism, if it comes from any quarter, a man who is in-charge of any responsible work in democracy should be very particular.

Only one request, if I may make with your permission to the hon. Members of this House is that, by all means, they may criticise but they must also take care to see the background in which a particular Ministry or a particular individual is functioning. The background and its context is very important. I would, therefore, before I come to defend the points which have been raised, make one point particularly in regard to the Department of Telephones about which generally we hear so many complaints from all sides. I am quite conscious of the difficulties that the Members have to face. I have to face the same difficulty sometimes. And you must know that even if I make a call, I never disclose my identity that I am Minister in-charge of Communications. I know the difficulties. But with regard to this particular item, that is, Telephones, I would request the Members to see how this thing happens; and what is our difficulty. In Bombay alone, 20,000 telephones are working since 1924. The life of those instruments is only for 25 years. They became worn out, practically dead, in the year 1949 and still we are trying to whip the dead horse. The design and pattern of the equipment was made for taking four calls per phone per day. But actually they carry a load of 16 calls per phone per day, that is, four times overloading. As regards the duration, the equipment was designed to take the load of each call for 80 to 90 seconds. But actually the holding time is 4½ minutes, that

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha]

is, three times overloading. And all this overloading is on the worn-out equipment whose span of life was over in 1949. You can well imagine what performance you can expect from such instruments. Of course, you can very well say that the only solution is to scrap the whole thing and get new things. We are trying to do it, but it is not so easy to do it overnight. You are aware of the financial stringency that we are passing through. As Shri Daji has said, and to some extent, rightly too, whenever we want to get any project or scheme sanctioned, the Finance Ministry is there. Of course, it is the legitimate duty of the Finance Ministry which it is doing, because it has always to act as a check on the other Ministries. But the Finance Minister also cannot help it, because the overall financial position is known to everybody.

16 hrs.

श्री बागड़ी : खर्चा कम करो ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is very easy for my hon. friend to say so. But I would like him to consider his own case, because then he will realise the difficulty.

Given the limitations both of volume and of technical equipment and also the natural imperfections of human beings, I beg to submit that the performance of this Department is not bad.

Shri Shinkre (Margao): Not very bad.

श्री बागड़ी : सब से खराब है ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is what I am saying. I do not claim that it is very good. At least I can say that it is somewhat satisfactory. I do not mince matters. I call a spade a spade.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इंटरप्लान्स कम हों तो खर्चा भी बच जायेगा ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have sent round a small brochure to hon. Members. I do not know whether all of them have cared to go through it, because the other day when I met some hon. Members they said that they had not received it. Perhaps, they do not care to look into the papers which are being sent to them. In that brochure we have given extracts giving the opinion of foreign correspondents and agencies regarding the P. & T. services and the services connected with overseas communications. I would crave the indulgence of the House to mention a few of those extracts; if my hon. friends had cared to go through the brochure, they would have found out that some of the foreign correspondents had paid glowing tributes to our services, regarding them—I am just quoting—as 'first class service and one of the best seen anywhere in the world'; in another place, the brochure says 'excellent service', 'could not have been better' and so on. I would like to point out that these foreign correspondents and dignitaries go round the world to various countries and see the functions elsewhere, and, therefore, they have a definite criterion for judging the performance of the P. & T. services in India as compared with those in other countries. I admit that there may be some tributes paid only out of courtesy, but certainly if they had seen defects and had suffered from the deficient working of these services, as some hon. Members here have, then they would have come out with complaints. The mere fact that no complaints were received and only compliments were given by them, I think, goes to show that our services do come up to a satisfactory standard. The people who have come from various countries have compared our services with the services they get in their own countries and then have paid these tributes.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddalli): After all, they will have to be generous when they come here.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That does not mean that I am self-complacent or that I am indulging in self-praise. I am only trying to highlight what may be lost sight of or underwritten in our mood of criticism to only find out our shortcomings. I am not saying that the Department is perfect and that there is no defect in its performance. There are quite a number of them and they have to be remedied as soon as possible. There is scope and also a need for improvement. I know that some times some people fail to get their telephone call matured or fail to get their letter, or their telegram is not delivered in time, and the individual concerned suffers cent per cent loss on account of that. The plea of a small percentage of defects is no consolation to him. What I want to bring out is that our attainment has been short of our aim at perfection due to some unavoidable reasons. It is not that we must not aim at perfection; that is a thing which everybody should try in all walks of life, and particularly in a Department which has to serve the public.

Ever since I took charge of this Department I have all the time been emphasising that in order to improve matters we must eliminate delays. I have been telling my friends inside and outside the House and elsewhere and all the officers of whichever Ministry has come under my charge that all this talk about *sadachar* and other things will not be able to eliminate the corruption which is prevailing, but nine out of ten cases of corruption will disappear the day delay is eliminated. There is no doubt about it. Delay is the mother of 90 per cent of corruptions. If we try to delay matters, then it breeds corruption, for instance, delay in taking decisions, delay in giving telephone, delay in booking telephones, calls and so on; if you analyse all these things you will find that delay is the mother of 90 per cent of the corruption cases which are prevailing here today.

You will be glad to note that ever since I have taken charge of this Ministry, I have asked my officers to avoid all delays. You would forgive me if I say that I do not keep any file with me for more than 12 hours even; in spite of the fact that I have not been used to this kind of administrative work, and it is a new thing for me, I have still tried my best not to keep any file pending with me for more than 12 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the reason for not delaying?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have also asked my officers to give me a return, fortnightly and monthly, showing how many files they have received, how many files are pending, why so many files have not been disposed of and so on, and they have to submit explanations in regard to delays, and the result has been that many old files have started coming out of the archives. It is a fact which I am mentioning. But I would like the House to appreciate the steps taken to avoid delay.

There is one other thing which I should mention. I do not believe very much on this kind of noting and counter-noting and writing notes on the files. I have started discussing matters with the members of the P. & T. Board. My hon. friend Shri Daji has rightly said that the powers of the board should be enhanced. I must say that nobody would be happier than me if the Board would get more powers, but with whatever power it possesses at present, we are working at best possible speed and efficiency. As I have said, every week we meet, sometimes twice a week and sometimes even more than twice. We meet across the table; all the members of the P. & T. board come, and we discuss all the problems there. We have free and frank discussions; there are no inhibitions there. The result is that we have been able to take quick decisions. As many as 90 decisions have been taken so far. You will be surprised to know that

(Shri Satya Narayan Sinha)

Some of the officers below feel that we have taken so large a number of decisions that it is rather difficult for them to implement those decisions. The gear has been reversed now. And they say that I am going very fast.

Shri M. B. Krishna: They may be wrong decisions also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would like to tell hon Members that I may also take wrong decisions sometimes; I do not mind taking ever wrong decisions but decisions should be taken. It is much better that wrong decisions are taken sometimes than that we should wait and play Hamlet all the time thinking 'To be or not to be', because that kind of thing is not good. I have therefore told all my officers that if they commit *bona fide* mistakes in taking quick decisions, I shall defend them and support them in all possibility and probability.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): If decisions are not implemented, then the decisions become abortions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let there be delivery first. Then there will be no abortions.

There are a large number of forms in this Department. In order to effect economy, I have asked them to see how many of them can be eliminated, because some of them are absolutely redundant and there is no doubt about that, and in the case of some of the forms their size can be shortened. It is such a huge Department which handles a large volume of work. Some hon. friends have also mentioned this fact that the Department handles about 150 crores of letters every day.

I would beg of Members to just consider this. It is true that some letters were not delivered and some telegrams were not delivered in time.

Such mistakes may be there. But we handle every day lakhs of telegrams. We handle every day one crore fifty lakh letters.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): How many of them reach their destination?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am coming to that.

Even if five mistakes are committed in a thousand cases, I would consider the performance first class. Out of 1 crore and 50 lakhs letters handled everyday, if 1,000 or 2,000 go wrong, I do not mind. After all, we must look at it against the background of the quantum of work they handle everyday.

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय की यह बुनियाद गलत है। एक भी गुम नहीं होना चाहिए।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already said that for these people who do not get the letter in time the loss is cent per cent. I have said that. But I would just place before you for your kind consideration the immensity of the work handled. After all, nothing is perfect in the world. Human machinery is never perfect. If Shri Bagri were to handle this, I am sure he would commit more mistakes than what these people do.

श्री मधु लिये (मंगेर) : क्या यह सही है कि तार डाक से जाते हैं ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As regards forms, we very recently introduced a scheme for the sale of M.O. forms. This has been criticised. This scheme was brought into effect from 1st March 1964, the sale price being adjusted against the money order commission. Shri Bagri mentioned about Satya Narayan Katha in this connection. Perhaps he ought to know that whenever a man is in trouble, it is the Satya Narayan katha that is recited.

That is the Hindu belief, and being a Hindu, he should realise that Satya Narayan katha is always essential for a man whenever he is in distress.

I was speaking about levying a charge on money order forms. Why was it done? I would beg of Members to consider this. The charge is 3 paise per form. This was done in view of the fact that money order forms being available free of cost, there was a huge wastage. Some people used to take them to their homes for lighting the fire or *choolha*.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not true.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: These forms being free, they used to take them free to their homes. They are thick. You could get any number of forms you required. So this was done. Hon. Members will be glad to know that this scheme has resulted in a saving of money order forms of the value of more than Rs. 3 lakhs, and wastage which was about 23 per cent has been completely eliminated.

Hon. Members might have noticed that very recently—on my initiative—the department introduced a foldable envelope, as an experimental measure in Delhi, for the use of sending telegrams and thereby eliminated a separate envelope that was used.

Shri Hem Barua: What is that?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You use a foldable envelope. That will save money and also time, because you do not require a *lifafa*. I do not believe in *lifafa*. Therefore, it has been introduced.

Besides this, we have also decided to introduce a scheme of giving awards for the best suggestions available from the employees of the department. This is for the information of my hon. friend, Shri Daji, who mentioned about it. We are contem-

plating to have three such awards: first, second and third, for the postal, telegraph and telephone branches, and also merit certificates when the suggestion does not come up to the standard to merit an award. I am sure those who work in the field know well how and where economy can be effected and what simplification can be introduced conducive to efficiency of the services. They also know what are the handicaps we suffer from, as only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. I am sure when this scheme of awards gains currency and the workers take to it, we shall have many fruitful suggestions coming from them. I assure the House that we will give the all possible attention to them and see that if the suggestions are really good, they must be given effect to.

As regards installation of latest equipments in the telecommunication field, the strides of progress have been impressive. As hon. Members are aware, direct dialling services are already available between Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Kanpur, Agra-Kanpur and Kanpur-Lucknow. At present, they cover a distance of 500 kms. When our plan of co-axial cable is completed and cross-bar trunk automatic exchanges are installed, we will have direct dialling interconnecting thirty important cities and covering a distance of 2,000 kms.—a performance in the field of telecommunications which can well be a matter of pride for any advanced country. In order to facilitate introduction of direct dialling system, we are also going in for microwave radio links which will provide hundreds of channels, enabling us to introduce direct dialling system. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, we are expecting to have about 2,300 kms. of microwave links. Let me add that laying of co-axial cables is being done at the rate of 2,000 kms. a year and microwave radio system at the rate of 1,000 kms. a year. Besides these steps, we have undertaken a big scheme of telecommunications for railway electrification. About 500 kms. of

(Shri Satya Narayan Sinha)

cable a year are being laid along AC electrified railway tracks for use of the Posts and Telegraphs and the Railways.

About local telephones, the stride of progress has been, by any standard, impressive. From world statistics, the rate of expansion of telephones in India has been from 5,18,036 in 1962 to 6,02,630 in 1963, that is, more than 16 per cent increase over 1962, which is the highest percentage increase in any country in the world. In the current year, we have not reached that. But this is the expansion. This year we are expecting to provide 90,000 additional telephones. Hon. Members will be glad to know that the target of 3 lakhs of telephones to be provided in the Third Plan has already been reached and the target has been raised upward to 4 lakh telephones during the Third Plan period. I think very few targets in any plan have been overreached like this.

If we compare the P&T services as they were before independence and after independence, there has been rather phenomenal progress. I crave the indulgence of Members to quote a few figures. Before independence, we had only 22,000 post offices; now we have 94,000. We are going to have 1,00,000 before the Third Plan period is over.

Similarly, the telegraph offices have doubled since independence. On the postal side, we expect to have about 1,00,000 post offices at the end of the Third Plan. As hon. Members know, our aim is to spread within our limitations, a network of post offices in the urban and rural areas in a manner that no citizen of the country may have to cover a distance of more than one kilometre in urban areas and three to five kilometres in rural areas to avail of the postal facilities. We are progressively investing the post offices with the powers to do savings bank work. In 1947-48, savings bank work was done only in 10,000 post offices. Now there are 47,500 post

offices doing this work. 35,000 out of 79,200 post offices in rural areas do savings work, that is, about 50 per cent post offices in the rural areas are doing savings bank work. All these post offices have been used for sale of National Savings Certificates, National Plan Certificates, National Defence Certificates and other schemes aimed at small savings.

Telex has been our latest innovation and we are also contemplating to introduce the Gentex system of circuits switching between important telegraph offices by the end of this year.

Overseas Communications Service continued to make progress during 1964-65. The international telex service, which was introduced for the first time in June 1960 has been expanding very rapidly. Subscribers on the telex system in India in any of the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras now have access to all the overseas telex channels operated from Bombay, Calcutta or New Delhi. India has at present twelve telex channels working with London, Manila, Hamburg and Osaka. Through these services, international telex connections are now available with 54 countries of the world.

Our international telecommunications are all on the high frequency radio system with the exception of some very old telegraph submarine cables. We have therefore been exploring the possibility of adopting high capacity communication systems which would improve the quality of services. As hon. Members are aware, we have recently signed the Satellite agreement in February, 1965 for the establishment of Global Satellite Communication Systems along with several other countries of the world. The total cost of the Satellite System is expected to be between 200 to 300 million dollars. India's contribution to the capital cost of the system will be 0.5 per cent of the total cost. The completion of the Global Satellite

System will give India access to modern large-capacity high-quality telecommunication channels through which all forms of telecommunication facilities can be provided. For the utilisation of the Satellite communications, India will need to establish a ground station. Such a ground station is at present estimated to cost about Rs. 3 crores, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.25 crores. We have yet to persuade the Finance Ministry to agree to it. I hope they will agree.

Having established a ground station, we will have to rent the number of Satellite channels required for the carriage of our international telegraph and telephone traffic. I am giving all these things for the information of the House to show that even in comparison with all the advanced countries, we are trying to do our best.

There is also a proposal for extension of the large capacity submarine co-axial cable system from Malaysia to India. After we get both Satellite communications and submarine cables, I hope there will be a highly efficient and integrated system of global telecommunication, free from any defects or deficiencies experienced at present.

We are establishing a network of wireless monitoring stations in the country to provide necessary monitoring information for the Wireless, Planning and Co-ordination Wing to assist it in its task of radio frequencies management and enforcement of national and international regulations. Such stations are already functioning at Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillong, Srinagar and Gorakhpur and another station at Madras will start functioning shortly. These stations are equipped with necessary specialised equipment to enable them to supply required data for all types of transmissions. Further equipment is being obtained for this purpose. These monitoring stations also carry out monitoring operations to the extent possible for

detecting transmissions which are unauthorised or which violate licensing conditions in order to take suitable action against these operations.

श्री बागड़ी : गोष्ठा से जो एक तार डा० लोहिया के नाम आया था कि हम शान्तिमय क्रान्ति के आप के प्रोग्राम में आप का साथ देंगे, उस तार को क्यों रोका गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Our factory, the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited at Madras, has made halting progress for want of suitable buildings. The building of the factory has been completed, and the work is getting into full swing. We expect to achieve the production target of 1,328 unit machines for 1964-65.

Now I come to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, and I would beg of Members to listen to the achievements of this public sector undertaking.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It has got the President's prize; we know it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Hon. Members are aware that this public sector undertaking was awarded the Silver Shield by the Committee on Presidential Awards for being the best among the public undertakings selected for best all-round performance during 1962-63. This stood first.

The sales of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited during 1963-64 were Rs. 9.30 Crores as against the target of Rs. 9.10 Crores. For the current year, the sales target is Rs. 10.92 Crores. We hope to achieve this target also. The efficiency of all Incentive Shops, taken as a whole, for the year 1963-64 was 110.40 per cent as against 102.94 per cent in 1962-63. This entitled each worker to a production bonus of Rs. 178 for the year 1963-64.

Hon. friends opposite, Shri Daji and Shri Banerjee, will recall that in this

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

ITI there was some quarrel going on, and I was appointed arbitrator. I would request them to go and ask the workers, and they will give their reaction to my award. Some question were raised about the export of the telephone instruments. You know that we were bound by some agreement in 1948 that we could sell our production only in Burma and Ceylon. As regards the export to the other foreign countries, the agreement placed certain restrictions on us and this agreement came to an end only in 1963. We are now free from those restrictions and as such we are prepared to export about twenty per cent of our production from the Indian Telephone Industries Limited and efforts are being made to find a market abroad. In these days of competition in the international market our exports can be built up only slowly. In 1962-63 our export was only for Rs. 38,000 and in 1963-64 it has gone up to Rs. 5,56,000 and I hope that this amount will increase in the years to come.

The hon. Members must be knowing that we import cables from foreign countries. In any case the Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarainpur is under the control of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. You will be surprised that whatever they produce are consumed by us; this department is the consumer; the entire show is also run by our department but still it is under some other Ministry. Ever since I have taken over charge, I have been saying: please rationalise it.

Shri Hem Barua: It is the fault of the Government of which he is a Minister.... (Interruptions).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I am racing against time. I would like to give the reaction of the workers. I would just like to place before you the telegram which they had sent to me after the award was given. I have already said that they had always finished their targets or have gone beyond their targets. They say:

"The Committee wishes to assure the Minister of Communications that the ITI workers and the Union have always stood for higher production, that no efforts, will be spared by them to further step up the production."

I am sure the employees will do their best and that they will give a still better account of themselves. I would also like to tell the hon. Members about the various steps taken by the department during 1964-65 for improving the efficiency of the services and also providing measures for welfare to the employees of the department. I believe the hon. Members must be knowing that the communications provided from Delhi towards Calcutta are on co-axial cable system available between Delhi—Asansol. This system enables large block of telephone and telegraph circuits to be provided with a high degree of efficiency. When any fault comes up in cable, major interruptions take place. So, it sometimes happens that you book a trunk call for Calcutta and then they say that the line is out of order. It becomes out of order immediately after you put through the call. Sometimes it does happen. We are trying to take all possible measures to see that such inconveniences are not experienced by hon. Members.

There was an anomalous position for quite a long time that while employees belonging to the Telegraph and Telephone branches and RMS people used to get over-time allowance, this privilege was denied to the clerk working in post offices. This was examined and orders had been issued extending similar benefits to them. Similarly, orders have been issued assuring the staff, except those working in running trains, at least nine holidays in a year.

Hon. Members are aware that a huge number of extra departmental employees in my department who run the services in the far flung areas of the country were not governed by

any rationalised rules and conditions of service. Very recently orders have been issued defining these conditions.

Some hon. Members have raised the question of the extra-departmental offices and they have said that those people are getting about Rs. 22 or Rs. 25. It is true, but there is one thing that hon. Members are getting. All these employees are whole-time workers. (Interruption) I also come from the villages, as some hon. Members are. I may inform the House that most of these extra-departmental workers are teachers in schools; they are not paid well there. So, they make up the deficiency by being our extra-departmental workers.

श्री शिव नारायण : 22 रु० बहुत कम हैं और उन की जिम्मेदारी बहुत है ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They have to work, in general, for not more than five hours. I think that they deserve something more, but one should not run away with the idea that they are all whole-time workers getting only Rs. 22 or so. They are part-time workers.

श्री बागड़ी : जो टीचर्स हैं उन को भी इतना ही मिलता है ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have taken some decision in that direction. I cannot call it a concession or anything which is very favourable to them, but we have started things in that direction.

About telegrams, hon. Members have voiced complaints both outside and on the floor of the House quite a number of times. It is already known that we have got a number of combined offices in the rural areas, and these offices have got limited hours of work. These combined offices work on a common wire or telegraph line called 'circuit' and there

fore the hold-up of telegrams becomes almost unavoidable, because when one office is working the others have to bide their time. In order to improve matters and expedite the transmission of telegrams, it has been decided that the working hours of these combined offices should be extended and the number of offices on a line should be reduced, taking into account the load on the line. I am sure the net result will be improvement in the services and also expeditious transmission of the telegrams.

In order to improve delivery of telegrams, it has been decided that in the combined offices, where there are three or more telegrams to be delivered on an average per day, an extra ED delivery messenger will be provided. Hitherto, this was not being done. The implementation of this order means that we shall be having 1,500 new ED delivery messengers in the various telegraph offices in the country. Besides, we have also decided that wherever there are 80 or more telegrams per day between two stations, a separate direct line should be provided.

We have also decided to introduce teleprinter service in the combined offices wherever the number of telegrams exceeds 125 per day.

Some hon. Members met me the other day with knitted brows and flashing eyes, complaining vehemently against wrong billing or incorrect telephone bills. Some hon. Member said that he did not book any trunk call but yet he got a bill for Rs. 200 or so. Sometimes, it happens. I am sorry I cannot provide any immediate solution to this problem, but we have already invited some consultants from the United Kingdom to go into the details and make recommendations for the reorganisation and rationalisation of our billing system so that the bills may be correctly and expeditiously made out. In the large telephone districts like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, thousands of bills for local and trunk calls are is-

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

sued every month. Mechanisation was considered to be one way of handling this large volume of work, and experiment in this regard is already being conducted at Calcutta. Its success or otherwise is still to be finally assessed. If this experiment is found to be successful, we would like to extend it. In the United Kingdom and other advanced countries they have got a very large number of telephones and they say that generally 90 to 99 per cent of their bills are correct and are done very expeditiously. The Government is considering the recommendations, and I hope that after they are implemented—I cannot say that most of these things will be completely eliminated—these things will at least be reduced very considerably.

Some hon. Members have met me earlier and pointed out to me that the telephone directory should be issued in Hindi also, particularly in the Hindi regions. By the way, hon. Members must have seen yesterday in the leading dailies that they have said very good things about the telephone directory which has been published very recently. They have said that it is for the first time perhaps in this Ministry that it has been done like this.

Accordingly, we have taken a decision that a certain percentage of the Telephone Directories will be printed in Hindi in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and after watching how the public receive Directories, further steps will be taken to increase the percentage.

In this regard, we are also considering about the publication of the Telephone Directories in regional languages by giving the work to private publishers. A final decision will be taken very soon.

Needles to point out that all development and expansion in the activities of the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Department of

Communications depend on the availability of funds and resources. Here comes the rub. What can I do? That is our difficulty. A very rough estimate was made as to the demands that are likely to be generated during the fourth Five Year Plan. You know how the Planning Commission has ruthlessly cut down our demands. Our friends here rightly mentioned about the need for quarters. I will come to that point later. When we compare the position about the quarters, we find that in other ministries of the Government, 16 per cent have been provided with quarters. But in this unfortunate ministry it is only 4 per cent. Ever since I took over charge, I have been trying to step up the whole thing. As I said, that rub comes in and the Finance Ministry say, we cannot provide you with money? Our idea was to provide a considerably large number of quarters for our workers. I quite realise that if a man has no proper place to live in, we cannot expect him to render very good service. We have to keep them contented; it is a human factor which we cannot ignore. I quite appreciate it.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर आप को पैसा नहीं मिलता तो आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिये, मंत्री क्यों बने हुए हैं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगर हाउस से किसी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये तो आप को सब से पहले ।

If anybody deserves to resign from this House, it is Mr. Bagri.

A very rough estimate was made as to the demands that are likely to be generated during the fourth Five Year Plan and it was found that as many as twenty lakh telephones will be required by the end of the fourth Five year Plan. A corresponding increase will be necessary in the field

of postal services also. Hon. Members are already aware that we have got a very huge waiting list all over the country. About 2½ to 3 lakhs of people are waiting for telephones. The other day I was told that in Bombay people are waiting since 1956 in some areas.

Shri Hem Barua: Very shameful!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No doubt very shameful. All these point out to the urgent necessity of expanding our resources which, as I said, primarily depend on availability of funds. Again this question of fund comes. Though we are in such a tight corner I was extremely eager to provide some concessions. I was rather tempted to reduce the price of postcard, if I could, for it would have earned a warm appreciation from all round, particularly from the teeming millions of our country, who may or may not use other facilities of the P&T department, but surely do use the postcard. But when I looked into it, I was surprised to find that even at present the price we have fixed for a postcard results in a loss to the department of Rs. 2,27,82,000. The cost of handling a postcard is near about 8 paise.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The calculation is hopeless; it is wrong.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After all, if we dismiss all the statistics, we will be nowhere. Even according to the international regulations, the charge of a postcard should be 60 per cent of the minimum postage chargeable for letters, i.e. the *lifafa*. As hon. members know, we charge 15 Paise for an envelope and 60 per cent of it would be 9 Paise. We are charging only six paise. In other words, we have not decided to go by the international regulations either. According to international rules the price of a post-card should be nine paise. Hon. Mem-

bers also know that we are running our postal system in the rural areas by opening a number of extra-departmental post offices and incurring approximately a loss of one crore of rupees. He do not grudge that money. It is money rightly spent. In the border areas, even if we have to incur a loss it is a thing that we must do and the Government must come forward to do it.

I am sorry I may not be announcing any concessions worth the name; still there are a few measures—humble things—I am going to take which will be in that direction, though not actually being concessions as such. Hon. Members have very often demanded that whenever a telegram is sent by post there should be a system of automatic refund. They would be glad to know that this suggestion has been examined and we are going to issue orders that when posting of telegrams has to be resorted to and as a result thereof, Express and Ordinary telegrams suffer a delay of twenty-four hours and forty-eight hours or more, respectively, the cost of such telegrams after deducting a sum of fifty paise in each case, representing the expenditure incurred in booking, delivery and other allied works, should be refunded on the initiative of the Department. You are not to wait for it now. You will get back the money automatically.

The Postal Life Insurance work is an agency work undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. Declaration of bonus naturally, therefore, depends on how efficiently we run this organisation. I am happy to inform the House that the Postal Life Insurance has continued to maintain its all-round progress and has declared bonus for the period 1960-63, at the attractive rates of Rs. 23 and Rs 17 per thousand sum assured per annum for whole Life and Endowment Assurance policies, respectively. This is the highest bonus declared at any time and is also higher than the bonuses declared by the Life Insurance Corporation. This will benefit those government employees—of

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

course we will not be the recipients of it—and employees of semi-government organisations who have taken policies under the Postal Life Insurance Scheme.

We do another agency work, of issuing broadcasting receiver licences. There has been a demand that there should be licences for more than a year at one time and that it should be in a book-form which can be preserved properly. At present a sheet of paper is issued which is very often lost and issue of duplicate becomes necessary. It has been now decided that this licence will be issued in the form of an attractive book from the middle of this year. Also the fee will be realised in the shape of special stamps of which an attractive series is being brought out. Licence can be renewed for more than a year up to five years. A concession will be given for the issue or renewal of certain types of licence for a period of more than a year. All these measures will result in better and improved service and also are anticipated to effect considerable economy in overall expenditure in the renewal of licences.

Some hon. Members have raised points regarding staff quarters. I have a ready deal with that point.

I would like to make some announcements. During the last four days, two 100 lines Automatic Teleprinter Exchanges (Telex) have been commissioned—one at Coimbatore and the other at Kanpur. Another 100 line teleprinter exchange is planned to be brought into service today at Nagpur. Within the next ten days, another 100 line teleprinter exchange will be opened at Secunderabad. It will be recalled that teleprinter exchanges are already working at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras since June 1963.

An hon. Member: What about Bhopal?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Bhopal is going to get a PMG Circle very soon.

We are also proposing to open community centres in large P & T colonies to prompt the spirit of co-operation and community development amongst the employees and their families and to impart training in useful arts and crafts.

We have eight full-time P & T dispensaries already functioning. We propose to open a dispensary at every station where one thousand or more employees live.

For treatment of the employees suffering from TB we have at present 180 beds reserved in various hospitals at a cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs. We are thinking of constructing departmental TB wards attached to reputed TB hospitals. To begin with, one such ward in each of the four main zones, that is, East, West, North and South will be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 75,000 each. Five holiday homes exist at present. He propose to add five more.

Hon. Members are aware that in P & T we have a scheme for awarding scholarships for technical and non-technical education of the meritorious children of the employees. The scheme started with 200 scholarships for technical education and fifty for non-technical. In 1964-65 the amount in this regard would be Rs. 4.25 lakhs. The demand for technical education has been increasing. It has, therefore, been decided to allot fifty more technical scholarships.

Before I conclude, I would like to set at rest a controversy regarding shifting of the Office of the Postmaster General from Nagpur. We have already taken a decision in regard to shifting of the headquarters of the Central Circle from Nagpur to Bhopal. I have personally moved in the matter, discussed it with the Chief Minister regarding accommodation etc. and

after necessary accommodation for office and staff is made available this shifting will take effect. For Nagpur we have under consideration the opening of a P. & T. Training Centre so that our building may be utilized and the importance of Nagpur, which is feared to be reduced, may be somewhat kept up. In fact, I had a long discussion about this with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and he went back satisfied when I spoke about this. When they get this training centre they will forget that the PMG's office has gone away from their place.

Then, our revered friend, Dr. Aney, made a point which I cannot overlook about the contribution to the general revenues. This should have been given effect to from 1935. Since then, it was done on an *ad hoc* basis. Now we have taken a decision and the percentage has also been fixed. Because, already there is a deficit or arrear of Rs. 23 crores. We hope that gradually we will be able to cover it up. It is a very nice suggestion. We have already taken steps in this regard and we hope to do something better later.

Then, most of the points raised by other hon. Members are of a local nature.

श्री बागड़ी : सरदार पटल की प्रतिमा का टिकट अभी तक क्यों नहीं निकाला गया ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already announced that it will be done.

श्री बागड़ी : अब तक क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बीती ताहि बिसारि दे आगे की सुधि लेय ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं, "बीती ताहि बिसारि दे" ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If I have not touched some of those points it does not mean that I have overlooked them. I will look into each of the grievances or complaints voiced or ventilated by hon. Members on the floor of the House.

श्री बागड़ी : भारत के इतने बड़े नेता को अब तक बिसारि का क्या बजह था ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall look into them and do all that is feasible and possible.

Before I resume my seat I would like with your permission to express my grateful thanks to all the officers of my department and the workers who, ever since I have taken charge, have given me co-operation in abundance, and I have no doubt that with their unstinted co-operation we will be able to acquit ourselves much better next time.

Mr. Speaker: After the speech of the hon. Minister, I think, all the cut motions are withdrawn.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir., I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister. I have twice or thrice raised the matter in the consultative committee also about the issuing of stamp in memory of late Sardar Patel.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have announced about that.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What about Vithalbhai Patel and Siyajji Rao Gaekwad?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Please wait.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: How long?

Mr. Speaker: I take it all the cut motions are withdrawn.

All the cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

[Mr. Speaker]

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. 101 to 105, 148 and 149 relating to the Department of Communications."

The motion was adopted.

16.52 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Five hours have been allotted for this. Those who want to move their cut motions may do so within 15 minutes.

DEMAND NO. 22—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,48,07,000/- 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 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,69,36,000/- 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 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 24—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,21,16,000/- 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 External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000/- 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 External Affairs'."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak in support of my cut motion No. 7 on the order paper which refers to the failure to take adequate steps for the defence of India's security and vital national interests which are involved in the defence of Malaysia, South Vietnam and Laos against Chinese Communist backed aggression.

I would like to start by inviting hon. Members to undertake what the French call a tour d'horizon, that is, a view of the horizon. Let us look around our frontiers and see in what condition and in what neighbourhood we find ourselves. On our West, we find that our relations with our neighbour Pakistan, have deteriorated—a most unfortunate condition. When we turn to the north, we find the Himalayan heights occupied by the Chinese Communist invaders who have not withdrawn from our territory and who do not look like withdrawing

unless we do something about it. When we turn to the North-east, we look at Burma which has been treating our citizens, people of Indian origin, very harshly. It looks as if they are being sucked increasingly into the Chinese Communist orbit. When we turn to the South-east, we find our friends, and neighbours, in the Commonwealth, Malaysia being subjected to aggression from Indonesia. I think, till a few days ago, it could have been said that the only two countries in the region which were really warm and friendly towards us were Afghanistan and Malaysia. Thanks, however, to recent developments in Ceylon, where the forces of liberalism have routed the forces of Marxism, I think, we can count on genuine friendship and expect genuine friendship from the south. Even so, the picture is a dismal one.

It is the result of many years of our failure to understand the nature of the Chinese Communist regime, the betrayal of Tibet and the unfortunate adventure into Panch Sheel. Even today, while all our eyes are glued to the Himalayas, while our defence discussions are concerned with the mobilisation of Chinese Communist divisions across our own borders, while we look at the Himalayan verandah, the bandit is advancing creeping on us from our backyard. And that backyard is South-East Asia. For the Communist Chinese bandit there are no separate fronts and no separate wars. They are all sectors of the same front, the all-Asia front on which he wishes to advance.

Now, let us see what the facts about South Viet Nam and Laos are. The facts are that in 1954, a Geneva Agreement or Accord was made by which all concerned agreed to respect the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of all countries involved, and to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs. A second Geneva Agreement was made in 1960 with similar terms about Laos.

From the word 'go' in 1954, the Communist regime in North Viet Nam, which is a well-known satellite of Communist China, started violating the Agreement of 1954. Their instrument in Viet Nam was the Viet Cong and later in Laos it became the Pathet Lao. In these two countries they have been waging a new kind of war. They have been indulging in a new brand of aggression.

This North Viet Nameese Communist Government has set out during the past few years cold-bloodedly to conquer the sovereign peoples in the neighbouring States on its borders. This kind of aggression is as real and as pernicious as that of an invading army across the border. What does it consist of?

There are four elements in this war that they are waging and in this aggression that they are committing. The first is that the hard core of the Viet Cong forces in South Viet Nam have been trained in the North and ordered to infiltrate into the South. The second is that the key leadership of the Viet Cong forces in South Viet Nam consists of professional officers and men of the North Viet Nam Army. The third element is that the operations are directed from Hanoi. And the fourth element is that weapons have now been found with them, new type of weapons, which show that the origin of these weapons are Communist China, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The Government and the people of South Viet Nam have been exercising their inherent right of self-defence, and in doing so, they have called upon the United States to give them assistance, exactly as we did in October-November, 1962.

In June, 1962, the International Control Commission, of which we have been the Chairman, in its Legal Committee came to certain conclusions; they found that the charges that were

[Shri M. R. Masani]

made had been proved, and the charges that had been made by the Government of South Viet Nam had been documented. I am quoting from the report of the legal committee of the International Commission to which we are a party:

"There was sufficient evidence to show beyond reasonable doubt that North Viet Nam had sent men and arms into South Viet Nam to subvert and overthrow the legal Government of the country."

The legal sub-committee of the ICC found Hanoi guilty of violations of four clauses or provisions of the Geneva Accord of 1954.

Since then, other evidence has come to light. It is now estimated that since 1959, 20,000 North Viet Namese officers and men have entered South Viet Nam to pursue the war against that country. In guerilla warfare, one gureilla counts for ten soldiers. In Malaysia and in other countries where guerilla warfare has been indulged in, the ratio is ten to one. That means that you need ten soldiers to hold down a guerilla and destroy him. Therefore, on that ratio, North Viet Nam is waging a war in South Viet Nam to the extent of sending in an army of 200,000 men. Even a blind man would not refuse to see that when 200,000 men cross into one country from another, that is war, and that is what is going on in South Viet Nam today; it is war.

On 16th February, 1965, a North Viet Namese vessel was sunk off the coast of South Viet Nam, because it was suspected of carrying arms. The members of the ICC were invited, and they visited the ship. And what did they find? They found a cargo of 100 tons of weapons and ammunition of Chinese Communist, Czechoslovakia, East German and Soviet manufacture. It is no wonder that Marshal Chen Yi said recently that "China and North Viet Nam go together like teeth and

lips." It is very easy to see which are the teeth and which are the lips.

17 hrs.

All these years, the Governments of South Vietnam and of the United States made the mistake of allowing this war to be waged on only one side of the frontier, of allowing North Vietnam to continue to be what was described as "a privileged sanctuary." The aggressors crossed into South Vietnam, but nobody pursued them back into North Vietnam. It was a fantastically one-sided fight. There is no wonder that as a result, the aggressors got bolder and the threat intensified during the last few years.

It was a very mistaken policy. Some of us have argued against it for many years now. When you give the communist aggressors a privileged sanctuary you are practically making it impossible to defeat aggression. I am very glad—and every lover of freedom in Asia is glad—that President Lyndon Johnson has discarded that policy and launched into a policy of what may be called "planned escalation" a policy of calculated risk, a risk that is completely justified by the facts of the situation. The result is that the initiative is no longer in Chinese Communist and North Vietnamese hands. The initiative, for the first time in South East Asia, is in the hands of the defenders of freedom. The communists now have only one choice: either they abide by the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1960 or they will have to take the consequences.

I say that every Indian who loves his country, if not for the sake of justice, for the sake of our own national interest, must welcome this development in US policy which holds out hope for the future of South and South East-Asia.

It is comparable to the way in which President Kennedy called Mr. Khrushchev's bluff in Cuba. Now at last the bluff of the Paper Dragon is being

called. As somebody said the other day, Communist China has administered its 1,347th 'serious warning' to the United States. But nothing has happened except the 'serious warnings'. At last the measure has been taken of this big paper dragon, this big bully, which has been intimidating all of us in Asia.

Let us imagine what would happen if South Vietnam and Laos were to fall. The first thing would be that Thailand would be encircled and would not be able to stand up very long. When Thailand fell, Burma would succumb, and we would have the Red armies on the gates of India on our Eastern frontier. Malaysia would then have a common frontier with the Communist enemy. And Malaysia, with a pincer movement of the Communists from the north, and Soekarno from the South east, would be destroyed. Then you will have the Chinese Communist and their satellites all the way from Karachi down to Singapore. India would be encircled.

There is one thing about Malaysia which we must remember. One-tenth of the people of Malaysia are of Indian origin. Imagine what would happen if the Chinese Communists and their allies were to occupy Malaysia. This ten per cent could be brainwashed. They could be trained in guerilla warfare, and just as Soekarno is today landing his infiltrators by boat into Malaysia, so the so-called Indians from Malaysia, brainwashed into traitors, would be landed on the coast of Madras to start what the communists would like to see in our country. These are the perils to which we would be exposed if, God forbid, South Vietnam and Laos were to be allowed to fall.

Now, in this situation, what is our country's policy, and what should it be? That is the question to which I would like to address myself. Is our policy today in regard to South Vietnam and Laos in line with the fact that the defence of South Vietnam, Laos and Malaysia is part and parcel

of the defence of this country? Is it one of encouraging those who are holding the frontiers of India? Let me say clearly that the frontiers of India today lie on the river Mekong. The Mekong river and its valley are the eastern frontiers of India today. Every country has two kinds of frontiers, its own territorial borders and those frontiers, which if they are not defended, will lead to the destruction of its own liberty. Tibet was our frontier. We gave it away.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambal-pugha): Did you go and fight?

Shri M. R. Masani: What is going to be our eastern frontier now? Are we going to encourage those who are standing up in defence of those frontiers against the common enemy? What is our stand? Our stand, I would explain in three parts.

The first is another Geneva Conference and the withdrawal of foreign armies from the region. There have been two Geneva Conferences. It has been proved that those agreements have been shamelessly violated by the Communists and yet we want a third Geneva Conference. Are not two betrayals enough? Does not the old proverb once bit twice shy apply at least twice bit thrice shy? Are we being prudent men and are we giving prudent advice when we ask the twice betrayed to invite a third betrayal?

With whom are we asking the Americans and the Vietnamese to negotiate? With those who treacherously destroyed Tibet, those who were guilty of a breach of promise given to us, those who treacherously invaded our own country. Not content with this treatment, we invite others to be as foolish as we have been in the past.

Therefore, President Lyndon Johnson is hundred per cent right when he says that there can be no negotiation with these people until they first stop violating the solemn agreements into which they entered in 1954 and 1960. There can be no other answer to this,

[Shri M. R. Masani]

and I do not think it is honourable for us to advise somebody who is doing the right thing to capitulate because, to negotiate with the Communists today is to sell out Vietnam and Laos. And when we talk of withdrawal of foreign armies. I have already shown what would happen if these foreign armies were to withdraw.

Take another aspect of our policy, our role in the International Control Commission, that boneless wonder, always like Nelson applying the telescope to the blind eye, not able to see anything that happens under its nose until it is brutally forced to do so. There, we have been sitting on the fence between the Canadians and the Poles.

Recently we were bundled unceremoniously out of North Vietnam, and we in our supine manner, walked out with our tail between our legs. There was only one thing honourable to do, to say we will not withdraw from North Vietnam to resign the Chairmanship of the International Control Commission. We did neither.

On 13th February, 1965, the International Control Commission sent a special message to the co-chairman, Britain and Russia. It was an interim report, promising a full investigation, but meantime relaying the Communiques of allegations of both sides, North and South. That was all right. But both sides were blamed equally. The aggressor was held as responsible as the victim—very much what the Colombo Powers did to us when we were fighting Chinese Communist aggression in 1962. Why did we refuse to join the Canadian Member who did the sensible, honourable thing? The Canadian Member, in his note, reminded the co-chairmen of the Commission's report of June, 1962 to which I have referred earlier in my speech, where the Legal Committee of the International Control Commission had found North Vietnam guilty of aggression. What was wrong in referring to the past report? Why were

we turning our blind eye to what was going on? Why were we trying to equate the aggressor and the victim? By joining the pole against the Canadian, we, in fact, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of our own country, to those who will destroy us when they have the chance.

Instead of encouraging those who are fighting and laying down their lives for the defence of India, we needle them, we harass them, we weaken them. We join in the international Communist chorus, trying to stop the United States from helping South Vietnam.

And then our role in Malaysia is most unfortunate. Malaysia is today being attacked by Indonesia. Here we say: why don't you two people talk and make friends?—exactly what the Colombo Powers told us when China was attacking us, and we got so angry about it.

There was a day in October, 1962, when this country was attacked by Chinese Communist troops. The Prime Minister of Malaysia happened to be in Delhi on that day. He did not advise India and China to talk and make friends. He did not want to go back to his Capital to consult his Cabinet. He was an honourable man, and a good friend.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): A courageous man.

Shri M. R. Masani: On that very day he came out in public and said: "China is attacking India. I am with India". He is under attack now. He has appealed for our help. Not a sound goes out from us to the effect, "We are with you, and against Indonesia; we are with you in defending the country." The least that we can do is to send a token battalion or two of our troops to show that we are prepared to stand side by side with little Malaysia against a big bully. We send troops to Gaza, we send troops to Congo, we send troops to every remote corner of the world,

but we cannot send a thousand or two of our men to Malaysia as a symbol to show that India is with Malaysia in its fight. We have been guilty of base ingratitude in so far as Tenku Abdul Rahman and Malaysia are concerned. What an image we are giving to the world of an ungrateful friend! No wonder others are not able to see the beauties of our policy.

Mr. George Ball, United States Under Secretary of State said some things the other day not about India, but about others who also play that role. It is not without its virtue. Let me read a couple of sentences. He said:

"To play a useful and effective role on the world stage, it is not enough for a nation simply to offer advice on all aspects of world affairs; it should be prepared to back that advice with resources. If unwilling to do so, it does not contribute to the interests of the 'free world' by seeking to impose its views on the nations that are carrying the common burden."

At least let us not err against this very discreet reproof.

The question arises: why are we following this policy which is unfair on the one side and is against our own national interests on the other? What comes in the way of our joining in guarding our own frontiers on the Mekong river?

Most people would say: non-alignment. I do not agree. This is not the occasion to discuss non-alignment. I will assume for the moment that the policy of our country is non-alignment and remains so long as this Government is in power. I do not think that non-alignment has anything to do with it. The origins of non-alignment were, many years past, when our former Prime Minister said that he would not take sides between two blocks of Powers fighting each other. He never said that we would not take sides with ourselves against our enemies. And, Sir, when in 1962

an occasion arose, Mr. Nehru was big enough and patriotic enough to put the country's interests first and to realise that non-alignment has no place when your own security and your own survival were at stake and he said that so far as Communist China was concerned, there could be no non-alignment. Yet we practise non-alignment in Malaysia, in South Viet-Nam and in Laos against Communist China.

It is a strange psychosis. There are several separate issues on which it worries one as to why our Government takes wrong policies. I will take only the last of these for lack of time, and that is the ballyhoo about the aircraft carrier. I have no information about what kind of appeal our Prime Minister made to President Kennedy. That he made an appeal is absolutely definite, but none of us knows its terms nor do we know what President Kennedy did except what we know already. I think the Government owes it to the country to give full information about the nature of the appeal and the nature of the response.

Too often things are hidden from the public which they have a right to know. Hon. Members may remember Mrs. Bandaranaike's letter which proved that an assurance that was denied three times by the Ministry of External Affairs was in fact given by our Prime Minister to Mr. Chou En-Lai through Mrs. Bandaranaike, and the present Prime Minister was good enough to admit it in a letter to me which was published last year. Let us have a little fresh air and light on these matters.

But I am not discussing what happened. I am discussing the reaction which was a fantastic reaction. The suggestion was made that if Mr. Nehru had asked for an aircraft carrier, he would have done something dishonourable, something to be ashamed of! I think the whole House would have honoured Mr. Nehru if he had asked for help when help was required. And yet our Finance

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Minister said in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 1965.

"It is a slur on the character of India for anybody to say this."

It would be a slur on the character of the man-in-charge if he did not get help for the country when its security required. Would the gentlemen who were so annoyed about this suggestion, right or wrong, have held the Prime Minister back, in 1962, if the plains of Assam had fallen under the heels of the conqueror and if Bihar and Bengal were in danger? Would they have said: "No, no; do not ask for an aircraft carrier?" What is the difference between an aircraft or a plane that flies on to your land, as it did, and the plane that flies in from the sea? It was a fantastic, psychopathic reaction which amazes us and disgusts us because it shows that there is something wrong about the minds of the Government and some at least of its supporters. Therefore, it is not non-alignment that comes in the way. It is the distortion of non-alignment under International Communist pressure. It is appeasement of aggression.

I come to the end of what I wanted to say. We live today in an entirely different situation from that which we faced when this country became independent. For this new situation we need new policies, not a parrot-like repetition of old slogans which have no relevance in this new climate.

We must put first things first. We have inescapable responsibilities in South and South-east Asia. We have been defaulting on them, as Mr. George Ball very gently tried to remind us the other day. It is time that we took up those responsibilities. What are they?

It is the responsibility of this country, as the biggest and leading Democracy in this part of the world, to take the lead in building up a system of collective Security. With its neighbours, and having got that, we have

to invite the Western Democracies to underwrite that security. That is the role that our Government should have played but has not. It should be our major effort to rally the countries of the region, to ask Japan to come in. It is only if Japan at one end and India at the other hold the front, that the smaller countries in between will be able to stand up against the common menace.

We have sat on the fence long enough. For Heaven's sake, let us come off that fence. What is necessary is not to sit on the fence, but to mend our broken fences. If we do not do so, we shall be in great peril.

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल जो हमारे सामने नान-एलाइनमेंट का है, इस पर विचार करने से पूर्व आसमान में न उड़ते हुए हम अगर जमीन पर चलने लगेंगे तो हमें अच्छी तरह से पता चल जायगा कि इस नान-एलाइनमेंट का मतलब क्या है। हम शत्रुविहीन हैं या मित्रविहीन? आज कोई हमारा मित्र ही ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता है। सब तरफ हम को शत्रु ही शत्रु नजर आते हैं। जिनको हम मित्र बनाना चाहते हैं और जो हमारा मित्र बनना चाहते हैं उनकी तरफ हम मित्रता का हाथ लम्बा नहीं करते हैं और जो शत्रु हैं वे हमारी तरफ बढ़ते चले आ रहे हैं। जब पहले नान-एलाइनमेंट का सवाल पैदा हुआ था तो दुनिया में दो ही ऐसे स्थल थे जिन की तरफ लोगों की आंखें गड़ी हुई थीं, एक मास्को और दूसरा वाशिंगटन। उस वक्त तो कुछ मतलब नान-एलाइनमेंट रख सकता था लेकिन आज वहां से स्थल हट कर दिल्ली और पेरिस आ गये हैं। इनकी तरफ दृष्टि डालते हुए हमें यह देखना है कि क्या नान-एलाइनमेंट का मतलब यह होता है कि हम अपने खुद के वास्ते नान-एलाइन हो जायें? क्या हम अपने वास्ते यह बात कह दें कि हम

किसी की मित्रता नहीं चाहते ? क्या हम यह कह दें कि हम मित्र-विहीन होना ही चाहते हैं, हम को शत्रु ही शत्रु चाहियें ? अगर यही हमारी नीति रही तो हमें पूछने वाला कोई नहीं मिलेगा ।

वीयतनाम का जो सवाल अभी भी मसानी ने छोड़ा था उसकी तरफ अगर हम निगाह डालें तो हम को वास्तविक बात का पता चल जाएगा कि हम बड़ी भयंकर भूल कर रहे हैं । हम अपनी तो निबेड़ सकते नहीं और दूसरों के जाल में हम फँसते जा रहे हैं । हमें एक सिद्धान्त मंजूर करना है और वह यह है कि 'तू पहले अपनी निबेड़ और बाद में दूसरों की बात के बीच में पड़' । हमें यह देखना होगा कि किस हद तक अगर आज चीन वीयतनाम को हड़प जाता है, तो उसका असर हमारी स्थिति पर पड़ेगा । सब जानते हैं कि वीयतनाम का पुराना नाम इंडोचाइना था । वह भारतवर्ष का भी एक अंग था और चीन का भी एक अंग था । आज वहाँ अगर सारे चीनी ही चीनी आ जायें तो हमारी क्या स्थिति होगी, यह हमें सोचना है । चीन अगर वहाँ आ जाता है तो कोई दूसरी ताकत ऐसी नहीं जो उस को आगे बढ़ने से रोक सके । न मलेशिया कम्युनिस्ट साम्राज्य को आने से रोक सकता है, न थाईलैंड में रकावट पंदा करने वाला कोई है और बर्मा तो पहले से ही खिसकता हुआ उस की ओर चला जा रहा है, उस के पंजे में चला जा रहा है । हम चारों तरफ से घिर जायेंगे । इस वास्ते हमें खयाल करना होगा कि कैसे इस स्थिति से बचा जाय ? यहाँ बैठे हुए हम टोका टाकी करें यह अच्छा मालूम नहीं पड़ता है, हमें शोभा नहीं देता है ।

अज अमरीकी एम्बेसी के ऊपर 250 पाउंड का बम गिराया गया है और हम उस के बारे में कुछ कह नहीं पाते हैं । यह हमारा जो दम्भ है हमें कहां ले जाये, इसका विचार हमको करना होगा ।

इन दो चीजों पर आपका ध्यान दिलाने के बाद मैं आगे बढ़ता हूँ । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक बड़ी भारी त्रुटि हमारे देश में देखने में आई है वह यह है कि यू० एन० को हम जितना प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, रुपया पैसे से देते हैं, उतना हम ध्यान इस बात की तरफ नहीं देते हैं कि हमारे जो यहां से आदमी जाते हैं वे वास्तविक रूप से हमारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं ? क्या सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों को वहाँ जाना चाहिए जो कोट पतलून डाट लें, जिन से हमारा काम नहीं हो सकता, जो अंग्रेजों के साथ खाना खा सकें, नाच गान कर सकें । इतने से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता । क्या हमारे पास ऐसे आदमी भी नहीं हैं जो एक भुट्टो जैसे मामूली आदमी का, जो वहाँ जाता है, सामना करके बोलने के लिये तैयार हों । हमको वहाँ भ्रमण पड़ता है । जब देखो हमारी ऐसी स्थिति हो जाती है । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । हम देखते हैं कि हमारे प्रश्न सही होते हैं, हमारी बातें सही होती हैं, लोग हमें मानने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन हम लोगों को मनवाने के वास्ते तैयार नहीं हैं, हम लोगों को बतलाने तक को तैयार नहीं हैं । अमरीका के लोग, यू० के० के लोग, दुनिया के आदमी हमारी बात नहीं महसूस करते हैं, हमारी बात वे नहीं जानते, और हमारे खिलाफ जो कुछ भी कहा जाता है उसको मानने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं । अखबारों में जब बड़ी बातें आती हैं तो हमें यह देखना पड़ता है कि हमारी बातें सही होते हुए भी झूठी मालूम पड़ती हैं ।

मैं अभी अभी एक तार पढ़ कर आ रहा हूँ कि अयूब खां ने एक बयान दिया है, अयूब खां कहता है कि हमेशा से इंडिया ऐंग्रेसिव रहा, हमेशा से इंडिया ने पाकिस्तान के ऊपर हमला किया, और वह सच्चा है, उसकी बात सच्ची है, सिर्फ इंडिया ही बदमाश

[श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी]

है। वह ऐसी बातें कहने की ताकत रखता है जो झूठ है। झूठ बोलने में वह गीयबल्स को मात करता है, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कोई प्रोपेगेंडा करने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं। हम उस दम्भी से भी बचने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। उस आदमी का दम्भ भी चले, उसका असत्यवाद चले और हम सत्यवाद को, जो बातें हम जानते हैं उन को भी जनता के सामने नहीं रख सकते, दुनिया के सामने नहीं रख सकते। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो हमें क्या अधिकार है कि हम इतना बड़ा राज्य चलायें।

आज दुनिया की दृष्टि हमारे ऊपर गड़ी हुई है। डिमोक्रेसी का या प्रजातन्त्र का अगर कोई कोना है, जिसकी तरफ लोग देखते हैं, तो वह दिल्ली है। दिल्ली ही ऐसा स्थान है जिसकी तरफ सभी प्रजातन्त्र राज्य देख रहे हैं। आज इजराइल भी यह देख रहा है कि सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र कहां है, आज मलयेशिया देख रहा है कि सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र कहां है। अगर आप ऐसी ही बात करेंगे और प्रजातन्त्र को पीछे ठकेलेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनिया में आज जो नाम कमाना चाहते हैं आप उसे बरबाद करेंगे और अपने मुंह पर कालिख पोत देंगे।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछली कामनवेल्थ प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस हुई उस कांफरेंस में जो बात रेजोल्यूशन में आई पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में क्यों आपने खड़े होकर उसका मुकाबला नहीं किया। क्यों आपने ऐसी बात कहने दी, क्यों यह तारीफ की बात कहलाई गई कि दोनों देशों ने मिल कर बात करने की बात कही है। ऐसी बात वहां क्यों आई। आप मुंह तोड़ जवाब इसका क्यों नहीं दे सके। आपको कहना चाहिये था कि या तो सारी बातें खोल कर कहो

वर्ना मत उठाओ। यह हमारी कमजोरी कब तक चलती रहेगी। हम क्यों पाकिस्तान को बढ़ावा देते चले जा रहे हैं कि दुनिया में हम बुरे मालूम पड़ें। कई बातों में ऐसी चीजें होती हैं कि वास्तविक रूप से सारी बातें हम देख नहीं सकते।

जब हम सीलोन की तरफ निगाह दौड़ाते हैं तो सीलोन वाले कहते हैं 9 लाख 75 हजार आदमी जो इंडियन ऑरिजन के हैं वह स्टेटलेस हैं। क्या आप इस मामले को हल नहीं करा सकते क्या इसके बारे में आप इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट, हेग में नहीं जा सकते। कोई आदमी स्टेटलेस नहीं हो सकता जो दो, चार, पांच पुस्त से या 100 सालों से सीलोन में रहता है। कहा जाता है कि वह बिल्कुल स्टेटलेस हो गये और हमारे ऊपर थोपे जाते हैं, क्योंकि हमारी बात का वजन नहीं पड़ता। हमारा वजन इस वास्ते नहीं पड़ता कि हम ताकतवर नहीं हैं। जो हमारे देश के वतनी हैं उनको लात मारने के लिये सब तैयार हो जाते हैं। जिसका बाप ताकतवर होता है उस के बेटे को मारने के लिये कोई नहीं जाता, लेकिन जिसका बाप कमजोर होता है उसे मारने के लिये सब जाते हैं। आज हमारी यह दुर्दशा इसलिए हो रही है कि हमारा बाप कमजोर है।

अगर हम इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ते हैं तो हमको शर्म से अपना सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। यह रिपोर्ट मंजूर करती है कि 14,500 वर्ग मील हमारी भूमि चीन ने दबा रक्खी है। हमने इस का वादा किया था इस सदन में, सबों ने मिल कर कसम खाई थी कि अपनी एक एक इंच भूमि हम वापस छुड़ायेंगे, लेकिन कौनसा काम आपने किया उस 14,500 वर्ग मील भूमि में से एक इंच भूमि भी वापस लेने के लिये। इसके वास्ते आपने क्या कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिये बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हम चुपचाप हाथ पर

हाथ रख कर बैठे हुए हैं और बगलें झांक रहे हैं।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : यह बात हमारे विचाराधीन ही नहीं है।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर (जालोर) : क्या 800 करोड़ रुपया हम जंगल में फेंक रहे हैं ?

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : हम खर्च कर रहे हैं यह सही है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बनिये वाली बात आप छोड़ दें। रुपया खर्च करने से कुछ नहीं होता है। आदमी के पास बाज़ की ताकत चाहिये। खाली रुपया खर्च करने से क्या होगा। इज्जत रुपयों से नीलाम नहीं होती है। इज्जत बचाने के लिये ताकत से काम लेना पड़ता है और खून बहाना होता है। रुपया बांटने से क्या हो सकता है। आप देख रहे हैं कि तिब्बत में क्या हो रहा है। हमारे यहां 45 हजार तिबेटन्स बसे हुए हैं। आये दिन हमारे यहां खबरें आ रही हैं कि तिब्बत के अन्दर तिबेटन्स का सत्यानाश किया जा रहा है, उनको जिन्दा नहीं छोड़ा जा रहा है। जिन को ह्यूमन फंडामेंटल राइट्स कहा जाता है, जिन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ने मंजूर किया है, उनका सत्यानाश हो रहा है। आज उन लोगों को कोई राइट्स नहीं हैं। जो गह 45 हजार आदमी यहां पर आ गये हैं उनके बसने के लिये तिब्बत के अन्दर आज जगह नहीं है। हम नेकेड जैनीसाइड देख रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ कर नहीं सकते।

हम इनकी दूर क्यों जाते हैं। क्या देश का बटवारा करते वक्त हम समझौता पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं हुआ था कि जो माइनारिटीज जहां हैं वह उसी प्रकार से वहां रहेंगी। लेकिन आज उन का जेनोसाइड हो रहा है, उन्हें मार डाला जा रहा है। आज वह लाखों की तादाद में वहां से भाग कर यहां चले आ रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके वास्ते आज आप आवाज नहीं उठा सकते। हमारी यह कमजोर नीति कब तक रहेगी। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि हमारे

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी स्वर्ण के न बने रहें वह लौहसिंह बन जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, ताकि हम उनका मुकाबला कर सकें। वह नमं बनते जा रहे हैं और इसका नतीजा हमें भुगतना पड़ रहा है।

चीन को आप देखिये। चीन क्या कहता है कि पाकिस्तान वाले बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, बड़ी सीधी तरह से रहते हैं और हम बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं। अगर लड़ाई करता है तो सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान करता है। भारतवर्ष लड़ाई करता है। इस तरह से चीन हमारा मजाक उड़ाता है, यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। क्या हमने कभी इसका कारण भी सोचा है। मैं जब इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ता हूँ तो इसमें सफाहा 41 पर जो लिखा है पाकिस्तान के बारे में उसे पढ़ कर मेरे मन में बड़ा दर्द आया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो आपके ऊपर चारों तरफ से हमला हो रहा है वह किस बात का सूचक है। क्या यह झगड़े सिफ यों ही हो रहे हैं। तीन सालों में 347 दफे हमले हो गये, लेकिन क्या कभी आपने सोचा कि यह 347 हमले किस प्रकार से हो रहे हैं। उधर चाडवेट का झगड़ा पहले से चल रहा है, वहां वे घुस रहे हैं। वहां कितनी ही तादाद में पाकिस्तानी घुस जाते हैं लेकिन जब गुजरात असेम्बली में सवाल पूछा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि हमारी कोई जमीन नहीं गई मगर जब यहां पूछा जाता है तब आप मंजूर करते हैं कि हमारी चौदह हजार एकड़ जमीन उन्होंने दबा ली है। बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जिसको आप छोटा राज्य कहते हैं वह भी जब चाहे तब हमारी जमीन दबा लेता है। 34 हजार स्ववायर मील पहले दबा ली थी, अब यह दबा लिया। अब दहाग्राम का झगड़ा हो रहा है, बेरुवाड़ी को पहले से ही दबाये हुए है। कोई जगह नहीं है जहां उसने हमारे ऊपर हमला नहीं किया।

अब शेख अब्दुला की बात देखिये। आज सुबह हम बात कर रहे थे कि वह इस तरह से चला गया और हम उस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई करेंगे। क्या आप के पास कोई समझदार आदमी

[श्री: उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

नहीं है कि जहाँ शब्द अम्बुल्ला हो वहाँ से पकड़ कर लाया जा सके। क्या आपके पास कानून बतलाने वाला आदमी कोई नहीं है, क्या आप की समझ में यह इंटरनेशनल कानून नहीं आ रहा है, कि जहाँ वह हो वहाँ से लाकर उसको सजा दी जा सके। वह इंडियन सिटिजेन है और अफेन्स कमिट कर रहा है और आप इसका कोई उपचार नहीं कर सकते। आप हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे हुए हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या आपकी बुद्धि का बिल्कुल दिवाला निकल गया है, क्या हमने अपनी आंखें मूंद रखी हैं, कि यह छोटा सा काम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपको एक बात और बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे इन प्रश्नों पर बड़ा दुःख होता है। मेरा तो कहना है, जैसा अभी मिस्टर मसानी ने कहा, कि मीकांग हमारा फ्रांटियर है। जहाँ हमको मीका मिले वहाँ हमको अपना फ्रांटियर मानना होगा।

मैं आपको कहूँ कि इजराइल का सवाल है। हमारी सरकार इजराइल की तरफ निगाह नहीं डालती। आज इजराइल से बोन मित्रता कर रहा है। जिनमें पक्की दुश्मनी थी आज वे मित्र बन रहे हैं। आज इजराइल में जोरडन नदी पर एक ऐसा बांध बनाया जा रहा है कि इजराइल में उसका पानी न जाकर जोरडन में जाएगा। उसका नतीजा क्या होगा। मरता क्या न करता, उसका नतीजा एक भयंकर लड़ाई होगी, चाहे वह पूर्व वालों की हो या पश्चिम वालों की हो। द्युनिसिया के प्रसीडेंट बोरग्वीना वहाँ जाते हैं और वह जोरडन वालों को समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि आपस की लड़ाई मोल मत लो और इस प्रोबलम का आपस में हल कर लो। लेकिन हम चुप बैठे हैं। हमारी ताकत कुछ कहने की नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि अरब देशों की यह स्थिति है उनमें आपस में एक दूसरे से मेल नहीं बैठता। और वह विचित्र प्रकार की

डिमाक्रेसी जो कम्युनिस्ट वर्ल्ड ने पैदा की है वह हमको मंजूर नहीं है, फिर भी हम अपनी आवाज उठाने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगर कल्चरल डेलीगेशन बाहर भेजें तो नाचने वालियों को न भेजें। अगर बाहर भेजना है तो ऐसे ऊंचे आदमियों को भेजिए जो हमारी ऊंची संस्कृति का परिचय बाहर के लोगों को दे सकें। पिछले दिनों हमारे शंकराचार्य जी महाराज बाहर गए थे तो श्री शोम्बे ने उनका बड़ा आदर किया जैसे कि पोप का यहाँ हुआ था। आपके पास अच्छे अच्छे आदमी हैं उनको आप बाहर भेजें, नाचने गाने वालों को बाहर भेज कर हमको बदनाम न कराइए।

और जो हमारे एम्बेसेडर हैं उनका अनुभव हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हुआ। हम नहीं चाहते कि भविष्य में हमको यह चीज महसूस हो। हमारे एम्बेसेडर हमारे देश के सच्चे प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए, वे हमारे देश के संस्कारों के सच्चे प्रतिनिधि हों, उनको हमारे देश पर गर्व हो। ऐसे आदमियों को जब आप बाहर एम्बेसेडर के रूप में भेजेंगे तभी हमारे विरुद्ध जो प्रचार हो रहा है वह रुक सकेगा। नहीं तो इस प्रचार से हम मर जाएंगे, और सारी दुनिया हम को झूठा मानेगी।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to omve:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate steps for the defence of India's security and national vital interests which are involved in the defence of Malaysia, South Viet Nam and Laos against Chinese

Communist backed aggression. (7)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reaction of the Indo-Ceylon settlement agreement concluded recently on the people of Indian origin in Ceylon (8)]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further improve our relations and influence among Afro-Asian Nations (13)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make India's policy of refusing to arm itself with nuclear weapons better known to Asian neighbours (14)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to seek contacts with other non-nuclear Nations and to establish a common policy or line of action (15)]

(iv) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to obtain compensation of lost assets for Mozambique Indian repatriates (16)].

(v) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve external publicity (17)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take immediate steps for demarcation of the land frontier of India. (18)].

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve working of our Missions abroad (23)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Dereliction of duty regarding issuance of passport to Sheikh Abdullah (24)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to react properly in the matter of continued United States misadventure in Vietnam (25)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to consolidate India's friendship among non-aligned Powers and in the Afro-Asian world (26)].

(v) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of initiative and of a sense of perspective in our foreign policy (27)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic or even to extend to it minimum diplomatic courtesies (28)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle the problems of Indians in Ceylon (29)].

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

(viii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend rehabilitation facilities to displaced or compulsorily repatriated persons from Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and other Commonwealth countries. (30)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to explore possibilities to ban all sorts of testing of Atom weapons. (31)].

(x) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend and strengthen cultural ties with newly independent African countries. (32)]

(xi) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish separate diplomatic relations with every newly independent African country. (33)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to intensify our foreign propaganda to counter all those coming from not-so-friendly countries. (34)]

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

17.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Haarish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member from Rajkot, who initiated the discussion, did well in taking the live issues with which we are very much concerned. He did not go into the basic tenets of our foreign policy, and very wisely so. These mantrams of our basic tenets have been remitted by this House and they are accepted, by and large, by most of the Members here. He was quite right to say that there is no use repeating them parrot-like, that we want peace.

friendship with all, disarmament, non-alignment and so on. While we are within the framework of these basic tenets, it has also got to be judged to what extent they serve the national interests of a country. No foreign policy of our country will stand accepted by the people and Parliament unless and until we could give an assessment of it and we could spell it out in terms of national interest. I would not like to go into these basic tenets and say that they are sound to the core. We have to judge them by the way they are implemented. So, the questions posed by my hon. friend are of very great concern to all of us.

He took up the question of Viet Nam and posed the question what our policy regarding South Viet Nam is. Well, I think the present Prime Minister of this country has made it absolutely clear quite a long time back. They say that we have not taken a decision and our mind is not quite clear. Our mind is perfectly clear on this subject. We have never condemned and asked America to clear from there. We have never said that. We understand the expansionism, the growing influence of China, and the expansion and aggression by China in its subtle form is a thing of which we take full note. Certainly, we do not want war; we do not want war to spread; we do not want the destruction of the country which is inherent if the hot war continues there. Therefore, we want that there should be a political settlement. But when we talk of the political settlement, it must be clearly understood what the political settlement means. The basic question in Vietnam is the stability of the South Vietnam Government. We have been quite clear in our mind. We want the stability of the South Vietnam Government. We would never support any encroachment; we would never support any sabotaging; we would never support any expansionism and the growing influence of China. Therefore, to say that our policy is not clear on the subject is not a correct assessment of

the situation. He may in his eloquence intend to give a colour to it. That is another matter. We quite appreciate it. Apart from our own national interest, apart from anything else, it is quite clear and just that what had been decided and agreed upon at Geneva must be adhered to. When we talk of negotiations, we talk of negotiations in that context. He asked: With whom to negotiate? I would like my friend Mr. Masani to tell me why is it that Mr. Gordon-Walker has gone to that area? He has gone to that area simply to bring about certain settlement, to try to help, to try to talk to all the people who are concerned and that is a wise step that has been taken there. That is a step which has been appreciated and that is almost toeing the line which our Prime Minister had taken earlier. He also asked: What about Malaysia? I think, on Malaysia; when our Finance Minister, much earlier, had gone to that country, he made a clear categorical statement regarding our support to Malaysia. This has been made clear on the floor of this House also. Where is the doubt? Possibly, his acid test had been: Why have we not sent forces and military? He said that we sent military to Ghana and we sent military to Congo. A man of his intelligence should have given the whole story. It is not that we send our military to any country. It was sent to the U.N.O., it was sent there under the auspicious of the United Nations. Let us make a difference. Let us understand the very very important basic difference. It was not to Egypt or to Congo. But we sent our army to the U.N.O. which was operating there and let him understand that. In spite of the fact that they have been saying that there has been a slant in our policy towards the left, even then the USSR was not very happy about it and still we never hesitated to send our forces to Congo to see that there are chances for Congo to stand united. Therefore, to accuse this Government for

not sending a military detachment to Malaysia is more than unfair.

Having disposed of this, I would rather like to deal with other important aspects with which this country is concerned. It has been often said, both from that side as well as by certain Members from this side, that there is indecision by this Government. I would like to know it. I have carefully scanned all those speeches which have been made by the hon. Members from this side or from that side and, except a general and a vague denunciation, I have not found one single positive suggestion made in any of the speeches. Where is the indecision? As I just pointed out on these two vital issues, our mind is quite clear. When there is an opportunity and when there is a need for certain further action, I am sure this Government will never hesitate to take that action. But we want to strengthen the forces of peace. There is the least doubt about it. We do understand, of course, what China is.

If there has been a stalemate in our performance in the international field, I think that it is a matter of concern not only for the Members on our side of the House, but for every patriotic citizen and for every Member of this House, and we would very much like to receive constructive criticism from them and to welcome any suggestions that they may have to make in order to make our policy more robust and to make ourselves felt.

But let us take into consideration two or three important facts. The world scene was dominated in the past by three great stalwarts, not only because they were the Prime Ministers of their particular countries but because they had a personality of their own; there was President Kennedy, then there was Premier Khrushchev, and then there was Prime Minister Nehru. They had injected in the international field something which was really glamorous; there was a flash and flare in whatever they said and in whatever they did, and they had made a great contribution in the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

international field, each one of them in his own way. Now, all these three people from the international field have disappeared, and there is a slump in the international field today, if there is a slump anywhere.

Whether we have been able to perform well and watch and guard our national interests or not is the crucial point which we must consider. The first thing with which we are concerned is Pakistan and Kashmir. Pakistan comes very much because when we are talking of Pakistan, we must remember that the dispute with Pakistan centres very much round Kashmir. Is it not to the credit of this Government that during the last six months, very positive steps have been taken for a better integration and better understanding of Kashmir here? Only the day before, the Kashmir Assembly had passed a resolution or Bill which is of very great significance. Articles 356 and 357 of our Constitution have been applied to that State, which have a deep meaning. We must understand this. We have projected the Congress there. It is only during the last six months that certain important positive steps have been taken. Now, please mark that another important thing has happened. Pakistan on much lesser provocations used to run to the UN with representations and raise a bogey there. But what has happened now? In spite of our having taken all these important steps, Pakistan which used to go there for even much lesser things, has not been able to find a friend in the UN to go now and again raise this debate on Kashmir. Why has Pakistan not been able to do so?

Shri Shinkre: There is Sheikh Abdullah now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall deal with Sheikh Abdullah also a little later. Pakistan has not been able to raise it now because there is nobody to support her. UK is not prepared to support her.

You will remember that the representative of the UK Government was one of the staunchest supporters of Pakistan and he had led a scurrilous attack on this Government and had asked for a plebiscite. But I certainly give a little credit to the Labour Government. Let us also remember that there was another friend, namely Ireland who had played that part. We had taken care, good care, before the next UN debate that Ireland was also weaned away from supporting Pakistan. We had taken these positive steps.

Sheikh Abdullah is very much in our minds. I think that we are attaching too much importance to Sheikh Abdullah. When Sheikh Abdullah was released, I had written a letter to the late Prime Minister telling him that I did not mind the release of Sheikh Abdullah, but I certainly did mind giving him a status and a stature which did not belong to him, and I did mind his asking him to be his guest; I had also said that I did not mind Sheikh Abdullah being given a passport to go to various countries. This country is too high, too strong, to be shaken by a person like Abdullah. We need not be frightened of Abdullah. As a matter of fact, Abdullah has exposed himself, has exhausted himself, and there is nothing we need worry about it. Abdullah will come here, if he cares to. Otherwise, we are not anxious about his coming here at all.

But what intrigued me a little, about which I would like the hon. Minister to take this House into confidence, is that only the other day the Commonwealth Secretary of UK, Mr. Bottomley, made a statement on the floor of the House of Commons—he is reported as saying this—that Abdullah is one person who enjoys the confidence of the Government of India. That has intrigued me most. I would like the hon. Minister to throw light on this. How have our Government briefed our High Commission

there? Have they briefed them properly or not? Has our High Commission made it absolutely clear to the British Government that Abdullah has nothing to do with the India Government, that he does not have our confidence? If so, they have got to lodge a protest. They have got to ask the UK Government to correct their statement, to correct their mental attitude in this matter.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Nothing doing with his utterances.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have nothing to do with his utterances. I do not care for his utterances. Those utterances will go to the wind. They will go to the dust. Nobody will attach any importance to them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Government also should say so.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They will be of no value in this country. If anything, let us take note of the fact that Abdullah was a much greater power when he was behind prison walls. As soon as he came out, the whole of Jammu and Kashmir had expected something out of him. As a matter of fact, by his own utterances, he was completely disowned by Jammu. Before he wanted to go from this country he said he would first finish Faruq. He said he would not go out before doing that. But Abdullah has lost so much even in Kashmir that Faruq could not be finished by him. He had to shake hands with his enemy before he had to go. His existence depended only on friendship with Faruq. But even that Faruq, with whom he had shaken hands, has made a statement in Kashmir saying that Abdullah is a traitor, Abdullah is a Pakistani. He has lost ground, and he will be losing more ground; if God willing, he accepts the invitation from China, I am sure; when he goes back to Kashmir, he will be lynched by the people of Kashmir. This Government need not do anything about it, because the people know their mind, the people

know their affinity with this country.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, let us understand its background. Pakistan is the creation of British diplomacy for their own sphere of influence, a thorn in our body-politic.

Shri Kapur Singh: Did we have nothing to do with it?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): We did not want it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What we want will come about, not because we are doing anything, but because Pakistan is going the wrong way. It will liquidate itself. Very soon, sooner than our friends expect.

Shri Hem Barua: What a prophecy?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Pakistan was going belligerent. Pakistan has pacts. It was found very handy by the USA for projecting its foreign and military policy. So it entered into pacts with Pakistan. Pakistan is now flirting with China, making friends with China and Indonesia. I do not know; I simply wonder whether the USA has taken this attitude of Pakistan seriously or there is something much deeper below it. Why has the USA not taken Pakistan's flirtation with China seriously? The United States had stopped its aid, even economic aid, to various other countries, but why has USA not pulled the strings so far as Pakistan is concerned? Economic as well as military aid continues to flow to Pakistan all the time, but that is the affair of USA, and I will not go further into it. But I would certainly like to warn our Government to take Pakistan seriously. . . . to expect trouble from them. We are more than a match for Pakistan, and it will be the Doomsday for Pakistan when it attacks India, I have not the least doubt about it, but we must be prepared for it.

I pass on to China. So far as China is concerned, I think it is time we

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

said these Colombo proposals are dead in letter and dead in spirit.

Shri Nath Pai: Say it twice. Repeat it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, when he attended the last Commonwealth conference said so. When I put a question to the Defence Minister here asking whether the massing of troops by China, whether the making of preparations by belligerent China, was not against the Colombo proposals in letter and spirit, and whether he did not think that the Colombo proposals were dead for all purposes, the Defence Minister said "yes". I want the Government to say so now. What is the use of our thinking about and talking about peace with China. I said on the floor of the House that this withdrawal of the Chinese forces and this cease-fire was far more dangerous. Let us not forget that China wants to hurt our cause much more by its withdrawal than it had done by mounting a regular aggression on this country. If we do not take note of it, we will certainly suffer very much for it.

What is the Chinese strategy in Vietnam? It is not coming out openly and fighting. This very China was calling the USA a paper tiger. What has happened? Why is it not facing the paper tiger? China was telling Russia that she should not have withdrawn from Cuba, that she should not have cared for USA as it was only a paper tiger. Now, China is not facing that paper tiger in Vietnam. What I say is that they will do the same thing that they are doing in Vietnam, which they have done to a great extent in Burma, and therefore, I congratulate this Government on taking a bold step in that particular direction, trying to take every step to see that there are no saboteurs here who are permitted freedom.

For anybody to say that this Government does not take decision, is not

alert, is not right. How does this fit in with its performance, with its decisions. We knew very well that this decision regarding the Left Communists being clapped in jail was going to be disastrous for us in the elections in Kerala, and the Home Minister made that statement, and he was aware of it. It takes a little time for people to grasp and understand the implications of the situation. Of course, if the Congress was anxious to form a Government, they could have joined hands with the Kerala Congress and formed a Government, but it is not hankering after that. They did take proper action, and they took that action in the best interests of this country.

Our Prime Minister will be going abroad, and I am very happy that he has selected USSR to be the first country to visit. I would not like to bracket China and USSR together, even though it may be very much to the dislike of my hon. friend who initiated the debate. Even when China attacked us and passions were running very high against all the Communist countries, I said that must be discreet in our observations against USSR. The USSR has given ample proof of it by very wisely moving in the matter step by step and giving substantial assistance and help. There is a great psychological impact of that assistance and that help. Therefore, let not bracket them together.

I would then, in conclusion, Mr. Deputy-Speaker urge on the hon. Foreign Minister not to be rigid in what said yesterday. It is time that he reorganised the EA Ministry. Previously, it was entirely different. Prime Minister Nehru was the external affairs; everything initiated from him. He sent notes down; he was external affairs; he was everything. Now, notes come up from below and that is becoming routine work; that also results in certain delays in regard to quick reactions which are of

very great importance. There is also need today to send the right type of people to the right places in our foreign embassies. I raised this question yesterday. You have categorised our missions as A, B, C, D and E according to comforts. That is not correct. We must send our senior and proper people where our national interests demands.

There was another question about those people who are in the foreign service, those people who are taken from outside the services, from the political life of the country. I think there has been some misunderstanding about it. I had taken statistics from all the countries. In our country it is less than thirty per cent people working as heads of missions who are taken from public life. In the United States, it is more than forty per cent. I do not say that it need be here forty per cent or 35 per cent or that it should be retained at thirty per cent but it is necessary that we select the right people who will be able to understand and inject the aspirations and ideology of this country who will be able to represent this country in a proper manner abroad. That is very necessary and I do hope the hon. Minister will take due note of it and give proper consideration to this matter. Thank you very much, Sir.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-बाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री जी ने कुछ दिनों पहले फरमाया था कि वह श्री मधु लिमये की कृपा से विदेश मंत्री नहीं बने हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब आप का टाईम दस मिनट है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस कब तक चलेगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा होता कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने श्री पटनायक और श्री लिमये की राय मानी होती, क्यों कि तब उन से और उन की सरकार से वियत-

नाम के सम्बन्ध में गलतियां न हुई होती। आज से सत्रह वर्ष पहले इसी शहर में भी उन की सरकार का आसू गैस का शिकार हो चुका है । यह सही है कि अमरीका ने जो गैस इस्तेमाल की है, वह आसू गैस से ज्यादा तेज है, लेकिन जो सरकार बिना हिचक अपनी ही जनता के ऊपर आसू गैस का इस्तेमाल करती है, उसे प्रति शब्दों में एक विदेशी सरकार की निंदा करते हुए गोभा नहीं देता ।

इस सम्बन्ध में विश्व मत का जिक्र बहुत किया गया । गार्डन वाकर साहब का नाम लिया गया । हो सकता है कि और भी कुछ नाम लिये जायें, लेकिन यह बात याद रखनी चाहिये कि दुनिया में और कोई देश नहीं है, जिस की जमीन चीन ने छीनी हो । एक पुराने जमाने में हिटलर— जर्मनी का पहला पता चैकोसलोवैरको को लगा था और तब याकी दुनिया को लगा । उसी तरह से पीकिंग चीन का पहला पता हिन्दुस्तान को लगा है और बाद में शायद दुनिया को पता लगेगा कि आज के युग का यह पीकिंग—चीन क्या है और कौन है । जिस तरह से तब के जमाने में दुनिया ने चाहा था कि चैकोस्लोवैरको को वे त्याग करके उसके खिलाफ कारवाई करके हिटलर जर्मनी को सन्तुष्ट किया जाये, उसी तरह से आज की भी तथाकथित प्रगतिशील दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान को त्याग करके, उसको नुकसान पहुंचा करके पीकिंग चीन को सन्तुष्ट करना चाहती है । इसलिए हमें अपनी बिल्कुल साफ नीति बना लेनी चाहिए कि दक्षिण एशिया में कम से कम हम ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करेंगे जिससे चीन की ताकत बढ़े और चीन के मुकाबले में अमरीका की ताकत घटे ।

18 hrs.

मैं कभी किसी हालत में उत्तरी वियत-नाम को मदद देने वाला कोई काम नहीं न करूंगा, कोई बात न करूंगा । लेकिन आप पूछ सकते हैं कि दक्षिण वियतनाम का

[डा० राम मोहंर लोहिया]

समर्थन क्यों नहीं करता हूँ ? उस का कारण है कि दक्षिण वियतनाम का जनता अगर मैं देखता हूँ कि पूरी तरह से इस लड़ाई में हिस्सा ले रही है और कुछ दूसरे और भी कारण हुए रहते तो शायद करता । लेकिन आज का हालत में मैं सलाह दूंगा कि आप का चुप रहना ही श्रेयस्कर है और अन्तराष्ट्रीय नीति में ऐसे अवसर आया करते हैं, ऐसा वक्त आया करता है जबकि किसी देश का बोलना विश्व हित के लिए, और राष्ट्र हित के लिए दोनों दृष्टियों से खतरनाक हुआ करता है । दक्षिण एशिया में या तो आप चुप रहो, चीन के खिलाफ नहीं बोल सकते तो न बोलो लेकिन जब बोलो तब चीन के खिलाफ बोलो । यह आप की नीति हो जानी चाहिये ।

लोकसभा में मैं अमरीका के सम्बन्ध में कई बार टीकायें सुनता हूँ । कुछ वे ठीक भी हैं । मुझे भी अमरीका का विदेश विभाग और वहाँ की कई संस्थाओं का ढंग और रवैया पसन्द नहीं है । वे नादान हैं । लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रंगभेद और जातिभेद पर जितना बड़ा हमला आज अमरीका ने बोल रखा है उतना दुनिया में और किसी देश ने नहीं बोल रखा है और उसकी हमें हमेशा हर हालत में तारीफ़ करनी चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज इस उस गोरी औरत जियाला लुईडो को मैं नमस्कार करूँ । क्या मैं नमस्कार करूँ कि मेरे नमस्कार के साथ श्री स्वर्ण सिंह और श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री का भी नमस्कार है ? उसने अपनी जान गंवाई है गोली खाकर रंगभेद और जातिभेद को खत्म करने के लिए । मैं चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में यह प्रयास सफल हो । मैं जानता हूँ कि अमरीका में अतिवादी लोग हैं जो इस मामले को ठीक नहीं होने देना चाहते । मुझे इस बात का शक है कि चूँकि यह मामला बहुत खतरनाक है इसलिए क्या

अमरीका इसको हल कर पायेगा ? लेकिन मेरी पूरी सहानुभूति अमरीका के साथ है और अगर कहीं वह हल कर लिया गया तो यह हमारे लिए बहुत बड़ा सबक होगा । याद रखो कि अमरीका के गांव गांव और शहर शहर में काले और गोरे साथ साथ रहते हैं । रूसके लिए यह आसान है क्योंकि रूस में तो काले गोरे साथ नहीं रहते हैं कि वह उपदेश दे दें । अमरीका एक ऐसा इलाका है जिसे अपने उपदेशों को कार्यान्वित करना पड़ता है । अगर कहीं अमरीका पास हो गया सफल हो गया तो हमको शायद शर्म लगेगी । हमारे गावों में भी चमरहट्ट और ठाकुरों की अलग अलग बस्तियां बसी हुई हैं । उनको खत्म करके एक साथ जनता को रहने के लिए मजबूर किया जाये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ अपनी नीतियों की बुनियाद को बदलो । अभी तक जो आप की नीति रही है, उसके बारे में मैं इन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ कि जिनका मुझे इस्तेमाल करना पड़ रहा है । इसको मैं पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ । हम सब लोग हिन्दुस्तानी हैं । हमें हिन्दुस्तानी नीति चाहिये । लेकिन आज की दुनिया के लिए रूसी और अमरीकी बटखरा मुख्य होगया है और उन्हीं से तौला जाता है । अभी तक आपकी नीति रही है, बाहरी स्तर पर तो रूसी और अन्दरूनी स्तर पर अमरीकी । अमरीका की विलासिता, अमरीका का जीवन स्तर, अमरीका का ऊंचा खर्चा, अमरीका का आर्थिक संगठन, यह सब आपने अपनाया है । अन्दरूनी स्तर पर अमरीकी और बाहरी स्तर पर रूसी । उसका कारण रहा है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में क्रांति करने हुए हिचकते हैं । मैं आप को सलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप अन्दरूनी स्तर पर रूसी बनें और बाहरी स्तर पर अमरीकी बनें अगर आपको दुनिया के बटखरों का ही इस्तेमाल करना

है तो । असल में तो हमें हिन्दुस्तानी बनना चाहिये । कहीं मेरी बात को तोड़ न डालिये । मैं खाली अपनी बात को समझाने के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि दुनिया के स्तर पर अगर रूसी और अमरीकी बटखरों का ही इस्तेमाल करना है तो अन्दरूनी स्तर पर रूसी बनिये और बाहरी स्तर पर अमरीकी । अपनी आर्थिक बुनियाद समाजवाद के आधार पर डालिये, फिजुल-खर्ची को खत्म कीजिये, जो आपस में गैर-बराबरी है उसको खत्म कीजिये, जो पैसा बचे उससे खेती और कारखाने सुधारिये और जब ताकत बन जाएगी उसके बाद विदेशी नीति में भी कुछ हुनर और कुछ चमत्कार आप दिखा सकेंगे । इस वास्ते अन्दरूनी मामलों में रूसी और बाहरी मामलों में अमरीकी । आर्थिक मामलों में रूसी राजकीय मामलों में अमरीकी । मोटे तौर से अगर आपने इस बुनियाद को अख्ति-यार किया तो विदेश नीति भी आपकी सफल हो सकेगी ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल ही में जो दक्षिण में एक पड़ोसी देश में चुनाव हुआ है, उसके बाद श्री डडले सेनानायकने जो बयान दिया और उस बयान की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । विदेश मंत्री जी, हो सकता है कि कुछ छोटी कसौटियां मीलोन के अन्दर इस्तेमाल की जायें तो कुछ तथाकथित प्रगतिशील लोग कहें कि डडले साहब कहां से जीत गये । लेकिन याद करो डडले साहब ने आते ही मीलोन को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जोड़ा है और चीन के खिलाफ । इस लिए विदेशी मामलों में कोई भी फैसला करते वक्त समझना चाहिये कि यह दुनिया पेंच वाली है, इस में कई कसौटियां हैं, सिर्फ एक कसौटी के इस्तेमाल से काम नहीं चला करता है । अगर एक ही कसौटी इस्तेमाल कर लेंगे तो फिर दुनिया के गलत रास्तों पर चले जाने की आशंका है । मैं दोहराये

देता हूँ । एक पुराने जमाने में बहुत से प्रगतिशील लोग हिटलर जर्मनी को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिए गलत रास्ते पर चले गये थे, उसी तरह से आज भी पीकिंग चीन को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिए बहुत से लोग गलत रास्ते पर जा सकते हैं । लेकिन आप चोट खाये हुए हैं और अपनी जमीन खोये हुए हैं और आपको तो कम से कम मेहरबानी करके दुनिया को बताना है कि पीकिंग चीन का स्वरूप क्या है । इसलिए कभी भी एक काम मत करो, एक बात मत बोलो जिससे चीन का फायदा होता हो । एक मत करो, एक बात मत बोलो जिससे दक्षिण एशिया में अमरीका का पलड़ा घटना हो । इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता था ।

18.06 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

SHRI DASARATHA DEB

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 31st March, 1965, from the Administrator, Tripura:—

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in exercise of the powers under Rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, read with sub-rule (11) of Rule 2 of the aforesaid Rules and all other powers enabling me in that behalf to direct that Shri Dasaratha Deb, Member, Lok Sabha, be detained until further orders, with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India and civil defence, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, India's relations with foreign powers, the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Tripura and the maintenance of supplies and

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

services essential to the life of the community.

Shri Dasaratha Deb, was, accordingly, taken into custody at 22.30 hours on the 30th March, 1965 and was lodged in the Central Jail, Agartala."

Some hon. Members: Shame;

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April. 1, 1965/Chaitra 11, 1887 (Saka).