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**Monday, September 13, 1965  
Bhadra 22, 1887 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Twelfth Session)**



***(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 - 20)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## CONTENTS

*No. 20—Monday, September 13, 1965/Bhadra 22, 1887 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
*Starred Question Nos. 569, 571 to 574, 581, 575 to 578 and 580	5127—63
<b>Written Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Question Nos. 579, 582 to 598 .	5163—75
Unstarred Question Nos. 1981 to 2064.. . . .	5176—5228
<b>Papers Laid on the Table . . . . .</b>	<b>5229</b>
<b>Life Insurance (Amendment) Bill—Introduced. . . . .</b>	<b>5229</b>
<b>Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala) for 1961-62 and</b>	
<b>Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala) for 1965-66 .</b>	<b>5230—66</b>
Shri Warior . . . . .	5230—33
Shri Maniyangadan . . . . .	5233—39
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath . . . . .	5239—47
Shri Kishen Pattanayak . . . . .	5247—48
Shri Muhammad Ismail . . . . .	5248—53
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari . . . . .	5253—60
<b>Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1965-66 .</b>	<b>5266—5315</b>
Shri Priya Gupta . . . . .	5268—69
Shri Himatsingka . . . . .	5269—70
Shri U. M. Trivedi . . . . .	5270—79
Shri V. B. Gandhi . . . . .	5279—82
Shri Raghunath Singh . . . . .	5282—87
Shri Yallamanda Reddy . . . . .	5287—88
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . .	5289—93
Shri Joachim Alva . . . . .	5293—98
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . . . . .	5298—5302
Shri Mohammad Tahir . . . . .	5302—08
Shri P. C. Borooah . . . . .	5308—09
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman . . . . .	5309—11
Shri T. N. Singh . . . . .	5311—13
Shri Rameshwar Sahu . . . . .	5313—14

\*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.

<b>Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1962-63 . . . . .</b>	<b>5315—36</b>
Shri Yallamanda Reddy . . . . .	5319—23
Shri D. C. Sharma . . . . .	5323—26
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha . . . . .	5326—30
Shri Balmiki . . . . .	5330—34
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari . . . . .	5334—36
<b>Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1962-63 . . . . .</b>	<b>5337—66</b>
Shri Priya Gupta . . . . .	5338—42
Shri K. N. Tiwary . . . . .	5342—43
Shri U. M. Trivedi . . . . .	5343—44
Shri K. L. More . . . . .	5345
Shri Subbaraman . . . . .	5345—47
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad . . . . .	5348—51
Shri Yashpal Singh . . . . .	5351—53
Shri Sheo Narain . . . . .	5354—55
Shri Y. P. Mandal . . . . .	5355—58
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa . . . . .	5358—60
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra . . . . .	5360
Shri P. C. Borooah . . . . .	5361
Shri N. P. Yadav . . . . .	5361—62
Shri S. K. Patil . . . . .	5362—65
<b>Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 1965-66 . . . . .</b>	<b>5366—72</b>
Shri U. M. Trivedi . . . . .	5367—70
Shri Balmiki . . . . .	5370—72
<b>Detention of Member—(Shri Badrudduja) . . . . .</b>	<b>5372—74</b>

LOK SABHA

Monday, September 13, 1965/Bhadra  
22, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Freedom Fighter Planes from U.S.A.

\*569. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Will the Minister of Defence be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some  
months back Government approached  
the U.S. Government for the supply  
of Freedom Fighter planes for the  
I.A.F.;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood  
of getting those fighter planes from  
U.S.A.?

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

(b) and (c). The request is still  
under consideration of the U.S.  
Government.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I  
know since when this question has  
been under consideration of the U.S.  
Government, and whether we have  
renewed our request for speedy supply  
of these planes in recent times?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It has been under  
consideration for more than a year.  
The request has been repeated again  
and it is still under consideration.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: On this  
question of supply of planes, have we  
taken up the question of the use of  
American planes, in the current fight-  
ing by Pakistan with us, with the U.S.  
Government; if so, may I know what  
is their reaction?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This question has  
been taken up with the U.S. Govern-  
ment and the reaction of the U.S.  
Government are well known to us.

श्री व० ल० द्विवेदी : समाचारपत्रों में  
हाल में प्रकाशित समाचारों से ज्ञात होता है  
कि यू० एस० सरकार ने हीवी किस्म  
की मिलिटरी सहायता धीरे वायुयान न  
देने का निश्चय किया है उस वक्त तक जब  
तक कि यह सड़ाई चलती है। मैं जानना  
चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार को इनके  
बारे में कोई सूचना दी गई है, यदि हाँ तो  
इसके बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया  
है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Sir, after the Kutch  
affair they have expressed their un-  
willingness, in the Press and in the  
radio also, to supply equipments to  
both Pakistan and India. But again  
we have repeated our request for re-  
consideration and it is still under  
consideration.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether  
any assessment has been made of the  
requirements of our fighting aircraft  
in this country; if so, whether in view  
of the good account shown by the  
Indian aircraft manufacturers of Ban-  
galore, they will be allowed to in-  
crease in number?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The requirements  
of these aircraft are constantly under  
review.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does our Gov-  
ernment have any information as to

how many of this particular type of freedom fighter planes is in the possession of the Pakistani Air Force; if so, may I know whether they have been used in the present conflict against us?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** We have a certain amount of information about their air force strength, but we do not like to give it out here in this House.

**श्री वधू लियये :** क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने अमेरिका से यह बात कि एक माने में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में इन बनावत जो लड़ाई चल रही है इसका स्वरूप गृहयुद्ध का है? जिस तरह ने अल-बाहिम सिक्कन न अमेरिका की एकता को कायम रखने का प्रयास किया था उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की ओर से भी कार्रवाई हो रही है, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान को फौजी सहायता न देने का जो फैसला उन्होंने किया है, उसको वे बदलें?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** The U.S. Government does not need any education on these matters; they are well aware of all these matters.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know whether in the present context of things, when Pakistan is fully equipped with material supplied by America, this request has been renewed after the Pakistan aggression on our country; if so, what is the reaction of that Government?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** It has not been renewed recently.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Shri Bagri.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I submit that this question has been framed two or three months ago and now it has become somewhat out of date? Will it not be possible to pass such questions over?

**Mr. Speaker:** I also felt so. But it is for the Members to withdraw them.

**श्री बागड़ी :** जंगी हालत के दौरान में अगर कोई ऐसी इन सवाल में बात जाती है

कि जिसका न देना जरूरी हो, तो बिना इस पर मैं इस सवाल को वापिस ले लेता हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Commercial Broadcasting by the A.I.E.**

+  
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 \*571. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Basappa:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 30th November, 1964 and state whether Government have taken a final decision on the question of introducing commercial broadcasting on the All-India Radio?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** The matter is still under consideration. This is an extremely controversial matter. The Government have been trying to gather public opinion on the subject and are awaiting the recommendations of the Chanda Committee.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting made a statement to the effect that we are not averse to the introduction of commercial broadcasting in certain programmes in this country?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Perhaps I may read the relevant portion of the hon. Minister's speech.

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** I shall answer. As we have already stated in our answer, this matter is still under consideration and we are taking the views of many people. After I made a particular remark in Bhopal, the Society of Advertisers protested against it. I told them that their viewpoint is before us. Among the several methods suggested: One is called "spot advertising" where you

directly advertise the product. A second method is the sponsoring of programmes. In this case programme has nothing to do with the product. Before it is shown there would be a message saying this programme is sponsored by such and such company. Now, either the company can choose the programme or the Government can buy the programme and offer it to various companies; that is to say, the Ministry remains in charge of maintaining the standard of programmes but companies may decide to lend their names to it, as this would thereby be advertised.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the Chanda Committee will take into account the pros and cons of commercial broadcasting as they function in some democratic countries of the world and, if so, how are they going to get the public opinion in those countries on whether the programmes are suitable or not.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I think we have to consider this matter not from the point of view of other democratic countries but from the point of view of this particular democratic country, that is India.

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether any of our programmes like Vividh Bharati will suffer by the introduction of commercial programmes and, if so, to what extent?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I do not think that they will suffer.

**श्री जयू लियवे :** रेडियो मीसोन पर व्यापारिक प्रसारणों पर हम बतत हमारी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा नष्ट हो रही है और क्या सरकार एक स्वतन्त्र नियम कायम करके व्यापारिक प्रसारणों को सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रसारित करने का कोई इरादा करेगी जिससे यह विदेशी मुद्रा बचे और सरकार को भी कुछ फायदगी प्राप्त हो ?

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी :** इसी की बात बनी हो रही थी और बीसा देने कहा है वह

प्रधी विचारधीन है । जहाँ तः विदेशी मुद्रा की बात है, इसके लिए हमें नोटिस चाहिए ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if the attention of the Government is drawn to the objection raised, very plausibly, by Mr. Jansan in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* against the use of this nomenclature "All India Radio"—according to him, "All" is redundant—and, if so, may I know whether the Government has given any consideration to this very reasonable suggestion? If so, what is its reaction thereto?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** We have not considered this. But I personally think that the word formed by the initials "AIR" is rather appropriate.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know whether the political parties will also be entitled to use broadcasting stations on payment of commercial rates?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** This has not yet been considered.

**श्रीम० सा० द्विवेदी :** क्या सूचना संसदालय ने इस बात का अनुमान लगाया है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापारिक प्रसारणों के प्रसारण से भारत सरकार को प्रति वर्ष क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है, यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी :** जहाँ तक रुपये का सवाल है, लाभ तो होगा, लेकिन कितना होगा यह पहले से कहना कठिन है ।

**Naga Hostiles**

- +
- Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
  - Shri Hem Barua:
  - \*572. Shri Raghunath Singh:
  - Shri Bagri:
  - Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the groups of Naga hostiles, which were recently trying

to re-enter Nagaland after receiving arms and training in Pakistan, have been able to enter India either as a group or in trickles;

(b) how many of these Naga hostiles were arrested or killed while attempting to cross into India; and

(c) how many of these hostiles are estimated to have crossed over to India after training in Pakistan during the last six months?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Yes, Sir. According to yet unconfirmed reports Nagas who had proceeded to Pakistan have re-entered Indian territory in small groups.

(b) One Naga hostile was killed but none was arrested.

(c) According to unconfirmed reports, a major portion of the gang of Naga hostiles has returned to India.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know if the Government have any information as to how many more such Naga hostiles are under training at present in Pakistan and if they are taking any measures to see that the Naga hostiles are not able to enter Pakistan for such training?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** As far as we know the last group that went to Pakistan was 1,500 in number. This was mentioned formerly on the floor of this House. Most of them have come back. But there is no further information as to the fresh groups having left Nagaland to enter Pakistan.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** After our experience of such trained Naga hostiles which have been entering into India from Pakistan for the last three years, have we taken any special measures to prevent this and, if so, how was it possible for these Naga hostiles to enter India? Also, have we taken any other special measures now to prevent such entry?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The only special measures that one can think of

is to try to protect the borders and to take preventive measures so that they may not leave.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Pakistani infiltrators.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Quite right; but even then the position is as it is. These people had succeeded in getting out in small groups and equally they tried to come back; also, there they have succeeded partly.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the Naga hostiles are importing arms and ammunition from Pakistan in violation of the normal laws of the country as also of the terms of the truce agreement, may I know whether the Defence Minister has advised the Government to take political measures against these rebel Nagas who are doing this? If they have not, why have they not done so?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The political action is what the Government is taking about it. We are protecting this three-mile belt all along the border. If there is confrontation, certainly we are trying to punish them.

**Shri Hem Barua:** That was not my question. My question was specific. There are certain normal laws and no Indian can violate them. If Indians violate these normal laws, they are taken to task. Over and above the normal laws, there is a truce agreement and the Naga hostiles have violated the truce agreement also besides violating the normal laws of the country. In that context I want to know what steps Government have taken against these rebel Nagas.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** About that agreement, I will require notice as to what exact steps the Government have taken.

श्री दयुवाच सिंह : एक श्रीमती जी मेजरी साइक्स नाम की हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माइकेल स्कॉट की जगह पर उन्हीं के जिम्मे होस्टाइल्स का काम है, और क्या पाकिस्तान के हमले क पश्चात् नागा लोगों की कारवाई में मददकता हुई है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have no information on this point.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether Government have taken note of the fact that the movement of Naga hostiles from Pakistan to Nagaland is through the Burma-Manipur border and not through the Burma-Nagaland border and whether Government propose to put military control on the inter-State border between Nagaland and Manipur?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certainly some security arrangements are made even in those areas.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In the context of the persistent attempts of the Naga hostiles for crossing into Pakistan and coming back with arms, how far is it consistent with the cease-fire policy which has been accepted?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certainly it goes against the spirit of the agreement; there is no doubt about it.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रती 10 तारोख को सगस्त्र नावा विद्रोहियां ने जो जोरहाट के ऊपर हमला किया था और जिसमें एक एस० डी० भी बचल हो या था, उ०के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I will require notice for this.

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** May I know whether the Government has given any thought to the proposal which was suggested on the floor of this House that border areas of Nagaland should be cleared and the ex-servicemen should be rehabilitated in that area and also a border road should be constructed parallel to that area?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Government has given thought to these proposals. As far as border roads are concerned, the Border Roads Organisation have undertaken certain other roads. The idea is not to have the road parallel to this particular border.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that the talks with Naga hostiles have not been successful, may I know whether Government is considering the question of taking stern action against those of the Nagas that are still attempting to do these things in view of the situation that has arisen now?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certainly, we are free to take stern action against those people who are trying to leave Nagaland and come back with arms.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is an estimate available of the total number of active Naga hostiles? If so, the House would like to have it.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think some assessment is there. But I do not think I can give it here and now.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to some of the internal sabotage that is being conducted by Naga hostiles outside Nagaland particularly in places like Manipur and, if so, does Government think that it is a part of their concerted plan to have an internal sabotage with the concurrence of Pakistan?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We have taken note of some of the sabotage activities which are taking place outside the Nagaland area itself and stern measures are being taken against it.

#### Payment of Pensions to Widows of Army Personnel

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\*573. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the efforts made to remove the difficulties experienced by the widows of the Armed Forces personnel in getting the pensions paid to them at their residence?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** Provision exists for the payment of pension by money order, at the option of military pensioners, in cases where the pension does not exceed Rs. 100



p.m. and is drawn through treasuries and Pension Pay Masters. This facility may be availed of by widows of Armed Forces personnel in such cases, to enable them to receive pension at their residence. There is also a provision under which female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public can receive their pensions through their representatives.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the Ex-Servicemen Welfare Committee presided over by the District Magistrate in each district has been entrusted or has been taken into confidence to take up this work so that there will be no difficulties in future?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** So far no difficulties have been brought to our notice. Everything is going on peacefully.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether there is any proposal that the amount of pension should be equal to the salary that was drawn last for seven years?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** Only recently we have taken a decision that it will be equal to two-thirds of the salary for seven years in respect of the people who are killed in action.

श्री ए. ए. सिन्हा: इन सिपाहियों की विधवाओं को या सिपाहियों की पत्नियों के घर के लोगों को पेन्शन प्राप्त करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और सिविल अधिकारी बहुत देर लगाते हैं। यही नहीं बल्कि भूमि सम्बन्धी झगड़ों और प्रापर्टी के झगड़ों के निपटान में भी कठिनाई होती है। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसे धाराएँ दे रखे हैं गृह विभाग के जरिये या राज्य सरकारों के जरिये कि सोल्जर्स के लोगों और परिवारों को सिविल अधिकारियों द्वारा कठिनाई में न डाला जाये और उनका काम शीघ्र हो जाया करे तथा पेन्शन आदि सुविधा से विनय जाया करे।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As far as pensions are concerned, I think, there are not many complaints. Of course, there are some complaints which are received and which are being attended to. Particularly, the soldiers corps at the district level are supposed to go into those matters. I think they have been activated in the recent times. Of course, there are more complaints regarding their properties, their lands, etc. We are trying to take the cooperation of the State Governments as much as we can.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister said a little earlier—if I heard him aright—that recently a provision has been made for the payment of pensions of a certain quantum to the families of those killed in action. May I know what provision has been made for those disabled or incapacitated in action on the field of battle?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The provision is that the disability has to be worked out. Those who are disabled 75 per cent will be given at the same rate.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** The hon. Minister informed the House just now that the family of a soldier who laid down his life to protect the motherland would be given pension at the rate of two-thirds of his salary for seven years. May I know what will be the proportion after seven years?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The matter is under consideration. They will get pension at some enhanced rates.

श्री बहाल सिंह: कुछ ऐसे भी जवान हैं जो वीर मति को प्राप्त हुए हैं, और जिनकी धर्म-पत्नियों का वेहारा हुआ है और उनके छोटे छोटे बच्चे हैं, जो कि नाबाप हैं और जिसे मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां तक नहीं जा सकते अपना पेंशन लेने के लिये। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि जिसे का सोल्जर्स कोई इन लोगों को सीधे पेंशन पहुंचा दिया करे।

श्री बलबन्तराव बड्डाम: यह काम उनको तौपा गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो जवान बीरति को प्राप्त हो गये हैं उनके बच्चों को नौकरी में दाखिले के लिए प्रयत्न न हो और उन्हें नौकरी दी मिल जाए, क्या इसके लिए सरकार कोई विशेष व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरी बात पर चले गए। यह सवाल तो पेंशन का है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो जवान नई रत हैं . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो उनकी पेंशन का है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनकी पेंशनियां न करी करना ठीक है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : कुछ ऐसे जवान बीरगति को प्राप्त हुए हैं जो अविवाहित हैं और जिन पर उनके बड़े माता पिता आश्रित हैं। उनका भी पेंशन मिलेगी या नहीं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I just cannot straightway answer. There are certain rules in regard to this matter and they are being paid under these rules.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : मैं समझा नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बट इसका पता करान नहीं दे सकते, कस देखने परेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कुछ ऐसे सैनिक हैं जो कि बीरगति को प्राप्त नहीं हुए, लेकिन आपने उनको उनके घर भेज दिया है। उनको पेंशन मिलती रही है, अब बीच में न उनको पेंशन दी जाती है और न उनको सेना में काम के लिए बुलाया जाता है। क्या रक्षा मंत्री को इस प्रकार के पद मिलें हैं, यदि मिले हैं तो उन पर क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : कई ऐसे पत्र मिले हैं मैं उनकी जांच कर रहा हूँ।

Exodus of Minorities from East Pakistan

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- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
  - Shri P. C. Borooah:
  - Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
  - Shri K. N. Tiwary:
  - \*574. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
  - Shri Brij Raj Singh:
  - Shri Bade:
  - Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have alerted the West Bengal Government to the possibility of a spurt in the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan;

(b) whether reports of war-like activities in East Pakistan and the intensification of the anti-Indian campaign there have reached Government;

(c) whether there has been an unprecedented concentration of Pakistani troops in the Rajshahi area and in Rangpur and Dinajpur Districts; and

(d) how far it is true that a report suggests that some Chinese experts said to be paper mill technicians, recently visited the Sunderbans area in the Satkhira sub-division?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government of West Bengal are kept constantly informed of conditions, particularly those affecting the interests of the minorities, in East Pakistan.

(b) On September 6, 1965, the President of Pakistan declared a state of emergency in Pakistan.

It is noticed that anti-Indian propaganda has been further intensified.

(c) Some time ago, concentration of Pakistani Forces was noticed in these districts, and this may have been part of their general deployment against India. The present disposition of Pakistani Forces is, of course,

governed now by an entirely different set of circumstances.

(d) The Government have seen reports of the visit in May, 1965, of a team of six Chinese experts to a news-print mill and some other factories in the Sunderbans area.

**Minorities in East Pakistan**

- +
- Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
  - Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
  - Shri Bade:
  - Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
  - Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
  - Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
  - Shri Yudhvir Singh:
  - Shri Jashvant Mehta:
- \*581.

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Pakistan Government have issued an order to evict all minority community people from the border areas, who, during the disturbances in 1964, had fled to West Bengal;

(b) whether a number of minority community people have already been forced out of some border areas in East Pakistan and have sought shelter in Cooch-Behar in West Bengal;

(c) whether considerable tension prevails in Dacca and other places; and

(d) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch-Behar has lodged a strong protest with the District authorities in Rangpur and, if so, with what reaction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Reports had been received that the East Pakistan Government planned to drive out all those Hindus who had migrated to India after 1st January, 1964 and subsequently returned to East Pakistan after the 31st March, 1964.

(b) During the last few months some members of the minority community of East Pakistan residing in the border areas have come over to India.

(c) Much tension had developed earlier but it is somewhat reduced now.

(d) A protest was lodged by the Deputy Commissioner for Cooch-Behar with the Deputy Commissioner of Rangpur regarding the eviction of Hindus from the latter district but there was no reaction from Pakistan.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the Government of India have been forced to close the Pakistan High Commission visa office in Calcutta as a reprisal against Pakistan's closing of our visa office at Dacca? If so, may I know whether the Government is going to revise its earlier decision to ban the entry of East Pakistan minorities into India without travel documents?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: For security reasons, now people are not allowed to cross the border either from East Pakistan into India or from West Bengal to East Pakistan.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have taken into account the serious situation that is developing in East Pakistan because of the communal preachings that are going on, and if so, whether Government will relent from their intransigent attitude?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If such a situation develops, certainly, Government will relax the rules. At the moment, the situation in East Pakistan is under control.

Shri P. C. Berooah: May I know the latest position of the minorities who continue to live in East and West Pakistan, and what percentage they bear to the total population of that country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no change in the situation.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का झगड़ा चल रहा है और इस झगड़े को सुलझाने के लिये सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल के ऊँचाई साहब आए हुए हैं। क्या भारत सरकार यह प्रश्न भी उनके सामने रख रही है कि जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग सता कर यहाँ भेजे जाते हैं उनका मसला भी इसके साथ हो हल कर लिया जाए, जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम बराबर के लिये इस झगड़े को हल करना चाहते हैं ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am not able to answer that question. Everybody knows that the visit of the Secretary-General of the UN is only for discussing the question of cease-fire to end the present fighting.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर। जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बयान दिया है और इस मामले का फैसला करने को कहा है, उसको हमने सुना है और एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने भी सुना है। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीड फायर के मानी क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि सबको मालूम है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या हमको इतनी धक्कल नहीं कि सीड फायर के मानी क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको जो कहना था आपने कह लिया। अब अगर आप बैठ जाएँ तो मेरे और आपके बीच सीड फायर हो जाए।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि सिचुएशन बेंज हो गयी है। इस बेंज सिचुएशन में माइनारिटी के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है और इस्टर्न बाईर के पास चाइनीज जो दुकान बोल के बैठे हुए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I cannot answer that question, because, as far as East Pakistan is concerned, I have said that the situation is under control. Whenever the slightest indications about difficulties were expected, our Deputy High Commissioner has taken up the matter with the East Pakistan Government, and up till now the situation is under control.

श्री हुकूम खन्म कछवाय : पाकिस्तान ने इस झगड़े का बहाना करके अल्पसंख्यकों को ज्यादा परेशान करना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने कोई कठोर कदम उठाए हैं कि इस बहाने से अल्पसंख्यकों को न सताया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही सवाल है जो पहले किया गया और उसका जवाब उन्होंने दिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार सिचुएशन को देख रही है और अगर कोई बेंज हुआ तो कदम उठाया जायगा, इस वक्त ऐसी कोई सिचुएशन नहीं है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the intensification of anti-Indian activities in East Pakistan furnishes increasing evidence that there is a Pak. Chinese axis which is sought to be built up particularly in East Pakistan for mounting an attack on India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as we know, I have stated in the answer about the visit of certain Chinese teams to East Pakistan. As far as the rest of the conditions are concerned, there is anti-Indian propoganda which is an obsession with Pakis'an in this matter. But we have already drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government eighteen times since the beginning of the year, to the situation there. That is why the situation is under control as far as the minorities are concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any official confirmation of the report which appeared recently in the press on a wide scale that recently the stu-

dent, and other people in Dacca had held a demonstration and a procession in support of Hindu-Muslim unity and defence of the minority community there?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Yes.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent broadcast made by our Prime Minister in which he has referred to East Pakistan broadcast regarding instability and insecure conditions prevailing in East Pakistan and said that the East Pakistan people are not happy with the present Pakistani regime, and if so, whether he had any possible exodus to this country in his mind when he said like that?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** We are quite conscious of the fact that if the situation gets deteriorated, there will be an exodus of people from East Pakistan, and that is why I mentioned that every step is taken to alert the East Pakistan Government. So that there has so far not been any increasing tension or any apprehension of danger. But if such a thing takes place, we will certainly take necessary steps.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The answer is not complete. She anticipates an exodus. But then she has not enlightened us about the arrangements Government have made to cope with the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan.

**Mr. Speaker:** She has answered...

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. She herself anticipates an exodus. The question put by my colleague is quite relevant. It has only been half answered. You also seem to think that it should be answered fully.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sometimes there is no further answer to be given. Therefore I have to stop there. That is the difficulty. Otherwise, I agree with the Member that questions should be fully answered.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि अब कितने अल्पसंख्यक हमारे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में रह गये हैं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know the number of minorities left there. Why should he say 'our people' and not 'their people'.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I think approximately 8 million people.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is 9 million.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** ठीक कुछ पता ही नहीं है ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** जैसा कि पाकिस्तान से भयभीत होकर हिन्दु अल्पसंख्यक इधर आ रहे हैं और और भी वहाँ से आना चाहते हैं, तो मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इसका यह उचित उपाय नहीं होगा कि जितने भी उधर से लोग आते हैं उनके 5, 5 के बदले में, इधर से पाकिस्तान के एजेंट वहाँ भेष दिये जायें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उपाय तो आपने बतला दिया अब मंत्री जी क्या बतलायें ? जो आपने उपाय बतलाया है उस पर वे सोचेंगे । इस वक्त आप को कह दें कि भेजने तो यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is it a fact that after the recent aggression by Pakistan, the Pakistani forces have also started harassing the minorities in Dahagram area which, they have claimed is under the occupation of India? If so, what protection has been given to the minorities of Dahagram and may I know whether they have been permitted to come over here?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I do not know exactly about Dahagram. But wherever there has been harassment and real suffering, we have relaxed the rules and we have given permission to them to come over to us. But at the moment, no such extraordinary situation has come to our notice which would demand an exodus of people from E. Pakistan to India.

**Wage Board for Power Industry**

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\*575. { Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri K. N. Pande:

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

(a) whether the demand for appointing a Wage Board for Power Industry has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of a Wage Board for the electricity undertakings is being examined.

Shri Mohammad Elias: When is the examination likely to be completed and the Board constituted?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It will not be possible to correctly state the time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has a final decision been taken to set up a Board? I put this question because in UP a pay committee was appointed with a view to settle all disputes concerning electricity workers and they had assured those people that the Central Government was considering the matter. The Board may be set up after sometime, but has a final decision to do so been taken?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, Sir. No final decision has been taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि इसी श्राद्धरणीय सदन में पिछली दफे बतलाया गया था कि स्टेट्स से इस के मुताबिक पूछा जा रहा है तो वह कौन कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने कि अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The States that have given consent are Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland.

Shri K. N. Pandey: In view of the fact that power has become more and more important as it is going to every corner of the country, there is a persistent demand from the workers to set up a wage board. Realising the dissatisfaction prevailing among the workers, will the Government announce soon that they are going to set up a wage board?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are quite aware of the demand on the part of the workers for a wage board like this, and we have not only written to the State Governments, but reminded such of them as have not sent a reply.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: How does the average wage rate of these workers compare with the wage rates of those employees in other undertakings in the public utility sector?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think I will be able to answer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the total number of electricity workers at the moment in both the private and public sectors taken together, and is it contemplated that this wage board will cover both or only one of them.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will not be able to say. We have not yet taken a decision.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : हमने कुछ राज्य सरकारों को वेज बोर्ड बनाने के लिए लिखा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने यह बना लिये हैं और किन-किन ने यह वेज बोर्ड नहीं बनाने हैं ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is no question of State Governments setting up wage boards.

I.A.F. Fighter in Pak. custody

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{ Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Dr. L. M. Singvi:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:

\*576. { Shri M. E. Krishna:  
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
 Shri Mohammed Koya:  
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
 Shri Raghunath Singh:  
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
 Shri Jedhe:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Kindar Lal:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shrimati Laxmi Bai:  
 Shri Tan Singh:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Ram Sewak:  
 Shri P. G. Sen:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Kanakasabal:  
 Shri M. Rampure:  
 Shri E. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Air Force fighters forced down an Indian jet fighter about 60 miles from Karachi on the 24th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the plane was intercepted; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) to (c). Flt. Lt. R. L. C. Sikka, who force landed in Pakistan territory on 24th June 1965 has been repatriated to India on 14th August, 1965. The circumstances of the case are still under investigation.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if Flt. Lt. Sikka was not harassed and tortured and interrogated under very unfavourable circumstances, and whether he was not brought to India in a condition which almost bordered on lifelessness?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** The question raises two points—one is about the interrogation or the tortures that he was sub-

jected to in Pakistan; the other is about the condition in which he was brought to India. About the first part, he is still being debriefed about the conditions in which he was kept there, and I am not in a position to give any information on that point, but about the second point, namely that he was repatriated as a stretcher case, we found that he was repatriated as a stretcher case. It was 7 p.m. at Wagah, and when he was brought to Jullunder at 10 p.m., he walked on his own feet to the hospital ward. He was examined by doctors, and they certified him to be in a good medical condition.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if it is not a fact that, taking into account the heroism of the Indian jawans and Indian military personnel not now but in previous years also, Flt. Lt. Sikka walked from the place to the hospital only to show the heroic spirit and not the physical condition from which he was suffering?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not know, but I also referred to the medical examination and the result of it.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give us an idea of the number of Indian fighters now in Pakistan custody and whether our forces had been cautioned against deception of possible use of these fighters against us?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question is a very limited one.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know the reply of Pakistan about the return of the plane that was forced down?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not have the reply now, but that matter is certainly being taken up with the Pakistan Government, but under the present circumstances it has not progressed much.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the available evidence so far

suggests that flight Lieut. Sikka was subjected to torture and harassment and whether any efforts were made before the hostilities broke out between the two countries to reclaim the plane which was brought down by Pakistan?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certainly; we did make efforts to reclaim the plane before the hostilities broke out.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know if Flight Lieut. Sikka is now normal and has been allowed to join duty, or not allowed?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** He has not been allowed to join duty; he is still under de-briefing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The hon. Minister answering a question on the subject a week ago, I believe, said that Flight Lieut. Sikka was suffering from psychological or mental shock and that he was under medical treatment and that he was almost normal. May I know whether the improvement so far registered is to the extent that he is able to talk coherently and continuously and, if so, is it a fact that his mother has not been allowed to interview him except from a long distance?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As far as my information goes, he is in a position to talk very much coherently. As far as the mother's interview is concerned, I was advised by those who are de-briefing him that he should not be allowed to meet his family members. But when his mother approached me personally, I allowed it as a special case that she could go and see for herself that her son was in a fit condition. Naturally she was worried, because she has seen Press reports that he was brought as a stretcher case, and I thought she must not be allowed to suffer under that impression. She requested: at least let me go and see my son in a fit condition.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** ... And talk to him.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, I did not allow that.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जब हमारे प्रतापी फौजों के पराक्रम से हमने पाकिस्तान के घनेकों विमान नष्ट किये हैं, सैकड़ों टैंक नष्ट किये हैं और हिरासत में भी लिये हैं, तो हमारे जो एक दो लड़ाकू विमान उस की हिरासत में हैं, क्या मंत्री महोदय उसकी बिलेट दे सकेंगे ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir.

**श्री तुकम चम्ब कछवाय :** हमारा जो अधिकारी पकड़ा गया था क्या उसने यह शिकायत की है कि मुझ से दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है या मुझे मारा गया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि अभी इस बारे में तहकीकात कर रहे हैं, अभी उनसे पूछ रहे हैं ।

**श्री तुकम चम्ब कछवाय :** क्या उन्होंने खुद कोई शिकायत की है, कोई वक्तव्य दिया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह एग्जामिनेशन कर रहे हैं ?

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that our contention is that this plane strayed into the Pakistan air space by mistake, may I know what objections Pakistan has raised about sending back the plane to us?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am unable to give details as to what they say, but they have not handed over the plane back; the plane may not be in condition to be returned; certainly we are asking for it.

**Shri P. E. Chakraverti:** May I know whether Pakistan has been paid back heavily in its own coin for the outrage committed by them?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think the hon. Member knows the present situation.



### Global Commercial Satellite System

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\*577. { Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether the proposal to establish a ground station for global communication to channel its international traffic through Global Commercial Satellite system has been materialized; and

(b) whether India has joined the consortium of Nations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Yes.

**Shri Ram Sewak:** May I know the details of the establishment of this ground station?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We have decided to have a ground station in India and an advance application has been made to the interim communications satellite committee and they will decide these matters when we submit the final and firm application by the end of this year. In the meantime we are initiating action to have a detailed project on this matter.

**Shri Ram Sewak:** May I know whether financial aid is to be given to this organisation?

**Shri Bhagavati:** Financial matters have not been finally decided upon. We will require foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 2.25 crores or so and we are discussing with the IDA for credit in consultation with the Finance Ministry. The whole project is tied up with the availability of foreign exchange.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What would be principal benefits of these arrangements and by when would these arrangements be finalised?

**Shri Bhagavati:** These arrangements in international communication would ensure safe and dependable communication facilities. This is the latest and the most efficient communication service in the international field. For Europe and America, they are having this satellite, "Early Bird" on the Atlantic and they are having a limited international communication in that area. But before we can have this advantage, two more satellites will have to be launched on the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. They will decide about that after seeing the results of the Pacific satellite experiment.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** How, at present, are we channelising this international communication and what more benefit will we receive and may I also know whether any time-limit will be set or not?

**Shri Bhagavati:** Now we are depending on the high frequency radio telephone and radio telegrams and also on the old cables from and to Madras and Bombay, but they are not adequate for the present purpose. Overseas Communication traffics are growing very fast and so we are intending to have this latest and the most efficient international telecommunication system.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** In view of the fact that a change in the technique of installations of such underground receptacles and transmitters will involve changing of the existing receptacles and transmitters in Bombay and other places, for the purpose of international communication, may I know how far this change will help the system and whether, instead the existing system cannot be strengthened with the existing arrangements?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We have found that the existing system is not adequate for the purpose and this is as I have stated the latest and the most efficient telecommunication device that has been made use of in the Atlantic

area. So, we also want to have the advantage of this, and I think it should improve international tele-communications. This will not be used for internal purposes.

**Housing Facilities at Project Sites**

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\*578. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Sotanki:

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

(a) whether his Ministry have urged the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the State Governments to ensure housing facilities to all workers at project sites;

(b) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the enforcement of the scheme;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) whether any provision has been made for the metropolitan labour?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The question of framing a scheme of housing for workers employed in the Building and Construction Industry has been under consideration for sometime past. The Ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, were addressed on the question of prescribing standards of housing for workers in this industry. The State Governments have not been formally addressed by this Ministry, but the whole question was considered at the first session of the Industrial Committee on Building and Construction Industry held in July, 1965, at which the representatives of nine State Governments were also present. It was agreed at the meeting that there should be a comprehensive legislation covering safety, welfare and other aspects of employment: including residential accommodation at work-sites in the Building and Construction Industry.

(b) No, as no formal scheme has yet been drawn up.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Metropolitan labour will be taken care of when formulating the scheme.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I would like to know whether housing facilities for workers is not included as an integral part of the project planning and, if not, why not?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** So far as the Works and Housing Ministry is concerned, they have certain schemes and the contractors will have to fulfil them before they execute the project.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Are Government taking steps to take up industry-wise private house-building activities to meet the existing shortage and, if so, may I know the details thereof?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** The Housing Ministry is taking steps.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** May I know what was the amount allotted in the third plan in order to provide housing facilities to workers working at project sites and whether that amount has been utilised for that purpose?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** No, Sir; it does not arise.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether any comparison has been made between private companies and government building departments in the matter of providing facilities to workers and what is the difference?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** So far as the present facilities are concerned, the PWD in the State Governments and the Works and Housing Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry at the Centre are looking after it. So far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, we have not yet formulated any scheme. When we do so, we will certainly take it up.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether the Government is thinking of making it obligatory on the authorities or contractors to provide housing facilities for labour as is the case with regard to setting up of industries and plants?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes, Sir; for instance, the Military Engineering Department and the Works and Housing Ministry have made it obligatory.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** In all such schemes in the past, just because of the lacuna that their money cannot be deducted under the Payment of Wages Act, the employees in the railways could not share. The Labour Ministry has to modify that to enable them to share in such schemes. What is the intention of the government in this regard?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Since we are contemplating legislation, all these will be kept in mind.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या आपके पास जो डिपार्टमेंटल मजदूर हैं, उन से भी कोई शिकायतें आई हैं कि उनके लिए भी कोई क्वाटर्स होने चाहिये ? योजना जो आपने बनाई है वह कितने क्वाटर्स के लिए बनाई है और कितने मजदूरों की शिकायतें आई हैं ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** We have not received any complaints.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know whether any proposal for such housing accommodation on a co-operative basis has been examined?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** No, Sir.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know how many projects each costing more than Rs. 25 crores have been started where there is no housing accommodation for the labourers?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** We have no information on that. The Irrigation and Power Ministry may be able to answer it.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** When the government formulate the scheme for providing housing facilities, may I know whether casual labour will be taken into consideration and, if so, what arrangements they are going to make for casual labour?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** Yes, Sir; casual labour also will be taken into consideration.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** कितने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जहां वर्कर्स के लिए क्वाटर्स का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है ?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** I have already made it clear that that information is not available.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Has the Labour Ministry any programmes to look after the welfare of such workers in the projects?

**Shri D. Sanjivayya:** That is what I said. Regarding welfare and other facilities, we are thinking of legislation.

RE: QN. 584

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Question No. 584 may be taken up, Sir. It is very important.

**Mr. Speaker:** Unless the Minister asks for that, how can I agree? Next question.

**Jewellery Deposited with Indian Embassy in Rangoon**

\*580. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the Government of Burma expropriated Indian residents of that country last year, several Indians deposited their jewellery with the Indian embassy in Rangoon for reasons of security;

(b) whether the Ministry submitted a complete list of depositors and their deposits to the Burmese Government;

(c) whether as a result, the depositors are even today debarred from claiming their deposits; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to restore the deposits to their owners?

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

(c) and (d). Out of 437 persons who deposited their jewellery with the Indian Embassy, 423 withdrew their jewellery. The remaining owners can claim their jewellery at any time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When these hapless refugees deposited their jewellery with the Embassy in Rangoon, was it obligatory on the part of the government to report this matter to the Burmese Government under international or any other law, and if not, why did they report it to the Burmese Government?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** It was under an arrangement made between the Burmese Government and us that we reported all these details.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that a large number of these hapless Indian refugees from Burma could not bring even their women's basic jewellery with them, those who did not deposit this jewellery with the Indian Embassy in Rangoon? The others could not bring even their women's basic jewellery with them. If that is so, is it a fact that they were discriminated against, compared to the Pakistanis and the Chinese who were not so harshly treated?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I would not say there was any discrimination. The Burmese Government has laid down rules about taking out of their property, and they allowed practically no jewellery to be taken out.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government is prepared to say that because these persons had deposited their jewellery with the Embassy of India, the Embassy was under an obligation to convey the

reports to the Burmese Government as an arrangement had been made earlier with the Burmese Government? This was tantamount to saying that the Government disclaimed its moral responsibility as between the depositors and the Embassy? Is it not more correct to say that the Government and the Embassy of India in Rangoon really wilfully departed from their proper moral responsibility in conveying these reports to the Burmese Government and then forcing these depositors to withdraw their jewellery from the Embassy in order to save themselves from embarrassment?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** No, Sir.

**Shri B. S. Pandey:** Apart from the jewellery deposited with the Embassy in Rangoon, may I know what happened to the property left in Rangoon and whether any compensation has been given to these people?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is about jewellery deposited.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Sir, the Minister in reply to Dr. Singhvi's question gave a simple 'No'. May I know whether the Government and its envoys do not regard that the embassies represent the sovereignty of India and part of that sovereignty means that any relation between the Indian citizens and the Embassies in confidence cannot be bartered away even under the provisions of the so-called agreement with the Burmese Government? What is given in confidence to the Embassy, we are under no obligation to convey to the Burmese Government. When they agreed to do that, they diminished the sovereignty of the country. Is not the Embassy guilty of it? Is not the acquiescing by the Government in this connection, scuttling of the sovereignty of this country?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** We bartered away no sovereignty. This was an arrangement which was made for the benefit of the people of Indian origin in Burma.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. He said it was made for the benefit of the people of Indian origin. How? He must explain that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Minister said that it was in pursuance of an arrangement that had been made. But the hon. Members want to know, does not such an arrangement conflict with the sovereignty that every nation has to just have secrets between its citizens and the Embassy without disclosing them to the other Government?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** No, Sir; no sovereignty was violated. The people of Indian origin who had deposited their jewellery with us knew that we will give this information to the Burmese.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, no.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** How do you know that (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is not the way.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** That will be the only way they will be allowed to get out of Burma.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members feel very much concerned about this fact, whether it was necessary for us to have such an agreement or whether without that agreement our citizens were free to deposit their jewellery and it was not incumbent on us or even not desirable that we should disclose that.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** No, Sir, that is not the point. When they deposited this jewellery with us we discussed this matter with them and we said that we may have to give this information to the Burmese Government, and when we made the arrangement with the Burmese Government we provided this information. Anyone who did not want this information to be given to the Burmese Government was enabled to take away the jewellery. The whole point was, unless

we were able to settle this, the coming away of all people of Indian origin was blocked. So we had to come to this settlement to enable them to come back to India.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That makes it worse. The Indian Embassy is meant to protect the Indian citizens seeking shelter....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called Shri Hem Barua.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether initially the Indians were asked to deposit their jewellery with the Indian Embassy and after some time the Indian Embassy was asked not to accept the deposit of jewellery from these Indians? May I know whether this measure was taken by our Government because the Burmese Government ordered our Government not to accept any deposit of jewellery?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** No Government can order the Indian Government. The point was that this was not helping the people of Indian origin in bringing their jewellery to India. So, depositing was no solution. What happened to all the jewellery? The whole idea was to enable them to bring it back, or dispose of it and bring the money back, as they wished. We could not keep on holding the jewellery without any purpose.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then why did you accept the deposit? They have committed a breach of faith with the Indian people..... (Interruptions).

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, my question was specific, but he has not replied to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered it.

**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:** The hon. Deputy Minister has just now stated that it was for the benefit of the Indian nationals. May I know what benefit the Indian nationals have derived so far because of this agreement?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Hundreds of thousands have been able to come to India.

**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:** My question is in respect of the property deposited with our Embassy.

**Mr. Speaker:** That he has already answered.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will they lay a copy of the agreement on the Table? I suppose it is no secret document.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This must be clarified as to whether a copy of the agreement will be laid on the Table.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Sanjivayya.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, would you not direct the Government to lay a copy of the agreement on the Table?

**An hon. Member:** The matter is over.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The matter is not over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Defence Establishments in Bangalore

\*579. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of living index in Bangalore has gone up by 85 points between October, 1964 and June, 1965;

(b) whether the 45,000 workers of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. have for several years been demanding interim relief and house rent/city compensatory allowance;

(c) whether it is a fact that the management of these undertakings is insisting that the Indian Telephones Industries Award giving interim relief in pay, house rent and city compensatory allowance be accepted;

(d) whether workers employed in the Industries in Bangalore under the State Government get house rent allowance at rates much higher than the I.T.I. Award; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to settle the demands of the workers in these strategic industries when the prices are ruling so high?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) According to Government of India series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers with base year of 1960, the price index between October 1964 and June 1965 has increased from 131 to 135.

(b) The total number of employees of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore Division, Bharat Electronics Ltd., and Bharat Earthmovers Ltd., is about 30,000. The first demand for interim relief and house rent/city compensatory allowance was raised by them in October 1964.

(c) To afford immediate relief to the workers, the managements of these undertakings have offered to grant interim relief and special accommodation allowance, on the lines of the I.T.I. Award of 29th February 1965. The interim relief and special accommodation allowance granted would be adjusted against the interim relief or the changes in wage structure accepted as a result of the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(d) Yes, Sir; but the pay scales of the employees in the State Government undertakings are generally lower than those of the employees of Central Government undertakings.

(e) The offer of the managements is a reasonable interim solution and

It is hoped that the workers of these undertakings would accept it.

नकदी के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य रूप में मजूरी का प्रांशिक भुगतान

\*582. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या अथ और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मजदूर संघों ने मजदूरों को उनकी मजदूरी के कुछ भाग का भुगतान प्रत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के रूप में करने से सम्बन्धित बंगलौर श्रम सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने की फिर मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उसे कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

अथ और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री डा. संजीवग्या) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Shri Biju Patnaik's Visit to Indonesia

\*583. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Biju Patnaik has gone on a semi-official visit to Indonesia on behalf of the Government of India; and

(b) whether this is a move towards restoration of good relations between India and Indonesia?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Report of Chief U.N. Observer

Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
\*584. { Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report submitted by the Chief U. N. Observer in Jammu and Kashmir, General Nimmo on Pakistani infiltration in India has not yet been circulated to the Members of the United Nations;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for its immediate circulation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir. The report submitted by the Chief Military Observer in Jammu and Kashmir has been circulated to the Members of the United Nations as an appendix to a report by the Secretary-General to the U.N. Security Council. A copy of the Secretary General's report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4825/65].

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

#### M.I.Gs. from USSR

\*585. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on between the Governments of India and U.S.S.R. for the supply of more MIGs. and other types of aircrafts, other than those for which an agree-

ment was arrived at before the 1st April, 1965; and

(b) when the delivery of these aircrafts is to commence?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

**Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour**

- \*586. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 624 on the 29th March, 1965 and state the reaction of the Chief Ministers to his letter regarding the fixation of minimum wages for the agricultural labour?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The replies received from the State Governments show that at present the rates of minimum wages for agricultural labour are generally Re. 1 or above, except in respect of certain isolated occupations, where it is stated to be less than a rupee. The concerned State Governments have stated that they are taking or propose to take necessary action to review the minimum wages already fixed or to revise them wherever necessary.

**President Soekarno's Statement**

- \*587. { Shri P. E. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether President Soekarno accused India in his press statement made on June 11, 1965 in Dajakarta

of being disloyal to the spirit of the Bandung Conference because of its support of Malaysia's participation in the second Afro-Asian Conference; and

(b) whether Government have made its position clear with respect to the issues raised by the President of Indonesia?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) On June 11, 1965, President Soekarno was reported have said that India would not be loyal to her original views if she was trying to get Malaysia to attend the Second Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Indian Foreign Service**

- \*588. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri D. J. Nalk:  
Shri Basappa:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki  
Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late appointed a Committee to review and reorganise the set-up of the Indian Foreign Service;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) its precise terms of reference?

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

(b) The Committee consists of: Chairman—Shri N. R. Pillai

Members:

1. Foreign Secretary—Shri C. S. Jaa



2. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri L. P. Singh
3. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce—Shri D. S. Joshi
4. Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (II)—Shri Azim Hussain

Secretary—Shri N. Krishnan, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are—

“To review the structure and organisation of the Indian Foreign Service, with particular reference to recruitment, training and service conditions and to consider any other matters conducive to the strengthening and efficient functioning of the Service at Headquarters and abroad.”

#### East-West Highway in Nepal

- \*588 {
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
  - Shri Basappa:
  - Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
  - Shrimati Renuka Ray:
  - Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
  - Shri Kindar Lal:
  - Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey
  - Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
  - Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to Nepal's request to build the major 450-mile long East-West Highway in Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement, reached and the estimated expenditure involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. But the exact mileage of the East-West Highway would only be known after

the Survey of the alignment is complete.

(b) No formal agreement has yet been entered into with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The expenditure on the project would be known only after the survey of the alignment is complete.

#### Manufacture of Atom Bomb by Indonesia

- \*590. {
- Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
  - Shri Tan Singh:
  - Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported statement made by President Soekarno that Indonesia will manufacture an atom bomb of its own in the near future; and

(b) if so, whether Government would reconsider its policy on the manufacture of atom bomb by India in view of the expected proliferation of atomic weapons in the Asian countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government continue to make consistent efforts to check the spread of nuclear weapons and have decided after careful consideration of the security and other factors involved to adhere to their policy of refraining from the manufacture of nuclear weapons for the present.

#### Chinese Naval Base in Indian Ocean

\*591. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received from Intelligence and other native or foreign sources that China is building, with the assistance and co-operation of Indonesia, a Naval base in the Indian Ocean region; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to counter this threat to India's security?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Lock-out of New Jemehari Khas Colliery**

{ Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:  
\*592. { Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether the management of New Jemehari Khas Colliery has locked out the Colliery;

(b) if so, whether any notice was given for the lock-out; and

(c) how many workers have been rendered unemployed?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**खान प्रखुल नक्कार खां का बकतव्य**

\* 593 { श्री मधु सिन्घे :  
{ श्री पी० चं० शर्मा :  
{ डा० महादेव प्रसाद :  
{ श्री शिव चरण भास्कर :  
{ श्रीमती मंगूमा सुस्ताप :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान खान प्रखुल नक्कार खां के इस बकतव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि यदि भारत पञ्जुनिस्तान बनाने के बारे में उनका समर्थन करे तो वह भारत प्राने को तैयार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंबेईक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पञ्जुनों की आकांक्षाओं और वेध मार्गों के प्रति भारत की पूरी महानुभूति है ।

**Construction of Frigates**

{ Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
\*594. { Shri E. S. Pandey:  
{ Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
{ Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was signed on the 22nd December, 1964 for the supply of technical aid for the construction of Leander Class Frigates FSA-34 in India;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement; and

(c) the firm with which the same was signed?

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

(b) Broadly the agreement envisages the supply of necessary data, drawings and other information required for construction of three Leander Class Frigates FSA-34; training of our personnel in the Collaborators Yard and deputation of our personnel in the Collaborators Yard and deputation of Collaborators personnel to Mazagon Dock Ltd; purchase of certain items of machinery manufactured by the Collaborators for the first Frigate and the assistance of the Collaborators in the purchase of remaining machinery.

(c) M/s. Vickers Limited and M/s. Yarrow & Co. Ltd., both of the U. K.

**Relief Measures for the Fighting Forces**

\*595. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have decided on a series of measures to give relief and encouragements to the fighting forces and the people living in border areas:

(b) whether Government have sent directions to the State Governments to consider relief measures for the members of the fighting forces from the respective States and to initiate the allotment of land, loans and education benefits on the lines of the Punjab Scheme; and

(c) whether any indication has been given to the State Governments about the matching grants from the Centre in this behalf?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Government of Punjab have announced a number of concessions and facilities to Service personnel and their families and ex-servicemen belonging to that State.

(b) Government communicated to all the State Governments the various concessions sanctioned not only by Punjab but other State Governments and requested them to grant concessions on similar lines.

(c) No, Sir.

**Proliferation of Atomic Weapons**

\*596. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Czechoslovakian Government have held consultations on the reported

statement of the West German Government regarding the manufacture of nuclear weapons and asked for joint efforts by the two countries to check proliferation of atomic weapons;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the announcement of the Indonesian Government, as reported in the Press regarding the production of atomic weapons; and

(c) if so, Government's attitude in the matter and their initiative and efforts in association with other countries to persuade those two countries against the production and proliferation of atomic weapons?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) The Czechoslovak Government have drawn Government's attention to the consequences of access to nuclear weapons being granted to the Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) Government have consistently opposed the proliferation of nuclear weapons and have urged both in the Disarmament Commission and the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee and in other forums the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons calculated to prevent the emergence of a large number of nuclear powers.

**Autonomy of Tibet**

\*597. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of the Chinese Government to confer autonomy on Tibet from the 1st September, 1965;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained details of the proposal; and

(c) whether these details will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government of India have seen reports that the Chinese Government have wound up the affairs of the "Preparatory Committee for the autonomous region of Tibet" and formally established the "Autonomous Region of Tibet" from the 1st September, 1965. This development, however only means that Tibet has now been integrated into the People's Republic of China.

(b) No other details have come to the knowledge of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### तिब्बत सम्बन्धी भारत-चीन संधि

\* 598. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1954 में की गई तिब्बत सम्बन्धी भारत-चीन संधि तथा सहप्रस्तित्व के सिद्धान्तों के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस संधि का घब कोई घमिन्त्व नहीं रह गया है ; और

(ग) तिब्बत में किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का विशेष रूप से उन परिवर्तनों का जिनकी पिछले कुछ दिनों में चर्चा हो रही थी, इस संधि पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बीमती कश्मी मेमन) : (क) और (ख) 1954 के चीन-भारत करार की घबसि 3 जून 1962 को समाप्त हो गई थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि संधि की घबसि पहले ही समाप्त हो गई है ।

#### Certified Surgeons in Plantation Areas in Kerala

1981. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Certified Surgeons in the plantation areas in Kerala as per the rules of the plantations Labour Act;

(b) whether Government have received complaints of non-acceptance by the employers in Munnar area of the medical certificates issued by these doctors; and

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

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

(a) 75.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Wages of Municipal Workers

1982. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to revise the wage scale of the Municipal Workers of Kerala;

(b) if so, when their Report is likely to be received; and

(c) the number of Municipal workers in Kerala at present?

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

(a) Yes. The Government of Kerala have appointed a Wage Board for fixation of scale of pay, dearness allowance and other allowances for different categories of workmen employed in the Municipalities and Corporations in the State.

(b) The term of the Wage Board has been fixed as six months from 2nd April, 1968. Their recommenda-

tions are expected to be received before the expiry of this period.

(c) There are 4,268 workers under the Municipal Councils and Corporations in Kerala.

#### **Sabarigiri Hydro-Electric Project (Kerala)**

1963. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike by the construction workers in the Sabarigiri Hydro-Electric Project in April, 1965;

(b) the period for which the strike lasted;

(c) if so, what were their demands;

(d) whether the issues have been settled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) From 29th April, 1965 to 7th May, 1965 (both days inclusive).

(c) The main demands of the workers were payment of bonus, payment of overtime wages, wage revision, payment of allowances, acceptance of entire service of workers for payment of retrenchment compensation, payment of lay-off compensation etc.

(d) Yes.

(e) The details of the conciliation settlement dated 16th June, 1965 are as follows:—

- (i) All workmen will be paid bonus equivalent to ten days' wages per year in full settlement of the claim of the workers for bonus.
- (ii) The workers shall be paid overtime wages as per provisions of law.

(iii) As the management is paying more than the minimum wages and in addition affording facilities such as free accommodation, electricity, water supply, medical aid etc. the workmen drop their demand for wage revision.

(iv) The question of project allowances is waived.

(v) The management agreed that the service of the workers from the date of their joining the work will be accepted.

(vi) The management agreed to consider to re-employ eight workers retrenched from Tunnel works in case their services are required by the management at the dam works. The management also agreed to consider the case of another worker named Varghese.

(vii) The management agreed that workers who would like to proceed on leave during the slack season due to monsoon will be paid to and fro railway fare by the Company. Railway fare paid for the onward journey will be recovered from those who do not return after leave.

(viii) All workmen retrenched from Tunnel work will be paid benefits as per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(ix) The management assured that the workers will not be victimised for taking part in the strike.

#### **Educated Unemployment in India**

1964. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed matriculates, under-graduates, graduates, post-graduates, engineering graduates and medical graduates who

are on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges as on the 30th June, 1965, State-wise; and

(b) how these stand in the registers in order of preferences?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) A statement showing State-wise figures of matriculates, undergraduates, graduates, post-graduates etc., on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4826 (i)/65].

(b) Persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges are submitted against Central Government Vacancies in order of priorities listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4826(ii)/65].

**Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in Yeotmal District (Maharashtra)**

1965. { Shri D. S. Patil;  
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav;

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the time by which the telegraph and telephone facilities are likely to be provided in Ner, Arni, Bamulgaon, Kalamb, Ralegaon and Mahagaon in Yeotmal district of Maharashtra State?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** Work for opening Telegraph Office and Public Call Office at Ner is in progress and is likely to be completed shortly. Opening of Telegraph Offices at Ner, Arni, Babulgaon, Kallam and Ralegaon has been approved but installation work will be taken in hand on receipt of stores which are in short supply at present. Opening of a Telegraph Office at Mahagaon and Public Call Offices at Arni, Babulgaon, Kallam, Ralegaon and Mahagaon involves loss and can be undertaken on guarantee basis only.

**Telegraph Facility at Arni (Maharashtra)**

1964. { Shri D. S. Patil;  
Shri Kamble;

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegraph and telephone facilities at Arni in Yeotmal District of Maharashtra State were to be provided by the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the work; and

(c) when the Telegraph Office will be opened?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sanction for opening a Telegraph Office has been accorded but no target date can be prescribed at present due to acute shortage of line stores.

**Branch Post Offices in Orissa**

1967. { Shri Mahananda;  
Dr. Kohor;

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Post Offices at present in the State of Orissa District-wise;

(b) the new Branch Post Offices opened during the last three years in the State;

(c) whether they have been supplied with adequate furniture and are housed in departmental buildings; and

(d) if not, the expenditure incurred during the year 1965 so far in case the furniture and buildings are rented?

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

be laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4827/65].

(c) Most of the Branch offices including Extra-Departmental Branch Offices have been provided with standard items of furniture. The Extra-Departmental Branch offices are not housed in departmental buildings. Accommodation for them is provided by the Branch Postmasters in charge of these offices. There are only two departmental Branch offices in Orissa and these are housed in rented buildings.

(d) Expenditure incurred during the current financial year up to the end of July, 1965 was on;

(i) Supply of furniture: Rs. 285.

(ii) On rent of the two buildings: Rs. 100.

#### Postal Clerks in Orissa

1968. { Shri Mahananda:  
Dr. Kohor:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the postal clerks appointed in the State of Orissa, District-wise during the period from 1960-61 to 1964-65; and

(b) the number of those who were directly recruited and those who were departmentally promoted in the vacancies caused by the death, retirement or by persons going on deputation or as a result of creation of new posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Information is laid at the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4828/65].

(b) Direct recruits: 385  
Promotes: 82

#### Head Post Offices in Orissa

1969. { Shri Mahananda:  
Dr. Kohor:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Head Post Offices and staff quarters in the State of Orissa, district-wise, with the names of Head Quarters at present;

(b) the number of Head Post Office buildings and staff quarters constructed in the State during the period from 1960-61 to 1964-65; and

(c) the proposed places for constructing Head Post Office buildings and the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement in respect of (a), (b) and (c) is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4829/65].

#### महाराष्ट्र में श्रल्प बचत योजना अभियान

1990. { श्री दे० शि० पाटील :  
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :  
श्री कांबले :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1964 में, श्रल्प बचत योजना अभियान के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न डाकघरों में कुल कितनी राशि जमा हुई है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : उपलब्ध प्राकड़ों के अनुसार, जिनकी लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं हुई है, महाराष्ट्र राज्य में डाकघरों द्वारा रक्षा बचत पत्रों के प्रत्यावा विभिन्न श्रल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जमा की गई कुल रकम 67.73 करोड़ रुपये है।

**महाराष्ट्र में नये डाकघरों तथा तारघरों की स्थापना**

1991 { श्री हे० शि० पाटिल  
श्री तुलशी दास जाधव :  
श्री कांबले :

नया संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में नये डाकघर खोलने तथा टेलीफोन और तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने से सम्बन्धित कितने प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मणवती) : (क) निम्न कार्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव संख्या

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| (i) डाकघर                  | 68] स्य नों के   |
| (ii) तारघर                 | 211] नामों का    |
| (iii) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर | संलग्न 91] विवरण |
| (iv) टेलीफोन केंद्र        | 13] पत्र समा-    |

पत्र पर रखा गया है [ पुस्तकालय में रखा गया वेल्डि संख्या LT-4830/65 ] ।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में दी गई संख्याओं में से निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावों को पहले ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| (i) डाकघर                  | 19  |
| (ii) तारघर                 | 8 1 |
| (iii) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर | 7 1 |

शेष मामलों से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं । टेलीफोन केंद्र स्थापित करने के 13 प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक प्राक्कननों को मंजूरी देने और सामान प्राप्त करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

**Rehabilitation of Tibetan Women**

1992. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt measures for the rehabilitation of the Tibetan women;

(b) if so, the details of the measures and the estimated expenditure involved; and

(c) whether Vocational Training centres are being started in collaboration with the Buddhist Charitable institutions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) (a) There is no separate scheme for rehabilitation of Tibetan women.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Land for Military Service Personnel**

1993. { Shri M. P. Swamy:  
Shri Arunaachalam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications made during the years 1964 and 1965 so far by the Defence Services personnel from Madras State for the allotment of cultivable Government land in their favour;

(b) the number of persons who have been allotted cultivable Government land so far and the total extent of land allotted; and

(c) the number of applications yet to be disposed of and the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). During 1964, 12 applications and during 1965, 4 applications have up-to-date been received from Military Service personnel



from Madras State for allotment of defence land for cultivation purposes. All these applications have been rejected or will be rejected as Military Service personnel do not fall under the prescribed categories of persons to whom defence land can be allotted for purposes of cultivation. Information in respect of number of applications made to the State Government for allotment of State Government land is not available but is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Telephone Exchanges in M. P.**

1994. Shri Lakhmu Bhawan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in M. P. as on the 30th June, 1965;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase them during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the names of places where the exchanges will be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagwati): (a) 166.

(b) 10.

- (c) 1. Abhanpur  
2. Ambah  
3. Anjad  
4. Barwani  
5. Bemetara  
6. Depalpur  
7. Khairagarh  
8. Mehidpur  
9. Simga  
10. Sironj

These proposals are dependent upon the supply of stores, keeping in view the other emergent demand.

**कक्षा घन**

1995. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धाग्ती :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि भारत स्थित कुछ विदेशी राजदूतावास और वाणिज्य दूतावास कुछ व्यक्तियों को अपने काले घन को बोरी छिपे विदेश में भेजने के लिये सहायता दे रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी रोकथाम करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**स्कूलों के लिए प्राकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम**

1996. श्री वाग्वी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राकाशवाणी से स्कूलों के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें रेडियो का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने स्कूलों में टेली-वीजन लगाने की योजना बनाई है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यय क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) उपबन्ध नवीनतम प्राकड़ों के अनुसार, 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 को ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या 26,820 थी ।

(घ) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) टेलीवीजन सेट दिल्ली प्रशासन के उन हायर सेकण्ड्री स्कूलों में लगाए जाते हैं, जिनमें ए० सी० विजली लगी है। स्कूल में कक्षाओं की संख्या के हिसाब से एक या अधिक टेलीविजन सेट लगाए जाते हैं। दिल्ली नगर नियम के 6 भिंडिन स्कूलों में भी तजरबे के तौर पर टेलीविजन सेट लगाए गए हैं। अब तक 242 स्कूलों में 483 सेट लगाए जा चुके हैं। विजली का ए० सी० कनेक्ट उपलब्ध होने पर स्कूलों में और सेट लगाए जाएंगे।

#### नेहरू स्मारक प्रदर्शनी

1997. श्री बागड़ी : क्या बहिर्देशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लन्दन में नेहरू स्मारक प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके उद्देश्य क्या थे ;

(ग) क्या अन्य देशों में भी ऐसी प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन कार्य पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

बहिर्देशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के जीवन के विभिन्न पक्षों को और उनके नेतृत्व में भारत ने जो प्रति की, उसे चित्रित करना।

(ग) जी हां, कैनिया, टोकियो, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और एशिया तथा अफ्रीका के कुछ अन्य देशों में।

(घ) 15 लाख रुपए, जिसमें लन्दन की प्रदर्शनी पर इच्छा रखने भी शामिल है।

#### Nuclear Development in India

1996. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the ob-

servations made by Mr. Leonard Beaton of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London about nuclear power development in India; and

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

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes; we have seen Press reports of Mr. Beaton's statement.

(b) None.

#### Ban on DMK in Malaysia

1999. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the protest of the Malaysian-Indian Congress urging for a ban on the activities of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Malaysia has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India have seen a report of a meeting of the Youth Section of the Malaysian Indian Congress of Singapore urging the Central and State Governments of Malaysia to ban the DMK Organisation and its branches throughout Malaysia.

(b) It was reported that the Malaysian Indian Congress was apprehensive that the projected visit of some DMK leaders from India might affect the communal harmony in Malaysia. The Malaysian Indian Congress later withdrew its opposition to the visit.

(c) Does not arise, as the matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Malaysian Government.

**Retired Army Personnel**

2000. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who retired during the last one year from the Army, Navy and Air Force;

(b) the number of them who were re-employed by the civil authorities; and

(c) the percentage of senior officers as compared to the low paid staff?

The Minister of Defence (Shri B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The required information covering a period of one year is given below:

Service	Number of persons retired	Number re-employed
Army	28559	8802
Navy	642	104
Air Force	845	52
Total	30046	8958

It should be noted that the persons mentioned in Col. 3 are not all out of the persons mentioned in Col. 2

Percentage of re-employment for senior officers is 39% and for low paid staff 32%.

**Shram Vir National Awards**

2001. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Dr. P. N. Khan:  
Shri S.C. Samanta:  
Shri M.L. Dwivedi:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether Shram Vir National Awards scheme has been introduced in all the public undertakings;

(b) whether the introduction of this scheme has been able to draw

useful suggestion for economy efficiency and higher production;

(c) if so, the names of the industries in which it has been introduced; and

(d) whether any worker has been given this award so far?

The Minister Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (c) The Scheme covers factories, mines and plantations as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, Mines Act, 1952 and Plantations Labour Act, 1951, respectively, and also workers covered by the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 and Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1948, whether in the public or private sector.

(d) The last date for receipt of applications was 15th August, 1965 and the applications received are being scrutinized.

(d) Not yet.

**Family Pension and Compensation to Soldier's Families**

2002. Shri S.M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether family pension and compensation has been given to the family members of those who laid down their lives in defence of the country in Kut.h;

(b) if so, the amount given to each family; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken to provide employment to their sons?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In respect of Army personnel, awards equal to special family pension have been sanctioned to the eligible heirs of the personnel who were killed in Kut.h operations. In one case, the

widow of the deceased is reported to be dead and information regarding the next eligible heir to whom payment is to be made is being ascertained. Families of all the personnel have been paid death gratuity admissible to them in addition to special family pension; and some of them have also been given financial assistance. No compensation is, however, payable in cases of this nature. A statement of the amounts paid by way of death gratuity, financial assistance and pending enquiry award is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--4831/65].

Information in respect of Police personnel is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No application/request for employment has been received by the Government of India from any of the affected individuals.

**मीसम सम्बन्धी बुलेटिन**

2003. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिलरी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पत्रों के मीसम में हिसानों को वर्षा की संभावना के बारे में आकाशवाणी द्वारा पूर्व सूचना देने के लिये, दैनिक मीसम समाचार के प्रतिरिक्त नया साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन जारी करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं। दैनिक मीसम बुलेटिन में मीसम विषयक जानकारी दी जाती है, जिसमें बर्षा की भविष्यवाणी भी की जाती है। मीसम विभाग में इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि वह 48 घंटों में प्रत्येक के मीसम के बारे में भविष्यवाणी कर सके।

श्री : उसकी राय है कि एक सप्ताह पहले की भविष्यवाणी सही नहीं होगी।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**P. and T. Staff Quarters in U.P.**

2004 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Uttar Pradesh State who have been provided with Government residential accommodation upto the 31st July, 1965; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct staff quarters for the Posts and Telegraphs staff in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 2847.

(b) Yes. 58 units of staff quarters have been sanctioned at different places. Out of those, 17 units are under construction.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकिये**

2005 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकघरों में कुल कितने डाकिये काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) कितने डाकियों को मकान किराया भत्ता मिलता है ;

(ग) तीसरी षचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) 5035.

(ख) 2075.

(ग) 13,09,313 रुपये।

**Telephone Calls**

**2006. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that London University scientists led by Professor H. E. M. Barlow have discovered a device which can carry one million long distance telephone calls; and

(b) if so, whether Government are in a position to take advantage of the new discovery?

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

(b) Prof. Barlow has solved one of the critical problems in carrying large number of short distance telephone calls. Industrial development and utilisation is likely to take about a decade. This matter will continuously be kept in view.

**Telex System connecting Jaipur with Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta**

**2007. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to provide Telex system connecting Jaipur with Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the estimated amount involved in this scheme?

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

(b) First year of the Fourth Plan.

(c) Approximately Rupees three lakhs excluding the cost of the cable and equipment already put in for trunk working.

**Wage Board for Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Industries**

**2008.** { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum has been submitted to him by the Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Workers Federation suggesting the constitution of a separate Wage Board for the Chemicals (fine) and pharmaceutical and allied industries; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**दक्षिण अफ्रीका में जातिभेद**

**2009.** { श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :  
श्रीमती मैमना सुलतान :

यहां शैक्षिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीका में होने वाले जातिभेद के प्रश्न पर इस वर्ष सुरक्षा परिषद में पुनः विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय प्रतिनिधि इस प्रश्न को उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीकाके विरुद्ध और कुछ शास्तियां लगाये जाने की संभावना है ?

शैक्षिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भारत सरकार और विदेश-स्थित उसके प्रतिनिधियों की यह नीति बराबर रही है कि नवाम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों

पर "रंगभेद" (एगारथीड) की नीति की निंदा की जाय।

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा अपने 20वें सत्र में "रंगभेद" के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी। यह सवाल, कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका के विरुद्ध कोई घोर प्रतिबंध लगाए जाएं या नहीं, कुछ तो इस पर निर्भर करता है कि सुरक्षा परिषद घोर महासभा क्या फैसला करती है और अधिकतर इस पर निर्भर करता है कि वे सरताने अलग अलग किस तरह के फैसले करती हैं जिन्हें दक्षिण अफ्रीका के विरुद्ध प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए कहा जाता है।

**Inquiry into Exodus of Minorities from East Pakistan**

2010. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan had lodged a protest over the setting up of the Commission of Inquiry to go into the question of exodus of minorities from East Pakistan and the alleged eviction of Muslims from Assam and West Bengal; and

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

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

(b) The protest Note of the Pakistan High Commission was returned to them as being unacceptable to the Government of India.

**Defence Production Board**

2011. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Production Board is proposed to be set up to consider the various aspects of Defence production;

(b) if so, its composition and functions; and

(c) whether any labour representative representing the Defence employees will also be included in the Board?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A Defence Production Board was set up on 20th May, 1964.

(b) A statement showing the composition and functions of the Defence Production Board is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4832/65].

(c) The functions of the Defence Production Board are such that it is not considered necessary to include any labour representative on it.

**Workers' Participation in Managements**

2012. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 747 on the 8th March, 1965 and state the results of the study made on the subject of workers being made partners or shareholders in the management of the establishment in which they work?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The matter is still under study.

**Profit Sharing Bonus in the Coal Mines**

2013. { Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravarti:

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

(a) whether the colliery Mazdoor Sabha of Asansol has demanded payment of profit sharing bonus in the various coal mines in the Raniganj-Asansol Coal belt;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any bonus has been paid in these mines; and

(d) if so, the quantum of bonus paid?

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

(b) to (d). The Payment of Bonus Ordinance 1965 was promulgated on the 29th May, 1965. It was represented on behalf of the Coal Mining Industry that in case of those establishments, whose accounting year ended on the 31st December, 1964, it would be difficult to make bonus payment by the 31st August, 1965 under the Ordinance. Government have decided to extend the time-limit for payment of bonus in such establishments of the coal mining industry upto 31st December, 1965.

#### **Closure of Iron Ore Mines, Chaibasa**

**2014. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 45 iron ore mines in the Chaibasa region have ceased operating from the 15th June, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of workers thrown out of employment; and

(d) the provision, if any, made for them?

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

(a) No; only three quarries of iron ore mines were required to stop work.

(b) These quarries are located close to a 'nala' and have been closed during rainy season, i.e., from the 15th June to 31st October, 1965 due to danger of inundation.

(c) and (d). 175 persons were affected by the closure. These workers were employed in other quarries.

#### **Industrial Units for Defence Production in Punjab**

**2015. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted a list of some

industrial units of the State for being switched over to Defence Production during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the decision taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) No such list has been received.

A suggestion that the capacity available with a Rohtak firm may be used for production of certain types of ammunition was, however, received from the State Government towards the end of June 1965. As adequate capacity existed in the Ordnance Factories for the type of ammunition suggested, it was not considered necessary to develop additional capacity in the private sector by investing in some additional plant and machinery. The firm has, however, been requested to get in touch with our technical representatives so that the field in which the assistance of the firm can be utilised without additional capital investment may be more closely determined.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **New Sainik Schools in Punjab**

**2016. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new Sainik schools in Punjab; and

(b) if so, where?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Proposals have been received from Hanirpur, Jhajjar, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, and Malerkotla to establish Sainik Schools. The establishment of a Sainik School involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 lakhs by way of scholarships. This expenditure has to be borne by the State Government. The above proposals have been referred to the State Government with a request to

consider them in the light of the existence of the two Sainik Schools in the State, their requirements of funds and in the light of the State Government's capacity to undertake additional financial liability after meeting the full requirements of the present Sainik Schools.

**Use of D.I.R. in Industrial Disputes**

**2017. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where the D.I.R. has been used to deal with the industrial disputes in the course of the current year:—

- (i) against the workers on strike or otherwise; and
- (ii) against the employers who might have resorted to lock-outs or otherwise; and

(b) whether such use was not in violation of Government's assurance that D.I.R. will not be used to deal with the normal industrial disputes?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):**  
(a) 10

- (i) 8
- (ii) 2

(b) No such assurance has been given by Government. However the powers under these Rules were used only in cases when the circumstances required it.

**राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष**

2018. { श्री हुसैन अहमद कदरबाय :  
श्री श्रीकांठ लाल बेरबा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में से कुछ राशि राज्य नागरिक परिषदों को दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन राशिओं के लेखापरीक्षित लेखे केन्द्रीय परिषद् को प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनु सशक्त मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). परीक्षित लेखों के विवरण बहुत सी राज्य नागरिक परिषदों से प्राप्त हो चुके हैं । उन राज्य नागरिक परिषदों ने, जिन्होंने परीक्षित लेखा विवरण अभी तक नहीं भेजे, सूचित किया है कि छातों की लेखापरीक्षा हो रही है और कि लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र भेज दिए जाएंगे ।

**लोक सहायक सेना**

**2019. श्री हुसैन अहमद कदरबाय :**  
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सहायक सेना के तोड़ दिये जाने के पश्चात् अब तक सरकार ने उसके कितने कर्मचारियों को रोजगार दिलाया है ;

(ख) लोक सहायक सेना के तोड़ दिए जाने के कारण कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनको नियमित एककों में घटती करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :  
(क) 70 लोक सहायक सेना के संविदागत अन्य मंत्रालयों के अन्तर्गत संगठनों में पुन-नियुक्त किए गए हैं । लोक सहायक सेना के 3 अफसरों को राष्ट्रीय छात्र-दल में ले लिया गया है । लोक सहायक सेना के अतुल्य



सेविवर्ग कितनी संख्या में देश भर के विभिन्न केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कार्यालयों में कामदिलाऊ कार्यालयों द्वारा काम पा चुके हैं, इस बारे में सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है। इस इकट्ठा करने में अन्तर्गत समय और श्रम प्राप्त होने वा। परिणामों के अन्तरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) लोक सहायक सेना के विधायक परिणाम स्वरूप 372 व्यक्ति डिस्चार्ज किए गए थे।

(ग) तथा (घ). लोक सहायक सेना के कार्मिक अधिकतर भूत-पूर्व सैनिक होते हैं, जो या तो रिटायरमेंट हो चुके हैं या रिगुलर सेना में अपनी समय पूरा कर चुके हैं। अतः लोक सहायक सेना के ताड़े जाने पर उन्हें रिगुलर सेना में लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### रेवरेंड माइकल स्काट

2020. { श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :  
श्री प्र० बं० बबसा :  
श्री गोकुलानन्द महन्ती :  
श्री किन्दर साल :  
श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागा शांति मिशन के सदस्य रेवरेंड माइकल स्काट का मनीपुर में प्रवेश इस आधार पर रोक दिया गया है कि वह भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें शांति मिशन का सदस्य बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) रेवरेंड माइकल स्काट ने मणिपुर का दौरा करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, विशेषकर उन इलाकों का जो लड़ाई बन्द रखने के करार के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

उन्हें यह समझा दिया गया है कि जहां तक करार की शर्तों को तोड़ने का सवाल

है, प्रेक्षक दल आवश्यक पृष्ठताण कर सकता है और इस सिलसिले में उनके लिए मणिपुर जाना आवश्यक नहीं।

यह भी महसूस किया गया कि चूंकि यह नाजुक सीमा क्षेत्र है और मणिपुर में नागाओं से भिन्न जातियां भी आयात हैं, इसलिए विदेशियों को इन सीमा क्षेत्रों में जाने की इजाजत देना ठीक न होगा।

नागालैंड में अन्य और-नागा जातियों का प्रश्न इतना संगत नहीं है।

(ख) पीस मिशन सरकार की ओर से नियुक्त संस्था नहीं है। इसके सदस्य वे लोग हैं जिनमें नागा चर्च नेताओं का और नागा बैप्टिस्ट कन्वेंशन का विश्वास है और ये लोग इसी कन्वेंशन द्वारा नियुक्त भी किए गए थे।

बिटगांव तथा चालना में भारतीय नागरिकों पर प्रतिबंध

2021. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों ने भारतीय नागरिकों के बिटगांव तथा चालना बन्दरगाहों में प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रबब सिंह) :

(क) भारत सरकार को सितम्बर 1965 के पहले होने तक इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। एरजेंसी के कारण स्थिति अब संभवतः बदल गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नष्ट उठा।

**फिल्म सलाहकार समिति**

2022. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री गुलशन :

क्या सूचना और प्रतारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म सलाहकार समिति की बैठक 17 मई, 1965 को नई दिल्ली में हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें किन विषयों पर विचार किया गया; और

(ग) उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया?

सूचना और प्रतारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). जी, हाँ ।

और समिति ने प्रदर्शकों की कुछ कठिनाइयों, फिल्म उद्योग पर कर्जों के बोझ और फ़िल्म परिषद : स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया था । इसके प्रतिरिक्त समिति ने उद्योग की कुछ अन्य छोटी समस्याओं पर भी विचार किया था । समिति ने निम्नलिखित सिफ़ारिशों की थीं:—

(1) फिल्म सलाहकार समिति की एक उप-समिति यह बताए कि सिनेमा-घरों की मरम्मत या पुनर्निर्माण पर होने वाले जायज और अनिवाय व्यय की मदें क्या हैं, जिन्हें धाय-कर निर्धारित करते समय धीघ ध्यय माना जाए ।

(2) खिची हुई सिनेमा फ़िल्मों पर उत्पादन-शुल्क की निचली घटों के लिए, संबर्द्ध की सीमा बढ़ाई जाए ।

(:) 10 सान से अधिक पुरानी प्रसिद्ध फ़िल्मों की प्रतियों पर उत्पादन-शुल्क न लिया जाए ।

सरकार इन सिफ़ारिशों पर विचार कर रही है ।

**Vocational Guidance Centres**

2023. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) the progress achieved by the scheme of providing Vocational Guidance Centres for students sponsored by the Employment Exchange in Delhi; and

(b) whether this scheme is also proposed to be introduced in other parts of the country?

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

(a) Six centres were set up to provide special career guidance to students, from the 12th to the 25th June, 1965. Over 4,500 persons, most of whom were students and parents, were provided useful vocational and educational guidance through these centres.

(b) This programme is arranged annually in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The programme has been recommended to other States. It is for them to organise similar programmes.

**बन्धु शक्ति केन्द्र**

2024. { श्री बाग्यड़ी  
श्री बरियार :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में सरकार का देश में कितने अणुशक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने या विचार है;

(ख) ये केन्द्र किन स्थानों पर तथा किन राज्यों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इन के लिये किन देशों से महायता तथा महयोग प्राप्त किय जायेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अतिरिक्त मंत्री (श्री साहू बहदुर शास्त्री) : (क) तथा (ख). ता.पु. परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन तथा राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन के पहले यूनिट को बनाने का काम जारी है। सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन के दूरे यूनिट और वी. ही दो यूनिटों वाले मद्रास परमाणु स्टेशन के निर्माण का कार्य-वर्ष 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में किया जाये।

(ग) राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन के दूसरे यूनिट तथा मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन के दो यूनिटों के लिए धायात किए जाने वाले रूढ़ उपकरणों के लिए आवश्यक वित्तिय सहायता क्रमशः कनाडा तथा फ्रांस से मिलेगी।

#### Tisco Mines at Noamundi

2025. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of TISCO Mines at Noamundi are forcing their local and Adivasi workers to proceed on compulsory retirement; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to enforce this scheme of voluntary retirement in other sectors of mining elsewhere in India?

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

(a) No.

(b) The scheme of voluntary retirement is applicable to such surplus employees of TISCO Ore Mines and Quarries as are not due for normal retirement until the end of November 1965 and as may choose to retire earlier voluntarily.

#### Closure of Mission Schools in Burma

2026. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of

Burma has closed all the Mission Schools run in Burma; and

(b) if so, whether the schools run by the Indian religious missions have also been closed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Mission schools in Burma have not been closed. Most of them have been nationalised and are being run by the Government of Burma.

(b) No schools were being run by Indian religious missions.

#### Nationalisation of Hospitals in Burma

2027. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of Burma has nationalised hospitals run by the foreign missions and missionaries including Rama Krishna Mission of India?

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

#### Wage Board for Iron Ore Industry

2028. { Shri H. C. Soy:  
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the progress made in the working of the Wage Board for iron ore mining industry and also the extent to which the interim report has been implemented?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): The Wage Board is still at work. So far the recommendations of the Board for interim relief have been implemented fully by four mines in public sector and twenty seven mines in private sector. The Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery are making efforts to secure implementation in the remaining mines as expeditiously as possible.

**Foreign Films**

{ Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) the total number of foreign films screened during the last three years in the cinema houses throughout the country;

(b) the number of cases in which the censoring authority refused permission for the screening of such films; and

(c) the country-wise break up of the films not permitted by the censoring authority?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) The Central Board of Film Censors has no information regarding the number of films screened in the last 3 years in cinema halls. However, the Board certified during this period a total of 5298 imported films, comprising 621 features and 4677 shorts, including trailers.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4833/65].

**Promotions to Officer Ranks in Indian Army**

**2030. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to bring about some changes in its policy regarding promotions to Officer ranks as a result of which the J.C.Os and N.C.Os in the Army will have more opportunities of promotion to Officer ranks; and

(b) if so, the changes which are sought to be introduced in the existing system of promotion to Officer ranks?

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

result of recent decisions of Government, more opportunities are now available for JCOs and ORs in the Army for promotion to officer ranks. These opportunities are as under:—

(i) The percentage of Permanent Commissions in the General Cadre reserved for them every year has been considerably increased. It is now 42 per cent as against 22 per cent in the year 1962.

(ii) The authorised strength of Permanent Commissions in the Special List Cadre, which are primarily meant for serving personnel other than officers, has been substantially increased. It is now 1500 as against 943 in 1962.

(iii) Serving ORs in the Army Medical Corps have been made eligible for Regular Commissions in AMC (Non-technical).

**Accident in Ena Colliery**

2031. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Naendra Singh  
Mahida:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident occurred in the Ena Colliery in which 7 miners were killed on the 24th July, 1965;

(b) if so, whether the causes of accident have been ascertained; and

(c) the relief given to the families of the miners who died in the accident?

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

(b) Yes; while nine pick miners were working in 3 adjacent galleries a mass roof-stone measuring 9.9 metres x 8.7 metres and 45 centimetres thick came down at the junction of the galleries from a height of 1.5 metres, trapping seven of them of whom six died instantaneously and the

seventh, who was extricated, expired in the hospital.

(c) All the miners who were killed were recruited through the Coalfields Recruiting Organisation, Gorakhpur. The management have paid Rs. 25 each for the cremation of the dead bodies. The management having insured the workers have requested the Insurance authorities to deposit the compensation with the Compensation Commissioner. Payment of financial assistance from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is being arranged by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

#### Mekong Basin

2032. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary-General has appealed to the World States for help to develop the Mekong basin; and

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

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-4834/65].

#### Radiological Laboratory at Trombay

2033. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Establishment have awarded a contract to a private firm for the construction of its Radiological Laboratory at Trombay; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) and (b). Yes. A contract has been awarded for the construction of the second phase of the Radiological Laboratories at Trombay. The value of the work awarded is Rs. 286.53 lakhs and includes the cost

of civil engineering works, construction of hot cells, piping, special equipment, electrical works, etc.

#### Marine Diesel Engine Factory

2034. **Shri Warior:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the place has been finally selected for the location of the marine diesel engine factory; and

(b) if so, the name of the place selected?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Sealing of Iranian Borders to Indians

2035. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Iran has sealed her borders to Indians; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). To prevent the spread of a Cholera-type epidemic that had broken out in the 4 Eastern Provinces of Iran, the entire region was quarantined off. The Iranian authorities believe that the disease crossed into Iran over the Eastern frontier. Therefore entry into Iran from the east was forbidden and this naturally included Indians as well. Restrictions are being gradually lifted now.

#### Cantonment Board Employees

2036. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Industrial Tribunal No. 2 of 1958 had directed (vide para 23 of

Judgement) that rules for recruitment and promotion for the Cantonment Board employees should be framed;

(b) whether these rules have been framed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The Cantonments Act, 1924 does not empower Government to frame rules relating to recruitment and promotion of Cantonment Board employees. The question of amending the Act in this regard and of carrying out other detailed amendments, along with revised rules to be framed thereunder, has been held in abeyance during the period of emergency. Although the rules have not yet been framed, administrative instructions have been issued to the Cantonment Boards to follow implicitly the observations of the Industrial Tribunal contained in para 23 of their Award.

#### Industrial Tribunal Award

2037. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Tribunal No. 2 of 1938 had directed the Central Government (vide para No. 34 of the Award) that suitable transfer rules should be framed and supervisory staff and sectional heads among the Cantonment Board employees should be transferred from one cantonment to the other;

(b) if so, whether Government have framed any transfer rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, but there was no tribunal in 1938. The reference is presumably to the award of the Industrial Tribunal No. 2 of 1958.

(b) and (c). The Cantonments Act, 1924 does not empower Government to frame rules on transfer of Cantonment Board employees from one Cantonment to another. The question of

amending the Act in this regard and of carrying out other detailed amendments, along with revised rules to be framed thereunder, has been held in abeyance during the period of emergency.

#### Diplomatic Relations with Gambia

2038. { Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Government of Gambia at the High Commission level; and

(b) if so, the name of the High Commissioner, if appointed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shri A. H. Safrani, India's High Commissioner to Senegal is being concurrently accredited to the Gambia as High Commissioner.

#### High Power Transmitter in Rajasthan

2039. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Solanki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people of Rajasthan border villages of Barmer and Jalore listen to Pakistan broadcasts because A.I.R. Broadcasts are not audible there;

(b) whether Government have considered the feasibility of installing a powerful transmitter there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) All India Radio have no reports whether the people of Barmer and Jalore listen to Pakistan broadcasts or not. There is no curb on domestic listening in India to any radio station. Recently it is learnt from newspapers that the District

Magistrate of Varanasi has banned the listening of Pakistan Radio. Barmer and Jalore are situated near the Pakistan border and in the day time are still outside the primary service range of the existing A.I.R. Stations.

(b) and (c). A proposal to install a powerful medium wave transmitter in Rajasthan in the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration. When this is installed, day time listening will also improve. Even at present Ajmer and Bikaner Stations can be heard after sunset.

### भारत में चीनी राष्ट्रजन

2040. श्री श्रीर लाल बरवा : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या चीन की ओर से उन चीनी राष्ट्रजनों के लौटाये जाने के बारे में कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, जो अभी तक भारत में नजरबन्द हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) भारत में चीनी राष्ट्रजनों के देश-प्रत्यागमन से संबन्ध चीनी प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है, वह श्वेत-पत्र में शामिल कर दिया गया है और इसकी प्रतियाँ सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई थीं। चीन सरकार ने इस विषय पर जो अंतिम नोट भेजा था, उसकी तारीख 25 दिसम्बर, 1963 है। वह श्वेत-पत्र नं० 10 के पृष्ठ 71 पर देखा जा सकेगा।

(ख) इस नोट के उत्तर में भारत सरकार का 8 जनवरी, 1964 का उत्तर सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है और वह श्वेत-पत्र नं० 10 के पृष्ठ 73 पर देखा जा सकेगा।

### Naval Equipment

2041. { Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russia is prepared to supply to India naval equipment besides submarines in order to strengthen Indian naval force to enable India to defend her coastline; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose any details in this regard.

### Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur

2042. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an attempt was made to pass out manhole covers made of Gun-metal from Harness and Saddlery Factory Gate, Kanpur without proper authority in April, 1965;

(b) if so, the steps taken to punish the persons found guilty, for this pilferage; and

(c) the action taken to stop recurrence of such acts in future?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. Four manhole covers made of Copper Plates and not Gun-Metal were taken to the Gate with Gate Passes at the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, on 12th March, 1965.

(b) The Security staff employed to watch and examine the passing out of materials from the Factory detained the materials at the Gate Office on suspicion. An enquiry was conducted and it was found that it was a case

of attempted theft by manipulation of documents. Disciplinary action has been initiated against those involved.

(c) This is a case of attempted theft and the Security arrangements as existing are considered sufficient to cope with the same. No additional remedial measures are considered necessary.

#### **Increase in Tram-Fares in Calcutta**

**2043. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation or request has been made to him by a Member or Members of Parliament that he may intervene in the situation arising out of the tram-fare increase resistance movement in Calcutta and advise the Chief Minister of West Bengal to refer the issue to a Commission or Tribunal for enquiry; and

(b) If so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Prime Minister has discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to go into this matter was not considered necessary as the State Government had agreed to the revision of the fare structure of the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd, after careful consideration of all aspects and implications of the matter, including the recommendations of an Advisory Committee of the Company, presided over by Shri P. B. Chakravarty, former Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

#### **Political Set-up in Fiji**

**2044. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a Conference recently held in London regarding the future political set-up in Fiji, the British Government declined to accept the Common Roll

Proposal put forward by the representative of the Fiji Indian Community and, accepted the Communal Electoral Formula; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the British Government in order to ensure a fair deal to the Indians in Fiji?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen reports to that effect.

(b) No, Sir; but our views on the subject are well-known.

#### **International Standardisation of Statistics relating to Book Production**

**2045. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the advice given by the Central Statistical Organisation to the Ministry of Education on international standardisation of statistics relating to book production and periodicals brought out by UNESCO?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4835/65].

#### **Central Statistical Organisation**

**2046. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the advice given by the Central Statistical Organisation to the Programme Evaluation Organisation regarding the evaluation studies done by that Organisation in Maharashtra regarding the surveys to assess (i) the benefits due to irrigation projects and (ii) the impact of inter-market approach roads?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** These studies came up for discussion at the meetings of the Working Group on Levels of Living convened by the Programme Evaluation Organisation, on which the Central Statistical Organisation was represented by a Joint Director. The



comments of the Central Statistical Organisation on the surveys are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4836/65].

#### Research Project on Crop Insurance

**2047. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the advice given by Central Statistical Organisation to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research concerning the research project on crop-insurance?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Central Statistical Organisation received from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in January, 1964, certain reports on "crop-insurance suited to India" prepared by a scholar under the Retired Scientists Scheme of the Council. On examination of these reports, the Central Statistical Organisation felt that the author had not been able to make any significant contribution on the subject and advised the Council accordingly. They, however, suggested that the opinion of the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics, who are concerned with crop-insurance, might also be obtained.

#### Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath

**2048. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 workers of the Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath have started hunger-strike demanding Bombay City Compensatory allowance and supply of adequate foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There are employees of Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath, and two employees of Machine Tool Proto-type Factory,

Ambarnath, were on hunger strike from 16th August to 18th August, 1965.

(b) The demand for the grant of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances at the rates applicable in Greater Bombay has not been found to be acceptable but another proposal for grant of House Rent Allowance at Ambarnath at the rates applicable at Ulhasnagar is under consideration.

The question of supplying food-grains to Defence civilians at Ambarnath has been taken up with the State Government.

The general question of including all Defence Industrial Employees as part of the Defence Establishment for purposes of supply of foodgrains by the Army Service Corps has been considered but it has not been found possible to agree to this arrangement as the ASC has been organised principally for catering to the requirements of the Armed Forces personnel.

In the case of Ambarnath, however, special ad hoc arrangements were made to supply for a temporary period additional quantity of foodgrains to cater to the requirements of the employees and their families but the workers representatives declined to accept additional foodgrains in the form of wheat.

#### Subzimandi Post Office, Delhi

**2049. { Shri P. L. Barupal:  
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person posed himself as Post Master and made off with a sum of Rs. 12,000 on the 20th August, 1965 from the Post Office, Subzimandi Delhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir, the incident did take place, but the date of occurrence is 19th August, 1965.

(b) The case was reported to the police immediately and enquiries have been taken up by the crime branch who are making vigorous efforts to trace the culprit.

नागपुर में प्रतद्वैतीय पत्रों की कमी

2050. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागपुर में प्रतद्वैतीय पत्रों की कमी है ;

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

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाही हो रही है ?

संचार विभाग में उपस्थिति (श्री भगवती : (क) जी हां। मई, जुलाई तथा अगस्त, 1965 के दौरान प्रतद्वैतीय पत्रों की कमी थी।

(ख) कमाने में अर्थात् सप्लाई के कारण।

(ग) नागपुर शहर के डाकघरों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्रतद्वैतीय पत्र भेजने के कदम पहले ही उठाये जा चुके हैं और इस समय कोई कमी नहीं है।

**Subscriptions paid by A.I.R. to News Agencies**

2051. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to revise the subscriptions paid by A.I.R. to the News Agencies;

(b) whether this revision is aimed at partially removing the imbalance that exists in regard to the payments made to the two principal News Agencies—the Press Trust of India and the United News of India; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to have Government Directors on these News Agencies?

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The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). All India Radio subscribes to the News Services of the Press Trust of India and the United News of India. There is no proposal before the Government to revise the subscription of the Press Trust of India. However, a request has been received from the United News of India for revising the subscription paid to it by All India Radio, and it is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

**Central Information Service**

2052. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes are proposed in the administrative set up and scale of pay of the Central Information Service Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to decadarize certain Central Information Service posts and cadarize certain posts which are not already in the Central Information Service; and

(d) if so, the names of such posts and the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). All posts in the Senior Administrative Grade and some posts in the Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Information Service have been upgraded with effect from September 1, 1965. A statement showing the earlier and revised structure of pay scales in these Grades is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 4837/65].

On the advice of the Union Public Service Commission, it is also proposed to do away with the 25 per cent quota of direct recruitment in Grade III of the Service.

(c) and (d). The 44 posts of Field Publicity Officers created for the intensification of publicity in the border areas are proposed to be excluded from Grade IV of the Central Information Service. The requirements of these Border posts are of a specialised character. Special selections have to be made as these officers will need knowledge of the people of the border areas, local traditions and customs and also be able to speak some of the more important languages or dialects prevalent there.

The following posts are proposed to be included in the Service in appropriate Grades as the duties attached to these are similar to those attached to certain posts in the Central Information Service:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Assistant Press Registrar,<br>Office of the Registrar of<br>Newspapers for India. | } In Grade I<br>of the Central<br>Information Service. |
| 2. Editor, Betarjagat, All<br>India Radio.   |  |

3. Sub-Editor (Awaz), All India Radio, in Grade IV of the Central Information Service.

#### A.E.C. Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi

2053. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the A.E.C. Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi, a large number of Class IV employees who have completed 15 to 20 years of service have still not been declared permanent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government will take a decision in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There are 24 Class IV employees with over 15 years of service who are awaiting confirmation in the A.E.C. Training College and Centre (Pachmarhi).

(b) and (c). Action has already been taken to convert temporary posts in the Centre into permanent ones, in accordance with the existing Government orders. Action for confirmation of eligible personnel against these permanent posts is also in progress.

#### Location of Divisions of Telephone Revenue Accounts Offices

2054. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisions of the Telephone Revenue Accounts Office of different States have been located in their own States;

(b) the number of Divisions of Telephone Revenue Accounts Office of different States located in Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for not shifting Baroda Division to Gujarat State?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, except in the case of Punjab and Orissa and partly in the case of Gujarat.

(b) Two Telephone Revenue Accounts Offices.

(c) The Telephone Revenue Accounts Office (Baroda) could not be shifted from Delhi to Gujarat State on account of the general question of re-organisation of Telephone Revenue Accounts work under consideration, as well as the staff and other ancillary problems involved in the matter of shift. The matter is expected to be settled soon.

#### आकाशवाणी की पत्रिकाओं का मुद्रण

2055. { श्री लक्ष्मी लिवने :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

क) क्या यह सच है कि उस मुद्रणालय के, जिन में आकाशवाणी की अंग्रेजी तथा

हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं को देने का ठेका दिया गया था, ठेके की शर्तों के प्रतिकूल यह कार्य ठेके पर किसी अन्य मद्रणालय को दे दिया है ; और

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

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जापेजाने ने यह तर्क दिया है कि काम, उन्हीं की देख रेख में चलने वाले एक संबंधित प्रेस को दिया गया था । इसकी जांच जा रही है और सरकार उचित कार्यवाही करेगी ।

#### Consumer Price Index

2056 **Shri P. H. Bheel:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the monthly figures of All-India Working Class Consumer Price Index from April, 1965 up-to-date?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** A statement showing the monthly figures of All India (Interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers (base: 1949=100) from April, 1965 to July, 1965, is given below:

#### STATEMENT

Monthly figures of All-India (Interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers (base: 1949=100).

Month	Index No.
April, 1965	160
May, 1965	161
June, 1965	163
July, 1965	168

**A.E.C. Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi**

2057. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective arrangements have been made for the supply of rations (wheat, flour and rice etc.) to class IV civilian employees at A.E.C. Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi (Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) and (b). Class IV civilian employees at A.E.C. Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi, except non-combatants (un-enrolled) like cooks, Sweepers, Water-carriers, Dhobies etc., draw their rations on payment from Army sources. No arrangements have been made for the non-combatants (un-enrolled) who can, however, obtain their rations from the nearest co-operative store.

**छिपे हुए नागों से शासक के मुख्य मंत्री की भेंट**

2058. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शासक के मुख्य मंत्री ने दिमापुर में 28 अगस्त के छिपे हुए नागों से भेंट की थी और ज्ञानि वार्ता फिर से प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर उनसे बातचीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बातचीत का स्वरूप क्या है और उस पर क्या परिणाम निकला ?

**बंदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :**

(क) प्रश्नकार के छपी एक खबर में यह कहा गया था कि अगस्त के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री बी० पी० चालिहा 28 अगस्त को दिमापुर में छिपे हुए नेताओं से मिले और उनके साथ ज्ञानि वार्ता के संदर्भ मामलों पर बातचीत की ।

(ख) श्री चानिहा शांति मिशन की सदस्य की हैसियत से छिपे नागाग्रों से मिले थे और उनके साथ हुई बातचीत का ब्यौरा सुलभ नहीं है। बहरहाल उक्त खबर में यह कहा गया है कि भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि-मंडल और छिपे नागाग्रों के बीच शांति वार्ता सितंबर, 1965 के अंत में फिर प्रारंभ होने की संभावना है जब कि आशा है कि शांति मिशन से दूसरे सदस्य, रेवेरेंड मार्ईकेल स्कॉट भी लंदन से वापिस आ जायेंगे।

#### Casual Artistes in A.I.R., Delhi

2059. { Shri Daji:  
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) what is the total number of casual artistes employed by the All-India Radio, Delhi;

(b) what are the terms of their contract; and

(c) how many of them have been working with the All-India Radio for more than a year?

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

(b) They are engaged on month to month casual contracts and are paid an amount equal to the minimum of the fee scale applicable to Staff Artists doing similar duties plus all admissible allowances.

(c) Five. The cases for their regular absorption are under consideration.

#### Casual Artistes in A.I.R.

2060. { Shri Daji:  
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether any Dearness allowance and City Compensatory allow-

ance is paid to the casual artistes working with the News Services Division of the All-India Radio, Delhi Station; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Casual Artistes employed on a monthly basis are paid all allowances in addition to the basic fee payable to regular Staff Artistes.

(b) Does not arise.

#### जिला डाक सलाहकार समितियां

2061. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी जिलों में डाक सलाहकार समितियां बना दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गोरखपुर जिले के लिये बनाई गई सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) अप्रैल, 1962 से अब तक उक्त समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) सलाहकार समितियां कुछ को छोड़कर सभी डाक मंडलों में बनाई गई हैं।

(ख) एक सूची संलग्न है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एल० पी०— 4838/65]।

(ग) कोई नहीं। समिति जनवरी, 1964 में बनाई गई थी।

#### Wage Board for Motor Transport Industry

: 2062. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a Wage Board for the workers employed in the motor transport industry; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Proposal for appointing a Wage Board for this industry is being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

सेना में घापातकाल कमीशन प्राप्त

अधिकारी

2063. { श्री मधु लिमये :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरगना :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 अक्टूबर, 1962 के बाद सेना में कितने व्यक्तियों को घापातकाल कमीशन दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे अनेक अधिकारियों की सेवायें समाप्त करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या उनको कोई वैकल्पिक रोजगार व्यवस्था मुहैया कराया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण)  
(क) 9083।

(ख) से (घ). 140 घापाती कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को सेवा से विमुक्त कर देने का फैसला किया गया था क्योंकि वह अपने सेवायें व्यवस्था सेवा के प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में उत्तीर्ण न हो सके थे, परन्तु अधिक विचार करने के पश्चात् यह निर्णय स्थगित कर दिया गया है और उन अधिकारियों को मार्च, 1966 तक विशेष रिपोर्ट पर रखा गया है।

### Cypher Assistants in External Affairs Ministry

2064. Shri Gokaran Prasad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies of Cypher Assistants were filled up as a result of the departmental test held in May, 1965 by the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) the total strength of Cypher Assistants in the Ministry of External Affairs and how many of these belong to Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the efforts made by the Ministry to increase the representation of the Scheduled Castes in its Central Cypher Bureau?

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

(b) Total strength of Cypher Assistants in the Ministry of External Affairs:

Headquarters	53
Missions/Posts abroad	.. 85
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 138</b>

Appointments to the posts of Cypher Assistants, which are Class II posts, are made by promotion on the basis of selection, or competitive examination limited to departmental candidates, and under the existing orders of the Government of India no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is required to be made for such appointments. As such no record is maintained to show the number of Cypher Assistants who belong to the Scheduled Castes.

(c) No reservation is made for Scheduled Castes candidates, because those interested in the post of Cypher Assistants, can compete in the examination and qualify as Cypher Assistants.

11 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS, ETC.

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the Convention and Recommendations adopted at the Forty-Eighth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June-July, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4823/65].
- (2) Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4824/65].

11.04 hrs.

## LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I beg to move\* for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I introduce the Bill.

11.01 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (KERALA), 1961-62 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1965-66—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants for 1961-62 and Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Kerala for the year 1965-66. Out of 3 hours allotted 25 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 35 minutes remain. Shri Warrior will continue his speech.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Before we take up this may we know whether the Defence Minister is making any statement?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will try to find it out.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** I am not making any statement today.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Even before you enquired he has already stated that he is not making a statement. So, you need not take the trouble of finding it now.

**Mr. Speaker:** But he did not allow me to make enquiries. He wanted a direct answer and got it. I come nowhere in the picture. Now Shri Warrior.

**Shri Warrior (Trichur):** Last time I was speaking of the food problem of Kerala State. Government had raised the rice ration to 200 grams. But now we get the report that they have again reduced it to 160 grams, as before. Perhaps, after the national festival of Kerala, the Government did not want to give them more, by sticking to their original decision.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 13-9-1965.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The Government itself knows that, although the Central Government is allotting a portion of the rations in the form of wheat, the people there are not taking it and not more than, at the most, 50 per cent of the wheat quota is consumed by the State. People are not in the habit of taking wheat in that southern most part of the country and only whatever ration they get in the form of rice is consumed generally. Only very few people are now taking other cereals.

Then, whatever rice is supplied is not of a very good variety. There are complaints about it. For instance, in the lean months when the monsoon was on there was widespread cholera in the whole of the State, specially in the coastal belt, which is a thickly populated area. The incidence of cholera was high there and people were complaining that it was because they were supplied with very inferior variety of rice which was not edible.

The question raised by the people is a very simple question. When in other States, for instance in Andhra, Madras or Mysore, people can have 15 to 16 ounces of rice daily, why should the people of Kerala, simply because they are born in a particular portion of this land, be denied the opportunity of getting 16 ounces of rice? Are there two or three sorts of people in this country; or, are they all citizens of the same land? Is there any such difference that some are first grade citizens; some second grade citizens and some are third grade citizens? If there is no such difference, why should the Kerala people alone suffer in this respect? At least till the food-situation eases, why should not the Government give them as much as any other citizen in India can get? So, the people believe that they are treated very badly; that they are not treated fairly and that they have a right to demand at least as much as people in the neighbouring States are getting.

For this sort of treatment the Kerala people are not at all responsible. It

is said that they are keeping quiet, that they are idle folk simply eating what is produced by other States. That is not a fact. As the former Governor, Shri Giri, had once said in public, if the Government of India cannot guarantee that much rice to the people of Kerala, the Government of India may allow them to utilise whatever foreign exchange the State of Kerala is getting to purchase rice from outside. Now it has come to this that the question of procurement of rice from the surplus areas is left to the States themselves. If every State has got its own independent view and if that view will prevail as far as the procurement of rice is concerned, then that much independence must be given to other States also to manage their affairs in their own way. But that cannot be done. Whenever it is a question of earning foreign exchange, it is a national question; but whenever it is a question of giving rice to a particular people, it becomes a State question. That cannot be tolerated any longer and the people of Kerala claim rightfully that they must have at least 12 ounces of ration.

Now, the State Government has introduced the procurement system or the levy system. What we want is that the levy system should not be there. The levy system means that every cultivator is levied with a quantity which he must give to the Government for procurement of rice. The small holders also are not left free. They will not have sufficient even for their own maintenance and cultivation purposes; still, the Government is imposing the levy on the small holders as well as on the big holders. That should not be there. Especially the small agriculturists feel that it is only fair that they must be left alone from the purview of this levy system and that the Government must effect procurement from big agriculturists if there is a surplus. I think that is a fair demand and the Government should look into that.

Lastly, the cultivators must be given a fair price. Even for the cash crop,



[Shri Warior]

the Government fixes a price which is much lower than the market price. If the Government should take all these commodities from cultivators, why not the Government give the market price to cultivators? If necessary, they could have a subsidy system and let Government give these commodities to consumers at a subsidised price. The cultivators are made to suffer. In respect of all the commodities like arecanut, coconut, paddy, etc. and even the cash crops which fetch a much higher price in the open market and which are exportable, the Government always finds its way to fix something lower than the market price. I think this should be done away with and the Government must see to it that fair prices, the market prices, are given to cultivators who are handing over their commodities to Government. This is a very important problem and, I think, the Government must do something in this regard.

We are told that the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Food has decided that wherever the Central Government takes the responsibility for rationing of rice, nowhere it should be given more than six ounces. That cannot be done for all places alike. There must be some differentiation, some consideration, for the people who are actually not having sufficient quantity of food. Government must look into that.

**Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Supplementary Grants, I have also to bring to the notice of the Government certain difficulties that the present Government of Kerala and the people of Kerala are facing.

Mr. Warior referred to the food situation. It is unfortunate that we have to discuss this immediately after the orders have been issued by the Kerala Government reducing the present ration which was in vogue for

the last two or three months. It is reported in today's paper that the ration per day for an adult has been reduced from 200 grams to 160 grams of rice. While informal rationing was started, the idea was to give 160 grams of rice per day for an adult. There was a lot of agitation and the Government both at the Centre and in the State promised to see that something would be done. This reduction has its adverse effect on the people mainly because, though an equal quantity of wheat is allotted, the wheat consumed by the people, the wheat purchased by the people, is much less than the quantity that is actually allotted. We have been saying that some of the wheat that is allotted to the State of Kerala may be given to some other States and instead of that rice may be given. And the Government has now done this. It may be because there is no stock with them. I believe that without much delay the quantity will be raised. Though the informal rationing has been given a statutory basis, I believe that the quantity that is now supplied will be increased so that an adult may get at least 12 ounces of rice.

In this connection I have to mention that the State Governments of certain surplus States, who had agreed to supply certain quantities of rice to the Food Corporation or to the Central Government, have not yet honoured their commitments. It is a very sad state of affairs. The Central Government has undertaken the responsibility of supplying certain quantities of rice to the deficit States depending on this, but certain State Governments have not yet honoured their commitments. What I suggest, especially in this type of emergency, is that the difficulties, whether they are in the matter of food or in any other sector, must be shared by the people of India uniformly. It is really a sad state of affairs that one part of the country has to starve, while in another part of the country the State Governments have got their

surplus and undertake to give but at the same time do not honour their commitments and go on stocking the additional quantities for their own use. The Central Government should take a very serious view of this matter.

Regarding the levy that is in force now, I have to submit that I am not personally against levy being charged but the present system of charging levy on the basis of acreage is bad. Those who own more than a particular extent of land are asked to give to the Government or to the Food Corporation certain quantities based on acreage. In the State of Kerala I know that there are certain areas where the yield per acre is half or even one-fourth of that in certain other areas in the very same State. So, this system of charging levy on the basis of acreage is wrong and I submit that a rational basis must be adopted in this matter. For example, in what are called 'kari' lands in Kerala, the yield is less than one-third of that in other areas. My submission is that it puts the agriculturists there to great hardship and, therefore, the system of charging levy should be on a rational basis.

As regards price fixation, in Kerala the price fixed is, of course, higher than that in certain other parts of the country, but I submit that there has been an uniform demand not only from the agriculturists but also from the consumers that the price fixed is unsatisfactory and that it should be increased. There have been resolutions passed by almost all the District Development Councils, several Panchayats and several local bodies demanding that the price is not sufficient and that it should be increased. The difficulty that we are going to face because of this price fixation is that several areas where paddy is now being cultivated are being converted for cultivation of cash crops which fetch more income. So, unless the agriculturist is paid a reasonable price, unless he is given a reasonable margin of profit, I am sure large areas where

paddy is being cultivated now—this itself is very small—would be converted for cultivation of cash crops. In order to avoid this at least, I submit that the price now fixed must be increased.

With regard to sea erosion, I have to submit that some amount has been asked for for constructing sea-walls in some areas. In this connection I should point out that this is a big problem as far as the State of Kerala is concerned. It has been consistently demanded that the expenses incurred on constructing sea-walls for preventing sea erosion must be met by the Central Government and that the present system of loaning by the Centre to the State must be changed into an outright grant. There has not yet been a final announcement by Government regarding this. The immensity of the problem could be seen from the fact that nearly 200 miles of the coastline of the State have to be walled up to prevent this. The cost estimated per mile is about Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs. The State Government cannot spare such a big amount from their own resources. So, there is the demand that this question must be taken up as a national issue, and the expenses met by the Central Government or the State Government must be made to do the work by grants given by the Central Government. This demand has been there for a long time, and I submit that it must be taken serious note of. I submit that the question of putting up sea-walls must be taken up more earnestly. For, whenever there is a serious attack from the sea, some portion is walled up, but in the next season certain portions are washed off and again the same portion is walled up and the same work is being done. The American experts who visited the State had given a comprehensive scheme. I submit that this must be taken up as a national issue and it must be expedited and this continuing loss of land by this attack from the sea must once and for all be put a stop to.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

Then, Shri Warior referred to the question of fisheries. It assumes more importance from two points of view, firstly the food deficit of the State and secondly its potential for earning foreign exchange. Hitherto, not much has been done in this regard. In the Third Plan, the idea was to spend about Rs. 4.5 crores for this. But actually only Rs. 2.89 crores were spent. This shows that there is no interest shown in this vital sector. As Shri Warior has pointed out, this is a very important sphere where we can increase our foreign exchange earnings, and I do not know why Government have not taken it up seriously. It is said that the amount allotted in the Third Plan could not be spent because of non-availability of marine diesel engines and delay in finalisation of designs for fishing harbours. I do not know why it has happened like this. Anyhow, I hope that this will be taken up more seriously hereafter.

There is a suggestion by the State Government that a corporation in the public sector must be established for fisheries. I hope that it will be established soon, and this question would be taken up more seriously. According to the estimates, the potential is immense, and about seven to ten times the present catch of fish could be brought if more steps are taken. This has to be taken up, therefore, more seriously, and I hope that it will be done.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Warior referred to many other things. I do not want to go into all those things. But he particularly referred to the question of allowances for the families of the detenus. This question has been raised here on several occasions and it has been replied to as well. My hon. friend was condemning the Government for keeping some people in jail even at this time. I do not want to repeat the arguments why they were detained. But I would only like to point out that these people could not

have been allowed to commit the offences which they were contemplating in order that sufficient material could be obtained by Government for proving the offences in a court of law; when Government were fully convinced that certain conspiracies were going on and these persons were likely to commit certain acts prejudicial to the safety of the country, they had to detain those persons. I do not know what allowances etc. are being granted to their families now. But whatever that be, my information is that there were negotiations between the Governor and some representatives of certain political parties, and a satisfactory solution has been arrived at. Nothing more could have been done. They have been given all the facilities. They have been given several facilities which I do not think any prisoner in any part of the world is enjoying. That being so, their demand for—more facilities and their attempt to bring it up as a political issue at this juncture is very unfortunate. That is all that I have to say in this regard.

With regard to acquisition of land for the fertiliser plant, it is a good that such a plant has been sanctioned there. But I do not know what else is coming. They said that a fertiliser-cum-pestro-chemical complex, as far as the plated. My information, is that this petro-chemical complex, as far as the Cochin area is concerned, is going to be nil. What happens? With regard to the naphtha plant, Shri Warior said that there is an agreement that it would be taken up by the collaborators. I do not know whether it is true. Whatever it be, Government should not feel that a fertiliser plant alone will be sufficient. A petro-chemical complex where some other industries would also be established must be thought of, and this must be widened.

I have not much more to say. I do not want to be critical of Government. These demands for excess grants are welcome. But I have to point out one thing. Both in these demands for grants for 1965-66 as also those for the

previous year, there is one feature, that is, the large number of cases in which Government have been ordered by courts to pay more compensation to persons from whom land was acquired for several purposes. Almost in all cases where land has been acquired by Government, the owner of the land goes to the court and gets an award for more amount. This is a matter which Government must look into. Poor people who have only a few cents of land which have been acquired cannot afford to go to a court and get a decree for adequate compensation whereas people who can afford it go to the court and get more compensation. Why should people be driven to the necessity of going to courts should people be driven to the necessity of resorting to courts to secure adequate compensation for their lands taken over. When the award is given, Government are prepared to pay. My submission is that Government must look into the matter and revise their policy regarding payment of compensation for lands acquired. As I submitted, in all cases where the lands of poor people—a few cents in each case—have been taken over, they have had to be satisfied with the paltry amount of compensation given as they could not go to court whereas people who could afford to do so have got adequate or reasonable compensation. This state of affairs must be remedied, so that such things do not recur.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Mr. Speaker, it was only a few months ago, in May, that the Kerala Appropriation Bill was passed by Parliament and the demands voted by both Houses. Within three or four months, we are now having a discussion on the supplementary demands for the expenditure of the Government of Kerala for the current financial year as well as demands for excess grants in respect of 1961-62. I do not propose to refer in any detail to the demands for excess grants. But I would like to say a few words with regard to the supplementary demands for grants for the current financial year.

When I was in Kerala about two months ago, I noticed a universal, ubiquitous grievance in respect of food. That was the major, and perhaps is the major, problem in Kerala today. If we regard the present emergency arising out of the conflict with Pakistan as an all-India emergency which has affected all the States including Kerala, next to that I believe the food problem still dominates the administration and the politics of Kerala today.

Three or four days ago, a very responsible citizen of Kerala, who describes himself as the Deputy Chief Chemist of the Mannam Co-operative Sugars Limited, Pandalam, Kerala State,—he is a scientist, a chemist, he knows what he is writing or talking about—wrote a pathetic letter to me. I am not going to read the whole of it, because there are portions which are not relevant. He complains that the rice that is being supplied today to the people of Kerala is not merely of inferior quality, but is practically unfit for human consumption. One sentence I would like to read from that letter. He says:

“I request you to please cook it...

—I am not going to cook it here, nor have I done it elsewhere, but I would like to produce a sample of that in your presence, and I hope the Minister would be present when it is being cooked—

“...and see the smell..

—perhaps he means the stink, he has used a milder word; of course, it is difficult to see the smell, you feel it—

“... when it is being cooked, and even while eating it.”

This is a sad commentary on the President's rule in Kerala, which we were told at the time was for the good government of Kerala. At that time we on this side of the House, almost all of us, were sorry that the legislature had been dissolved and President's rule promulgated without giv-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ing a chance for the legislature of Kerala to assemble. I called, it, I remember, pre-natal strangulation of democracy, and I still adhere to that view, that the legislature should have been summoned at least once, and of course if there was no stable ministry, the legislature could have been dissolved immediately thereafter.

But the good government of Kerala has now resulted in the kind of rice that is being supplied at fair price shops run by the Government, and even this poor Deputy Chief Chemist—he is a fairly responsible citizen, I suppose he is from the upper middle, or middle middle class—could not get rice other than what he has sent me in this neatly packed tin. If you are so pleased, I would request you to condescend to have a look at the rice.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member invites me to his house when he cooks, I will see.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If you are pleased to come, I will certainly. But if you permit, I would lay a sample of it on the Table.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I will not.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** At least the Minister should look at it before replying to the debate.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may invite me and the Minister, both.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Today he is going to reply. So, the Minister should have a look at it now.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** When I was there in July I was told that the ration had just been raised from 6 oz. to 7 oz. That is a wholly inadequate ration for an adult human being. I am sure you will agree on that point. There can be no two opinions on this question.

The Government has recently adopted what is called a national food policy, or is going to adopt one, but certain features of it have already been published. Every State has made a zone by itself, and the old zonal system has given place to the State-wise zonal system. Thereby, the surplus States could, under arrangement with the Central Government, export their surplus to the deficit States, and each deficit State could arrange to send from the surplus areas in that particular State to the deficit areas in the same State. I would, therefore, urge that the Government should take early steps if they have not taken them already, to ensure that the deficit State of Kerala where an adult gets a sub-standard, inadequate ration of 7 or 8 ounces is provided with enough rice from the surplus State so that every citizen, every adult could get a ration of 12 ounces of rice as my hon. friend has suggested already. 12 ounces should be the minimum and I hope that it will be done by not merely obtaining from the surplus States but also by rationing in the rural as well as in the urban areas. They have introduced rationing in certain big cities. I want statutory rationing should be extended to rural areas in Kerala State all the more so because it is now under Presidential Rule, and Parliament and the Central Government are responsible for the good government, good administration and welfare of Kerala. I do hope that this will be done in the near future.

**Mr. Speaker:** This has been argued by more than one Member. I am afraid that it might give a wrong impression to the outsiders as if they were living only on six ounces. It had been made clear that it is an assumption; it may be wrong; I can only call it an assumption. It had been argued that it had been to the knowledge of the Government that people in rural areas have got some rice and thus supplement that quan-

tity. My fears are when we hear Members saying six or five ounces, that might create a wrong impression in the minds of those who listen that people in India are living on six ounces of ration. That should be made clear.

**Shri Maniyangadan:** It is true that there is an open market but the difficulty is that we do not get any rice from outside the State and the surplus which is available there is taken away by the Government.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** (Kendrapara): The landless agriculture labourers have no rice of their own.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I was told by responsible citizens when I was in Kerala; it was not mere heresy. In urban areas as well as in rural areas they could not get adequate rice; some people could of course get it, but the vast majority of citizens could not and that is why the Central Government which has the responsibility for Kerala now should take necessary steps very soon so that there may not be grave unrest in that State.

I would like the Minister to tell the House in the course of his reply to the debate how far and to what extent all the political parties including his own Indian National Congress, the Kerala Congress party, and the other parties are extending their co-operation to the Governor who is the agent of the President in the present context. I did discover that President's Rule was not appreciated by all in Kerala; there were some who did so, but some others did feel as I had felt in Parliament a few months ago that the Legislature should have been given a chance to constitute a stable Ministry.

I would like to say a few words about the detenus in Kerala. In the near future, very shortly, as the Adviser to the Governor indicated the day before yesterday in Kerala

there will be a few more detenus added to the detenus already in Kerala State.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Why?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A few have already been arrested for pro-Pakistan activities in Malabar, and the adviser has given a stern warning to those Mopla Muslims of Malabar who had migrated to Pakistan many years ago and had now come to Malabar for some work or to see their relations or some other reason and are staying in Malabar perhaps with permits. They are taking undue advantage of their position and are indulging in pro-Pakistan activities. I hope that the Government will take drastic action and will not show any mercy to such elements, to such people, to any such agents of Pakistan, and that the Government will promptly round up these people very soon and put them where they deserve to be.

Then, as regard the so-called left Communists—it is a slur on leftism to call them left Communists, and they should be called by their proper name, that is, pro-Chinese Communists. If you do not want to call them treacherous Communists or traitorous Communists, call them pro-Chinese Communists; I would not call them left Communists. As regards these pro-Chinese Communists, it is strange that even after the outbreak of war with Pakistan, their leader, who is still at large in Kerala, Mr. Namboodiripad, even after being challenged by his erstwhile ally in the elections, the Chairman of the SSP, Shri S. M. Joshi, who asked him to categorically declare whether he regards China as an aggressor or not—at the time before Pakistan invaded India he said "No, we are not going to make a statement; we still want and we are still for a peaceful settlement with China"—even now, after Pakistan has invaded India and China supports

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Pakistan, plus Indonesia—I do not bother about Indonesia's proffering of help to Pakistan, because that will only add to the food problem in Pakistan, I do not know whether we should bother at all our soldiers for our policemen can deal with the soldiers of Indonesia,—even after this, Mr. Namboodiripad has not had the honesty or the courage or the patriotism to roundly condemn China as the aggressor and as having designs on India, in an unholy alliance with Pakistan. In view of this, I am clear in my mind that they should not be released, and there should not be any inclination on the part of the Government to release any or all the so called left, pro-Chinese or pro-Peking Communists detenus in Kerala. Because I am told that Mr. Namboodiripad said some days ago that they would co-operate with the Government if they release the detenus, and that kind of thing. I do not wish to say anything more; it is only hypocrisy and dishonesty. I do not wish to use any stronger words. It may be that their plan is,—if they get a general release for all their detenus, all of them, if God forbid, China attacks in the northern sector, mounts an offensive in the northern sector,—these Communist detenus may make a bee-line for some part of the northern sector and set up a Yennan type of Government north—in the eastern region of India. The Government should be on their guard against this ruse that has been adopted by the pro-Chinese Communist leaders in Kerala. I hope that the Government will not be misled by them. They have sent one of their leaders to Moscow; that is for medical treatment, and so, I do not wish to say anything about that. But no other consideration should induce the Government to take a charitable view of this matter, otherwise they should keep these pro-Chinese Communists of Kerala in detention, as long as the war with Pakistan is on, as long as China is allying itself with Pakistan

and as long as Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad has not roundly condemned, has not categorically and firmly stated that, China is an aggressor against India. That is the least he should do; as long as he does not do that, these Communist detenus must remain where they are at the moment.

One word more and I have done. In the statement here, there is one word in the footnote: "deserving detenu." Politically, all of them are equally deserving or undeserving; they are in the same boat. But I do not know what are the criteria for judging who is a deserving detenu and who is not a deserving detenu; that should be clarified—deserving and undeserving or non-deserving detenus.

A certain quantum of allowance has been fixed for the families of these detenus. I am not for any persecution of detenus; they should be detained for reasons of safety, but they should be granted adequate allowance for the maintenance of their families. But it is wholly incomprehensible that another detenu, who has also been accused of pro-China and pro-Pakistan tendencies in some way or the other and has been detained, is being treated on a lavish, royal scale far south in Kodaikanal. He is being given an allowance of a thousand rupees or more,—I do not know how much. When the question was raised in this House, when he was arrested and sent to Kodaikanal, the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, declined to say what his status was, whether he is an internee, detenu or prisoner, what kind of action is being taken against him under the DIR. We take it that he is detained. If he is not detained, let the Government say what has been done. This is a wholly uncalled for and unwarranted discrimination with regard to the allowance being given to Sheikh Abdullah, compared to these com-

munist detenus. They should be put on a par. We know he met Chou En-lai when he was in Algiers. We know what his stand has been on the Kashmir issue Visa-Vis Pakistan and India. I would, therefore, plead with the Government that they should revise their own attitude in this matter and ensure that there should not be any uncalled for discrimination in this matter. They should define who is a deserving detenu and who an undeserving detenu. They should also state why Sheikh Abdullah deserves all that. Is he a deserving detenu to that extent that he should be given this lavish royal treatment, a man who has let down the country, who has not kept his faith with the motherland, who has not been as loyal to India as we would wish him to have been?

Lastly, I would once again request you to have a look at this rice, so that you may be satisfied and the Minister may be satisfied, whether any human being can eat such rice with impurity unless, of course, he wants to damage his stomach, his system, and fall ill? I am sure the Government does not want that to happen. I hope these matters will be borne in mind—security and food for the people—because they are the major problems in Kerala, and Government should pay proper attention to these matters in the coming months.

1 क्लिन्न घटनायक (सम्बलपुर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान मांग नम्बर 12 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह मांग जेलों के सम्बन्ध में है। केरम जैसे छोटे राज्य में जेल के खर्च में तीस हजार रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है जो कि बिल्कुल ही अना-वश्यक है। घाज की परिस्थितियों की मांग है कि आर्थिक उत्पादन और रक्षा को छोड़ कर बाकी विषयों पर कम से कम खर्च हो। ऐसे वक्त जेलों पर तीस हजार रुपये का खर्च एक राज्य में बढ़ाना बहुत ही बेमतलब सी चीज है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह प्रश्न भी

करना चाहता हूँ कि अपने नागरिकों से जोखिम उठाना अपनी सरकार सीधे। अगर सरकार में भ्रामविश्वास है और सरकार ताकतवर है तो अपने नागरिकों के साथ वह जोखिम उठा सकती है। राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कभी-कभी बढ़ती है, कभी कभी घटती है। पिछले 18 सालों की हमारी विदेश नीति का परिणाम यह हुआ था कि राष्ट्रीयता की भावना देश में घटती जा रही थी। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों की कार्रवाई से जो कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ की गई है, देश की भ्राम जनता में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना कुछ बढ़ने लगी है। इस पृष्ठ भूमि में मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बामपन्थी कम्युनिस्ट हैं या मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट हैं उन के मन में भी कुछ परिवर्तन जरूर आया है। पिछले दिनों श्री नम्बूदरीपाद का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है उस से यह साफ हो जाता है कि जब चीन का रुझ पाकिस्तान के समर्थन का है तो श्री नम्बूदरीपाद का या बामपन्थी कम्युनिस्टों का रुख बदला हुआ है और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ जो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की साम-रिक कार्रवाई है उस के समर्थन में है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को एक मौका दिया जाये। मुझे तो यह उम्मीद है कि अगर उन में कुछ घराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं भी तो ऐसे तत्व छंट जायेंगे और जब बाम पन्थी कम्युनिस्टों के माध्यम कार्यकर्ता खुले मैदान में आ जायेंगे तो अभी हिन्दु-स्तान में जो वातावरण है उस में घुलमिल कर उन का रूप अगर पहले घराष्ट्रीय था भी तो वह बदल जायेगा। मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि सरकार अपने नागरिकों के साथ कुछ जोखिम उठाये, उन को रिहा करे, उन के कार्या-कलाप पर निगरानी रखे और जब पैस की घयबा धर्य की जरूरत है तब जेलों पर बेमतलब खर्च न बढ़ाये।

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Kamath was unkind to the Moplahs of Malabar.



**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is in the papers.

**Shri Muhammad Ismail:** He alleged, or his suspicion about some of them is, that a few people who went to Pakistan some years ago have returned here and they are creating some trouble according to him. But he must understand that their having come back to India shows very clearly their attachment to our country. They did not want to be in that country, Pakistan. It is not today that they have come. They have come years and years back. They, as well as the other Moplahs in the country, are as strong, firm and unmoveable in their attachment to the country, particularly now, as also any other Muslim or any other citizen in the country is. Every one of them is prepared to make any sacrifice for the success of the Indian Army. They are eager and prepared to serve in the army. They are prepared to make any contribution to the war effort which the Government may demand of them.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let my hon. friend read Shri Raghavachari's reported speech.

**Shri Muhammad Ismail:** It is very unfair, very discouraging to make such remarks about those people. The police also seem to be taking action against some people on flimsy grounds. If there is an altercation somewhere between certain so-called Nationalist Muslims and other Muslims, then the police seem to take the side of the Nationalist Muslims and those other people are arrested. I challenge, Sir, anybody to produce a single case in which anybody in Malabar or anywhere else, any Muslim, has been anti-national in his activities. You cannot find out such a case and prove it. If anything is proved against them, I am very much for taking action against them. Nobody wants to cover such cases.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It has been taken already. Six persons have been arrested.

**Shri Muhammad Ismail:** I would request the Government not to go by such talks, not to take action on such flimsy grounds and pester people at such a time as this. Those people, those patriots must be encouraged and their resources must be consolidated and used for the success of the war. They are prepared for doing everything, I reiterate it, for the success of the war against Pakistan, the aggressor.

Sir, coming to the Demands, when one goes through, particularly, the Excess Demands, one is struck by the fact that the excess money that is required for expenditure by the Government in Kerala is accounted for by unanticipated expenditure in many cases. In assessing the expenditure they make wrong assessments. For example, instead of making a gross assessment, instead of finding out what would be the gross expenditure on a particular item, they make an assessment of the net expenditure with the result that the expenditure over and above that was unanticipated and they have now to ask for more money. Again, in most of the cases where excess money is asked for, it is on account of litigation that has occurred mainly over land acquisition by the Government. I think in no case have the courts confirmed the action of the Government and in almost every case more money than what the Government gave was ordered to be paid to the litigants. That amounts to harassing the people unnecessarily. The Government must take a note of these things and hereafter do things in a fair way so far as the people are concerned.

With regard to the industries of Kerala, everybody knows that the Centre has taken the least interest in the matter of industrialisation of Kerala. That can be seen from the figures showing the allocation given to Kerala in the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and also the Third Five Year Plan. More money, comparatively, than has been allotted to other States must be allotted to Kerala because of its spe-

cial circumstances. But here not even so much money as has been allotted to other States has been given to Kerala. Even the State Government has been tinkering with the problems of this problem State.

For example, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, Rs. 5 crores were allotted for expenditure on fisheries. But the State Government has not spent even Rs. 3 crores on this foremost and important industry of Kerala. The fisheries of Kerala are not like the fisheries of any other State. It is said that 75 per cent. of the fishing industry of the country is concentrated in Kerala. But the people who are engaged in the fishing industry are the poorest of the poor in the country. Nowhere else can we find poorer people than the fishermen of the west coast—that is, Kerala. Everything like bad roads, insanitary conditions, bad housing conditions, bad drinking water etc., which go to make for disease and pestilence are prevalent in the fishing areas of Kerala. The local Government has shown scanty interest in this matter and have allotted only a scanty amount of Rs. 5 crores to be spent over the five years in the Third Plan. The fishing industry of Kerala is one of the greatest industries of Kerala and one of the greatest fishing industries of the country. The Government must establish a fishing industry in the public sector in that area. But it will require not Rs. 5 crores as provided, but Rs. 50 crores or even 60 crores. They should provide proper communications, transport, proper facilities for cold storage, equipments necessary for deep sea fishing etc. This is a crying need for Kerala. This industry has been in existence in Kerala from times immemorial. It is not wise to allow such an industry to perish and then try to start new ones. When an industry is in existence and people are trying to make a livelihood out of it, it must be taken over by the Centre by establishing a public sector fishing industry.

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12 hrs.

Now they are tinkering with the fishing industry. They are thinking of some cold storage facilities somewhere. But there is no appreciable improvement in the catching facilities. Nowadays more and more countries have taken to deep sea fishing and improved their techniques which enable them to catch more fish. If they are adopted in Kerala, we can catch 7 to 8 times the number which we are catching now. Therefore, modernisation of the fishing industry of Kerala will be of benefit not only to Kerala but to the country as a whole. Because, by this industry Kerala is contributing towards the earning of more foreign exchange for the country; not only that, it supplies a main item of food for the people. Besides, it is a source of fertilizers and poultry feeds. In spite of all these benefits of the fishing industry for the whole of the country, especially in the matter of substantial increase in the food production, indifference and many other things undesirable are found in the fishing areas, such as insanitary conditions, very bad roads and communications, no proper drinking water, not to speak of the absence of facilities for modernising the industry.

Now, over and above that, the people are given a very scanty ration of rice. How can those poor people keep their bodies and souls together with this meagre ration? So, Government must take immediate steps to improve the conditions of fishermen and the fishing industry in Kerala. There should be a public sector project with its headquarters at Tanur which is the traditional centre of fishing. A factory for making nylon nets should also be established at Tanur, because such nets are very badly needed. Also, a training centre for young fishermen may be established at the same place. If they do all this they will find that they will benefit not only Kerala but the whole country in the matter of

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

foreign exchange, additional supply of food etc.

With regard to food, Government must see their way to increase the quantum of food ration and see that the quality is improved. The present quality of rice gives rise to diseased and pestilence. It is not the fault of Kerala people that they are not producing as much rice as is required for them. They are producing other commodities which are bringing in the badly needed foreign exchange for the benefit of the whole country. The whole country should look after the brave little State of Kerala and solve its problems, specially in the matter of food. The people of that State must be fed adequately. Their demand for 12 ounces of rice is not at all unjustified. They should not be told that people in other parts of the country are producing more foodgrains, so they are getting more foodgrains but the people of Kerala are producing less rice and so they will get less of rice. That is poor logic. It must not be forgotten that the people of Kerala are producing other commodities which are necessary for other people and for earning foreign exchange without which our country cannot progress. Therefore, I want the Government to take more interest in the development of Kerala, particularly in the fishing industry, and in supplying them adequate quantities of foodgrains.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will first deal with the petro-chemical complex. Also, before dealing with that, I would like to mention that this question of development of Kerala is a matter with which we are very greatly concerned. The Ministry is taking a keen interest in it and the Co-ordination Department has been in close touch with the problems. It is possible that I might have to come to the House again for other supplementary demands because of the excess expenditure that we are mak-

ing in very many directions, some of them covering the points raised by the hon. Members in this House.

In regard to the petro-chemical industry hon. Members must understand that we have a refinery at Cochin and we are trying to utilize the excess naphtha that is available in that refinery. The petro-chemical industry would depend upon the amount of naphtha that is available over and above the naphtha that we use for our fertilizer project. Some part of the expansion of the FACT in Alwaye would use up some of the naphtha and the new fertilizer project that has been sanctioned and is still under way, which is meant to produce 200,000 tons of nitrogen in a year, would practically take away all the surplus naphtha that is available in this refinery. The question of other by-products being utilized by a petro-chemical complex will have to wait until such time as we expand the capacity of the refinery at Cochin. It is not a question of some one not wanting to give Kerala State a petro-chemical complex. It is entirely dependent upon the quantum of raw material that will be available. At the present moment, all that would be available from the refinery would be used for a purpose which has a higher priority and hon. Members will concede that fertilizer has a very high priority.

In regard to the question of fishing projects, hon. Members have made a number of valuable suggestions. I can inform hon. Members that this is a matter which is engaging our attention and a considerable amount of activity is under way in regard to a comprehensive scheme for the development of fisheries. Hon. Members know that there is already a Norwegian project which is in operation which has many facets, all of which are being developed. The position given to marine fisheries in the Fourth Plan is considerable and a good part of

this development would come in Kerala.

The development of fishing harbours has been undertaken. Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct in the Third Plan fishing harbours at Vizhinjam and Mopla Bay and providing landing and berthing facilities at Beypore, Baliapatam, Azhikode and Ponnani. Besides the Mopla Bay, the work on the breakwater started in 1963 with technical assistance from the Indo-Norwegian Project is likely to be completed this year. Landing wharves are proposed to be constructed at Ballapatam and Beypore. Construction of a fishing harbour at Cannanore has also been taken up under the Indo-Norwegian Project.

The development of co-operatives among fishermen is under way and a considerable amount of headway has been made in this matter.

Some hon. Member had raised the point of storage facilities. This is also a matter which is now being taken up. Construction of two 5-ton ice plants with capacity of 25 tons ice storage and 5 tons fish storage has been completed at two places. Work in respect of 3 simple cold storage units of 1 ton capacity at Kottayam, Trichur and Chengannur has been undertaken. The work on the ice plant at Cannanore undertaken by the Indo-Norwegian Project is under way. Besides, ice plants and cold storages have been set up in Kozhikode, Quilon, Mattancherry, Vizhinjam, Trivandrum and Kayamkulam.

There is also a proposal of the Government of Kerala for setting up a unit for manufacture of nylon fishing net. The proposal has been received and a credit allocation has already been made for this purpose.

Hon. Members will, therefore, rest assured that this question of fisheries is having a very high priority.

Another hon. Member made a point about sea erosion. This also is a matter which we are considering as to what is the particular method to be adopted whether we should continue with the method of the sea wall or whether we should start fingertip bays in order to prevent sea erosion. That is a matter which is now being investigated.

So far as the point about the detenus and their allowance is concerned, I will communicate whatever the hon. Member has said to my colleague, the Home Minister.

The most important and perhaps the most controversial point is the question of rations. I thought, I had the privilege of my hon. colleague, who knows a lot about it, to come and mention about it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has he disposed of the detenus' allowance issue?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I said, I will refer it to my colleague, the hon. Home Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No reply today?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Unfortunately, I cannot give any reply to that particular matter because it is a matter in which administratively he is there and a decision has got to be taken by him. I have no doubt that he will take into account the opinion of the hon. Members here and do the needful in the matter.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order, Sir, I would like to submit, with all respect to the Finance Minister, when Budget Demands are discussed in the House, whether it is the original Budget or the Supplementary Demands, I suppose, the Government is expected to reply to each of the issues raised in this House. This issue was specifically raised. It may be that the Home Minister is not present just now, but is it not obligatory for the Government to ensure that all matters that are relevant to the Budget and that have been raised in the House by

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

hon. Members on both sides of the House, should be replied to and satisfactorily answered?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The point of order is valid. The hon. Member can take the decision from me if he likes. The matter will be considered; it will receive due consideration. No Minister is obliged to give a positive reply to any point that is raised.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On the point of order, what is your stand?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no dispute because the hon. Minister says that the point of order is quite valid. He has admitted that. There is nothing that remains for me. But he says that now that these things have been raised, the Government would consider all these things that have been put forward in this House. It is not that the Government should come ready with the decision on any point that is raised. The Government can certainly say that it has been brought to their notice and that they will consider it and then decide.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am grateful to you for your helpful ruling, but as a corollary to that, could you assure us that these issues which I have raised will be answered, if not tomorrow, the day after or sometime in the course of this session; or, will they be left unanswered during the whole session and the Budget discussion will thus become futile and fatuous?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If I may humbly submit, I can certainly give the assurance that this will be considered but I can certainly not give an assurance that it will be considered and settled to the satisfaction of the hon. Member.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I said, "Will they be answered?"

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** That assurance cannot be given. I said

that this will be considered. The hon. Member may put a question and ask as to what is the state of the question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is that the position that you adumbrate?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Or, the matter might be raised again. I have promised to bring forward another Supplementary Demand, because we have undertaken certain expenditure, as soon as the Supplementary Demand was formulated. I think, I will have an opportunity of facing the hon. Member on this particular subject later on.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sorry to interrupt on a point of order again because the hon. Minister's reply has made matters worse. I know that he cannot answer, nor his colleagues, to my satisfaction and I do not also expect of the Government that I should be satisfied; but this House should be satisfied that the points that have been raised in this House have been answered. To ensure satisfaction, we will do it in other ways; but here the point is that he has suggested that we should put a question again or raise the matter again. Having raised the matter today, is it necessary for us, to raise it again in a different form so as to get an answer?

**Mr. Speaker:** When he has said that Government would consider it, certainly Government would take some time. He says that he is coming up with another Supplementary Demand. Probably by that time the Government might take a decision and might be able to give a definite answer about the issues that have been raised. This is all that he is saying. I do not think there is anything wrong in that. He says that now the Government would consider all these issues and aspects of that allowance that have been raised but there is no decision with the Government that they might announce today.

What he means to say is that very soon when he will probably be coming up with another Supplementary Demand, that point also can be repeated and by that time he hopes that the Government would be ready with their decision.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In this session or in the next session?

**Mr. Speaker:** How can that be said?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As a matter of fact, I agree that I must satisfy the House and, I think, we satisfy the House every time we come up here.

In regard to rations, the point that was raised by the Chair was extremely valid. This question of informal and supplementary rations for the rural areas is a thing based on the fact that the rural areas have some additional facilities available to them. The question whether the levy will be such that all the surplus in the rural areas will be mopped up because of the levy, I think, is a matter which has to be examined. The presumption is that it would not. In the rural areas what is being given is supplementary ration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Quite a large number of foreigners are sitting in the gallery and I had apprehensions that they might carry wrong impressions about that.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am grateful to the Chair for having made this point.

The point about Malabar is this: I have spent off and on several weeks every year for 20 years in that area and it is very difficult to delineate a town and village. In fact, it is very difficult for you to get out of a car. If you have need to get out of a car and look around, you will find people and houses all around you. That is the Kerala complex. Towns are there undoubtedly. The municipal limits are there. But then the question for an outsider is to delineate it. There are no villages

which are unconnected though the houses are all unconnected. So, the position is somewhat difficult. But having in mind the fact that in the rural areas there is a certain amount of foodgrains left in their hands, this kind of an arrangement has been made. If the arrangement is not satisfactory or if, by any reason, the levy system is so successful that we can undertake wholesale informal rationing, I think, the matter will be considered by the administration of Kerala as also by my colleague, the Food and Agriculture Minister. At the present moment when hon. Members mention the quantum of rice that is available they forget the fact that wheat is also given. It is quite likely that wheat is a thing which people do not want. In many cases they do want it nowadays. But the question of increase of ration is for the period of festivity. It is for the Onam period and it is given already. Therefore the increase in ration has been decided upon for a temporary period and, naturally, this would also mean that once the period is over, it may be more or less a matter of as-you-were. But this is a matter again which is engaging our attention. As hon. Members know, we are passing through extremely critical time in regard to foodgrains; but so far as Kerala is concerned, the priorities that are imperative in the situation are being considered and observed. So, I can give the hon. Members an assurance that this matter is engaging the continuous attention of Government. All that needs to be done and could be done in this matter would be done.

Sir, I have, more or less, completed whatever I have to say in regard to the major aspects of the problems raised under these two motions.

**Mr. Speaker:** May I put all the cut motions together?

**Shri Warior:** Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, I shall put first the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the State of Kerala.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order, Sir. I am sure you will agree with me that when the Demands are voted, there should be a quorum in the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Without saying that it is a point of order, he can only raise the question of quorum.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is a matter of the Constitution. That is why it is a point of order—the Constitution is involved here.

**Mr. Speaker:** The quorum bell is being rung... now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. IX, XIII, XV, XXIII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XLI to XLIII, XLVII and L."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions of Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala), 1961-62 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

"That a sum of Rs. 1,27,752 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

"That a sum of Rs. 58,539 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Administration of Justice' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XV—POLICE**

"That a sum of Rs. 2,53,053 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XXIII—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING**

"That a sum of Rs. 31,84,725 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Health Engineering' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XXXIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS AND EXTENSION CENTRES**

"That a sum of Rs. 9,03,946 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of "Community Development Projects, National Extension Service, Local Development Works and Extension Centres" for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XXXIV—CIVIL WORKS**

"That a sum of Rs. 22,87,277 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of "Civil Works" for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS**

"That a sum of Rs. 4,750 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of

Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION**

"That a sum of Rs. 65,41,640 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a sum of Rs. 1,37,319 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS**

"That a sum of Rs. 4,98,373 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**DEMAND NO. L—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum of Rs. 20,442 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

**Mr. Speaker:** There are cut motions on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala. May I put them together? Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. IX X, XII, XXIII, XLIII, XLVII, LIII and LV."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala), 1965-66, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

**DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff."

**DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of District Administration and Miscellaneous."

**DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will



come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of Jalk."

**DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,01,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of Fisheries."

**DEMAND No. XLII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 Public Health."

**DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 Public Works."

**DEMAND No. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 Schemes of Government Trading."

**DEMAND No. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government."

12.26 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY\* GRANTS (GENERAL), 1965-66**

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

**DEMAND No. 36—OPIMUM**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Opium'."

**DEMAND No. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO. 102—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply'."

**DEMAND NO. 148—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**Mr. Speaker:** These Demands are now before the House. There is one cut motion by Shri Krishnapal Singh. He is not present. So, that is not moved.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** I rise to say a few words on some of the items mentioned here.

Firstly, in regard to Demand No. 141—Capital Outlay on Roads—I would like to say that with great hope we have been waiting for the grants to be sanctioned in respect of the schemes for the construction of roads in the District of Purnea and especially, in my constituency, in the sub-division of Katihar. The conditions of metal roads are very bad in that area. As I submitted earlier, a few days ago, the total mileage of metal roads constructed is only 17 miles during the last 16-17 years after independence. This is an area comprising of about 9 thanas which is bordering West Bengal and Nepal and which is very close to Pakistan. Here, the sub-division headquarters are not even connected with the block headquarters and district headquarters. Unfortunately, the difficulties of the people over there in respect of transport have not been taken into account by the Government correctly. These are the places where the transport is of primary importance and of prime necessity because no other source of transport is available to the people there. I would request the Government that the difficulties of the toiling masses there should be taken into account and a special grant be given for the purpose of construction of roads there.

12.29 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Then I come to Demand No. 102—Overseas Communications Service. It was also raised during the Question Hour that the overseas communications service should also be inter-linked with the State capitals. This should be done.

In respect of the Demand relating to the Ministry of Industry and Supply, I request the Ministry to consti-

[Shri Priya Gupta]

der the question of the surplus technical and engineering personnel. While winding up a particular industrial project, they should see that the technical personnel is carried over from one project to another so that they may not be out of employment all of a sudden.

Lastly, about the capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs, I submit that the question of opening more post offices in the areas which may be on the border should be very seriously considered. Especially, in respect of the bordering places in the eastern part of Bihar, the postal communication is very poor and I request that a concerted effort should be made to see that the post offices and telegraph offices are made available to the people there.

With these remarks, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

**Shri Himmatsingka (Godda):** I support the demand for grants. Looking to the present condition of affairs in the country and the fighting that is going on with Pakistan, I feel that steps should be taken to utilise the existing capacity in the country for the manufacture of such things as may be necessary for the Army, Navy and Air Force. There is sufficient capacity in the country which is at present lying idle and which can be very usefully utilised for the manufacture of a number of articles that may be in demand and may be used in the present conflict that is going on with Pakistan. I feel that the Defence Minister and the Minister of Industry and Supply should send for industrialists and others who have a hold on these industries and tell them what we need and what can be manufactured in the country which can be of help in either supplementing the production of ordnance factories or otherwise. I understand that the persons in charge of the factories producing textiles

were sent for and given certain orders. The engineering industry also can be very properly utilised and can be made to come in the aid of efforts that are being made to defend our country against wrongful aggression by Pakistan. I, therefore, feel that steps should be taken to find out what can be manufactured and what are needed by our Army, Navy and Air Force, so that the capacity that is at present available in the country may be properly utilised in the defence of the country.

With these remarks I support the Demand.

**श्री उ० नू० जिवेदी: (मंदसौर):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान डिमांड नम्बर 36 जो अब अफीम से सम्बन्धित है, उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में अफीम का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में मेरे ही जिले में होता है। गवर्नमेंट की सब से बड़ी फैक्ट्री मेरे जिले में ही नहीं, मेरे ही गांव में है? इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ ज्यादा जानता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड मांगी गई है उसका कारण क्या है और जो उसका खूलासा नीचे लिखा हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सही नहीं है। एक निदिष्ट मात्रा में हम को अफीम की बवाई का निर्धारण करना पड़ता है और वह निर्धारण पहले से ही कर लेना होता है। उसकी एक पालिसी होती है जिसे अफीम पालिसी कहते हैं और वह लिखित रूप में होती है और उसके लिखे अनुसार ही किसानों को पट्टे दिये जाते हैं। उसी मात्रा में हमारे यहां पर उत्पादन होता है। यानी जो हमारा वार्षिक बजट यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है उस वक्त यह निदिष्ट होता है कि कितनी अफीम का उत्पादन हमारे यहां होगा और क्या भाव हम देंगे। जब इतना कुछ निश्चित हो जाता है तो उस के बाद इस सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड की आवश्यकता नहीं हो सकती थी। लेकिन आप देखें कि हुआ क्या है? उस निदिष्ट मात्रा

में प्रफीम का उत्पादन न करते हुए पोलिटिकल प्रेशर के आधार पर, कांग्रेस के कुछ कार्यकर्ताओं की सिफारिश पर जहाँ प्रफीम की बर्बाद नहीं होनी चाहिये थी, प्रफीम नहीं बोर्ड जानी चाहिये थी, वहाँ पर भी प्रफीम की बर्बाद हुई। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जितने एरिया पर, जितने क्षेत्रफल पर, जितनी भराबी पर प्रफीम बोनी चाहिये थी उतनी पर प्रफीम न बो कर के अधिकमात्रा में प्रफीम की बर्बाद की गई। अब इसके लिए धीर अधिक रूपये की जरूरत पड़ी क्योंकि अधिक उत्पादन होगा तो उस अधिक उत्पादन के लिए पैसा भी देना होगा जब प्रफीम खरीदी जाएगी।

यह गलती किस की हुई? क्या भविष्य के वास्ते वित्त मंत्रालय इस बात पर ध्यान देगा किस प्रकार से प्रफीम बोने के क्षेत्रफल को कतिपय व्यक्तियों की सिफारिश पर बढ़ाया या घटाया न जाए? इससे कृषकों में बढ़ा असन्तोष पैदा होता है धीर इधर से उधर कृषक मारे मारे फिरते हैं। इसके पीछे जो दास्तां हैं, उस को मैं प्रबुद्ध कर देना चाहता हूँ कि एक कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता जो विधायक बनना चाहते थे धीर उम्मीदवारों में खड़े हुए थे उन्होंने लोगों से दो, दो पांच पांच, दस दस रुपये इकट्ठे कर के चालीस पचास हजार रुपये एकत्र कर लिये धीर उन प्रादमियों को बेचारे किसानों को कहीं पर जमीन मिल नहीं पाई पट्टे नहीं मिल पाये। उसका झगड़ा हुआ। वह उम्मीदवार चुनाव में हार गया। लोगों पर इसका यह प्रभाव पड़ा कि श्रुम्किन है कि उन लोगों ने रुपया कम लगाया हो धीर भ्रमर ज्यादा लगाते तो शायद वह जीत जाते धीर हम को ये पट्टे मिल जाते। कपासन में यह हुआ, सीतामऊ में यह हुआ। ये जो बातें हैं इनकी धीर हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि इस तरह की घटनायें दुबारा न दोहराई जायें।

प्रफीम के उत्पादन के बारे में जब मैं कह रहा हूँ तो प्रफीम के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कह देना मैं उचित समझता हूँ। प्रफीम के काफी कर्मचारी, पुराने मध्य-भारत धीर राजस्थान के "बी" स्टेट वाले थे। उन के धीर उत्तर प्रदेश के उसी प्रकार के कर्मचारियों के बीच भेदभाव रखा गया है। एक को क्लास फोर का माना गया है धीर दूसरे को क्लास थ्री का माना गया है। यह भेद भाव कहां तक चलता रहेगा? इस पर भी हमको ध्यान देना होगा। यह बहुत बड़े रुपये का सवाल है। जब प्राप लाखों धीर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। तो प्राप दस बीस हजार रुपया खर्च कर के इस भेद भाव को बहुत घासानी से मिटा सकते हैं। क्यों यह भेदभाव निभाया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। इस पर वित्त मंत्रालय को प्रबन्ध ध्यान दे कर इन लोगों को सैटिसफाई करना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रफीम की एलकालायड की फैक्ट्री अभी तक गाजीपुर में है। बहुत दिनों से कोशिश हो रही है कि इसका कुछ प्रॉश नीमच में लाया जाए। शायद एक साल से यह कोशिश हो रही है इसको वहां लाने का कारण यह है कि बहुत अधिक मात्रा में कच्ची प्रफीम नीमच से गाजीपुर पहुंचानी पड़ती है, हजारों मन प्रफीम पुलिस के मातहत धीर चौकसी में ले जाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, खोरी का भी प्रदेशा रहता है, स्मगलिंग का भी रहता है ऐसी हालत में जहां उसका उत्पादन हो, जहां उसको एकत्रित किया जाता हो, वहीं नीमच में माघन होते हुए, प्रबसर होते हुए, इसके कुछ प्रॉश को प्रभी तक क्यों नहीं लाया गया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। बारह महीने से यह बात चल रही है। लेकिन प्रभी तक वही पुराना मिलसिला चलता है धीर कहा जाता है कि क्योंकि गाजीपुर में पुराने जमाने से फैक्ट्री है इसलिए इसको वहीं रखो। मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि गाजीपुर की फैक्ट्री का प्राप तोड़ें। ध्रमर

[श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी]

गार्जोपुर में अच्छी फ़ैक्ट्री है और वहाँ पर भी एलकालायड का उत्पादन होता है तो वहाँ भी होता रहना चाहिये। इसके उत्पादन की भरपूर आवश्यकता है। जहाँ हमको कच्ची अफीम बेचने से फायदा होता है वहाँ एलकालायड बेचने से हमको सौ गुना ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। इस वास्ते अधिक से अधिक एलकालायड के उत्पादन पर हमें जोर देना चाहिये। नीमच में अलकालायड का उत्पादन हो सकता है, वहाँ बहू बन सकता है, वहाँ इसके लिए उपयुक्त भवसर है। वहाँ पर जो फ़ैक्ट्री है उसका विस्तार करके एलकालायड फ़ैक्ट्री फ़ौरन तैयार होनी चाहिये ताकि भागे के लिए हमको सुविधा हो।

मैं आपका ध्यान डिमान्ड नं० 71 की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस डिमान्ड को पढ़ते हुए मझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम एक ऐसी संस्था को कायम करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं जहाँ पढ़ाई तो होगी लेकिन पढ़ाई उन आदमियों की होगी जो हमारे चुने हुए हों। यानी उन को चुनेगी गवर्नमेंट और पढ़ाई का खर्च देंगे हम जो भी पढ़ना चाहे उसे वहाँ पढ़ने के वास्ते इजाजत नहीं मिलेगी। यह क्या बात है। क्या यह पढ़ाई का काम यूनिवर्सिटी से नहीं हो सकता है जिसके लिये हम एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटी कायम करना चाहते हैं। ऐसा कौन सा विषय है जिस की पढ़ाई यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं हो सकती। क्या आप किन्हीं दो एक यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को पसन्द कर के उन्हें पैसा दे कर यह काम नहीं करवा सकते थे या यह ट्रेनिंग नहीं दिखा सकते थे। फिर इस ट्रेनिंग से हम को फायदा नहीं पड़ता। अधिकांश फायदा पहुँचेगा आप के आदमियों को। बूकि आप को आदेश था कि वहाँ जो पढ़ाई होगी वह आप के लिए विशेष फायदेमन्द नहीं होगी इसलिये आप उसे अपने कंट्रोल में रखना चाहते हैं मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों गवर्नमेंट

इस सोसायटी को कायम कर रही है। फिर वह सोसायटी कैसी। यह पब्लिक की की तरफ से नहीं आप अपनी तरफ से उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। आप उस को रजिस्ट्रेशन अफ सोसायटीज़ ऐक्ट में रजिस्टर करवायेंगे और उस के जरिये से पढ़ाई करवायेंगे ट्रेनिंग करवायेंगे और अपने कंट्रोल में रख कर अपने टट्टियों को वहाँ भरेंगे। उन को भरने के लिए आप क्यों ऐसी बात करना चाहते हैं। यह एक ऐसा तरीका है जिस को मैं सफ़्त नफरत से देखता हूँ आप को ऐसा काम हाजिज नहीं करना चाहिये। आज के वक़्त में हम भागे बढ़ रहे हैं, ज्ञान विज्ञान में सारा देश भागे बढ़ा चला जा रहा है उस वक़्त अगर इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग के वास्ते या इस तरह की विद्या को उपाजित करने के लिये हमें आवश्यकता मालूम पड़ी थी तो हम ने यूनिवर्सिटी से क्यों नहीं कहा कि इस बारे में वे अपने यहाँ कोर्स स्थापित करें और उनका अध्ययन करवायें जिस से आदमियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके, और यूनिवर्सिटीयों को जिन आदमियों को पसन्द करना होगा वे पसन्द कर लेंगी। उस के बजाय आप ने एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटी उत्पन्न करने की बात पैदा की है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह हरकत मुझे पसन्द नहीं है और न यह पसन्द करने लायक बात है कोई भी समझदार आदमी इस चीज को पसंद नहीं करेगा।

फिर आप लिख रहे हैं :

"To begin with, the training activities of the Institute would include (a) one basic course per year for fifty officers for new entrants to Grades I to 1V of the Central Information Service and equivalent publicity posts in the Government of India and officers not below the rank of District Publicity Officers in the State

Governments/Union Territories and (b) two courses per year for in-service training of four months each, for 50 officers already employed on work of publicity in the Central Information Service and State Governments/Union Territories."

सेंट्रल इन्फार्मेशन सर्विस में ध्राज ध्राप किन लोगों को भरती कर रहे हैं। मैं घ्रच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ कि पिछले दरवाजे से उन ध्रादमियों को भरती किया जाता है जिन का किसी प्रकार का पोलिटीकल पुल होता है, जिनका कोई प्रभाव राजनीतिक दलों के ध्राधार पर होता है। ऐसे प्रभावशाली ध्रादमियों को इस सर्विस में भरती किया जाता है। यानी जो दायरा ध्रापने रक्खा है भरती होने वाले ध्रादमियों का उस दायरे में ऐसे ध्रादमियों को ध्राप भरती करेंगे जिन से यह मालूम होगा कि सिर्फ उसी राजनीतिक दल के ध्रादमी उस में ध्रा सकते हैं जिनका राज्य यहां पर कायम है। मैं ध्राप लोगों से पुनः प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सर्विसेज में भरती करने के बारे में हमारे यहां एक ऐसी प्रथा चली ध्रा रही है जो कि प्रजातांत्रिक प्रथा है और भारतवर्ष के हर एक ध्रादमी को यह ध्राधिकार है कि वह उन नौकरियों में दाखिल हों सके। ऐसी ध्रावस्था में ध्रापने नौकरियों में दाखिल करने के वास्ते एक ऐसा दायरा कायम कर के उसे इस प्रकार से महदूद कर दिया है कि सिर्फ एक प्रकार के, एक विधेय प्रकार के ध्रादमी उस में दाखिल हों सके और दूसरों के उस में दाखिल होने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहे हैं। यह नीति ध्रापकी बिल्कुल गलत है और इस नीति को जल्दी से जल्दी बन्द कर दें तो ज्यादा ध्राच्छा रहेगा।

जो बात मैंने ध्राप से कही है वह डिमांड नं० 102 पर भी लागू होती है। लेकिन पिछलेपक्ष न हूँ इसलिए उस के बारे में बहुत

नहीं कहना चाहता। मगर इस का ध्यान ध्राप को रखना चाहिये कि जो नई कम्प्यूनिफेशन सर्विस ध्राप स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं वह एक निर्दिष्ट हेतु से कर रहे हैं। इसलिये ध्राप को यह भी निश्चित करना होगा कि जिस प्रकार के विज्ञान का ध्राज संचार हमारे देश में हो रहा है उस को सिर्फ रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटीज या गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोलड सोसायटीज में महदूद कर के नहीं करना चाहिये। यह सब ध्रादमियों को प्राप्त हो सके इस लिये इस तरह के कोर्सेज यूनिवर्सिटीज में स्थापित कर के यूनिवर्सिटीज को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये और इन्कोठीक डंग से करना चाहिये। ऐसे नहीं होना चाहिये कि जैसे कि ध्राज कल हमारे यहां प्लैन चलती है। एक प्लैन एक वर्ष बनाई जाती है और दूसरे वर्ष वह फेल हो जाती है। फिर नये सिरे से हमें प्रयत्न करना होता है। इसलिये हम को जल्दी से जल्दी बहुत सोच समझ कर ठीक कदम उठाना है। हम हमेशा यह करते हैं कि ध्रागर हम को 20 ध्रादमियों की जरूरत होती है तो हम केवल इतने के लिये ही प्लैन करते हैं। हम 21, 22 या 23 के लिये तैयारी नहीं करते हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारी योजनाएँ सफल नहीं होती हैं। ध्राप जो सर्विस कायम करने जा रहे हैं उस के लिये ध्रादमी ध्राप के जरिये ही लिये जायेंगे। ध्रागर गवर्नमेंट द्वारा स्थापित संस्थाओं के जरिये यह काम होगा तो उस में दूसरे लोग नहीं ध्रा सकेंगे। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यूनिवर्सिटीज में ऐसे कोर्सेज स्थापित होने चाहिये और उन में ही उन का अध्ययन होना चाहिये। वहां पर अध्ययन के ध्राधार पर ही हमारे यहां बालकों को नये नये ध्राविष्कार करने हैं। इस लिये उन लोगों में से ही हम को ध्रापनी संस्थाओं के वास्ते, सरकारी संस्थाओं के वास्ते नये लोग भरती करने चाहियें।

इस के बाद डिमांड नं० 133 पर कुछ शब्द कह कर मैं ध्रापना ध्रापण समाप्त कर

### [श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

दूगा । यह जो डिमांड नं० 133 मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री एंड सप्लाय की है उस में प्राप कह रहे हैं :

"It has been decided to establish, own, operate and manage the Heavy Structural Project at Naini, near Allahabad in collaboration with Messrs. VOEST of Austria. For this purpose an agreement was signed by the Government of India on the 30th June, 1965, with Messrs. VOEST according to which the latter will render assistance in planning, design, and construction of the factory, training of Indian technical personnel, and in production."

फिर प्राप कहते हैं कि :

"A new company entitled, 'Tri-veni Structural Private Ltd.' has been incorporated on the 3rd July, 1965 . . . ."

इसको में प्रागे नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ । म यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम कोई इस प्रकार की नई कम्पनी बड़े विशाल पैमाने पर स्थापित करें तो हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि ऐसी कम्पनियाँ और ऐसे कारखाने हम ऐसी जगहों पर कायम न करें, जो बड़े शहरों के पास हों । हम को इससे कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचता है, वरना प्राज हमारे देश में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उस के कारण हमें फिक्र लग रही है कि उन को कैसे बचाया जाये । इसलिये मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि प्राभी तो यह कम्पनी शुरू नहीं हुई है । प्रागर इस पर पुनर्विचार हो जाये तो ज्यादा भ्रष्टा रहेगा । प्राज उन कम्पनियों की स्थापना, जो कि हमारे लिये प्राव यक्त हैं, देहातों में और दूर जगहों पर की जाये। प्राज इलाहाबाद जैसी जगह में

स्थापित नहीं करना चाहिये । इलाहाबाद खुद ही बड़ा शहर है, हमारा एक बड़ा भारी यार्ड इलाहाबाद में है, गंगा किनारे उस को स्थापित करना ठीक नहीं है जहाँ हर वक्त भ्रन्देशा रहता है कि दुश्मन कहीं वहाँ न पहुँच जाये । ऐसी जगह पर जहाँ पर कि एक बड़ा हवाई भड्डा है, नैनी में प्राप यह कारखाना बनाना चाहते हैं जो कि भस्त्र शस्त्र के वान्ते उपयोगी कारखाना होगा, यह ठीक नहीं होगा । इस कारखाने की स्थापना इस जगह पर न करते हुए ऐसी जगह पर होना चाहिये जहाँ दूर कहीं देहात में हो जो कि जंगलों से घिरा हुआ हो जिस में कि भविष्य में उस पर कोई खतरा न प्रा सके ।

प्राखीर में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ डिमांड नं० 141 के बारे में । कंपीटिस प्राउटले प्राण रोड्स, यह डिमांड बहुत छोटी है लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में उसूलन कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली मधुरा रोड एक ऐसी रोड होनी चाहिये जिस पर एक साथ चार मोटरें चल सकें । यह मामला सन् 1952 से बराबर तेरह साल से चला प्रा रहा है । लेकिन इस रोड पर प्राभी भी एक गाड़ी बराबर तेज चलाकर प्राप प्रागरा तक नहीं पहुँच सकते । कहीं पर खुदी हुई है, कहीं पर वह टूटी हुई है, कहीं पुल टूट गए हैं, कहीं डाइवर्शन डाले हुए हैं । इस रोड को साफ सुधरी रहनी चाहिए । इस पर खास तबजह देनी चाहिए । यह रोड प्रागे जा कर दो रोड्स में फटती है, जो कि दोनों बड़े बड़े शहरों, कलकत्ता और बम्बई, को जाती हैं । इसलिए इस रोड पर जितनी मार पड़ती है उतनी और किसी सड़क पर नहीं पड़ती । लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी हम प्राए दिन देखते हैं कि बारिश में इस पर पानी प्रा जाता है । नीचे से इटें निकल जाती हैं, और जगह जगह डाइवर्शन कायम किए जाते हैं, जिसका परिणाम

यह होता है, कि हम को दिल्ली से मथुरा जाने में जो कि दो घंटे का रास्ता है पांच पांच घंटे और छः घण्टे लग जाते हैं, और यही हालत वापस आने में होती। इसलिए मैं खास तौर से आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

आप इस पर सात हजार रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि अगर जरूरत हो तो और भी खपया इसपर आप खर्च करें, लेकिन इस पर विशेष ध्यान क्योंकि यह रोड हमारे वास्ते जिन्दगी का लिंक है। पता नहीं हम को कब इस की विशेष जरूरत पड़ जाए। यह रोड तो इतनी मजबूत होनी चाहिए जैसे कि डोवर से इनकिर्क की सड़क है, और इस पर एक साथ छः छः बैहिकल्स चल सकें, इस पर वजनदार टैंक चल सकें और इसमें गड्डे न पड़ें। यह सड़क हमको ऐसी मजबूत बनानी चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं इन डिमान्ड्स का समर्थन नहीं करता।

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support demand No. 12 on behalf of the Defence services, effective—Navy, for Rs. 1.50 crores. A substantial portion of this demand is required for meeting expenditure on account of the upgrading of the rates of dearness allowance to the civilian employees as well as service personnel in the navy. We cannot, of course, grudge any fair treatment in terms of rate of remuneration for our navy personnel. Only last week we remember that the Finance Minister came before this House with his supplementary budget in which he had also asked for something like Rs. 25 crores to meet the expenditure on increased DA to be paid to Government of India employees. That is something which is to be expected.

While we are on this demand for the Navy, we might legitimately ask

the Defence Minister to tell us something more about why a decision was taken to buy the submarines which the Ministry propose to buy from Russia rather than from the traditional source of our supply, that is, Great Britain..

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varnasi): They are not willing to supply.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi**: No, no. We were told a decision to that effect was taken because the terms of credit offered by the British were not suitable. If that is so, of course the decision has to be taken. But we would like to know something more. For instance, were there any other considerations which outweighed, in the opinion of the Ministry, the advantages of buying from the traditional source? Was there the consideration of a more favourable price being offered by the Russians or the consideration of an earlier date of delivery, or the consideration of a better product being offered to us?

Now I would like to say a few words on demand No. 71 on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This amount is required for setting up the National Institute of Mass Communication. This is a very welcome step. I would take this opportunity to congratulate the present Minister of Information and Broadcasting on a certain freshness which she has brought in her approach to the task before her. Since her taking charge of it, there are new ideas and a new initiative in the Ministry. We whole heartedly support this grant. There is, however, one thing before I pass on to the other demands, to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. There is usually a habit among officials in preparing their statements for this House to try and condense and say in a few sentences something which would ordinarily take a few paragraphs to bring out the meaning properly. Here I have an instance.



[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

On page 8 in the penultimate paragraph we find this statement:

"The total expenditure on equipment, training of staff etc. during the current year is expected to be of the order of Rs. 13.44 lakhs out of which the Government's share is estimated at Rs. 8.85 lakhs".

Here we are told what the Government's share is going to be, namely, Rs. 8.85 lakhs. The total expenditure is Rs. 13.44 lakhs; that leaves a balance of Rs. 9.59 lakhs to be made good by somebody. Who that somebody is is not clearly brought out in the statement. We can of course guess—we are left to guess. We can guess because there is some indirect reference to certain international organisations like UNESCO, Asia Foundation, USAID Mission etc. We can guess that probably some of these institutions are going to foot the bill. I would only say that this House would always welcome a clearer statement, a statement which will be more intelligible to us generally.

13 hrs.

I will only say a few words about demand No. 148—capital outlay on posts and telegraphs. It calls for a token provision of Rs. 1,000. The background of this Demand is like this, that in the budget estimates last year a provision of Rs. 27.04 crores was made. Then the Posts and Telegraphs found that they would need some more money. So, they came to this House in February with a supplementary Demand for Rs. 5.10 crores, which was granted. Then, they reviewed their position and found that they would still require some more money, in the amount of Rs. 2.25 crores. Now we are informed that all this additional expenditure was required because they were accelerating their works programme, and they also had received aid and imports

and materials and equipment from abroad, and they could carry on their work more expeditiously. That part, of course, we all welcome. The point I want to make is this. At the end of the year it was too late for them to get this Rs. 2.25 crores from the House, and so they put it off. They made up this sum of Rs. 2.25 crores in this way. They had a saving of Rs. 45 lakhs from last year's grants, and now they want to take this Rs. 1.80 crores to pay the advance which they had taken from the contingency fund of India, and this they propose to make good out of the saving that they expect out of the current year's grant to the extent of Rs. 1.80 crores. I just want to bring to the attention of this House these facts that last year they had a saving of Rs. 45 lakhs and this year, before half the year is over, they are envisaging that they would have a saving of such a large sum as Rs. 1.80 crores. That certainly is not a kind of budgeting that one can consider very flattering.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं डिमांड नम्बर 12 जो कि डिफेंस सब्सिडि, एक्विपमेन्ट नेवी के बारे में है उस की धोर सपन का ध्यान धाकषित करना चाहता हूँ ।

जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान की नौ सेना का सम्बन्ध है वह बहुत उपेक्षित रही है । प्रायः पाकिस्तान इंडोनेशिया और चीन से जो ज्यादा सम्पर्क बढ़ाये हुए हैं उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि इंडोनेशिया के पास 6 सब मरींस हैं, चीन के पास 28 सब मरींस हैं । पाकिस्तान के पास एक सबमरीन है । हमारे पास केवल एक ही सबमरीन है उसे भी दो तीस महीने के बास्ते यू० के० ने ट्रेनिंग के बास्ते दिया है । अगर प्राय फ्राइटिंग शिप्स के घाकड़ों को देखें तो उन से प्रवीत होता है कि चीन के पास 811 युनिट्स

है, इंडोनेशिया के पास 238 यूनिट्स हैं, पाकिस्तान के पास 28 यूनिट्स हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के पास कुल 45 यूनिट्स जहाज की हैं। ऐसी भवस्या में हमारी जो एफैक्टिव नैवी है वह इतनी मजबूत नहीं है जितनी मजबूत कि उसको होना चाहिये। अगर आज हमारी एफैक्टिव नैवी मजबूत होती तो हम ब्लॉकेड कर सकते थे। अगर हमारी एफैक्टिव नैवी मजबूत होती तो द्वारका पर जो पाकिस्तानियों ने बमबारी की, अपने शिप्स से उस को हम रोक सकते थे। लड़ाई केवल टैंकों और लोहे से ही नहीं होती है लड़ाई आत्मिक शक्ति से होती है और हमारा उस के ऊपर पूरा भरोसा है।

अय्यूब साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह उद्धृत कहा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ युद्ध पर हैं लेकिन डिक्लेरेशन और वार उन्होंने नहीं किया। उन का यह कहना बाइबिल के शब्दों में ठनठनाते हुए डोल और झनझनाते हुए भांज के तुल्य है। आज जो वह सीज फायर की बात चल रही है। इंटर-नेशनल ला है। अगर कोई मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क के साथ युद्ध करना है तो जितने प्रीवियस कमिटमेंट्स होते हैं वे सब समाप्त हो जाते हैं और इसलिये आज तक हिन्दुस्तान के जितने प्रीवियस कमिटमेंट्स सीज फायर के सम्बन्ध में और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में थे उन सब का अन्त हो गया है। जब सब का अन्त हो गया है तो कश्मीर के सीज फायर का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। यह इंटरनेशनल ला है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सीज फायर लाइन किसी मुल्क में अर्थात् अपने देश में नहीं होती है। बल्कि सीज फायर लाइन एक देश और दूसरे देश में होती है। जहां तक श्रीकुपाइड कश्मीर प्रदेश का सवाल है वह हमारा अपना स्थान है, हमारे देश का एक हिस्सा है, वह हमारी चीज है और हमारी सम्पत्ति

है और अगर हम उस को लेते हैं तो उस में सीज फायर का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

सीज फायर का प्रश्न उठता है पंजाब में। जहां तक पंजाब में हमारी फौज पहुंच चुकी है, अगर कोई सीज फायर की बात हो सकती है तो वह पंजाब के लिए हो सकती है। पंजाब का वह एरया जो कि अब हमारे हाथ में आ गया है वहां सीज फायर हो सकती है। लेकिन कश्मीर राज्य में सीज फायर करने और जनमत कराने का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई कमिटमेंट पहले रहा भी हो तो पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ वार की स्थिति डिक्लेरेशन की है जिसके कि कारण हमारा कोई कमिटमेंट अब न तो कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में है और न पाकिस्तान के साथ और न ही यू० एन० प्रो० के साथ रह जाता है।

यू० एन० प्रो० का भी एक प्रस्ताव था कि पहले पाकिस्तान श्रीकुपाइड कश्मीर से अपनी फोर्सेज को हटाये तब कोई दूसरा प्रश्न पैदा हो सकता है। आज 18 वर्ष हो गये, पाकिस्तान ने यू० एन० प्रो० की कोई बात नहीं मानी। उस की फौज वहां पड़ी हुई थी। हमारे सामने कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं था कि हम उस को वहां से हटाते। अगर हमारे घर में कोई धुस धाता है और वह किसी तरह भी हमारे घर से बाहर नहीं जाता तो अन्तिम चारा हमारे पास क्या रह जाता है? अन्तिम चारा हमारे पास यही होता है कि हम बबरदस्त शक्ति का आश्रय ले कर अपने घर को उन ने खानी कराते हैं।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यह युद्ध हमारा सैद्धान्तिक युद्ध है। पाकिस्तान सैकुलर स्टेट नहीं है। बल्कि वह

## [श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

एक प्योक्रेटिक स्टेट है। वहां डिक्टेटरशिप है। हिन्दुस्तान एक सैकुलर और डेमोक्रेटिक स्टेट है। हमारी सैकुलर स्टेट के खिलाफ वह एक प्योक्रेटिक स्टेट है। हमारी डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ उन की डिक्टेटरशिप है। प्राज हमें यह सोचना है। हम को ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया के संसारों को सोचना है, डेमोक्रेसी के जो प्रेमी हैं उन को सोचना है। दुनिया में डेमोक्रेसी जीवित रहती है या नहीं।

मैं प्राज को तीन मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। डेमोक्रेसी जब जब शान्त रही है, चुप रही है तब तब दुनिया में डिक्टेटरशिप का उत्थान हुआ है। यह डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज दुनिया के हैं, जिनके कि कारण इटली बढ़ा। जिनके कि कारण जर्मनी बढ़ा। जिस समय प्रॉबोसीनिया को मुसोलिनी ने लिया उस वक्त सारी डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज बड़े देखते रहे। नतीजा क्या हुआ? इटली संसार की एक बड़ी भारी ताकत हुई। फ्रास्ट्रिया को जब हिटलर ने लिया तबमाम डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज दुनिया के बड़े देखते रहे। उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ? हिटलर जैसा तानाशाह पदा हुआ। जापान ने जब चीन के मंचूरिया को लिया और पूर्वी चीन को लिया। सारे डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज दुनिया के बड़े देखते रहे। उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? जापान ने यह छोड़ा। तीनों देशों का ऐक्सिस बना।

प्राज दुनिया को सोचना है कि अगर दुनिया के डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज पाकिस्तान की मदद करने के वास्ते तैयार हैं, उस की सहायता करते हैं तो हम को सोचना चाहिये कि वह विश्व यद्ध को प्रामाण्य देते हैं। उनको सोचना चाहिये कि ऐसा करके वे डिक्टेटरशिप को प्रश्रय देते हैं जो कि दुनिया को पतन की दिशा की तरफ ले जा सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहता हूँ कि जितने

डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज वर्ल्ड के हैं प्राज उन को हिन्दुस्तान का समर्थन करना चाहिये। नहीं तो प्रयूब साहब भी हिटलर हो सकते हैं। वह मसोलिनी हो सकते हैं। और वह भी जापान की तरह से तानाशाह हो सकते हैं।

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे इंडोनीशिया हो, चाहे टर्की हो और चाहे ईरान हो, इन को पाकिस्तान की मदद के लिए नहीं जाना चाहिये, क्योंकि हमारी वार प्राडियालोजिकल वार है, हम लोग डेमोक्रेसी के लिए युद्ध कर रहे हैं—पाकिस्तान एक प्योक्रेटिक स्टेट और डिक्टेटरशिप है, जब कि भारत एक डेमोक्रेसी है।

टर्की को यह बात याद रखनी चाहिये कि 1920 में टर्की में जब खिलाफत का मूवमेंट हुआ, तो हिन्दुस्तान में उस के समर्थन में दो दो लाख प्रादमी जेलों में गये। खिलाफत का सवाल कोई हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल नहीं था। उस वक्त हम को खिलाफती कैदी कहा जाता था। टर्की को वह दिन याद रखना चाहिये, जब कि कमाल-पाशा को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पूरा समर्थन दिया। प्राज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता यह जानना चाहती है कि 1920-21 में हम ने खिलाफत के लिए दो लाख प्रादमियों को जेलों में भेजा, टर्की का समर्थन किया, तो क्या उस का उत्तर यह है कि प्राज जब हम पर प्राफत प्राई है, तो टर्की पाकिस्तान की मदद कर के हम लोगों पर प्रत्याचार करने में सम्मिलित हो। प्रत्यथा भारत सरकार को साइप्रस का समर्थन करना चाहिये।

ईरान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत घण्टे रहे हैं। अभी उस देश के साथ तेल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ समझौते हुए हैं। हम

नौग सोच रहे थे कि ईरान के साथ हमारी शिपिंग कम्पनी का कुछ एग्रीमेंट हो, कोई जॉयंट नौइन जारी हो। आखिर ईरान का हम से क्या बिगाड़ा है? कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ा है। जहाँ तक हम से हो सकता था, हमने ईरान की सहायता की है। ईरान के बाघशाह पिछले दिनों हिन्दुस्तान में प्राये और हम ने उन का स्वागत किया।

इस लिये मैं ईरान, टर्की और इंडोनीशिया की जनता से यह प्रतील करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का उन के साथ कोई विरोध नहीं है और इस लिये वह इस प्रकार के कामों का विरोध करे। यकसोस है कि ब्रिटेन की लेबर सरकार कन्जरवेटिव से भी कन्जरवेटिव बन गई है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जवानो को हमारा धन्यवाद है। अभिनंदन है। बड़े बड़े जोरों के साथ प्राज युद्ध में रत हैं। अभी परसों हिन्दुस्तान की सब शिपिंग कम्पनियों ने और सारे सीमन ने, चाहे वे कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी के हों और चाहे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी या आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के हों, एक स्वर से कहा है कि हमारी पूरी ताकत, हमारे सब जहाज, हमारे सब प्रादमी हिन्दुस्तान की सेवा के लिए प्रपित हैं। इसलिये हम उन सब का भी अभिनंदन करते हैं।

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite your attention to Demand Nos. 123 and 787 regarding the method of giving loans to the State Governments by the Central Government for development activities. The policy is such that it hits the developmental activities and the big projects undertaken by the State Governments are virtually run down by the loans and grants of the Central Government. The Finance Commission has categorically stated that the interest on huge loans for

the river valley projects should be granted a moratorium and interest should be commenced to be collected only after the project had been completed. But the Government virtually begins to collect interest on the loans advanced for such projects soon afterwards and the State Governments are unable to fulfil their projects and development work in time.

In Andhra Pradesh they have undertaken a multi-purpose river valley project, Nagarjunasagar dam. The project was started in 1955-56 at a then estimated cost of Rs. 92 crores; because of increase in prices its cost has increased to Rs. 120 crores in the first phase; including the second phase it will come to Rs. 180 crores. Because of this increase the State Government find it difficult to finance it. In the Second and Third Plans they have spent about Rs. 100 crores on new installations and in the Fourth Plan they need about Rs. 50 crores. For payment of interest alone during the Fourth Plan period, they need about Rs. 40 crores. That means that they need forty crores plus Rs. 50 crores. The Andhra Pradesh Government have been requesting for a long time that the Centre take over this project as a national project and finance it from the Central funds. I do not know why the Centre refuses this genuine demand by the State Government. Pending a decision on financing that project as a national project, they were requesting sanction for an additional amount of Rs. 13 crores in the Third Plan period.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the demand on which you are speaking?

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Demand No. 123, loans and advances to State Governments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You are speaking on Excess demands; we are now on supplementary demands. We will take it up later on. Shri Limaye.

थी मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मांग संख्या 12 के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

गिछले बजट में हम लोगों ने नाविक सेना के लिए केवल 25 करोड़ रुपये का इन्तजाम किया था। आज-कल जो घटनाये घट रही हैं और खास कर के पाकिस्तान को धमकी के द्वारा जो पनडुब्बी प्राप्त हुई है, उसने हमारे शोषा और द्वारिका के इलाके में जो बमबारी की है, उस से पता चलता है कि हमारी सुरक्षा योजना में नाविक सेना का कितना बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस लिए नाविक सेना को मजबूत बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी सुझाव सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को और वे प्रायेंगे, उन का तो हमें जल्द स्वागत करना चाहिये।

लेकिन सुरक्षा का मतलब केवल बजट में पैसे का इन्तजाम करने तक ही सीमित नहीं रह जाना चाहिए। जहाँ तक पैसे का सवाल है, इधर तीन, साढ़े तीन साल से सुरक्षा पर हमारा खर्चा निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। 1957 से 1962 तक, दूसरी लोक सभा की अवधि में, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर जितना खर्च हुआ है, उस से दार्द या तीन गुना खर्चा 1962 से 1967 तक होने वाला है। इस के बारे में किंगी का भी विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कना चाहता हूँ कि केवल सेना, नाविक सेना या हवाई सेना के द्वारा ही हमारे देश की हिफाजत होगी, इस तरह हमें नहीं सोचना चाहिये। अब फौजी कार्यवाही, फौज का इन्तजाम और हमारी विदेश-नीति और हमारी राजनीतिक नीति साथ साथ चलेंगे, सभी जा कर सुरक्षा का मसला हल हो सकता है। सरकार की ओर से सुरक्षा के मामले में, खास कर के उत्पादन के मामले में, देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए जो प्रयास किये गये, वे तो स्वागताहूँ हैं, लेकिन आज की घटनाओं से यह बिल्कुल साफ हो

गया है कि इस मामले में हमें और ज्यादा तरक्की करनी चाहिये और जल्द से जल्द करनी चाहिये। क्या स्थल सेना, क्या नाविक बेड़ा, क्या हवाई दल तीनों के मामले में हमें जल्द से जल्द आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहिये। इसके साथ साथ हमारी विदेश नीति का और राजनीति का भी सवाल आ जाता है। आज काश्मीर में और पंजाब में बहादुरी के साथ हमारे जवान, हमारा फौजी दल लड़ रहा है। लेकिन अगर हम ऐसा सोचेंगे जैसे पुराने जमाने में सोचा जाता था कि रक्षा का भार केवल एक वर्ण का है तो करीब एक नया चतुर्वर्ण हम लोग आज देश में कायम कर देंगे कि लड़ने का काम, देश के बचाव करने का काम हमारे जवानों और हमारी सेना का है और इसके बारे में सरकार का, जनता का और इस लोक सभा का कोई फर्ज नहीं है। आज जो लड़ाई चल रही है पंजाब और काश्मीर में उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब कि हमारे जवान, हमारी सेना, हमारा हवाई दल बहादुरी के साथ लड़ रहा है, वहाँ उनको मदद पहुंचाने के लिए जो प्रयास हमें करना चाहिये था वह आज नहीं हो रहा है।

पाकिस्तान का मामला, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप्त ले लें। जिस तरह का दो सामान्य देशों के बीच में झगड़ा होता है, उस किस्म का यह झगड़ा नहीं है। 1947 में जब हम ने आजादी हासिल की उस वक्त हम लोगों ने देश के बटवारे को मान लिया। हमारे देश के जो नेता वे उनको ऐसा तर्क कि अगर बटवारा मान लेंगे तो हिन्दू मुस्लिम का जो सवाल है, वह हल हो जायेगा और इन दो नये राज्यों के बीच में शान्ति का रिश्ता कायम हो जायेगा। लेकिन जिस आधार पर यह बटवारा कबूल किया गया, आधार ही साक्ष की घटनाओं ने साबित कर दिया है कि वह आधार बिल्कुल टूट गया है, हिन्दू मुस्लिम सवाल भी हल नहीं हो पाया है। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में, सरकार की कोशिशों

के बावजूद दोस्ताना रिश्ता कायम नहीं हुआ है। एक एक मसले को हल करने का प्रयास किया गया है लेकिन उससे भी मामला सुलझने के बजाय बिगड़ता चला गया है और बिगड़ता चला जा रहा है। आज इन दो देशों के बीच में औपचारिक तौर पर एलान किया जाये या न किया जाये लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि उन में आज लड़ाई चल रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में जवानों की और सेना की मदद करने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा कोई नीति का एलान होना चाहिये था और इस लोक सभा को भी इस पर बहस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये था। लेकिन आज जनता और हमारे मतदाता हम से पूछ रहे हैं कि लोक सभा क्या कर रही है। वहाँ पर नीति के बारे में बहस क्यों नहीं होती है। आखिरकार सुरक्षा का सवाल केवल वैसे का सवाल नहीं है, केवल जवानों का सवाल नहीं है, साथ साथ नीति का भी सवाल है। अभी हमारे रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा कि यह वैचारिक संघर्ष है। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि यह जो लड़ाई हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच हो रही है यह वैचारिक लड़ाई है। मैं तो प्रागे जा कर कहूँगा कि यह न केवल स्वतंत्रता की और जम्हूरियत की लड़ाई है बल्कि हमारे मुल्क में जो राष्ट्रीय एकता टूटी थी उसको कायम करने के लिए यह लड़ाई है। इस तरह की बात हमारे रघुनाथ सिंह जी कहेंगे या मैं कहूँगा तो पाकिस्तान की जनता पर क्या असर होने वाला है। यह वाक्य, यह जुमला तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहना चाहिये था, शान्त्री जी को कहना चाहिये था। लेकिन सरकार की ओर से बार बार कहा जाता है कि हमारा उद्देश्य सीमित है। शुक्रवार को प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा था और राष्ट्रपति जी का जो भाषण भाकाशवाणी से प्रसारित हुआ था उस में भी उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमारा जो उद्देश्य है वह सीमित है। सीमित उद्देश्य

की अगर हम चर्चा करेंगे तो मेरा यह कहना है कि पंजाब में हमारे जो जवान लड़ रहे हैं या काश्मीर में हमारे जो जवान लड़ रहे हैं उनके रास्ते में रोड़े घटकाने का काम हम करेंगे और उनके ऊपर जो हम ने बोझा डाला है, वह घड़िक भारी हो जायेगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि पाकिस्तान के मसले को हमेशा के लिए मिटाने का आज समय था गया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति इससे ज्यादा अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। इसका कारण यह है कि अमरीका की जो पाकिस्तान सम्बन्धी नीति थी वह नीति बिस्कुल असफल साबित हुई है और अमरीकी लोग स्वयं यह महसूस कर रहे हैं। दूसरा जो बड़ा राष्ट्र है, यानी सोवियत रूस उसका हमारे प्रति हमदर्दी का रुख रहा है। मिग विमानों की पैदावार के बारे में या पनडुब्बियों की सप्लाई के बारे में या दूसरी चीजों के उत्पादन के बारे में रूस हमारी सहायता करने के लिए तैयार है। इस वास्त में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बजह है कि सरकार की ओर से नीति के बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हो रहा है।

आज हमारे मित्र खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ जिन्होंने बरसों तक पाकिस्तान में जेलों की "हवा खाई" है, बार बार बयान दे रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने हमारे साथ जो वचन भंग किया था, उसको मुधारने का मौका था गया है। पखु-निस्तान के अन्दर विद्रोह की जो शक्तियाँ हैं, क्रान्तिकारी शक्तियाँ हैं, स्वतंत्रता की शक्तियाँ हैं, उनसे हम क्यों मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर पखुनिस्तान के अन्दर एक नया मोर्चा गठनों के द्वारा खड़ा किया जायेगा, स्वतंत्रता और जम्हूरियत का, तो क्या उसमें हमारे जवानों को, जो आज पंजाब और काश्मीर में लड़ रहे हैं, सहायता नहीं मिलेगी? उसी प्रकार पूर्वी बंगाल के अन्दर जम्हूरियत की शक्तियाँ हैं। उसको पाकिस्तान से धसल करके, उसको स्वतंत्रता प्रदान कराने हेतु सहायता देने का, मदद करने का हम प्रयास क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? मेरा सरकार के ऊपर

## [श्री मधु लिमये]

धरौप है कि सुरक्षा नौति के सवाल को उसने केवल बजट में कुछ करोड़ रुपये की मांग तक ही सीमित किया है। जैसे चतुर्वर्ण में कहा जाता था कि क्षत्रिय लोग लड़ने का काम करेंगे और वाकी लोगों के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, उसी तरह से आज सरकार का भी यह दृष्टिकोण है कि लड़ने का काम जवान करेंगे, लड़ने का काम लोक सभा नहीं करेगी, सरकार नहीं करेगी, जनता नहीं करेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने युद्ध हेतु को स्पष्ट करे और विदेशी ताकतों के द्वारा हमारे ऊपर जो अनुचित दंग से दबाव डाला जा रहा है, उसका हम डट कर मुकाबला करें। अगर लोक सभा अपने विचारों को, अपनी भावनाओं को अच्छी तरह व्यक्त करेगी तो किसी भा दृष्टांत को, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ की ओर सुरक्षा समिति की भा हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर वह दबाव डाले और आज तक जो अच्छे काम जवानों ने किये हैं, उनको मिट्टी में मिला दे।

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands, and in supporting them, I want to refer Demand No. 12, Defence, Effective Services—Navy, Demand No. 71 in regard to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Demand No. 133 regarding the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The question of our defence has already been touched by my predecessors, Shri Raghunath Singh and others. I would here like to pay an unstinted tribute to the Indian Air Force. We also owe a debt of gratitude to the British Royal Air Force in this connection. The pioneers and pilots of the I.A.F. have been taught and inspired by the great ideals of the Royal Air Force to whom the late Mr. Winston Churchill paid a golden tribute when he made that historic declaration: "Never did so many owe so much to so few". The time has come in the security of our land when we might have also to say that we

Indians, who are so many, many millions owe so much to so few a people who have achieved great deeds.

In regard to the Demand in respect of Defence, Effective Services—Navy, I want to touch upon the question of submarines. It was the declared policy of our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, that we shall not have a submarine; that we shall not go in for nuclear warfare; that non-alignment was the shield of our great policy. But times have changed; the times have been revolutionised. There is no gratitude in politics. Take Indonesia and China on whom we burnt our boats; we took up China's advocacy in the United Nations; in respect of Indonesia, we did not allow the Dutch planes to fly over India to go to Indonesia and thus we had a small hand in freeing Indonesia; but they have all turned their back on us. We shall have to guard the Indian ocean and the Arabian Sea. Every inch of these seas is in danger. And when Vishakhapatnam has been bombed, it is time for us to possess submarines which can easily go under water and over the sea. We have trouble from Indonesia. Indonesia has laid claim to the island of Nicobar. When there is a three-pronged drive which may come about sometime later when we will be in danger at the hands of China, Indonesia and Pakistan, then indeed we shall have to mount guard our seas.

We shall need about a dozen submarines perhaps, when we have none today. The British offer was on their own terms. All the powers of the West, the NATO powers especially, are playing their game. We have to be a self-reliant nation. We can neither depend on Russia nor America or Britain. We shall have to be a self-reliant nation, and the more we are self-reliant, the better it is for us. Whoever smilingly hands over a submarine or an aircraft carrier or other

implements, we shall accept them for price and nothing conditionally.

We have seen how helpless we have been against the tank attacks of Pakistan. When they have 500 Patton tanks gifted by America, it was time that we thought of having at least a hundred tanks of equal calibre. This Parliament would never have refused any grant, supplementary or otherwise, for the purchase of a hundred tanks, and hundred tanks of quality and fire power and invincibility. If they have 500 Patton tanks, it was the duty of the Defence Ministry in the past, or, at least even now, to have armed ourselves with at least a hundred superior tanks, if not a thousand.

Ours is a country largely and essentially for a land army. The fate of the country will be decided by the land army. When the land armies are locked up in battle, it is time when we had tanks. In the old days we had elephants, and the age of elephants has passed away; we had them a thousand years or some hundreds of years ago. It is the tanks that have come now and we should have the best of tanks at our disposal. Whatever loopholes might have been there in our defence in the past, it is time now that we armed ourselves with submarines and tanks and aeroplanes.

Our production in respect of the Air Force has been wonderful. The aeronautical production has been of a high order, and our people in the Hindustan Aircraft have rendered an excellent account of themselves. And even the Pakistan High Commissioner in London was forced to admit that we are armed well and that our ordnance factories are doing quality production. The foreign papers have gone to the extent of saying that the proportionate defence capacity between Pakistan and India was 1:5 and that when the point of 1:8 was reached by India, Pakistan will be wringing its hands. But that is a matter of small comfort to us. What I am concerned today is to say that when the red signal has been given in

Visakhapatnam it is time that we looked forward on that side of the ocean and felt that our defences will become perfect and fool-proof, that we do not throw up our hands in despair and that we defend our shores. I have often and constantly said in Parliament for the last fifteen years that we should possess a navy which will guard all our shores and an air force which will be stronger and greater than that of all our neighbours put together.

I shall now come to the point of Demand No. 71. We also want to pay a tribute to the All India Radio. They have been doing an excellent and magnificent job through the radio at this particular time. But that itself will not be enough. We do not want commercial advertisements to come into the radio; we do not want commercial advertisements to come into our television. Commercial advertising has run amuck into western television, and even little children, British and American, do not like it. It grossly disturbs their sense and continuity of tones on T.V. We do not want those advertisements; we want the full, uninterrupted story. It was the policy laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru that we shall not have commercial advertising. It is now coming in a small way. If we open the doors of commercial advertising to the commercial magnates, to those who are enthusiasts for commercial advertising, we will be going against that policy. We want our population to be more and more educated. We want our radio sets to be given to the countryside, to be given to the villagers; we want our radio sets to be fixed or given or donated unto every corner in our country to the poorest citizen. But when once the commercial magnates, who can throw their millions of advertising down on our radio, come into it, the days of quality of the radio will be over. We have to improve the quality of the radio and put it at the highest standard. We have a challenge. We must draw our boys and girls into the great



[Shri Joachim Alva]

dances and songs and dramas which can re-create a new life of the two thousand years. The Russians today have poured out thousands and thousands and crores of roubles on their songs and dances and dramas. Time was when Austria, France, Germany and Italy led the world in music in the west. Today that is not so. Why is it? Because Russia is training her youngsters and throwing its roubles on its songs, dances, operas and dramas. And they are able to put up even two hundred people on the stage. We could do that provided we spend the money. We have got boys and girls who can sing in unison, who can do wonderful chorus, and we can show that we are equals to any one in the world, provided we spend the money. But we are not going to ask the commercial magnates to give us money to improve the radio. It is the national duty of the Government to find the money from the people and to put the radio at a high standard.

Lastly, in regard to the demands of the Ministry of Supply, they want a sum of Rs. 2 crores for a company, the Triveni Structural. Why do you want to come in the middle of the year and ask for money for a company? Can't you wait for the budget? Ask for more money for defence, for the army navy, for the air force, and we shall give it. But why two crores for a new company? We could wait. And, Sir, I am concerned about the quality of the directors that are being stuffed into these companies, retired officers. One officer asks the other, "you scratch my back and I will scratch your back", and it goes on like that. I am sorry to use a vulgar phrase. Pardon me please. See the whole list of the directors in the public-sector companies, how many retired officers there are, men who go home and do nothing else, men who are appointed as chairmen of companies who have no dynamism, men who have no grit, men who have no drive, men who cannot speak or act. There are competent men in the industrial

and even the private sector. Make a list of one thousand such young men and call them up, just as you have made a register of scientists and engineers. There are young men of forty or forty-five who are ready to serve as directors. Call them up. They may be part-time directors, but you will be assured of their patriotism and loyalty and ability unto the interests of the country. It is time you did that. And I hope the new Minister, Shri T. N. Singh, young and dynamic as he is, will see to it that he has a list of such young men who are capable, patriotic and appoint them as directors. The days of the old fossils, old fogeys, retired railway chairmen and retired officers are gone, and these companies should now be able to deliver the goods and Industrialise India.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मांग नं० 12 के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इ९ में सैनिक और असैनिक कर्मचारी जो नौ सेना में काम करने वाले हैं उनके वेतन, भत्तों और दूसरी सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख २० की व्यवस्था की गई है। आज की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उन की सेवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में कोई व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का नहीं हो सता जो इस मांग का समर्थन न करे। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं सरकार से एक दूसरी बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसे अभी मुझ से पूर्व कई मित्रों ने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित किया है कि पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण ने हमें कुछ आत्म निरीक्षण के लिये भी विवश किया है कि हम अपने देश की प्रारम्भिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में और अपनी सैनिक तैयारियों के सम्बन्ध में भी फिर से विचार करें। विशेषकर जो हमारी समुद्री तैयारियां हैं, जिन में पतङ्गुनियों भाती हैं और उसी प्रकार के दूसरे उपकरण भाते हैं उन पर विचार करें। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि जो हमारा ब्रिटेन से पतङ्गुनियां लेने का विचार था उस को स्थगित कर के इस के साथ

इस बात की बात चलाई गई। इस में कहा यह जाता है कि कुछ ऐसे प्रादिक की इस प्रकार की सुविधायें थी जो रूस से मिलने की हमें प्राशा थी इसलिये हम ने उन से बात कीत धारम्भ की। परन्तु मेरा अनुमान है कि उस के पीछे राजनीतिक कारण कुछ अधिक हैं, जैसे सम्बन्धी कारण उतने अधिक नहीं हैं।

ऐसे समय में जब हमारी सीमाओं पर चारों ओर से विपत्ति के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, हमारी सरकार को और हमारे देश के नेताओं को राजनीतिक कारणों को बीच में ला कर तैयारियों में किसी प्रकार की न्यूनता नहीं भ्राने देनी चाहिये। अब भी अगर सुबह का भूला शाम को घर आ जाये तो उसे भूला नहीं कहा जायगा। इटालिका और ओखा में पाकिस्तानी पनडुब्बियों ने जो आक्रमण किया है और जो विनाश किया है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अब भारत सरकार को अविलम्ब कुछ निश्चय लेना चाहिये और पनडुब्बियों के सम्बन्ध में उचित व्यवस्था शीघ्र करनी चाहिये। क्योंकि इंडोनेशिया और पाकिस्तान के आपस में गठबन्धन से हमारे लिए और भी चुनौती का सामना हो गया है। इसी दृष्टि से हमें इन सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडोनेशिया ने पाकिस्तान को सहयोग देने का जो आश्वासन दिया है उस का देखते हुए अडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी हम का अपने प्रयत्न रहने से और अधिक बढ़ा देने चाहिये। क्योंकि पीछे भी वहां इस प्रकार की नौकायें देखी गई थीं जिन के लिये प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि किस देश की नौकायें वह या इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नहीं मिल सकी। इंडोनेशिया की इस घोषणा के बाद जो उस ने पाकिस्तान के समर्थन में अब की है हमारी आशंका खल जानी चाहिये और हमें सोचना चाहिये कि उस के पड़ोस में पड़ने वाले इन द्वीपों का लाभ किसी शत्रु देश को न मिले। इस दृष्टि से ही हम सैनिक तैयारियां करे।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो युद्ध इस समय हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ चल रहा है उस में हमारी स्थल सेना और वायु सेना ने जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है उसका मुपरिणाम इस समय यह हुआ है कि आन्तरिक दृष्टि से इस समय तरह तरह की कठिनाइयों के बाद भी आज किसी व्यक्ति की जिह्वा पर कठिनाइयों की चर्चा नहीं है। सब को एक ही बात इस समय दिखाई दे रही है जैसे महाभारत में अर्जुन को केवल विद्विषा की आंख दिखाई दे रही थी। सारा देश एक स्वर से सरकार के निर्णयों का समर्थन करता है। उस का यह कहना है कि कुछ भी हो, भारतीय सेनायें, भारतीय जवान जिस बहादुरी के साथ पाकिस्तान के मोर्चों पर मुकाबला कर रहे हैं, जहां वह हम सब की ओर से बघाई के पात्र है वहां सरकार के और सेनाओं का निर्णय भी हम सब के साथुवाद का पात्र है। लेकिन जहां सरकार के इस निर्णय पर और सेना के ऐसे साहसिक कार्यों पर सारा देश एक स्वर से उनका साथ दे रहा है वहां ध्यान रहे कोई इस प्रकार की भूल न हो जाये कि सैनिक मोर्चों पर तो हम विजय प्राप्त करें लेकिन कटनीतिक मोर्चों पर हम किसी प्रकार की चक कर दें जिसका दुपरिणाम कच्छ की तरह आगे चल कर फिर हमें भोगना पड़े।

आज ही प्रातःकाल मुझे एक महिला का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है उस का जवान बेटा इस समय हमारी वायु सेना में कार्य कर रहा है। उसने बड़े दुःख भरे शब्दों में लिखा है कि मैं उन माताओं में से हूँ जिन को अपने बेटों की जवानी कब चढ़ी और कब समाप्त हुई इसको देखने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाना, लेकिन हमें इस बात का गौरव भी है कि हमारा बेटा देश की रक्षा के लिये, भारत की अखंडता के लिये सराहनीय कार्य कर रहा है। पर इतने बड़े बलिदानों के बाद या इतने त्याग और तपस्या के बाद अगर इन बलिदानों पर सरकार ने कहीं कूटनीतिक भूल कर के उन पर मिट्टी डाल दी तो मैं उन माताओं में भी हूंगी जो

**[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]**

जगह जगह जा कर देश में दूसरी माताओं से कहेंगी कि अपने बहादुर बच्चों को भारतीय सेना में भरती होने के लिये न भेजो, । क्योंकि जिन बलिदानों से हिन्दुस्तान में आज एक साहस के वातावरण का संचार हुआ है, देश में एक गौरवपूर्ण भावना का उदय हुआ है सरकार कूटनीतिक भूल कर के उस में किसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता कहीं न कर दे ।

इस के लिये मेरा एक सुझाव है, और वह यह कि जैसे हम इस समय सैनिक मोर्चों पर सफलता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से जो इस समय हमारे यहां संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के जनरल सेक्रेटरी प्राये हुए हैं, जिन के साथ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, विदेश मंत्री और दूसरे व्यक्तियों की चर्चायें चल रहे हैं उन से हम बात जरूर करें पर जैसा समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से उन के सामने तीन शर्तें रखी गई हैं, हम भी उन्हें कि तीन शर्तों पर युद्ध इन्द किया जा सकता है । हमारी ओर से भी सेक्रेटरी जनरल के सामने तीन शर्तें रखी जानी चाहिए । अच्छा यह होता कि प्रधान मंत्री जैसे दूसरे भवसरों पर सभी दलों के प्रमुख व्यक्तियों को बुला कर परामर्श करते हैं, वैसे ही इस भवसर पर भी उनको बुलाकर कुछ परामर्श करते कि सेक्रेटरी जनरल ऊ घांट घा रहे हैं, भारत की ओर से हमारा किस प्रकार का पक्ष उनके सामने घाना चाहिए । लेकिन बहुत सम्भव है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने यह निश्चय किया हो कि पहले सेक्रेटरी जनरल का मन जान लें, उसके बाद वह अपने सहयोगियों का मन जाने । लेकिन मैं भारतीय जनता का एक प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते चाहता हूं कि आज देश में जो भावना है, उसके अनुरूप हमारी ओर से सेक्रेटरी जनरल के सामने जो तीन मांगें घानी चाहियें और उनके पूरा होने के बाद ही हमें युद्ध विराम की बात माननी चाहिए वह बताऊं ।

पहली मांग तो हमारी यह होनी चाहिए कि राष्ट्र संघ पाकिस्तान को हमसाबर

घोषित करे और भारत पर बलात् घोषे गये इस युद्ध में हमारी हानि का पाकिस्तान से हर्जाना दिलवाये ।

दूसरी मांग हमारी यह होनी चाहिए कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में जिस दिन और जहां भारतीय सेनाओं की जवाबी कार्रवाई रहेगी भव युद्ध-विराम रेखा वह ही मानी जायेगी । इस रेखा पर घयवा जहां भभी घन्तराष्ट्रीय सीमा का उल्लंघन किसी ओर से नहीं हुआ है, वहां पाकिस्तान को किसी भी प्रकार के घाक्रमण न करने की गारंटी देनी होगी । और

तीसरी मांग यह होनी चाहिए कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य का पूरा क्षेत्र जो भारत का घविभाज्य घंग है उसके किसी भी भाग में भव कोई बाहरी सेना या सिपाही नहीं रह सकेगा ।

घन्त में मैं एक और बात कह कर बैठ जाना चाहता हूं । सन् 1947 में हम से जो भूल हो गयी उसका प्रायश्चित्त हम को सन् 1965 में कर लेना चाहिए । विशेष कर पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । इसका पंजाब नाम इसलिए पड़ा कि इसमें पांच नदियां बहती थीं । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के पास जो आज पंजाब का भाग है उसमें केवल दो नदियां हैं सतलज और व्यास हैं । बाकी तीन नदियां, रावी, चिनाव और झेलम आज पाकिस्तान में हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम इस युद्ध का यह परिणाम तो निकले ही कि उन तीन नदियों में से कम से कम एक, रावी फिर पंजाब में घा जाय, और यह भाग दो घाब के बजाय तीन घाब हो जाये ।

श्री मुहम्मद साहिर (किशनगंज) :  
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं डिफेंस और इंडस्ट्री की जो डिमांड है उसके बारे में कुछ उसकी तार्ईद करते हुए, कह देना चाहता हूं ।

डिफेंस के बारे में हमारे दोस्त श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री और

दूसरे दोस्तों ने जो कहा है उनके एक एक लफ्ज की मैं तार्दी कर रहे हुए यह कहूँगा कि दुनिया में जितनी किस्म की हुकूमतें हैं उन में जम्हूरियत सब से भ्राला और कीमती है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, और तारीख हमें यह बात बताती है कि अगर कोई हुकूमत जम्हूरियत से टकराती है तो वह खुद पूर पूर हो जाती है ।

भाज पाकिस्तान या अयूब साहब का यह कहना है कि हमारी स्टेट एक इस्लामिक स्टेट है गलत है । मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसा कहना इस्लाम को धोखा देना है क्योंकि इस्लाम डिक्टेटरशिप को नहीं मानता । कुरान खुद इस बात को कहता है कि मुल्क में फिसाद न फैलाओ । इन दोनों हुषमों के खिलाफ यह गलत हरकत पाकिस्तान ने की है । उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि जो फिसाद उन्होंने फैलाया है इसको मिटाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा अपने को मिटा देने को तैयार है । इस मुल्क में कोई इस फिसाद को मिटाने में दरेग नहीं करेगा यहां तक कि ऐसा करने में फसाद या फसाद करने वाले भी मिट जायें ।

इन बातों के बाद मैं एक और तरफ ध्यान दिलाऊंगा । हमारे दोस्तों ने कहा कि हमारे डिफेंस में बहुत सी कमियां हैं । हकीकत में हर मुल्क को चाहिए कि अपने डिफेंस को मजबूत करे ताकि कोई दुश्मन उसकी तरफ आख उठाकर न देख सके । इसलिए मैं अपनी हुकूमत से कहूँगा कि जहां तक जल्द मुमकिन हो सके इन कमियों को दूर किया जाये । हमारी जम्हूरियत दुनिया में सब से बड़ी जम्हूरियत है और मुझे यकीन है कि जो इससे टकरायेगा वह खुद तबाह हो जायेगा ।

इसके बाद मैं दो तीन लफ्ज इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहूँगा । इंडस्ट्री के जरिए हम को हर किस्म की चीज मुल्क के लिए पैदा करना चाहिए खुसूसन इस जमाने में जब कि हमें बहुत सी चीजों की जरूरत है ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी हुकूमत की इस मामले में बिहार, और खुसूसन नार्थ बिहार, की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं है । वहां इंडस्ट्री का कोई सामान नहीं है । बिहार गवर्नमेंट को भी इस बारे में शिकायत है और हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब जब यहां धाये थे तो उन्होंने यह जायज शिकायत की थी कि नार्थ बिहार की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । न वहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और न पब्लिक सेक्टर की सिवाय एक बरौनी के कारखाने के । वहां से प्राइवेट लोगों की इंडस्ट्री के लिए लाइसेंस देने की दरखास्तें भ्राती हैं और उन को बिहार गवर्नमेंट भी रिकमेंड करती है, लेकिन बावजूद इसके मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती जिसका नतीजा यह है कि नार्थ बिहार इस मामले में बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ है । मैं मिस्टर साहू को जो कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं और जो खुद नार्थ बिहार के रहने वाले हैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि नार्थ बिहार में पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की इंडस्ट्रीज फले फूलें ।

अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि इलाहाबाद में नैनी के पास एक बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री कायम की जा रही है, उसे उस जगह कायम न किया जाये, उसे बड़े शहर के पास कायम न किया जाये क्योंकि उसे बचाने की फिक्र करनी होगी । उन्होंने कहा कि उसे कहीं दूर देहात में या जंगल में कायम किया जाये । मेरा सजशन है कि उसे नार्थ बिहार के किसी जंगल या गांव में लगाया जाये और इलाहाबाद के पास नैनी में न बनाया जाये तो बेहतर होगा ।

[شہری مصد طاهر (کشن کلج) :  
جناب ذہلی اسپیکر صاحب - میں  
قولہیں اور انڈسٹری کی جو فائدہ  
ہیں اس کے بارے میں کچھ باتیں

[شری مسعود طاہر]

اس کی تائید کرتے ہوئے - کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں -

ڈیفنس کے بارے میں ہمارے دوست شری رگھوناتھ سائیکو - شری ہرکاش ویر شاستری اور دوسرے دوستوں نے جو کہا ہے ان کے ایک ایک لفظ کی میں تائید کرتے ہوئے یہ کہونگا کہ دنیا میں جتنی قسم کی حکومتیں ہیں ان میں جمہوریت سب عالی اور قیمتی - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے - اور تاریخ ہمیں یہ بات بتاتی ہے کہ اگر کوئی حکومت جمہوریت سے ٹکراتی ہے تو وہ خود چور چور ہو جاتی ہے -

آج پاکستان یا ایوب صاحب یہ کہتا ہے کہ ہماری اسٹیٹ ایک اسلامک اسٹیٹ ہے فطرت ہے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ ایسا کہنا اسلام کو دھوکا دینا ہے - کیونکہ اسلام فکلتو سب کو نہیں مانتا - قرآن خود اس بات کو کہتا ہے کہ اے ملک میں فساد نہ پھیلو - ان دنوں حکموں کے خلاف یہ فطرت حرکت پاکستان نے کی ہے - ان کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ جو فساد انہوں نے پھیلایا ہے - اس کو مٹانے کے لئے ہندوستان کا بچہ بچہ اچھے کو مٹا دینے کو تیار ہے - اس ملک میں کوئی اس فساد کو مٹانے میں دریغ نہیں کرے گا - یہاں تک

کہ ایسا کرنے میں فساد یا فساد کرنے والے بھی مت جائیں -

ان باتوں کے بعد میں ایک اور طرف دھیان دلائونگا - ہمارے دوستوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے ڈیفنس میں بہت سی کمی ہیں - حقیقت میں ہر ملک کو چاہئے کہ اپنے ڈیفنس کو مضبوط کرے تاکہ کوئی دشمن اس کی طرف آنکھ اٹھا کر نہ دیکھ سکے - اس لئے میں ایلی حکومت سے کہونگا کہ جہاں تک جلد ممکن ہو سکے ان کمپوں کو دوزر کیا جائے - ہماری جمہوریت دنیا میں سب سے بڑی جمہوریت ہے - اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ جو اس سے ٹکرائیگا وہ خود تباہ ہو جائے گا -

اس کے بعد میں دو تین لفظ انڈسٹری کے بارے میں کہونگا - انڈسٹری کے ذریعہ ہم کو ہر قسم کی چیز ملک کے لئے پیدا کرنا چاہئے - خصوصاً اس زمانے میں جب کہ ہمیں بہت سی چیزوں کی ضرورت ہے -

اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری حکومت کی اس معاملہ میں بہار - اور خصوصاً نارتھ بہار - کی طرف توجہ نہیں ہے - وہاں انڈسٹری کا کوئی سامان نہیں ہے - بہار گورنمنٹ کو بھی اس بارے

میں شکیت ہے - اور ہمارے چیف  
 مسٹر صاحب جب یہاں آئے تھے  
 تو انہوں نے یہ جاننے کی تھی  
 کہ نارتھ بہار کی طرف دھیان نہیں  
 دیا جاتا - نہ وہاں پرائیویٹ سیکٹر  
 کی انڈسٹریز ہیں اور نہ پبلک سیکٹر  
 کی سوائے ایک برونی کے کارخانے کے -  
 وہاں کے پرائیویٹ لوگوں کی انڈسٹری  
 کے لئے گائیس دہلے کی درخواستیں  
 آتی ہیں - اور ان کو بہار گورنمنٹ  
 بھی رکھی کرتی ہے - لیکن باوجود  
 اس کے مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا  
 پوتا ہے کہ اس طرف کوئی توجہ  
 نہیں دی جاتی - جس کا نتیجہ  
 یہ ہے کہ نارتھ بہار اس معاملہ میں  
 بالکل پھہوا ہوا ہے - میں مسٹر  
 ساہو کو - جو ہمارے قیدی مسٹر  
 ہیں اور جو خود نارتھ بہار کے رہنے  
 والے ہیں - کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ  
 اس طرف دھیان دیں تاکہ نارتھ  
 بہار میں پبلک سیکٹر اور  
 پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کی انڈسٹریز پہلیں  
 پھولیں -

ابھی ہمارے ایک دوست نے کہا  
 کہ الہ آباد میں نفلی کے پلس ایک  
 بہت بڑی انڈسٹری قائم کی جا رہی  
 ہے ، اسے اس جگہ قائم نہ کیا جائے -  
 بلکہ اسے بڑے شہر کے پلس قائم نہ  
 کیا جائے کیونکہ اسے بچانے کی فکر کرنی  
 ہوگی - انہوں نے کہا کہ اسے کہیں  
 دور دیہات میں یا جنگل میں قائم

کیا جائے - مہرا سبھن نے کہا کہ  
 نارتھ بہار کے کسی جنگل یا ٹاون  
 میں لکھا جائے - اور الہ آباد کے  
 پلس نفلی میں نہ بلایا جائے -  
 تو بہتر ہوگا - ]

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, rise to support the supplementary demands. While doing so, I would like to make some observations about Demand No. 36. In the footnote, it is stated that the opium crop this time matured earlier and therefore they had to make arrangements to buy it earlier than usual. It is a very good thing. Whether it is earlier crop or later crop, government must be very quick in taking over the opium from the cultivators. Otherwise, the unsophisticated cultivators would fall a prey to those who deal in smuggled opium. In Assam, this surreptitious trade of selling and purchasing smuggled opium is very rampant. Not a day passes without some newspaper report about smuggling of opium. It is very rampant, because a few of the hill and some plain tribes still smoke opium. They cannot do without it. They purchase opium at fabulous prices from the dealers who deal in smuggled opium. So, I want to stress that not only should the opium be taken over from the cultivators without loss of time, but the security measures taken should be such that opium cannot reach the hands of smugglers to be sold in Assam and in sub-Himalayan terrain. In Assam, it is said that a man who has a little bit of quick money is always suspected to be a dealer in smuggled opium. Therefore, I submit that strict measures should be taken to see that opium does not pass out from the States where it is cultivated.

Regarding Demand No. 7, I welcome the setting up of the Institute of Mass Communication. But I would like to know why it is necessary that it should be confined to the employees of the Central Information

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

Service and equivalent publicity posts of the Government of India and of the State. Why should it not be open to others also? I wish that it should be open to others also. These are my two suggestions, which I hope, will receive due attention.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. E. Pattnaik Raman):** Sir, hon. members have referred to the Institute of Mass Communication. Very briefly I will give the outline of it. In March, 1962, in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Ford Foundation were requested to arrange for a team of experts for examining the question of setting up of an Institute of Mass Communication for the training of personnel. The study team arranged through the courtesy of the Ford Foundation came to India, in the beginning of 1962 and made a detailed study of this problem in consultation with this Ministry, other interested Ministries and the State Governments, and submitted a report.

The basic recommendation of the Study Team is that an Institute for advanced study in mass communication should be established in India with responsibilities for training, research, consultation and reference service.

This institute has been established on the 15th August, 1965. The inauguration took place on that date. It is an autonomous organisation under this Ministry and it is registered under the Registration of Societies Act. The proposed Nehru University will also be approached for its recognition in accordance with their relevant Ordinance. This institute will undertake training of the State and the Central Government officials of the Information Departments and will conduct courses for the basic training for existing members of Information Services. It will also arrange from time to time seminars on problems connected with mass communication, information and publicity.

In due course, the question of making available the facilities for training and research in the Institute to the private sector will also be considered—not just now.

The House will be interested to know that today we have as many as 650 officers in the Central Information Service who are inter-transferable in different media units of this Ministry.

To begin with, the training activities of the Institute would include (a) one basic course per year for fifty officers (for new entrants to Grade I to IV of the Central Information Service) and equivalent publicity posts in the Government of India and officers not below the rank of District Publicity Officers in the State Governments/Union Territories and (b) two courses per year for in-service training of four months each to 50 officers already employed on work of publicity.

Actually, we have asked for an amount of Rs. 8.85 lakhs by way of Supplementary Grant. It is expected that in due course the foreign experts would be obtained through the assistance of UNESCO, Asia Foundation, U.S. AID Mission etc. The cost of equipment, training of the staff etc. during the first year may amount to about Rs. 16 lakhs, but could be of the order of Rs. 1.58 lakhs for the next three or four years. It is expected that this would be met out of the assistance to be provided by UNESCO, Asia Foundation, US AID, etc.

Finally, I only wish to say that the training in mass communication is a highly specialised and technical type of training and requires a separate institute. However, to give the institute the benefits of general atmosphere prevailing in a university campus, and to benefit from exchange of experience between professors and lecturers, the institute, which is to be an autonomous institute, will be affiliated to the proposed Nehru Uni-

versity and eventually located in the campus area where land has been provided for it by the Ministry of Education.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Sir, the question that ought to have been answered is something different. The hon. Minister has read out the explanatory note that is given here. Of course, he has added something also. But the point at issue is this. Why is it that a registered society has been formed for the purpose of imparting knowledge of such a high type, technical type and concerned with scientific development? Why is it that such courses have not been started in the universities themselves when grants have been given to the universities to obtain the necessary personnel for this institute? Why is it that by the back door all the officers have been shunted in and provision made for securing employment for them? Why is it that the ordinary public has been kept out of it? Why is it that this has not been kept open for others also to come into the picture?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman:** In the first instance, to ensure autonomy it has been registered under the Societies Registration Act. Later on, as I have indicated, the idea is to situate it in the campus of the Delhi University. We have got land for it and this institute will be located in that very site.

**The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some hon. members have referred to the Supplementary Grants asked for in connection with the Heavy Structural Projects at Naini. Some criticism has been made about its location. I would like to point out in the very beginning that in all locations of projects we appoint location deciding committees who go into the various locations offered by the different States and make a choice on merit. I think the principle enunciated by the

hon. Member, Shri Trivedi, that every public sector project should be located in the jungles or far remote areas cannot be accepted because in that case we will be loading the dice heavily against the public sector projects. One of the difficulties in most of our public sector projects today, as far as I can see, is that there is substantial expenditure on overheads. We have to create all social overheads *de novo*. The project has to bear all such costs because the Parliament has directed that all costs in that respect should be debited to the project itself. The result is that there is a very heavy capital structure and for that large investment the returns become very unfavourable. I see no reason why public sector projects should be specifically picked out for this kind of treatment. In any case, I can say that in most of the projects we do follow the principle of dispersal and diffusion. If that is the object of the hon. Member, I fully agree that an attempt should be made to distribute them in all the States.

Some hon. friends spoke about North Bihar. North Bihar is a very picturesque area inhabited by very intelligent and hard-working people. I am sure they are going to have some projects there also. As a matter of fact, the Baruanli project is in North Bihar. There are other projects also under consideration. The Fourth Plan programmes have yet to unfold themselves. I know that with powerful advocates of North Bihar here in this House nobody dare ignore its claims.

In regard to other States also, every attempt is made to diffuse the industries as much as possible and widely disperse them. We are working towards that objective. But, if some project is located in a particular State after due consideration and some other States start taking objection to it, the very purpose of proper diffusion will be defeated. Therefore, it was



[Shri T. N. Singh]

after full consideration by the experts, who advised that this is the most suitable location out of various locations under consideration, that we selected this location.

I may add, Sir, that provision was initially made for this project under a different head. We are only trying to charge it to the new company itself. At the time when this project was started or negotiations were taken up with the voest people, we did not know when it was going to be formed into a company. Very soon, this year, our talks progressed—I am glad to report—and we have been able to form a company regularly for this purpose. Therefore, it has been thought proper now, now that the company has been formed, that this sum should be transferred to this project straightaway.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Sir, what has he said about North Bihar? He has only said that it is picturesque.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a point was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, with regard to Demand No. 36. He has charged the Government that we have brought political pressure in extending the area of cultivation of poppy in other areas and that is why this Supplementary Demand is required. I have examined the question thoroughly and I have found that the case is otherwise. Actually, poppy cultivation is harvested in April or May.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No, it is in the month of January.

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** I am talking of the harvest. But last year, because of bad weather and some other reasons poppy was harvested in the month of March. There was no provision for that at that time. We had to pay the cultivators and this sum was required by us then. So, I want

to say for his information that this is not because of political pressure.

14 hrs.

Another point that he made was about Class 3 and 4 employees. He said that there only only 20,000 or 30,000 such employees. No doubt, we are thinking in terms of a classless society, but I doubt whether it will be possible for us to remove classes altogether from service. In any case, it is too soon now.

With regard to the starting of an alkaloid factory in Neemuch, the matter is under consideration and Government will very soon decide about the location of the factory. It will more or less be in favour of Neemuch.

Then a point was raised by Shri Borooh about the smuggling of opium to Assam area. I assure him that we will instruct our officers to keep a close watch. So far as I am concerned, I am very much against any kind of smuggling in the country. So, I want to put a stop to it. Assam is a sensitive border area and, unfortunately, the smuggled opium is consumed by our border people

**श्री बाल्मीकी (मुरजा) :** मैं माननीय उपमंत्री को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक प्रकीम रहेगी, तब तक स्मगलिंग भी रहेगी।

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** We have already banned further production of opium in the country. We have been gradually reducing the consumption and production of opium and in fact it is going down from year to year; so also, the number of consumers.

**श्री बाल्मीकी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की प्राज्ञा से एक जल्दरी पार्यट जल्द आप की मार्फत उपमंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं पिछले सत्रह साल से मँडर हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि सरकार की नीति के कारण स्मगलिंग बढ़ रहा है, बट नहीं रहा है

घोर घफ़ीम यहीं नहीं, बल्कि समुद्र-पार भी जा रहा है—स्मगलिंग रुक नहीं रहा है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order order. He should sit down. If he goes on speaking like this, I will have to ask him to go out.

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** So far as the other points raised by my hon. friends are concerned, certainly the Defence Ministry will consider all those suggestions. I do not think there is any other point on which I have to make any comments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 12, 36, 71, 102, 133 and 148."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.03 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63\*

##### DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 145,149 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 24—CUSTOMS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,42,220 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Customs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,16,046 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Union Excise Duties' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 27—STAMPS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 20,68,950 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Stamps' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 28—AUDIT

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,57,497 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Audit' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 31—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,46,281 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement benefits' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

##### DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,056 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Zonal Councils' for the

\*Moved with recommendation of the President.

year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,87,650 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 87—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY INDUSTRIES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,20,90,911 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 91—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 35,88,097 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 93—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,07,736 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 98—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,70,51,137 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,98,047 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 15,75,127 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,43,75,963 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL  
OUTLAY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,07,98,907 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The above demands are now before the House.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of this House to Demand Nos. 123 and 87, specially the policy of this Government on giving loans and grants to the State Governments for development works. Now, soon after a loan is given, the Central Government is demanding interest from the State Government on that loan. Because of this insistence on immediate payment of interest, it is very difficult for the State Governments to go on with their construction projects. In this connection I may state that the Third Finance Commission had specifically stated that there should be a moratorium on the collection of interest until such time as the project is completed and yields production or return. So, I would request the Government to apply moratorium on the collection of interest on loans given to State Governments.

Some of the State Governments have taken up very big projects, like Nagarjunasagar by Andhra Pradesh. Because of the rise in prices, the cost of construction of projects has gone up. When started, the estimated cost of this project was Rs. 92 crores. Now it has gone up to Rs. 120 crores for the first phase of the project alone. If we take into account the second phase also, it will come Rs. 180 crores. During the Second and Third Plan period the State Government has so far spent Rs. 100 crores on this project. Now it requires at least Rs. 50 crores to complete the first phase of

the project. Besides these Rs. 50 crores, the State Government has to pay about Rs. 40 crores as interest to the Central Government. In other words the State Government will have to find resources to the extent of Rs. 90 crores for this project alone. Because of the heavy commitment for this one project, it is very difficult for the State Government to take up other projects which are very essential for the development of the State.

The State Governments have been demanding for a long time that all multi-purpose river valley projects should be taken over by the Central Government so that they could be completed in time resulting in self-sufficiency in food production. Now, because the State Governments could not complete these projects in time the capital invested by the States in these projects has become more or less dead capital, yielding no return. At the same time, they are not able to complete them in time for want of funds.

Therefore, in these days of emergency, when we are virtually fighting against Pakistani aggression and increased food production is the need of the hour, the Central Government should either take over this project or finance it. If the Central Government could finance the Rajasthan Canal I do not see any reason why they could not give the same treatment to Nagarjunasagar project. Nagarjunasagar is also a national project whose completion will result in increased production of foodgrains in the country. So, I would appeal to the Central Government to take over this project from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Recently, the State Government requested the Finance Minister to allot additional Rs. 13 crores for completing the first phase of the Nagarjunasagar project. When the Finance Minister recently visited Andhra Pra-

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

desh he was convinced of the demand and he virtually agreed to pay an additional sum of Rs. 13 crores. But, soon after coming to Delhi he has revised his stand.

When the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government discussed with the Planning Commission the State's annual plan proposals for 1965-66 the following decision was recorded:

"Outlay on Nagarjunasagar Project and the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal and Area Development Programme under Nagarjunasagar Project to be financed out of the additional central assistance to be made available from the Ministry of Finance might be kept out from the present discussion."

Again there was a request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and again it says:—

"...the representatives of the Ministry of Finance have expressed their inability to provide any additional funds this year. It has however been indicated that representatives of the Government of India would visit the Project sites in August 1965 to know the exact progress and recommend the actual additional outlay required in 1965-66 in order to keep up the target of creating an irrigation potential of 5.79 lakh acres by June 1966".

I cannot understand the attitude of the Central Government. When the Minister goes there he accepts the proposal of the Andhra Government; when the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government come here, the Planning Commission accept it and take a decision; but this Ministry says that they want to examine, they want to send a representative and see the progress of the project. I do not understand how the Ministry of Finance behaves like this. Once they have accepted and committed to

the Government of Andhra Pradesh, they must fulfil their commitment to see that the project is completed.

If this additional amount of Rs. 13 crores is supplied to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, we will immediately get an irrigation potential of about 6 lakh acres within one year. Therefore, the negligence towards these irrigation projects of the Central Government, specially the Finance Minister, is virtually creating a lot of trouble in the execution of these projects. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Finance to come forward and give at least this additional amount of Rs. 13 crores so that the additional six lakh acres can be brought under cultivation.

Apart from this, the Government are not appreciating the difficulties felt by the Andhra Pradesh Government regarding foreign exchange and are not releasing foreign exchange due to this project. They are requesting time and again for Rs. 1 crores or Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs worth of foreign exchange to be released to complete these projects but this Government does not at all care to see the necessity and how they are solving their problems. They are virtually refusing time and again to release even such small amounts of foreign exchange to complete these projects. Therefore, I request this Government to release immediately the necessary amount of foreign exchange to complete the works of Nagarjunasagar project, Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project and Srisailem Project.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with Nagarjunasagar Project at the moment.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** I am speaking with regard to the particular policy and have given an example in that regard so that the Finance Ministry may understand how they are creating difficulties.

Then, there is a cement factory near that Project but the Government are not allowing the use of this cement for this project. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government at least to allow this cement which is virtually produced at the site of the project to be used by them. I hope, the Government will look into the difficulties of the Andhra Government and see that sufficient financial aid is given for the completion of these projects specially in view of the emergency.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Sir, this booklet which has been given to us, namely, Demands for Grants (Excess) for expenditure on Central Government (Excluding Railways)....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are on Excess Grants(General), not Railways...

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am speaking on Excess grants. The hon. Deputy Minister from North Bihar laughs because he has nothing to laugh at in North Bihar.

I was submitting very respectfully that these Grants tell a very doleful tale and that doleful tale is that the estimates are not prepared properly in advance, that the charges which are to be levied on certain items are not prepared very accurately and that the money that is spent is not spent as carefully as it should be. All these Demands tell us that certain things which should have been anticipated by these ministries have not been anticipated. They show an utter lack of foresight as also an utter ignorance of the accounting procedure and utter disregard of the probable expenditure.

If one goes through this booklet, one finds that there are some demands about the National Highways. I think National Highways all over the world and specially in India are subject to the vagaries of weather. They are subject to landslides, breaches and

floods, all over the world that happens. But if one takes into account the Budget estimates of other countries one finds that they always make a provision against such foreseeable circumstances; but here in this country what can be foreseen becomes unforeseeable which shows how the persons who prepare these estimates and put forward these Demands suffer from a kind of, if I can use that phrase, financial myopia. They know that whatever Demand they put forward on the floor of this House will be granted. Therefore they do not take any trouble in preparing those Demands as scrupulously, as accurately and as exactly as possible. All these Demands tell that story.

If some money is to be paid because some people have been upgraded, there is no harm; but I want to ask why the telephone charges of these ministries are going up so badly. Why is it that they are spending so much money on these telephones? Of course, they will say that this does not matter because we take one thing from one ministry and give the same thing to another Ministry, that it is only a kind of a book transaction, both the ministries belong to the Government of India; therefore, what one ministry takes is the Government of India's money and what the other ministry gives is the Government of India's money. I agree about that. But I want to know why proper check is not kept on such charges, why they are mounting so heavily during these days and why no proper procedure is adopted so far as these telephone Bills and other things are concerned.

I know that something has been given to NEFA. They have made some advances to some States. I want to know why it is that these things were not foreseen; why it is that more stores were not purchased so that they should be able to satisfy the demands of these persons. As I was saying, all these excess demands, whether it is about Customs or Stamps or Pensions or it is in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc. etc., show our faulty preparation of de-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

mands and our inexact assessment of our needs and our very very defective implementation and spending of the money that we try to spend on these items. I think that these excess demands which are placed before us show that the Ministry of Finance, because the Ministry of Finance is the Ministry which is the milch cow of all the Ministries....

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Thank you.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** ... does not exercise proper supervision. I want to ask one thing: Why is it that the Ministry of Finance does not exercise a little more vigilance and a little more effective supervision over the demands that come forward from the various Ministries? I think to bring forward excess demands before any Parliament in any part of the world—I want to put it very mildly—is a kind of failure on the part of the Ministry of Finance. But this has become a hardy annual. Every year we have such demands. Every year, we are asked to vote these demands. This year also we are being asked to vote for something which happened two or three years back. May I know how is it that they discover in 1965 what happened in 1961 and how they discover in 1966 what happened in 1962? I think this time-lag between the discovery of excess demands and the spending on those demands is something which, I should say, does not speak well of those gentlemen—of course, I do not talk of these Ministers; they do not have much to do with these things—who are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Finance Ministry and who are responsible for the preparation of the estimates. I think it does not speak well of them. Therefore, I think, for proper budgeting, the hon. Minister should appoint a committee or a commission so that—I do not bother about supplementary demands; they are necessary—these excess demands become something of the past and they do not come before us every year.

Some commission or some committee should be appointed so that the officers of the Ministry of Finance are taught how to prepare the estimates, how to grant money for those estimates and how to see to it that the money that is granted is spent properly and that nobody goes over the limit which has been prescribed. I think this is something very necessary for the financial health of our country.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scope of the excess demands is not very large but I would like to mention some of the points here.

Firstly, Demand Nos. 24 and 25 mention that some reimbursement had to be made to the Navy for keeping motor launches by the Customs and some payment had to be made by the Customs in the normal reimbursement to Central Excise.

Sir, it was very reassuring to find when the hon. Deputy Minister said that he believed that during his time he would be able to do away completely with smuggling. Nothing is more assuring than that—may God bless him in his efforts. But I would like to say this that he summarily disposed of the point regarding opium smuggling. There are so many types of smuggling being done. It may be that cultivation of opium may be restricted because the Government has control over its cultivation. Therefore, the credit should not be taken by anybody that control has been exercised over the production of opium. But what happens is that from the border areas of Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal and probably, as Mr. Borooah pointed out, from the border areas of NEFA, Burma and other places, the opium does come and there is no machinery by which effective check-up can be effected. This is a sort of talk—I do not know—and it is suggested that the opium is smuggled through border areas and that some private planes are being used here

As to how far this is correct, I do not know. I think, the Customs and Central Excise Department should have not only the facility of Navy but that they should also have some private planes with them to locate those areas where they can have more effective mopping up operations. The opium is not grown here and it is very easily carried through border areas by many traders. It is practised on a large-scale. There is no doubt about that.

Then, I come to Demand No. 50—Zonal Councils. This is very funny. From the explanation I find that an officer who was re-employed and who was getting a pension was re-employed from the original date when he retired and, in place of pension, he was given a full salary and for that an excess demand has been asked for. I do not understand the reason why special consideration was shown to that officer and why his arrears of pension were not accepted as such but they were given to him as the salary from the date he was drawing the pension. That is very funny. I do not understand why he was given the salary from the original date when he retired from service. I think this is an unhealthy practice for which you ask for an excess demand from Parliament. This is a kind of back-door treatment to Parliament. I think such cases should not come to Parliament. It does not really do good to the prestige of Government. I do not think this is a very healthy practice.

Then, I come to Demand No. 57. Here, I have only to say this much as to why this kind of situation is allowed to occur. I know that some iron and steel manufacturers had been asking for the increase of retention price and the Government was not agreeing to that and ultimately a situation developed that the Government had to agree. I do not really feel that this is quite healthy for the Government to create an impression that even a reasonable thing that they have to do is on pressure. They should stick to a decision if they feel that that decision is quite sound and

healthy. If they do not feel that the decision is sound and healthy, then they should have the courage to stick to certain proposals. I certainly feel that this kind of pressure tactics which went on for years should not be allowed to be the general pattern, that is, anybody could put pressure on the Government and after sometime the Government comes to terms with that.

Now, I come to Demand No. 91 which deals with Communications including National Highways. About these national highways, the national highways form a considerable part of lateral roads which are not specially under the Defence Border Roads Organisation. But I understand that the lateral roads which are being manned by the Communications Ministry are of much importance so far as the defence potential is concerned. A lot of delay is taking place there.

The Border Roads Organisation had the facility; they used to invite tenders; the ultimate discretion was theirs and the work was done considerably faster than actually the normal building up of the road. Those border roads which are not primarily under the Border Roads Organisation and which have been put in the organisation of lateral roads do not get that kind of quick results as they should, but they are nonetheless important for our defences and also for our security. Therefore, I submit to the hon. Minister to really expedite the organisation and keep this organisation on the same footing as the Border Roads Organisation.

We had very many valuable personnel who were manning the Border Roads Organisation. The contract there is for three years; they are, therefore, there only for three years and are ultimately discharged. I would submit to the hon. Minister, since both the organisations are under his control, to see that all those who were employed in the Border Roads Organisation and were ultimately discharged, are employed again in the



[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Lateral Roads Organisation, which is also a part of the Communications Ministry. Those young boys, who have suffered and who have bravely faced the front and all the hardship of being in the front while laying the roads under all kinds of difficult situation should not be thrown in the streets. It should be a policy of the Government to absorb those people whose contract terminates in the Border Roads Organisation in the Lateral Roads Organisation, which is also manned by the Communications Ministry.

Lastly I come to the Delhi Capital Outlay. Delhi capital outlay is being provided for acquisition of land and some payment had to be made. The Delhi Development Authority has no justification for asking even a single penny. I understand that they have kept the land with them for years—I do not know whether the hon. Minister would correct me;—they have virtually monopolised the land, whose valuation is about Rs. 50 crores, for years together they are not doing anything with the land; the land is lying fallow; they are not allowing anybody to do any construction work on that land. The Government is certainly losing the revenue which can accrue to it on leasing the land; the Government is also losing considerable municipal tax and other taxes; which would have accrued to it if normal construction and development had been allowed on it. This Delhi Development Authority has become the super master, even of the Cabinet. Cabinet Ministers' proposals are being turned down. It is acting as a super master of the Government. Living in the heart of the Central Government—the Central Cabinet meets here—and under their very nose, they are behaving as independent authorities with no obligations whatsoever. Who is going to tell them that all these losses which they

are incurring run not only to lakhs but to crores? They have no justification whatsoever to ask for excess grants. I would appeal to the Finance Minister—since the Home Minister is not here, I shall appeal to him through the Finance Minister—to completely reorganize the Delhi Development Authority. Please go and hear what people talk about the Delhi Development Authority. Their only programme is to keep things bogged down and they get some sadistic pleasure out of that. This is something intolerable and I hope the Finance Minister would give attention to it. Probably this has not come to his notice because smaller people have no access to him. If he takes it into his head to do something, I am sure he will really be able to do something about it, and the whole of Delhi will bless him for that.

I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

श्री बाबूजीकी (बुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरिक्त व्यय की मांगों का समर्थन तो मैं करता हूँ लेकिन खाली ऐसे ही नहीं ।

जहां तक हमारी नौसेना या अन्य सेना सम्बन्धी विभागों का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर यदि अधिक व्यय हो जाता है, आज की जैसी स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए यदि इन विभागों पर अधिक व्यय होता है जिनका सम्बन्ध युद्ध से है, तो उसकी आवश्यकता पर तो मैं विश्वास कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन अनेक प्रकार के अन्य विभाग हैं जिन पर जो अधिक व्यय हो रहा है वह उचित नहीं है ।

काफी दिन से इस सदन में और इस के बाहर भी यह चर्चा चल रही है कि हर एक विभाग में स्थिति के अनुसार बचत की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि बचत बचत कहते हुए बचत का विभाग ही अतरे में पड़ गया है और किसी

विभाग में बचत नहीं हो रही है। सभी प्रकार के विभागों में जो अनुचित व्यय हो रहा है उसके न रुकने का भी एक कारण है। जो लोग इन विभागों के लिए व्यय की राशि निर्धारित करते हैं वे विचार की दो धाराओं में बहते हैं और इस प्रकार के भी कार्य सामने आते हैं कि यदि किसी पुल का तखमीना एक करोड़ रुपया लगाते हैं लेकिन जब उसके निर्माण के बारे में धननिष्ठ रूप से विचार किया जाता है तो उसका व्यय ढाई करोड़ बैठता है। तो हमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिस अफसरी अष्टाचार को हम दूर करना चाहते हैं वह दूर नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि सरकार ने इस अफसरी अष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए विजिलेंस कमीशन बिठाया है जो इसकी निगहवानी करता है, लेकिन यह अष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो रहा है। वह तो बढ़ रहा है और तमाम विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार खर्च होता है और बचत की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

और सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जो ढाई हजार रुपया या उसके ऊपर की तनख्वाह वाले हैं उनके वेतन तो बढ़ जाते हैं, लेकिन जो बेचारे चतुर्य श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं वे वही सी रूपए के कुछ उपर या कुछ नीचे लटके रहते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस समय देश पर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के कारण खतरा है, लेकिन हमारे ये भाई उस खतरे से लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं, और अगर आज इस बात की गणना की जाए कि सेनाओं में किन के बच्चे लड़ने को तैयार हैं और लड़ रहे हैं तो आपको इन गरीब लोगों की संख्या अधिक मिलेगी। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जो हमारे जवान आज देश की रक्षा के लिए, देश के प्रति सम्मान के लिए, देश की प्रभुसत्ता और अखंडता के लिए लड़ रहे हैं, यहां उनके मां बाप जो काम करते हैं उसका उनको बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देंगे कि जो गलत

तरीके से खर्चा होता है वह बन्द हो और लालफीताशाही खत्म हो। हम देखते हैं आज भी लालफीते का बोरा चलता है और उसी के कारण, उसी के जादू के कारण ज्यादा खर्चा होता है।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी धर्म के बड़े प्रकाण्ड पंडित हैं। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी धर्म नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि जो दुष्ट हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लक्ष्मी और धर्म में अन्तर है। धर्म में दृढ़ता होनी चाहिए, और लक्ष्मी में चंचलता होनी चाहिए। जब लक्ष्मी धर्म बन जाती है तो उसमें चंचलता के स्थान पर दृढ़ता आनी चाहिए। मैं बहुत थोड़े से शब्दों में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उधर ध्यान दें कि धर्म के खर्च बन्द हों।

अगर नौसना के लिए या सेना की भर्तियों के लिए, या देश के लिए पनडुब्बियां खरीदने के लिए वह अधिक व्यय करे तो देश उसको बरदाश्त करेगा, लेकिन अन्य विभागों में जो अनुचित व्यय हो रहा है उसे देश बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता।

मैं बहुत थोड़े से शब्दों में डिमांड नम्बर 24 और 25 पर जो कि समुद्री रास्ते से और घरती के रास्ते से स्मगलिंग से सम्बंधित हैं, कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ये जो दोनों प्रकार का स्मगलिंग होता है, समुद्र से और घरती से, इसमें चोली दामन का साथ है। अगर आप इनके इस चोली दामन के साथ को तोड़ दें तो इस स्मगलिंग को रोका जा सकता है। आज सब प्रकार का स्मगलिंग देश में चल रहा है और कुछ लोग सरकार के देखते हुए स्मगलिंग द्वारा मानदार हो रहे हैं। मैं इसे बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि स्मगलिंग करना बन्द हो जाए। मैं धाधा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

घरत में मैं दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसका व्यय बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसका काम कैसा चलता है यह तो भलग बात है। दिल्ली का प्रशासन अपने व्यय के मामले में घात्म-निर्भर हो सके इसके लिए आपने साधन नहीं भ्रपनाए हैं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जमीन को हासिल करने के लिए और जमीन का विकास करने के लिए अतिरिक्त धन हुआ है। मैं तारकेश्वरी जी के शब्दों में धार वृद्धि करके यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ तो जमीन का बिकना क्या, जमीन का व्यापार होता है, जमीन का विकास नहीं होता। प्राज जमीन उन लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है जो धरती के बिना रहते हैं, जैसे हरिजन प्रादि। इनकी तो जमीन छीनी जा रही है चकवन्दी प्रादि के द्वारा। प्राज जमीन के बारे में धर्जोव तरीके से मोषा जा रहा है। उसका लाभ जो है वह इन लोगों को नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए यह प्रावश्यक है कि उन और मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली के धन्दर घात्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए, व्यय की दृष्टि से घात्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए दिल्ली के बनशानी बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री बाल्मीकी :** हमारी नौ सेना के बड़े को बलशाली करने के लिए, हवाई बेटे को बलशाली करने के लिए तथा सारी घपनी सेनाओं को हर दृष्टि से सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जितने रुपये व्यय करने प्रावश्यक हों वे किये ही जाने चाहिए। पाकिस्तान को सुहतोड़ जवाब देने के लिए जितना भी पैसा खर्च करने की प्रावश्यकता हो वह खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार के धन्य विभागों में एक किकायतशारी का घान्दोलन चनाया जाय, मितव्ययता का एक कैम्पैन सरकार बलाचे और बचत कर के देव व जनता के

सामने एक सादगी और किकायतशारी का प्रादर्श उपस्थित करे। धगर सरकार द्वारा वहाँ पर मादगी व तपस्या व त्याग का व्यवहार किया जायगा और बचत कर के दिखलाई जायगी तो उसका समस्त देश पर एक धच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। देश यह जानना चाहता है कि जहाँ प्राप दूसरों में सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग का जीवन बिताना देखना चाहते हैं वहाँ प्राप स्वयं कितनी सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग से रहते हैं? यह बात सत्य है कि वही दूसरों को सादगी व तपस्या व त्याग का जीवन बिताने को कह सकता है जोकि स्वयं उसके धनुरूप प्राचरण करे।

चूँकि हम सत्य पथ पर हैं, धर्म के मार्ग पर हम चल रहे हैं इसलिए प्रतिम विजय हमारी निश्चित है। चूँकि हमारे साथ ईमान है इसलिए प्रतिम जीत हमारी ही होगी।

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There has been a slight misunderstanding in regard to the scope of this particular proposal before the House. This matter has been gone into by the Public Accounts Committee, and it is on their recommendation that this regularisation is taking place.

I am very grateful to my hon. friend Shri Balmiki who has just sat down, for his very complimentary references to me. I quite recognise that there is room for tightening up the budgeting.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** I think the hon. Minister has not followed him. He has asked the hon. Minister to take to *sonyasa*.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I did follow quite a bit of it. I recognise that there is room for tightening up the budget, which is all the concern of us now. It is not a question of the individual Demand, but it is a question of general proceduras in regard

to the tightening up of the budgeting and expenditure by the various Ministries. There is undoubtedly considerable room for improvement.

The year under review, namely 1962-63 had been a peculiar year because we were just thrown into the midst of a war. But also, there is this fact which has to be borne in mind. I am sorry my hon. colleague Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha is not here. There are certain things which are inescapable. For instance, there is the item where she particularly objected to the excess demand, and that is in regard to the steel equalisation fund. That is something which we cannot escape. We cannot say that we had budgeted for Rs. 28 crores but we got Rs. 34 crores in fact, but we should not have got it. A precise estimate of what the accrual to the steel equalisation fund towards the end of the year will be depends upon a variety of factors over which Government have really no control, and, there an accurate budgeting is not possible. If we get extra money into the steel equalisation fund and we have to legitimize it so that that money can go into the Equalisation Fund, then we have really got to do it by means of some such procedure, because we cannot do it by means of subsequent Demands.

Also, in regard to customs and Central excise, there is a certain expenditure which comes later in the year and which is not estimated in the revised estimates, and which we cannot really envisage at that time. Provided the expenditure is relatively small, and which it is in these cases, because the expenditure in regard to these two items is Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively, it has to be regularised; these are inescapable, and that is why we have the procedure of Excess Demands. At the same time, there are other things which could be estimated, no doubt, I think that we should progressively diminish the area of such excess. But excess Demands of some kind, so long as the size is not very big, are bound to be there, because unlike in commercial

accounting where we can do the accounting later on, there are strict procedures for accounting for Government expenditure, and an explanation given not only for the outgo but also for the inflow. This is something which is inescapable in the scheme of things under which we operate.

I, therefore, submit that while the criticism that has been made in regard to the general process of budgeting is something which is relevant and has to be taken into account not only by the Finance Ministry but also by the other Ministries concerned, the basic fact of some kind of excess expenditure will be there. In fact, there have been certain readjustments so that the outgo has not been very great in many cases, but even so, the accounting procedures are so strict, and they have to be strict, and in order to satisfy those procedures these kinds of Excess Demands have got to be brought forward.

As regards the remarks made in regard to the DBA, that is a matter which I am sure the hon. Minister in charge of its administration, whether it be the Health Minister or the Works and Housing Minister, will take note of. I shall pass these things on to them. Otherwise, I have nothing much to say in regard to the proposal before the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 1, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 50, 58, 87, 91, 93, 98, 116, 127, 140 and 142."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.47 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR \*EXCESS GRANTS  
(RAILWAYS), 1962-63DEMAND No. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED  
LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 24,117 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Payments to worked lines and others' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—  
OPERATION (FUEL)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 87,75,029 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. 17—OPEN LINE WORKS—  
REPLACEMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 5,53,72,781 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Replacements' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963."

DEMAND No. 18—OPEN LINE WORKS—  
DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,26,454 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963".

DEMAND No. 20—APPROPRIATION TO  
DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,84,53,425 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1963".

These Demands are now before the House.

The time allotted for these Demands is one hour.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): I would merely say that these are items of expenditure incurred in excess of what was voted by Parliament during 1962-63 and these have been brought forward in accordance with the regular procedure that has to be followed. Besides this, there is nothing much in these Demands.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Does it mean that we should not make any speeches?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is for the hon. Member to decide.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can speak now. The hon. Minister will reply afterwards.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां तीन चीजों पर उन्होंने पार्लियमेंट से वॉट मांगी है। एक है डिमांड नम्बर 2 जिसमें कि मद्रास-विजयवाड़ा सैक्शन के एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए सर्वे कराने का जिक्र है। इस मद्रास-विजयवाड़ा सैक्शन का एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन जरूर करवाना चाहिए लेकिन इस में दो चीजों का खयाल रेलवे मिनिस्टर को अवश्य रखना चाहिए। एक बात तो यह है कि जब भी लेबर ऐपाईट की जाय तो इस बात को मद्देनजर रखा जाय कि कोस्ट ब्राऊ लिब्र

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

क्या है और लेबर को कितना देने से उसका पेट भरेंगा ? उसके हिसाब से ही उनकी तनकवाह निर्धारित की जाये । ऐस्टिमेट्स में और बजट में भ्रष्टाचारों के लिए तनकवाह नार्मल रेलवे, रेगुलर रेलवेज में जैसी है वैसी ही दी जाती है मगर कंस्ट्रक्शन का सवाल जब आता है क्लास फोर एम्पलाईज और कैजुअल लेबर को तनकवाह बहुत कम दी जाती है । 1 रुपये 4 आने से लेकर 1 रुपया 12 आने तक मिलते हैं । अगर आप सोचते हैं कि पैसा कम है इसलिए तनकवाह कम देते हैं तो यह कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है । सरकार ने सोशल सिक्योरिटी की एक मिनिस्ट्री भी खोली है जो कि उनकी बेसिक कमियों को देखे और उनका निदान करे । इसलिए यह और भी आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हर एक कंस्ट्रक्शन में किसी किस्म की भी कैजुअल लेबर ली जाय तो उसकी रेट्स आक्र पे कम से कम रेगुलर एम्पलाईज की रेट्स आक्र पे जितनी रहे । उतना कैजुअल लेबर को भी देना चाहिए । हालांकि यह बात सही है कि रेगुलर एम्पलाईज को जो 70 रुपया तनकवाह और दस रुपया डिग्रेशन एलाउंस मिलता है और अभी साढ़े छठारह मिलता है वह भी आज जो बाजार में चीजों का बढ़ा हुआ भाव है उसको देखते हुए कम है और आज जितना लेबर को मिलता है उस से एक व्यक्ति का अपनी फैमिली के साथ गुजर नहीं हो सकता है और पेट नहीं भर सकता है ।

न्यूमैटरी घाट नम्बर 14 कानपुर से टुंडला और राउरकेला से दुर्ग तक इलेक्ट्रिकलेशन के बारे में है । यह काम होना चाहिए । डिमांड नम्बर 15 गुडूर से गुम्मिबीपुड़ी तक डबल लाइन बिछाने के बारे में है । यह भी ठीक है । मैं निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों कामों के सम्बन्ध में कैजुअल लेबर के हितों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए ।

जब सरकार रेलवेज के इलेक्ट्रिकलेशन की प्लान को हाथ में ले, तो उस को स्टीम

लोकोमोटिव के स्टाफ को एक प्लांड वे से एवजाब करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । लाइन को इलेक्ट्रिकफाई करने से स्टीम लोकोमोटिव में काम करने वाले ड्राइवर, एसिस्टेंट ड्राइवर, फायरमैन और गाईड आदि की उपयोगिता में भ्रंतर आ जाता है, उन के काम में भ्रंतर आ जाता है । इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन लोगों को पूरी तरह प्लानिंग कर के एवजाब कर लिया जाये ।

इलेक्ट्रिकलेशन के कारण लोकोमोटिव की लोड खींचने की कैपैसिटी भी बढ़ जाती है । एक स्टीम लोकोमोटिव जितनी गाड़ियाँ खींचता है, इलेक्ट्रिकलेशन के बाद वह उससे दुगुनी गाड़ियाँ खींचता है । इस प्रकार जो स्टाफ सरप्लस हो जाता है, उस को एक प्लांड वे में एवजाब करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

नई लाइन्ज बिछाते समय पब्लिक से जो लीड ली जाती है, उस की कीमत निर्धारित करने और पेमेंट करने का काम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के द्वारा होता है । यह ठीक है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि ग्राम जनता को पेमेंट वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है और उस को वर्षों तक परेशान होना पड़ता है । अगर हम किसी केम के बारे में रेलवे मंत्रालय को लिखते हैं, तो उस की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को दे चुके हैं, उस के पास जा कर पता लगाओ । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरीके में ऐसा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, जिस से लोगों को पेमेंट जल्दी हो जाये । मैं यह नहीं जानता कि लैकुना कहाँ है, लेकिन ऐसा तरीका निकालना जाना चाहिए कि पब्लिक को हम वाले में कोई कठिनाई न हो ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि कंस्ट्रक्शन स्टाफ के क्वार्टर और उन की मॉबिलिटी-इन्ड के बारे में भी ध्यान दिया जाये ।

### [श्री प्रिय गुरु]

इस वक्त इमर्जेंसी है। इसलिए प्रायः मेरे द्वारा कोई बात कहे जाने पर आपत्ति की जाये। मैं आल इंडिया रेलवेमेन्स क्रेडरेज्जन् की तरफ से श्री पाटिल और डा० राम मुन्नग सिंह का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने तमाम एम० पी० को उला कर उन से इस बारे में सलाह ली है। जितने भी ट्रेड यूनियन रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं, चाँवे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, उन्होंने कहा है कि रेलवे वर्कर्स ने चाईनीज एग्जेशन के वक्त भी बहुत काम किया था और वे अब भी काम कर रहे हैं। वे तमाम खतरों का मुकाबला करते हुए राउंड दि क्लॉक काम कर रहे हैं और देश के लिए कुर्बानी दे रहे हैं। फ़ीरोज़पुर और फ़ॉटियर के पास कुछ भादमी मरे भी हैं। ईस्टर्न पोर्शन में एन० ई० एफ० रेलवे के कटिहार सेक्शन की एक ट्रेन बीरल स्टेशन पर पाकिस्तान ने रोक दी और कुछ रेलवे स्टाफ़ पाकिस्तान में बन्द है।

रेलवे मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट ने इस बात की वादा किया है कि वे इन सब बातों को देखेंगे और जो कुछ हो सकेगा, वह करेंगे। इस के लिए मैं उन को अपनी संस्था की तरफ़ से बधाई दूंगा।

इन बातों से कोई शलतफ़हमी न हो, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि इमर्जेंसी के नाम पर अफ़सरशाही, ब्यूरोक्रेसी, घाटोक्रेसी और नेपाटिज्म का इस्तेमाल न किया जाये। ट्रेड यूनियनों के साथ रिलेशन्स के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे अधिकाधिकारियों के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और म्युटुअल ग्रंटरस्टैंडिंग के साथ हर एक सवाल को रिजात्व करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इमर्जेंसी का फ़ायदा उठा कर जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी, घाटोक्रेसी और नेपाटिज्म चल रहे हैं, उन का एंड होना चाहिए।

आज आसाम, बंगाल और बिहार में चावल बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है—55 रुपये मन पर भी नहीं मिल रहा है। ब्रिटिश

टाइम में जब भी बार होती थी, तो कंट्रियर पर काम करने वाले रेलवे मुलाजिमों को बार एलाउंस भी दिया जाता था और लम्बि-डाइज्ड राशन भी दिया जाता था। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहाँ पर लोगों को चावल और घाटा उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए, चाहे वह सन्सिडाइज्ड ढंग से हो या किसी और ढंग से।

आजकल जो जेनेरल ट्राम्पर किया जा रहा है—और बराबर किया जा रहा है—उस को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश बड़े संकट में से गुजर रहा है। ऐसी हालत में रेलवे मंत्री महोदय, उन के साथी, डाक्टर साहब और उन का स्टाफ़, जिस तरह से मेहनत के साथ दिन-रात काम कर रहे हैं, उस के लिए मैं उन सब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं रेलवेज के स्टाफ़ को विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जो कि इस इमर्जेंसी के वक्त अपनी पूरी ताकत लगा कर जवानों की आवश्यकता की चीजों को देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक पहुँचा रहे हैं।

आम समय में भी, लेकिन खासकर लडाई के वक्त, ट्रान्सपोर्ट का बहुत भारी महत्व होता है और रेलवेज ट्रान्सपोर्ट का सब से बड़ा जरिया है। इस को हज़ारों मील दूर से खाने पीने की चीजों से ले कर लडाई का सब तरह का सामान लडाई के मैदान में जवानों के पास पहुँचाना पड़ता है। उस में रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हर तरह का खतरा उठाना पड़ता है और वे उठा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ़ से जो भी डिमांड आये, हमें उस को बड़े आनन्द के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहिए। खास तौर पर लडाई के वक्त माल तेजी के साथ एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जा सके, इस के लिए

बिजली, नई लाइनों और टूटी बीजों को बदलने की जरूरत होती है। इन सब कामों के लिये ये डिमांड्स फ़ार ब्रांटस पेज की गई हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डिमांड नम्बर 2, 14 और 15 का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य बड़ी प्रसन्नता के साथ इन को सपोर्ट करेंगे।

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी (मन्दसौर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन एक्सपेंस ब्रांटस के संबंध में बहुत सी बातें कहना पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। डिमांड नम्बर 5 में केवल 268 रुपये की एक्सपेंस डिमांड की गई है, जिस पर बालना वाजिब नहीं है। लेकिन जब मेरा ध्यान डिमांड नम्बर 17 की तरफ जाता है, तो मुझे मालूम होता है कि हम लाग दीर्घ दृष्टि से काम नहीं ले रहे हैं और उसी का यह परिणाम है कि हम को बार बार रिप्लेसमेंट करना पड़ता है।

14.59 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

1938 में ब्रिटिश रेलवेज में साढ़े चार फीट गेज के लिये 108 पौंड की रेल डाली गई थी। हमारे यहाँ उन दिनों 60 पौंड की रेल डाली गई थी, जिसको बढ़ा कर 75 पौंड किया गया। बाद में उसको 96 पौंड तक रोज किया गया और अब यह रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है कि 96 पौंड की रेल हमारे लायक नहीं है और उसको 108, 110 पौंड करना पड़ेगा। बार-बार यह जो रिप्लेसमेंट हो रहा है, इससे हमका बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। इसके कारण हमारी रेलवेज की गति तीव्र नहीं हो पाती है। जहाँ भी हम जाते हैं, वहाँ हम देखते हैं कि लाइन पर वर्क्स चल रहे हैं, काशन प्राइर दिया हुआ है और गाड़ों को धीमी गति से चलाना पड़ता है।

हम बहुत दिनों से चाहते रहे हैं कि 40 टॉन्स से घोसाका रेलें जाती हैं और 120 मील प्रति घंटे की गति से जाती हैं उसी प्रकार और उसी गति से हमारे यहाँ की रेलें भी जानी चाहियें। हमारे यहाँ बड़े प्रच्छेद इंजन हैं, उनके हॉले हुए साढ़े पांच फीट का ट्रैक होते हुये भी क्या वजह है कि रेलें 55 मील से अधिक की गति पर नहीं जाती हैं। अगर उनकी 60 मील की गति हो जाती है तो हम लोग घबरा जाते हैं। यहाँ से अगर बम्बई पहुँचना हो तो हम लोगों को 24-24 घंटे पहुँचने में लग जाते हैं। क्या कारण है कि नौ दस घंटे में बम्बई लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं? यह कब होगा? कब हम इतनी तेजी से यात्रियों को ले जा सकेंगे? ट्रैक का जो रिप्लेसमेंट है, प्रांपन लाइन वर्क्स के बारे में जो एक्सपेंस ब्रांट के बारे में 1962-63 की डिमांड है, उसका देखते हुये मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि फिर से प्रांपको इस ब्रांट के बारे में प्राना पड़ेगा, दूसरी ब्रांट लेनी पड़ेगी और फिर से धोर खर्चा करना पड़ेगा और यह जो पाच करोड़ का खर्च हुआ है, वह मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि व्यर्थ में चला जायेगा। इस तरह में इसका उपयोग सह-रीके पर नहीं होता है। इस बास्के इस रिप्लेसमेंट की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का आह्वान करूँगा और चाहूँगा कि वे इसका देखें, इसकी धोर ध्यान दें। यह ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि ब्योरोक्रेट्स ही इसको तय करें। हम भी इसको तय कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये हमको इंजीनियरों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह बात नहीं है कि वे ही हमको जान सकते हैं। हमें भी इसके बारे में मालूम है।

15 hrs.

जहाँ तक टिवेलेपमेंट फंड में खपया खाने का संबंध है, मैं उसका वैलकम कहता हूँ। यह सही बीज है। 18 करोड़ से ज्यादा खपया भी अगर टिवेलेपमेंट फंड में खाला जाता तो बहुत प्रच्छा होता। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।



**Shri K. L. More (Hatkanangle):** I rise to support the demands whole-heartedly. It is the most sacred duty of every one of us to grant blindly whatever the Railway Ministry demands from us, as we know that the railways are doing the most valuable and admirable work for our defence purposes. The railway workers' devotion to duty in particular in times of emergency is most praiseworthy.

We are well aware of the brilliant performance of the railways during the Chinese invasion on our borders. The railways not only contribute profusely to the defence of our country, but also to the economic development of our country.

The present demands are for electrification of some of the important railway lines. The demands are most important ones, and while supporting them, I congratulate the hon. Minister and also the Minister of State, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

**Shri Subbaraman (Madurai):** There are three Demands under the Supplementary Demands. Two refer to electrification and out of them one is to take survey of a certain portion near Vijayawada. The electrification is of two portions from Rourkela to Durg and Kanpur to Tundla. Electrification is welcome wherever it is necessary and economical, but I submit that other aspects of electrification should also be considered.

Railways consume the largest quantity of our coal. If railways are electrified, there will be surplus of coal. Not only that. Transport of coal is done by railways. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to find ways and means for utilisation of coal. It may be used as fuel or some other industrial purpose. That should be carefully attended to even now.

Another demand is for doubling the track from Gudur to Gummudipundi. We all know that the track from Vijayawada to Madras is proving a bottleneck for transport of goods from north to south. It is quite necessary that the whole track from Vijayawada

to Madras should be doubled as early as possible. We are glad that the remaining portion, Gudur to Gummudipundi, is being taken on hand, and we hope that it will be finished soon.

A lot of South Indians are working in Tata Nagar, Rourkela and Bhilai. They want through carriages from these steel towns to the south via Nagpur and Waltair. Many a time they find it difficult to get accommodation; even if they get, they do not get the connecting trains at all. So, I request the hon. Minister to make necessary arrangements for through carriages from these steel towns to Madras via Nagpur and Waltair.

I would like to point out that for want of a broad gauge line from Madura to Tuticorin, the area has not developed. Development of industries depends upon the availability of broad gauge. The Madras Government has also been representing the necessity of this broad gauge line from Trichy to Tuticorin via Madura. So, I request that early steps may be taken to convert this line into broad gauge.

We are told that steps have been taken to speed up goods trains, but we find that this is not done. There is a lot of competition from road transport, and a lot of transport is diverted to roads. So, early steps may be taken to speed up goods trains. If we speed up goods trains, I think there will be more traffic offering.

Though it is not quite relevant, I wish to refer to overcrowding of trains. Even express trains are not adequate to cater to the passengers. Every train has more passengers than can be carried. So, more trains should be introduced or more carriages added wherever there is overcrowding.

Development of Madura city suffers very much for want of a bridge over two railway lines in the city. The level crossings are closed for quite a long time, from 10 to 15 minutes. So, either underground or overbridges should be constructed at these two places in Madura.

With these words, I support the Demands.

**श्री भागवत झा झाजाब (भागलपुर) :** सभापति महोदया, मैं इस अवसर पर अपने माननीय रेल मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री जी को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस कठिन समय में मीन रूप में रेलों ने देश की सेवा की है और कर रही है। हम में से बहुत से सदस्यों को यह मालूम है कि इस समय जो कठिनाई देश के सामने है और जो सब से बड़ा पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ है और उस कारण से रेलों पर जो दबाव पड़ा है, जोर पड़ा है कार्य करने का, उस कार्य को सुगमता से, बिना किसी हल्ले के, बिना किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई के बहुत ही अच्छे रूप में कर रही हैं और उसके लिये जो कर्मचारी वर्ग है, रेलवे में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, वे सभी हमारे हार्दिक धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

संसद् ने इस कार्य को बहुत सराहा है। आज भी मैंने माननीय रेलवे मंत्री का वह भाषण देखा जिस में उन्होंने इस देश में रेलवे में कार्य करने वाले सभी विभागों के कर्मचारियों को धन्यवाद का सन्देश दिया है। इस धन्यवाद में सिर्फ वही नहीं, उनके साथ यह हमारी संसद् भी है और यह देश भी है।

जा पूरक मांगें यहां रखी गई हैं उन में मैं माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी से और अधिक की आशा करता था। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि देश के सामने कठिनाइयां हैं, पैसे की कमी है, हमारा खारा ध्यान एक बात की ओर केन्द्रित है और वह ध्यान इस ओर है कि हम किस प्रकार अपने देश की सुरक्षा, अपनी जमीन की सुरक्षा और अपने स्वाभिमान तथा सम्मान की सुरक्षा कर सकें और उस सुरक्षा में हमारी एक एक पाई, एक एक अंश जा रहा है। फिर भी जब कि हमारी सीमा पर ऐसा दुश्मन है जिस दुश्मन के सामने इन्साफ और बेइन्ताफी नहीं है, ऐसा दुश्मन जिसके सामने सिर्फ भजहूव है, ईनाम नहीं है इसी प्रकारान में रखते हुये इस

देश को एक ऐसी लम्बी और अच्छी व्यवस्था चाहिये थी, चाहे वह आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हो या और किसी क्षेत्र में, जिससे कि हम आगे आने वाले ऐंम जल्मी दुश्मनों का सामना कर सकें। इसमें रेलवे प्रमुख है। अगर आज हमारे सामने देश की सब से बड़ी राष्ट्रीय अन्डरटेकिंग रेलवे न होनी, अगर हमारे सामने विस्तृत फौजी हुई लाइनें न होनी तो हमारी सुरक्षा का काम ठीक से नहीं हो सकता था। यद्यपि आज पठानकोट और अमृतसर में दुश्मन बमबाज हमले कर रहे हैं फिर भी हमारा रेलवे यातायात बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से जारी है। इसका कारण यही है कि रेलवे हमारी बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम कर रही है। आज से कुछ दिन पूर्व ही हम लोगों ने देखा कि रेलवे इस देश की बहुत ही बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसलिये हम आशा करते थे कि इस सप्लि-मेंटरी डिमांड में रेलवे मंत्री कुछ और भी मांग करेंगे और उस मांग के जरिये...

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** On a point of order. Is it supplementary demands that we are speaking on or excess demands?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** What is wrong?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** One hon. Member was speaking but he was made to sit down saying that the matter under discussion was something else.

**श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :** माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम होगा कि जिस सदस्य का वह नाम ले रहे हैं वह श्री पीटर अन्वारिस दूसरी मांग पर बोल रहे थे। मैं दोनों मांगों पर बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** दोनों मांगें एक साथ नहीं रखी गई हैं।

**श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :** यह एम्सेस मांग है जिसके ऊपर मैं बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन दोनों मांगें रखी गई हैं।

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** मैंना कहना यह है कि अगर हमें मान्यता दी जा कि दोनों डिमांड्स साथ चल रही है तो मैं उम तक दोनों डिमांड्स पर बोलना। मैं तो शून्य अलग डिमांड पर बोलने का विचार किया था। इसलिये मेरी आपत्ति है।

**Shri S. K. Patil:** May I put in a word, Madam? When I wanted to begin, I really wanted to begin, as the hon. Member has pointed out, first on the Excess Demands and then on the Supplementary Demands. We found that speeches could be made on both the demands. Although the hon. Member will have a right to speak like this, discussion that is going on is really on both.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** हमें सिर्फ अपनी पगड़ी ऊंची करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**Mr. Chairman:** I have understood you, Mr. Trivedi. The discussion is now going on Excess demands; there will be sometime given for discussion on Supplementary demands also; he can speak at that time.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** सभापति महोदया, बात यह है कि जिस बात की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी ने इशारा किया था वह यह कि माननीय सदस्य के दल के एक सदस्य ने लाइफ इश्योरेंस बिल के बजाय दूसरे पर बोलना शुरू कर दिया था। ऐसे लोग तो उनके ही दल में पाये जाते हैं। इस दल में हम लोग इस तरह तक नहीं हैं। लेकिन...

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** नहीं यह बात गलत है। आपके ही दल के आदमी को बिठला दिया गया था।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** बात यह है कि सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण के दौरान यह कहा था कि उन्होंने एक्सस पर पहले जोर दिया था सप्लिमेंटरी पर कम जोर दिया था। मैंने यह कहा कि पूरक मांग

अधिक हानी चाहिये, मैंने कहा कि बढ़ातीरी मांग अधिक हानी चाहिये। आपने पूरक मुना। मेरी बात नहीं सुनी। यहां पर दोनों पर बोलने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं। बहरहाल आप सदन में बड़े हैं, आप की मूछ ऊंची रहे।

प्रश्न तो यह है कि मैं अपने मंत्री जी से यह आशा करता था कि वह इन पूरक और अधिक मांगों के संबंध में और अधिक की मांग करेंगे, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा, देश का एक बड़ा हा सुदृढ़ यातायात व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है और हमारे देश के यातायात की सबसे बड़ी राह जो है वह रेलवे है। यों तो देश के विभिन्न भागों में रेलवे लाइनों की आवश्यकता अधिक है किन्तु मैं माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी से किनी नई रेल लाइन की मांग नहीं करता। मैं उनका ध्यान उस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिसकी ओर मैं बराबर सदन में समय समय पर कहता आ रहा हूँ और वह है क्यूल और भागलपुर होकर हावड़ा जाने वाली डबल लाइन का प्रश्न। आप स्वयं जानते हैं आज जो लाइन दिल्ली में हावड़ा जाती है वह बड़ी अच्छी है और बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन आज उस पर ट्रैफिक का इतना दबाव पड़ रहा है कि यह आवश्यक ही नहीं अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि क्यूल से लेकर जो लूप लाइन है भागलपुर और साहबगंज होते हुए उसको दोहरी किया जाए। इस बात पर अन्य बजटों के समय मैंने बार बार प्रकाश डाला है। आज भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्य मंत्री तो आकर उस क्षेत्र को देख चुके हैं, लेकिन एक बार वह भी उस संबल में आकर क्यूल में हावड़ा तक जाने वाली वह लाइन देखें। सिर्फ एक लाइन है क्यूल से भागलपुर होते हुए हावड़ा तक। अगर आज उसे दोहरी बनाया जाये तो रेलवे विभाग अपने ट्रैफिक में अधिक से अधिक विस्तार कर सकता है। सिर्फ एक ही बात कही जाती कि यहाँ ट्रैफिक नहीं है। मैं तीन लाइनों का हवाला दे सकता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने, जहाँ पर उनके अधिकारियों ने

कहा कि यहां ट्रैफिक नहीं है इसलिये वह लाइन जस्टिफाई नहीं होती है लेकिन वहां लाइन बनी और आज वह लाइन ट्रैफिक के अनुसार चलने को सफल प्रमाणित कर रही है। अस्तु मेरा प्रथम निवेदन यह है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात जो है वह बहुत ही छोटी है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जब हम छोटी बात कहते हैं तो उसको छोटी बात कह कर टाल दिया जाता है और जब बड़ी बात कहते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वैसे की बड़ी जरूरत है। अगर मूल से हावड़ा तक दोहरी लाइन की बात करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि करोड़ों चाहिये, अगर कहे कि पीर पैंती में घोवर ब्रिज चाहिये और एक फर्स्ट क्लास वेटिंग रूम चाहिये तो कहते हैं कि छोटी बात है हो जायेगा। छोटी बात हो जायेगी कभी और बड़ी बात हो नहीं सकती।

आज फिर मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक घंटे तो मूल से हावड़ा जाने वाली लाइन की ओर जो कि भागलपुर से हो कर जाती है, जायेगा और दूसरी ओर पीर पैंती के स्थान पर, जो कि किसी बड़े शहर को नहीं बल्कि घास पास के ग्रामीणों की सेवा करता है, कम से कम एक अच्छा फर्स्ट क्लास का वेटिंग रूम और एक घोवर ब्रिज बनाने की ओर जायेगा। इसकी वहां पर आज बड़ा आवश्यकता है ताकि उधर से जाने वालों के जान माल की हिफाजत हो सके।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना)। सभापति महोदय, हमारे प्रादरणीय मिनिस्टर साहब यहां तशरीफ फर्मा रहे हैं, मैं उनको आज बहुत बहुत मुबारकबाद इसलिये पेश करता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की जरूरत के वक्त मुल्क की भाबरू को रखा है और कहीं से महसूस होने नहीं दिया है कि देश में कोई कमी है। लेकिन एक दो बात बहुत जरूरी हैं जिन की तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इस वक्त हमारी घाईनेन्स फैंक्टरीज और हमारे एग््रीकल्चर वर्क के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली की जरूरत है? इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ज्यादा से ज्यादा चाहिये। लाबो ट्यूबवैल इसलिये बन्द पड़े हुए हैं कि उन्हें इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं पढ़च सकी है। आज जब हथियार का काम और खेती का काम, डिफेंस का काम और डेवलपमेन्ट का काम दोनों साथ साथ चल रहे हैं तब रेलवे को बिजली से चलाना नये स्थानों पर न शुरू किया जाये। जितनी रेल चल रही है वह ठीक है, लेकिन नये तरीके से उनको न शुरू किया जाये बर्ना हमारी घाईनेन्स फैंक्टरीज और हमारे एग््रीकल्चर फार्म के काम में बड़ी भारी कमी हो जायेगी।

दूसरी बात यह है, जैसा कि पिछली दफे हमारे माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसी प्रादरणीय सदन में फरमाया था कि जापान में 160 मील की घंटे की रफ्तार से रेल चलती हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जो रैसम्बर ट्रेन है वह 20 मील की घंटे से ज्यादा तेज नहीं चलती है। आज जब हिन्दुस्तान में तेजी की जरूरत है तो तेजी इस में भी आनी चाहिये। मैं ने कई दफा इस बात को कहा कि वह जमाना चला गया जब हार् स्पिड पर कंट्रोल हुआ करता था। अब तो स्लो स्पीड पर कंट्रोल होना चाहिये क्योंकि जितनी सुस्त गाड़ी लेगी वह उतनी ही देर में पहुँचेगी। यह बात नहीं है कि जापान हम से ज्यादा दिल् और दिमाग का मालिक है या उनके इंजीनियर्स बहुत ज्यादा अच्छे हैं या उन की बुद्धि प्रतिभा हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब से ज्यादा है। आज यह सोचने की जरूरत है अगर इस दिशा में काम किया जाये तो यहां की ट्रेने भी 160 मील की घंटे की रफ्तार से चल सकती हैं।

एक और आस बात है जिसको मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। रुड़की सेन्टर मिलिटरी का बहुत ऊँचा सेन्टर है। रुड़की मिनिस्टर:

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

स्टेशन कोई मामूली स्टेशन नहीं है। एक तो यह मिलिटरी सेन्टर है, दूसरे वह इरिगेशन का बहुत बड़ा सेन्टर है तीसरे यह विल्डिंग रिसर्च का सेन्टर है और चौथे यह कि वहां पर दुनिया की सब से बड़ी इंजी-नियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटियों में से एक यूनिवर्सिटी है। यूरोप में और एशिया में ऐसी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। लेकिन इतने बड़े स्टेशन पर हम देखते हैं कि लोगों को, दिल्ली जाने वालों को, हरिद्वार जाने वालों को, देहरादून जाने वालों को भोबर ब्रिज न होने की वजह से एक एक घंटे खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इसलिए यहां भोबर ब्रिज बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके न होने से डिफेंस को भी नुकसान पहुंचता है और इंजी-नियरिंग वर्क्स को भी नुकसान पहुंचता है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टेशन डिफेंस और इंजीनियरिंग की दृष्टि से इतना महत्वपूर्ण है वहां सर्दी में या बरसात में रात को तांगा या रिकशा नहीं मिलता है। वहां बरसात से बचने के लिए शोड नहीं है। अगर बरसात आ जाए या बरफ पड़ जाए तो उससे बचने का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। वहां न तो थोड़ा तांगा के लिये और न रिकशा के लिए शोड है। इस कारण सवारी न मिलने से हमारे जवानों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को और उनके रेलवे बोर्ड को तथा रेलवे के 12 लाख कर्मचारियों को इसलिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की इज्जत को बचाया है और इस धाड़े वक्त में रात रात भर अपने भाराम का ध्याल किए बिना काम किया है। उन्होंने हर प्रकार की मुसीबतें उठाकर काम किया है, इसके लिए मेरे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) :** सभापति महोदय, रेलवे विभाग हमारे डिफेंस की लाइफ लाइन है। हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेंस की सारी जिम्मेदारी उस विभाग के सिर के ऊपर है। मैं आज इस विभाग को बधाई देता हूँ और इसलिए बधाई देता हूँ कि हमारे एक्स फूड मिनिस्टर और एक्स एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर रेलवे में हैं। आज देश को खाना, कपड़ा आदि जरूरत की चीजों का सप्लाई करना उनके हाथ में है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) :** हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** इस विभाग के हमारे मंत्री जो सीनियर हैं और आज मुल्क की आधी जिम्मेदारी उनके कंधों पर है।

**सभापति महोदय :** उन्होंने कोरम का प्रश्न उठाया है।

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

**श्री शिव नारायण :** तो मैं कह रहा था कि रेलवे हमारी आज लाइफ लाइन है। डिफेंस के लिए और वैसे भी फूड का पहुंचाना और आरामियों का पहुंचाना इतना काम है। आज सबसे प्रमुख काम है डिफेंस के लिए सोलजर्स को पहुंचाना। यह बड़ा अनिवार्य कार्य है। मैं आज रेलवे विभाग को बधाई देता हूँ कि छंटे से लेकर बड़ा कर्मचारी तक आज एनर्ज है। आज जो देश में एरुता का नारा दिया गया है उसको यह विभाग साबित कर रहा है। आज इस विभाग के सारे झगड़े बन्द हैं, सारे कर्मचारी एक सूत्र में बंध गये हैं, इसलिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ।

मानवर, सोक्योरिटी के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान हमारे यहां पैराड्रूप उतार रहा है उनके हम को विरोध रू से सावधान रहना है। उनको इतना उतारा जा रहा है कि वह कहीं जमुना के पुल को उड़ा दें या कहीं लखनऊ

के पुल को उड़ा दें। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी सीक्योरिटी फोर्स सावधान हो जाये। आज रेलवे पर बड़ी जिम्मेवारी है। रेलवे विभाग हमारे देश की एकता की जड़ है। मैं भ्रष्टाचार का अनुग्रह नहीं हूँ कि वे देश के भ्रष्ट रेलों का जाल बिछाये और हमें एक सूत्रता दिखाये कि हम इस तरह एक हो सकते हैं। वे हमें एक नई चीज़ दे गये। आज रेलवे पर बड़ी जिम्मेवारी है जिसे उसको निभाना है।

घाट नम्बर 18 नई लाइनों को धोपिन करने के बारे में है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कई बार अपने क्षेत्र में एक लाइन के लिए कह चुका हूँ। उस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं बारम्बार से आता हूँ। हमारे आज के प्रधान मंत्री ने जब वह रेलवे मंत्री थे विचार किया था कि हम को गोरखपुर से सहजनवा और मेहदाबल होने हुए एक नए लाइन बाइर तक दी जायेगी। हम भी लड़ाई के मुह में रह रहे हैं। हम को अपने पड़ोसियों से सदा सावधान रहना चाहिए। आज हमारे ऊपर पड़ोसी ने ही हमला किया है इसलिए हम को बारम्बार की तरफ से सावधान रहना चाहिए। हमारे दोनों मंत्री सुयोग्य हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि वे मेरी मांग पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे। ऐसा न हो कि उनकी सुन कर रह जायें। मैंने कई बार इस विमांड को सदन के सामने रखा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ से जो लाइन गोहाटी का जाती है वह छोटी लाइन है और एकहरी लाइन है। अगर उसको दोहरा कर दिया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। अगर इस काम के लिए दस करोड़ रुपये की भी आवश्यकता होगी तो सदन उनको देगा। आज पार्लियामेंट का एक एक सदस्य उन के साथ है। आज देश एक सूत्र में बंधा है। आज हम को पाकिस्तान को बता देना है कि तुम्हारे सारे बम बेकार जायेंगे क्योंकि हम एक सूत्र में हैं और रेलवे विभाग हमारे खाने, कपड़े और सामान का इतिजाम करके देश का कल्याण कर रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस घाट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

15.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री यमुना प्रसाद बंडल (जयनगर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो पूरक मांग सदन के सामने रखी गयी है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

रेलवे आज हमारी महान संस्था है और इस संस्था ने हमारे बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेता श्री पाटिल तथा डा० राम सुभग सिंह के नेतृत्व में जो जो कार्य किये हैं उन कार्यों की आज सारा बेश भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा कर रहा है। अभी हाल में सारे संसद सदस्यों ने सारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों की प्रशंसा की है, जो 24 घंटे जान पर खेल कर काम कर रहे हैं। इनकी पहली प्रगति परीक्षा सन् 1962 में हुई थी, उसमें वे सच्चे उत्तरे, और आज जो लड़ाई डिमाण्डेरी और मिलिटरी डिक्टेटरशिप में हो रही है उसमें भी इस संस्था ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया और कर रही है। आज जो कम्प्यूटिज्म और सेकुलरिज्म में लड़ाई चल रही है उसमें इस संस्था ने बड़ा स्तुत्य काम किया है, कर रही है प्रहर्तिना।

यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट न घाटा लेकिन लेखा समिति ने यह निष्कर्ष की है जो काम आगे आने वाले हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में पहले बाड़ी सी मांग रखी जाये और इसलिए सर्वेक्षण के सम्बन्ध में, इलेक्ट्रिकेशन के सम्बन्ध में, मद्रास के पूर्वी समुद्री किनारे की रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण के लिए मांग रखी गयी है। हम लो। इन मांगों का हृदय से स्वागत करते हैं, पूर्णतः समर्थन करते हैं।

इसी के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री इस समय सर्वेक्षण का काम हाथ में लिया जा रहा है, तो यह अच्छा मौका है कि उत्तर बिहार में जिन छंटे बड़े पुलों की आवश्यकता है उनका सर्वेक्षण कर लिया जाये। इनके न होने से जो नुकसान होता है वह

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

रेलवे संस्था के द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकेगा। बिहार में बड़े बड़े बांध (Barrage, weir) बनाये गये हैं, कोसी बराज बनाया गया है। छोटी बड़ी नदियों को जबरदस्त रूप में कंट्रोल किया गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे संस्था के अभियन्ताओं को चाहिए कि एक बार फिर से पुलों का सर्वेक्षण कर लें ताकि नदियों के पानी के बहाव, बाढ़ के समय ठीक रहे जा सके।

एक और छोटी सी मांग है। मेरी प्राथमता है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये। जैसा कि श्री आजाद ने कहा है, इसको छोटी कह कर न छोड़ दिया जाये। जो मेरी मांग है उम पूर्वोत्तर रेल (restoration) में न जर्मन लेने का प्रश्न है, न स्टेशनों के मकान बनाने का प्रश्न है। यह पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में एक लाइन 15-20 मील लम्बी सुपौल से भपटियाही तक की है। श्री एस० सी० सामन्त और श्री बा० के० दास ने इस सुपौल भपटियाही पूर्वोत्तर लाइन की (restoration) की वकालत की थी मैं भी उनका उस प्रत्या-वश्यक मांग की ताईद करता हूँ। जैसा मैं पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ इसके लिए न जर्मन की जरूरत है और न ही कोई नये षल स्टोक की जरूरत है। रेलवे की अपनी पुरानी जमीन है स्टेशन के मकानात वहाँ पर बने हुए हैं। फिर यह कोई ऐक्सट्रा लाइन नहीं मांग रहे हैं यह तो केवल ऐक्सटेशन मांगा जा रहा है जिसको कि प्राप रैस्टोरेशन (Restoration) कह सकते हैं।

यह दरभंगा से लेकर सतवा जिले तक का सारा ऐरिया पडता है यह जूट एंड्रॉग ऐरिया है और वह फॉरेन एक्सचेंज (Foreign Exchange) प्रॉनर ऐरिया है और मैं धारा करता हूँ कि सरकार उबर रेलों की सुविधा मुलभ करने के बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी और पहली प्रकृतबर, 1965 से जो रेलवेज का नया टाइम टेबुल निकलेगा

उसमें गति वृद्धि और रेल ट्रेनों की प्रतिरिक्त संख्या इसका खयाल किया जायगा।

दो, एक छोटी बात कहने में मैं हिचकता हूँ लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं उन्हें कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि उनमें खर्च भी नहीं है। वहाँ के लोग इसके लिए श्रमदान करने को तैयार हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कोरहैया दरभंगा में एक जयनगर लाइन प्रमुख गांव है वहाँ पर और मरैडर गांव में हाल्ट स्टेशंस बनाये जायें। इस के लिए लोग श्रमदान करने और अपनी तरफ से पहल करने को तैयार हैं।

चूंकि कई मतवा घंटी बच चुकी है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए, हालांकि बातें तो अभी मुझे बहुत सी कहनी थीं, अपना स्थान ग्रहण करना हूँ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवेज की सप्सीमेंटरी डिमांडस का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत संक्षेप में एक, दो बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक का सर्वे किया गया था लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि बूंदी में एक मीटिंग इस सम्बन्ध में हुई थी जिसमें निर्णय किया गया है कि बूंदी से दूर होकर रेलवे लाइन निकाली है। अब बूंदी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जिला है और यह ठीक नहीं है कि उससे दूर होकर रेलवे लाइन निकले। अब मैं आपका बतलाऊ कि कोटा से 11 मील के फासले पर एक तालड़ा नामक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है और वहाँ पर एक स्टेशन होना आवश्यक है। घनेश्वर का पत्थर सारे देश में जाता है और मैंने भगली बार भी कहा था और आज फिर दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि उस की लागत तीन साल के अन्दर वसूल हो जायगी। काफ़ी माल वहाँ से आप को डोने के लिए

मिलेगा। इसी तरह वहाँ बूंदी में कांच की रेती और उसके धान गार् के ऐरिया में मोडल व कच्ची खदानें बहुतायत में मिलेंगी। बहुत सा ऐसा मैटीरियल वहाँ मिलेगा जिससे कि रेलवेज को काफ़ी फ़ायदा हो सकता है। तीन साल के अन्दर रेलवे द्वारा लगाया हुआ पैसा पूरा हो जायगा। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया एक मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें बूंदी को छोड़ कर इस लाइन को चित्तौड़गढ़ तक निकाला है जो कि उचित बात नहीं है। बूंदी में 20, 25 मील दूर होकर जो लाइन निकाली गई है वह एक अनचित बात है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो, तीन मील दूर निकल जा सकते हैं। वहाँ पर जो छोटे छोटे खिले हैं और उन में जो वह बड़े बड़े महत्वपूर्ण गांव हैं अगर उनको रेलवे लाइन के जरिए मिला दिया जाय तो रेलवेज को जहाँ काफ़ी फ़ायदा हो सकता है वहाँ उन गावों का भी उत्थान हो सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि तालड़ा में डावीपलका और धनेश्वर पर विजोलिया की चित्तौड़ को मिलाना चाहिए जिसमें बूंदी तालड़ा बीच में लेना चाहिए लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया है। इसी तरह मैं चाहूंगा कि कोटा से बूंदी, बूंदी से देवली और नसीराबाद में मिला दिया जाय।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करे।

**श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा :** मैं यही चाहूंगा कि उन छोटे छोटे जिलों के विकास व उत्थान का कार्य प्रविलम्ब हाथ में लिया जाय और उन्हें रेलवे लाइनों से जोड़ा जाय। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नैगलैबटेड ऐरियाज हैं छोड़े हुए ऐरियाज हैं, खासकर कोटा से तालड़ा, तालड़ा से बूंदी, बूंदी से देवली और देवली से टोंक निवाई, रेलवे के जरिए मिला दिया जाय तो उम्में इन ऐरियाज का विकास हो सकता है।

जुकि आज पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी लड़ाई छिड़ रही है इसलिए मुझे यहाँ पर एक बात और याद आ गई है। अभी पोंकरन तक रेलवे लाइन निकाली हुई है और अगर उस को इस मॉके पर जैसलमेर तक मिला दिया जाय तो उससे पाकिस्तान बोरडर पर हमें अपने सिपाही आदि भेजने में बड़ी सहूलियत रहेगी।

मुझे प्राणा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन शब्द एक मुझाबों के बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर जरूरी कदम उठावेंगे।

**श्री ब्रज बिहारी महरोत्रा (बिन्हीर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवेज की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर बॉट्स का समर्थन करने के लिए बड़ा दुःखी हूँ। मैं श्री पाटिल साहब तथा रेल कर्मचारियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे नाजुक समय में रेलवे विभाग ने बड़ी तत्परता से अपना कार्य किया है। जिस तरीके से जवानों को और दूसरे प्रावश्यक फौजी सामान को युद्ध क्षेत्र में पहुँचाने में रेलवेज ने तत्परता दिखालाई है उसके लिए वे हम सब की बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चित्तूरंजन के कारखाने में जहाँ अभी लॉक-मॉर्टिक्स बनते हैं वहाँ अब टैंक बनने प्रावश्यक हैं। अगर चित्तूरंजन में प्राप इम समय टैंक बनाने के काम को पूरा करेंगे तो आपका नाम इतिहास में अमर हो जायगा।

मैं एक बात की और उम्में मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नार्दन रेलवे में दो फर्नग स्टेशंस की मांग हमने पहले भी की हुई है और आज फिर मैं उसी मांग को दुहराना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर रेलवे पर परजनी और जरिया रॉड में फर्नग स्टेशंस बनाय जाय। दूसरी मांग हमारी यह है कि कानपुर बांदा लाइन पर आपने यह जो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई है उसका हास्ट कठारा रॉड स्टेशन पर भी रख दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।



**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** Sir, I associate myself with my friends who preceded me in offering congratulations to the Ministers, the Railway Ministry and the workers who have kept the railway transport running even in the most difficult times. After the Chinese aggression, the decision to build the Jogigopa-Siliguri line was taken. Now at the time of Pakistani aggression, that line has been completed. My suggestion is that instead of waiting for a day to open that line ceremoniously, it should be opened immediately both for troop movement and passenger traffic. It will very much facilitate transport to that very sensitive area.

We know very well how this area is suffering perennially on account of transport difficulties. The steamer service to and from Assam has been stopped. Just now tea worth Rs. 2 crores and jute worth Rs. 1 crore are held up in Pakistan, because of the closure of river transportation. So far as air transport is concerned, it was formerly passing over Pakistan territory which has also been closed, and because of it, it has to go in a long round-about way. So, the only transport line, which is the life-line of that area, is railway transport. I therefore, request that the new line which has been already completed will be immediately opened for traffic.

With these words, I support the demands.

**श्री न० प्र० बाबू (सीतामढ़ी):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोझा सा समय अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए दिया। मैं इस रेलवे अनुपूरक बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। आजकल रेलवे के जितने अधिकारी व कर्मचारी दिन रात परिश्रम कर के काम कर रहे हैं उस के लिए मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं इस मौके पर रेलवे मंत्री पाटिल साहब व डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी का ध्यान उत्तरी

बिहार की रेल व्यवस्था की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन्, उत्तरी बिहार की जनता को जितना समय दिल्ली से पटना जाने में लगता है जिस की दूरी 665 मील की है लेकिन पटना से सीतामढ़ी जाने में जिसकी कि दूरी करीब 100 मील की है करीब करीब 15-16 घंटे लगते हैं इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तर बिहार के नेपाल भारत सीमा की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। पटना से सीतामढ़ी जाने जाने में 100 मील की दूरी तय करने में करीब 15 घंटे लगते हैं। सन् 1928 में पहले मुजफ्फरपुर से सुनवरसा लाइन वाया सीतामढ़ी का सर्वेक्षण हुआ था। सन् 42 के आन्दोलन में उत्तरी बिहार के लोगों ने खासकर सीतामढ़ी के लोगों ने काफी काम किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप हजारों आदमी जेल गये और कितने ही लोगों को फाँसी के नक़्ते पर चढ़ाया गया। सन् 1928 ई० से उपरोक्त रेलवे लाइन का जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ था उसके बाद पीलर भी बन गये थे और जमीन भी ऐक्वायर की जाने वाली थी लेकिन रेलवे लाइन अभी तक वहाँ पर नहीं बन पाई है। इसलिए मैं अपने रेलवे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं उत्तरी बिहार के सीतामढ़ी संसदीय-क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। उस इलाके में रेल की चलने की गति एक घंटे में 12, 13 मील से ज्यादा नहीं है। बड़ी धीमी गति से वहाँ रेल चलती है। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि नरकटिया-गंज से लेकर समस्तीपुर तक और नरकटिया-गंज से लेकर पलेजाघाट तक एक एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी होनी चाहिये जिससे उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को दिल्ली और कलकत्ता आने-जाने में सहूलियत हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as these Excess Demands are concerned, there should be no occasion for anybody to differ from them because nearly three-fourth of this sum of Rs. 25.48 crores is really

transfer of additional surplus to the Development Fund. As you have seen, part of the excess is on open-line works, something that is done very smartly, something done more than what was expected. Therefore, the rest of the Demands is not even one per cent.

But I take this occasion, because practically every hon. Member has congratulated the railwaymen for the wonderful work that they are doing, to tell this House that in these most difficult times, when there is such a pressure, the like of which the railwaymen have not seen before, they are rendering a kind of service about which every Indian should be proud. It must be remembered that the railwaymen are not fighting men themselves. They are not soldiers. They have no protection whatsoever. Their work is not concentrated in some areas only. All our 54,000 kilometres of railway line have been exposed to attack. Therefore, you can imagine under what circumstances this work is being done.

Some hon. Member referred to the paratroopers, the infiltrators who have been dropped from the skies. The easiest thing for them to do is to interfere with the railway line and the work of the railwaymen. The railway line everywhere, as I said, is not protected. In certain places it may be protected, but it is not so everywhere. So it becomes the special responsibility not only of the civilian authorities but you, me and everybody, to protect the railway line. It is with that purpose that a few days back I convened a meeting of all the Members of Parliament of the border areas, so that it would be possible for them, when they go back, and also through the Members of the State legislatures, to organise themselves and see that every inch of our railway line is kept under active vigilance and see that no infiltrator, no paratrooper, no man with a sinister motive can interfere with our railway line which is in fact our life line. When war comes, the railways become almost as important as actual

fighting. Therefore, I have no doubt whatsoever that when hon. Members go back they will do this duty and whatever assistance they require from the Railway Administration and other Ministries also would be forthcoming. We must not really expect the regular forces to do this kind of work. They have to fight in the front. They cannot dissipate their energies on this kind of work. We have got the Railway Territorial force also. But if the exigencies of war so demand even their services will be required elsewhere. For the time being they may be available for the protection of railways.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** You have to add to that force now.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** That is true. What I am telling is this. All of a sudden this situation arose. The greatest strain was put on the Railways, because within a couple of hours—there was not even 24 hours' notice—the trains had to be assembled and pressed into service for all sorts of purposes. It is not merely for carrying soldiers. Some of the heavy machinery has got to be transported and there are things for which normally the railways are used. All that work has got to be done as part of our responsibility. In doing that sometimes they have to expose themselves to attacks, as in Ferozpur and Gadra, where there was not enough protection in fact, there is not enough protection anywhere—and 13 or 14 people have already died and scores of people were injured. I am merely mentioning this to say that this is just the beginning. We are conscious of our responsibility. And there is no difference of class here. Right from top to bottom, from the Chairman of the Railway Board to the lowest gangman, every one will act as one man to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to him. So, I can assure this House on behalf of the administration that, so far as that part of the work is concerned, it is absolutely safe and sound and there will be no difficulty on that account.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

But the request which I will again make for the proper vigilance of our long railway line is, after having retired to your constituencies, in consultation with the Members of the State Legislatures and other people too—I am not restricting it to Members of the Legislature—you should so arrange that for all the 24 hours every inch of railway line is kept under vigilance so that it will not be possible for any infiltrator, no matter whether he is a paratrooper or any other kind of person to tamper with the railway lines and thereby affect the safety of the railways.

Certain other suggestions have been made. I hope Members will excuse me if I do not refer to all of them. Extension of new lines has got to be done, as also extension of some stations. These are very important—I can understand it and I am not ridiculing it. But just at present we have to concentrate every grain on our energy on the main task and only task of winning this war, and on this I think the railways are and will do their best. I do not want to take any more of your time except to ask Members to approve of these.

श्री सज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : चित्त रंजन में टैंक बनाने के सुझाव के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का क्या विचार है ?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have not examined its technical possibility. If tanks could be made in place of railway locomotives it can be done. Surely, that is a suggestion for our earnest consideration.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about subsidized ration?

Shri S. K. Patil: Subsidized ration does not require any excess grant.

Shri Priya Gupta: But why is it mentioned in the preamble?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 3, 7, 17, 18 and 20."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.48 hrs.

**\*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1965-66**

**DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure'."

**DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS-CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND.**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1000 be granted to

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These Demands are now before the House. Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil):** No. These are merely token grants.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Are there any cut motions which are being moved? I find none.

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिबारी (मंदसौर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी हमारे मन्त्री साहब ने कहा है, ये तो टोकन ग्रांट हैं। और हैं भी कितनी?—तीन हजार रुपये। इसमें झगड़ा क्या? जब करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं, तो तीन हजार की क्या बात करनी है? कुछ हद तक मन्त्री महोदय सही हो सकते हैं लेकिन जिस सिद्धान्त पर ये तीन हजार रुपये, खर्च किये जा रहे हैं, मैं उस सिद्धान्त के बारे में कुछ कदम चाहता हूँ। डिमाण्ड नम्बर 2 मद्रास से विजयवाड़ा तक इलक्ट्रिफिकेशन के बारे में है। इसमें कोई प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती है। इसी तरह डिमांड नम्बर 14 में जो मांग की जा रही है, उसमें भी कोई प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती है। न डिमाण्ड नम्बर 15 के बारे में कोई प्राप्ति हो सकती है। हर एक प्रादमी आज यह समझता है कि हमारे देश की उन्नति हमारी रेलों की उन्नति पर निर्भर करती है, हमारी रेलों की उन्नति, हमारे देश की उन्नति है। यह ठीक बात है कि अगर रेलें सुचारु रूप से चलाई जायें तो हम आज जिस समरांगण में उतरे हैं उस समरांगण में हमारी भक्ति को बढ़ाने में रेलें हमारी बहुत सहायता कर सकती हैं। जैसे तीन हजार रुपये प्राप्ति कर दिये हैं वैसे ही पन्द्रह हजार अगर प्राप्ति कर देते हैं और इसमें बारह और स्कीम्स को मिला देते तो प्रति उत्तम होता।

मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि हमारे यहां रेलवे बोर्ड जो है, उसमें एक ऐसा सिद्धान्त मान लिया गया है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर कुछ समझते नहीं हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड के जो अफसर हैं वे सारी बात समझते हैं। इस वास्ते वे हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टरों की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देते हैं। वे यों समझते हैं कि ये आते और जाते रहते हैं। इनका उनके ऊपर कोई बोझा नहीं पड़ता है। बदकिस्मती से अभी इस समय इस लोक सभा में तीन मिनिस्टर बदल गए हैं। इसलिए वे यह समझते हैं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर तो आते जाते रहते हैं, अपना जैसे डकोसला चमत्ता है, वैसे उसको चलाने जाधो। कोई अध्ययन की आवश्यकता उन्हें मालूम नहीं पड़ती है और न वे अध्ययन करते हैं। जो उनकी समझ में आता है उसको वे कर देते हैं।

नक्शे की तरफ प्राप देखें। कांडला से सीधी लाइन ब्राड गेज की ग्रहमदाबाद आई। ग्रहमदाबाद से आज हम को मुश्किल यह होती है कि ग्रहमदाबाद से बम्बई जाना हो तब तो रेल है लेकिन अगर ग्रहमदाबाद से हमको सीधा दिल्ली की तरफ आना हो और सारा मान सामान डोना हो तो हमको छोटी लाइन का आश्रय लेना पड़ेगा। तमाम राजस्थान का एरिया और गुजरात का वह भाग जहां छोटी छोटी लाइनें बनी हुई हैं, या गंगा मीटर गेज बनी हुई है, उससे हमारा कोई सम्पर्क नहीं रहता है। अभी गौधरा से ग्वालाम तक का डबलिंग सन् 1953 से शुरू हुआ था और सन् 1960 में जाकर करीब-करीब खत्म हुआ। उसमें हमने ग्यारह करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिये। वह ऐसा क्षेत्र है कि जिसमें बस्ती नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र में पहाड़ हैं। सारी पहाड़ियां हम को तोड़नी पड़ी और पुराने स्टेशन जो क्रॉसिंग के वास्ते बनाए गए थे वे आज निरुपयोगी हमारे लिये हो गए हैं। इस संकशन के ऊपर दबाव बहुत अधिक था। हमको बड़ीवा से दिल्ली जाने में तकलीफ होती थी, वाटलनैक्स थे। प्राप नक्शे को देखेंगे तो

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

आपको मालूम पड़ेगा कि अहमदाबाद से सीधा कोटा को मिलाने के वास्ते धीर वगैर डबलिंग किए हुए एक नई लाइन खोलने की जरूरत है। अहमदाबाद से कांडला तक सामान लाने से जाने के लिए आप लाइन खोल रहे हैं, ब्राड गेज बना रहे हैं, तो मीटर गेज तो पहले से ही है। आप अहमदाबाद के नक्शों को देखें। वहां से सीधे कपडबंज जाते हैं। वह बीस मील है। 18 मील लूणावाला हैड पड़ता है। लूणावाला से 18 मील बांसवाड़ा पड़ता है। बांसवाड़ा से 32 मील परतापगढ़ पड़ता है। परतापगढ़ से धीर एक लाइन आपने लटका रखी है जो सिर्फ बारह मील की है। उसको आप नहीं बना रहे हैं। मावली से बड़ी सादड़ी तक की लाइन यों ही लटकी पड़ी है। वह सीधे नीमच मिल सकती है। 1940 से कारेस-पोडेंस मौजूद है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की सिकशन मौजूद है। तब से लेकर आज 1965 तक वह लाइन नीमच नहीं गई है। अगर ब्राड गेज की लाइन नीमच चली जाती और नीमच से सीधे कोटा लाइन चली जाती तो आज जो स्कीम चला रहे हैं सर्वे लाइन की 'चिसौड़' से कोटा तक का सर्वे करने की वह आपको न करना पड़ता। तमाम अहमदाबाद से कोटा तक बड़ी लाइन आपको मिल जाती और आज हमारे ट्रैफिक के ऊपर जो बोझ पड़ता है वह बोझ हट जाता।

इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जब हम अध्ययन करने लगे तब ऐसी लाइनों का भी अध्ययन हमें करना चाहिये जो हमें नक्शों में देखने से मालूम पड़े कि ये लाइनें भी हमारे लिए आवश्यक हैं और जिन को हम लाइफ लाइन्स समझते हैं। बांसवाड़ा, परतापगढ़ के एरिया में सबसे अधिक खनिज पदार्थ पैदा होते हैं। वहां से उन खनिज पदार्थों को लाने में हमें बहुत दिक्कत उठानी पड़ रही है। उस एरिया में अनाज भी बहुत पैदा होता है। उसको डोने में भी बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ती है। छोटी छोटी लाइनों के टुकड़े गुजरात के

अन्दर पड़े हुए हैं, वे किसी काम के नहीं हैं, उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। कमी कमी सोचते हैं कि उन लाइनों को बन्द कर व क्योंकि रोड ट्रैफिक बढ़ गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब यह सर्वे हो रहा है, हज़ार-हज़ार रुपया टोकन का लिया जा रहा है तो ऐसे सर्वे की तरफ भी हमारे मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, जिसकी ओर मैंने उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

**श्री बास्मीकी (खुर्जा) :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी, माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी और माननीय उपमंत्री जी, तीनों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे समय में जब कि हमारे ऊपर संकट है बड़े ही धैर्य और दक्षता का परिचय दिया है। चीन के आक्रमण से जो संकट हमारे सामने उपस्थित हुआ था वैसे ही संकट आज पाकिस्तान के बबरतापूर्ण आक्रमण के कारण उपस्थित हुआ है। जिस दक्षता का उन्होंने अब भी परिचय दिया है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज रेलों का जो जाल सारे देश में बिछा हुआ है वह देश के लिए एक प्राणधारा के समान है। जिस तरह से जीवित रहने के लिए प्राणधारा और प्राण तंतुओं की आवश्यकता होती है उसी प्रकार से देश की रक्षा करने के लिए रेलों का जाल बिछाना आवश्यक होता है और साथ ही साथ उनकी रक्षा करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इसका उत्तरदायित्व केवल रेल कर्मचारियों पर नहीं है बल्कि नागरिकों पर भी है। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिना इस लिहाज के कि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी पुलिसवाले या फौजी जवान या दूसरे भाई उसकी रक्षा करते हैं, एक एक नागरिक चाहे वह नगर का रहने वाला हो या ग्राम का, लाइनों पर उसी तरह से निगाह रखता है जिस तरह से अपनी जीवनधारा को बचाने के लिए वह प्रयत्नशील रहता है। उनकी रक्षा करने के लिये वह प्राण-पण से तत्पर है। यह बात बिल्गुल स्वच्छ और साफ है कि आज जिस जागरूकता और उच्चता की अपेक्षा रेल विभाग से की जाती है

बहु वहां छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी से लेकर बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी में पाई जाती है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी से लेकर बेयरमैन महोदय में समान रूप से पाई जाती है। सभी निष्ठा-पूर्वक देश की रक्षा के लिए तैयार हैं। यह भी बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज हमारे रेलवे बोर्ड के जो बेयरमैन हैं वे अत्यन्त अनुभवी हैं और चतुर्थ श्रेणी से लेकर ऊपर की श्रेणी तक के लोगों के दुःखदर्द को समझते हैं। उन सबकी विचारधारा को वे जानते हैं। उनके अनुभव से और मंत्री जी की दक्षता और विद्वता से जिस प्रकार का यहां कार्य चलेगा उससे देश को इस संकट के काल में बड़ी भारी सहायता मिलेगी।

मैं उस समय भी जब प्रतिरिक्त व्यय की मांगें चल रही थीं कहना चाहता था कि प्रतिरिक्त व्यय की और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, प्रतिरिक्त व्यय का कोई प्रौचित्य होना चाहिये, कोई आवश्यकता होनी चाहिये। अब सारे दूसरे मंत्रालयों में, विभागों में बचत का क्रम चलता है तो यहां रेलों के अन्दर भी बचत का प्रभाव होना चाहिये, यहां भी वही क्रम चलना चाहिये। हमें बचत दिखाई देनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि आज वह दिखाई दे रही है। इसलिए उधर ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

जहां तक पूरक मांग का सम्बन्ध है ध्यान सांकेतिक दृष्टि से ही यहां पर पूरक मांग पेश की है। बात मामूली सां है। मैं सांकेतिक मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज की संकटकी घड़ी में फौजी साज-सामान, फौजी जवानों को रेलों द्वारा और हवाई जहाजों द्वारा जो लाने से जाने का काम है और जो बोझा धाप के ऊपर पड़ा है, उसे मैं बोझा नहीं मानता हूँ वह धापका उत्तरदायित्व है और उस उत्तरदायित्व को धापको निभाना है। इसी तरह से राष्ट्र की एकता कायम रह सकती है। हमारे मंत्री भी धीप खास कर पाटिल जी अपनी पृता के लिए, अपनी विद्वता के लिए मगहूर हैं और मैं

चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को वह भली प्रकार निभाय और मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि वे इसको निभायेंगे। सांकेतिक मांगों का ध्यान तो किया जाए, लेकिन सांकेतिक मांगों के साथ चालू वर्ष में धाप काम भी जल्दी शुरू कर दें, चाहे वह सर्वेक्षण का काम हो या कोई दूसरा काम हो। सर्वेक्षण की दृष्टि से, विचाराधारा की दृष्टि से, विचारों की दृष्टि से किस प्रकार धाप व्यय करते हैं, चाहे वह नई साधनों के लिए हो या किसी और बात के लिए, चाहे उस क्षेत्र के लिए हो जहां कि हमारे फौजी जवान लड़ रहे हैं या किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र के लिए, चाहे बोर्ड पर अपने कर्मचारियों को सहूलियत देने के लिए कोई कार्य हो या कोई दूसरा हो, इसका धापको पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जितना धन धाप चाहते हैं उसके लिए कोई कारण विशेष भी हमें बतायें और बतायें कि इसलिए धाप उसको चालू करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि विशेषकर वे क्षेत्र जो कि प्रथम क्षेत्र हैं, जहां युद्ध चल रहा है, और जहां धापके स्टेशन हैं, उन स्टेशनों पर जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, चाहे वे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के हों या कोई और उनको युद्ध की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए धाप हथियार दें। उनको हथियारों से सुसज्जित करें ताकि वह दुश्मन से लड़ सकें, दुश्मन से लोहा ले सकें और दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धाप की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह जरूर समझता हूँ कि ऐसे समय में जब कि देश पर युद्धकाल है, संकट है, रेलवे बलशाली ढंग से काम करेगी और उनके काम के द्वारा देश को एक ऐसी जीत हासिल होगी, जिम का श्रेय रेलवे को भी जायेगा।

16 hrs.

## DETENTION OF MEMBER

(Shri Badrudduja)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

dated the 10th September, 1965, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of West Bengal:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Governor, in exercise of her power under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, has been pleased to direct that Syed Badrudduja, Member, Lok Sabha, be detained with a view to preventing him from acting in any

manner prejudicial to the defence of India and civil defence and the maintenance of public order. He has accordingly been taken into custody today in the morning and lodged in the Alipore Special Jail."

16.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, September 14, 1965/Bhadra 23, 1887 (Saka).*

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