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Sravana 9, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 31, 1967/Sravana . 9,
1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian settlers in African countries

+

*1471. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not seriously considered the question of the Indian settlers in the African countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in certain African countries, Indians are treated as second class citizens and they live in humiliating conditions; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) It would not be correct to state that the Government of India has not given serious consideration to matter relating to Indian settlers in African countries.

(b) It is also not correct to say that Indians in certain African countries are treated as Second Class citizens. Those who have taken up local citizenship of these countries

enjoy full rights and privileges of citizenship. Those who have not adopted the citizenship of the countries in which they live are still permitted to live and work there in conformity with conditions and requirements prescribed in respect of alien residents.

(c) The Government of India and our Missions in these countries have always worked towards the maintenance of good and harmonious relations between the Asian community in these countries and the indigenous populations. Whenever possible and appropriate, we have also interceded on behalf of persons of Indian origin with the Government of the countries concerned, when difficulties have arisen. Government have also accorded liberal customs and other concessions to persons of Indian origin wishing to return to India for permanent resettlement.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी अफ्रीका के अनेक देशों में जिन भारतीयों ने उन देशों की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है उन के साथ भी नौकरियों में भेदभाव होता है और अफ्रीकीनाइजेसन (अफ्रीकीकरण) के नाम पर जिन्होंने नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है, उन भारतीयों को भी नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Sir, as far as our knowledge goes, there is no discrimination meted out to those who have taken up the local citizenship of any East African country.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस जवाब पर बड़ा ताज्जुब है। दो साल पहले संसद् सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों में

गया था और वहाँ हमें इस आशय की शिकायत मिली थी कि जिन भारतीयों ने उन देशों की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है उन के साथ भी भेदभाव हो रहा है। प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने इस आशय को एक रिपोर्ट प्रचलन मंत्रा को दी थी। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि विदेश मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्रा को इस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मेरे इल्म में यही है कि किसा इल्म का कोई डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन उन के साथ नहीं किया जा रहा है। पहले कुछ शिकायतें जरूर थीं कि कुछ मिजिल सर्वेड्स को निकाल दिया गया था और उनका जगह अफरोकनों को लगाया गया था। लेकिन यह पहले की बात है, वे लोग वहाँ के नागरिक नहीं थे। लेकिन इस समय मेरे पास यही रिपोर्ट है कि जिन लोगों ने वहाँ की नागरिकता स्वीकार करली है उन के साथ कोई डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेश मंत्रालय विदेशों में बसे हुए भारतीयों की स्थिति के बारे में जांच करने के लिये संसद सदस्यों को एक कमेटी बनाने का विचार कर रहा है, जो इन देशों में जा कर भारतीयों से मिल कर वहाँ की स्थिति का पता लगाये और इस के बारे में सही रिपोर्ट सरकार को और सदन को दे ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, may I clarify the situation? The people of Indian origin fall into three categories: firstly those who have accepted the citizenship of the country in which they reside; the second is those who hold British passports and are British citizens and the third is those who still retain or who are of Indian citizenship, and the question has got to be looked at from different points of view with regard to all these categories. With regard to those who

have accepted the citizenship of that country, our advice to them is that they must get involved in the country which they have adopted; they must give their loyalty and support to that country and they should not look to us: of course, India being their mother country, they should have cultural ties, but politically they should get themselves assimilated with the people of that country. With regard to those who hold British passports, the liability and responsibility is of the United Kingdom; they have British passports. With regard to those who are still Indians, we tell them, "If you want to leave, we shall be happy to receive you; all facilities will be given to you when you return to India." This is the position.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Sir, my question has not been answered. The hon. Minister has explained the position. I am aware of the position. I entirely agree with him. Those Indians who have adopted citizenship in the country that they have chosen should entirely identify themselves with those countries, with the interest of those countries. But is it not a fact that even those Indians who have accepted the citizenship of these particular countries are being discriminated against in matters of service, trade and industry?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As my colleague has pointed out, our information is that there is no discrimination as far as those who have accepted local citizenship are concerned. Of course, if there is discrimination against those who have not accepted their citizenship that is a different matter. I think my hon. friend is making a mistake. There may be a discrimination against those who have not accepted the citizenship there or who still hold British passports. But as far as our knowledge goes there is no discrimination against those who have accepted citizenship and have become African citizens, Kenyan citizens or Tanzanian citizens. We have received no reports to that effect.

श्री राजमूखण लाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि कितने इन्डियनज की अफ्रीका से बेबस प्रौर प्रेशर को वजह से, वहां पर उन के राइट्स प्रोटेक्टड न होने को वजह से वहां से आना पड़ा है तथा सरकार उन के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अब तक करीब करीब 6 हजार से 7 हजार तक इन्डियनज थापत आ चुके हैं। उन के सामने किसी किसिम की कोई दिक्कत नहीं आई है। जो कुछ सामान वे जानना चाहते थे, वह आ सजा है तथा जो फैमिलिटोज हम देते हैं, वह उन को दो गई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वा अफ्रीका के हिन्दुस्तानियों को जो दुर्गति हुई है उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमारे हाई कमिशन ने यहां पर जो व्यापारों से उन लोगों से कहा था कि अगर वे विशिष्ट सोमा के अन्दर या तो निश्चित तारीख के पहले अगर अपना व्यापारिक सामान ले आये तो उसके ऊपर उन को आयात कर नहीं देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन बात ऐसी हुई है कि पुराने व्यापार मंत्रों मनुमाई शाह और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के कारनामों का वजह से इन आशवासनों को भंग कर के माल को रोका गया है। इसी तरह का एक केस श्री आर० डी० भीमजी के सब कागज और दस्तावेज समेत मीने भूतपूर्व व्यापार मंत्रों के पास भेजा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि विदेश मंत्रालय के द्वारा यह आशवासन दिया गया था, क्या विदेश मंत्रों या प्रवाण मंत्रों इस के बारे में स्वयं जांच कर के न्याय दिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend will give me any instance where there is any discrimination against anybody returning to India or.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं हिन्दुस्तानियों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान को सरकार जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कर रही है, उसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। खुद आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं तो दूसरों के बारे में क्या कहूँ ?

श्री म० क० चागला : मैं भी उसकी ही बात कर रहा हूँ।

If we have violated any assurance given by us the hon. Member will let me know the instance and we will look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : नवम्बर महीने से पत्र व्यवहार कर रहा हूँ।

श्री म० क० चागला : हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार तो एक ही है। प्रधान मंत्रों को लिखा है, व्यापार मंत्रों को लिखा है। अब चाहते हैं तो आपको भी लिखूँगा।

श्री म० क० चागला : आप मुझे लिखिये, मैं देखूँगा और जो कुछ करना है, वह करूँगा।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Sir, in spite of the answer given by the hon. Member, if the reports by friends who have visited those countries indicate that even those who have accepted the citizenship of African countries are not treated on the same equal footing as our hon. Minister just now said, then a thorough investigation is necessary. In view of the fact that reports have come from a person whose authenticity cannot be challenged, I would ask the hon. Minister to make specific enquiries about the charge that they are not being treated on the same footing and the same rights are not given to them. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to do it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am certainly prepared to make any more enquiry if necessary. As I have already told the House at present our information is that there is no discrimination. If the House feels, if some hon. Members feel that there is discrimination, I would certainly make enquiries from our missions again.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that some time ago the Government of Tanzania threw an invitation to the people of Indian origin or the Indian citizens residing there to take up the citizenship of that country, that there was very little response to that invitation of the Government of Tanzania and that it was only then that the attitude of the Government of Tanzania began to stiffen towards the Indians? May I know whether it is a fact that this kind of pattern of events is typical of almost every other African country, leading to a considerable amount of strain in the relationship between our people and the governments of the African countries?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is true that all the African countries that became independent gave a period of two years during which they asked the people of Asian origin to take up the local citizenship. But the response was very poor. I think only 15 per cent of the entire population of Asian origin took up the local citizenship. What was the second part of the question?

Shri Swell: The Deputy Minister has confirmed my statement. The second part of my question was whether it was only then, after the scanty response to the open invitation of African countries that the attitude of these African countries began to stiffen towards the Indians.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is a fact that the poor response of the people of Indian origin to take up the local citizenship was rather disappointing for the African countries and that they have not taken it very kindly. The people of Asian origin go there,

carry on trade and commerce and make a lot of money and yet it is rather unfortunate that they repatriate their money to the foreign countries instead of investing it in those countries, and retain foreign passports instead of taking up the citizenship of the countries where they are residing, even when they are offered local citizenship; this is the gravamen of the charge of the African countries.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Government let us know what was contained in the report of the Members of Parliament who visited the East African countries and submitted a report to the Government? What specific grievances have they mentioned of the people of Indian origin living in Africa?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry. I have not received the report. I will look into it and let my hon. friend know about it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: As far as the Government is aware or has information, may I know how much truth there is in the reports which we have seen sometimes, emanating of course from African sources, that many of the Indian settlers there—not all, of course, but some of them—particularly those who were there for many years and doing trade, commerce and so on, took up an unsympathetic or hostile attitude towards the national independence movement of those African countries and that has created some air or atmosphere of suspicion or mutual intolerance? Is there any truth in those reports, as far as the government knows?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is partly true in the case of African countries. As my colleague has pointed out, the Indians who have stayed there for years and earned a lot of money, instead of investing it in those countries.....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I was referring to their part in the national liberation movement.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I was coming to that. In the political field, what my hon. friend says is partly correct.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Although this may be true of some Indians, there have been others who have taken part in the national liberation movements of those countries and have encouraged the local people in their liberation struggle.

Shri Manubhai Patel: May I know whether instances have come to the notice of Government where the Negroes have threatened the Indian families with murder unless they give their daughters in marriage to the Africans and in such cases the local government is not giving any protection to the Indians?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: No such instance has come to our notice. If the hon. Member brings such instances to our notice, we will look into them.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Samanta—He is not here. Next question. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri—He is not here. Shri Samanta—He is not here. Shri Gadlingana Gowd—He is not here. Shri Manibhai Patel.

Shri Abdul Ghaani Dar rose—

Mr. Speaker: I know, you are not Manibhai Patel.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : स्पीकर साहब, मैं यहाँ का मੈम्बर तो हूँ इस लिए मैं इस सवाल को चाहता हूँ।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : स्पीकर साहब, मैं यहाँ का मੈम्बर तो हूँ इस लिए मैं इस सवाल को चाहता हूँ।]

साहब - मैं यहाँ का मੈम्बर तो हूँ इस लिए मैं इस सवाल को चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को बैठना चाहिए।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं तीन दफे बड़ा हुआ।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं तीन

दफे बड़ा हुआ -

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का नाम नहीं है। तीन दफे बड़े हुए, तो क्या किया जाय ?
Not only you but 30 people got up.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : सवाल बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंट था उस पर आप को हमें इजाजत देनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि नाम मेरा नहीं है लेकिन बतौर एक मੈम्बर होने के क्या मुझे यह हक है कि मैं इस पर सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ सकूँ ? ऐसा बेइसाफो नहीं होना चाहिए। दिस इज नोट केयर।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : सवाल बड़ा

इम्पोर्टेंट था उस पर आप को हमें इजाजत देनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि नाम मेरा नहीं है लेकिन बतौर एक मੈम्बर होने के क्या मुझे यह हक है कि मैं इस पर सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ सकूँ ? ऐसा बेइसाफो नहीं होना चाहिए। दिस इज नोट केयर।

Citizen's Intelligence Forums and Students' Clubs

+

- *1472. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Gadlingana Gowd:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to organise Citizens' Intelligence Forums and Students' Clubs throughout the country to gather the reactions of citizens and students on various problems;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Forums working in the country will become redundant; and

(d) whether the non-official organisations will also be entrusted with the work and whether any remuneration will be given to them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) Citizens' Information Forums—and not Citizens' Intelligence Forums are already in existence in about 110 different places in the country and Students' Clubs, known as Planning Forums numbering over 1000 are spread all over the country in the educational institutions. It is proposed to set up more Forums in course of time.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-1253/67].

(c) No.

(d) The members of the Citizens' Information Forums, who are non-officials, work in their honorary capacity but assistance to the Forums is primarily in the form of support given by the Field Publicity Units in organising programmes, providing film-shows and information material, making available the services of experts to speak on particular subjects and organisation of meetings and cultural programmes.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: In the statement I find that planning forums were initiated by the Planning Commission in 1956. May I know whether their working has been assessed and how far these have proved useful?

Shri K. K. Shah: Their working has been assessed and they have proved to be very useful.... (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: He is more than satisfied—so satisfied that he has no second question also to ask.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: सारे देश के विभिन्न निरपेक्ष विद्यालयों में और शिक्षण

संस्थाओं में जो प्लानिंग फोरम बनाये गये थे उन को सरकार के द्वारा सहायता दी जा रही थी लेकिन इधर पिछले कुछ वर्षों से न तो सरकार ने उन में दिलचस्पी ली है और न उन को उचित सहायता हाँ दी है इस का क्या कारण है और इन प्लानिंग फोरम की संस्थाओं को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए उन्हें सक्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: What is assumed is not correct. The basic grant given to the planning forums for undertaking studies, socio-economic surveys and other constructive activities is shared between the Planning Commission and the State Government in the ratio of 60 : 40. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting gives them grant for the celebration of national plan week every year. The grant for the celebration of national plan week in the case of the university planning forum is generally restricted to Rs. 500 and in the case of the college planning forum to Rs. 50.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज: सरकार की क्या कोई वीज पेपर्स निश्चयन की योजना है ? क्या सरकार की यह सिटीजनस इंटेलिजेंस फोरम के द्वारा अखबारों को दीवारों पर लगाने का काम कराने की कोई योजना है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: This does not pertain to this question but the intelligence or university forums will not be utilised for that.

Shri S. S. Kothari: What are the functions of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, is this body aided by the Government and does the Government propose to utilise its services for eliciting public opinion on issues of vital national importance?

Shri K. K. Shah: This does not pertain to this question. I want notice.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The Institute elicits public opinion; my question pertains to it basically.

Shri Swell: The Minister has said just now that he has assessed the contribution of these citizens' intelligence forums and students' clubs and that their contribution has been very important. May I know whether, as a result of this assessment, any policy of the Government has been influenced by this assessment and to what extent?

Shri K. K. Shah: This is a very wide question. We do take advantage of the reactions collected from these forums.

Shri Swell: My question was specific. Has any policy of the Government been influenced by these assessments and to what extent?

Shri K. K. Shah: What happens imperceptibly cannot be assessed in words.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I should like to know who has made the assessment about these forums and whether a report of the assessment will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri K. K. Shah: The assessment is made by our Department in the sense the reactions are received. I personally went to two or three forums and I tried to find out whether all opinions were represented. I was happy to find that all shades of opinions were called and all shades of views were expressed in these forums.

Documentaries by the Films Division

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*1474. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:

Shri Ranjit Singh:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Bhara Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Information and

Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the documentaries produced by the Films Division of the Government of India do not have any mass appeal and are very dull;

(b) whether Government propose to improve the standard of the documentaries and make them more impressive and educative; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir, this is not so. The documentaries have mass appeal and are not dull.

(b) Films Division continue to strive to improve the quality of their productions which in turn improves their public acceptability. This is evident, among other things, from the numerous national and international awards won by Films Division's films. A statement of the awards won during the last 5 years in international festivals is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1254/67].

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1255/67].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सब वृत्त चित्र बुरे नहीं होते, मगर उन में से कुछ ही सक्ते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कुछ कौन से हैं, क्या उन कुछ के बारे में मंत्री जी जानकारी देंगे ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I do not like to contradict the Chanda Committee's Report about these films. The evidence given before the Chanda Committee has not been handed over to us. The evidence recorded by the Chanda Committee, I am informed, has been destroyed and that evidence is not before the House. It is only the Report that is before the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Destroyed by whom?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि चन्दा कमेटी के सामने जो गवाही दी गई थी उसे नष्ट कर दिया गया। यह गवाही किसने नष्ट की? क्या चन्दा कमेटी ने नष्ट की या सरकार ने?

श्री के० के० शाह : सरकार ने नहीं नष्ट किया।

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Who has destroyed it?

Mr. Speaker: They have not done it. The Minister said that the Chanda Committee submitted the Report but destroyed the evidence.

Shri K. K. Shah: We tried to find it out. We have been informed by the Chanda Committee that they have destroyed it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: As a general convention, the evidence and other materials are sent by the Committee to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that the Chanda Committee has informed them that the evidence has been destroyed by them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। क्या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कोई समिति उस को मिलने वाली गवाही को नष्ट कर सकती है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने पता लगाया कि उन्होंने क्यों नष्ट किया? क्या उन से

पूछा गया कि उन्हें नष्ट करने का अधिकार नहीं था तो कैसे नष्ट किया?

Shri K. K. Shah: I am myself worried about it, I have made enquiries and, unluckily, it is so, I am helpless.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस ने नष्ट किया उस की जांच कर के प्राप इतिला दीजिए।

श्री के० के० शाह : बहुत प्रच्छा।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether you have enquired from them why they have done it.

Shri K. K. Shah: That is how I am able to make a statement. Otherwise how could I say?

श्री केशर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्म बनायी जाती है वह ज्यादातर कांग्रेसी सरकार के कामों को दिखाने के लिए बनायी जाती है या जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं वह कहीं जाते हैं क्या करते हैं, इस का प्रचार किया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस चुनाव के बाद जिन प्रान्तों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं उन प्रान्तों की भी कोई डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्म बनायी है और जो प्रपोजीशन लीडर कहीं दौरे के लिए जाते हैं और कुछ करते हैं उन की कोई फिल्म बनायी है?

Shri K. K. Shah: In cases where, from the point of view of news, a Minister's presence is necessary for the purpose of.....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: It is not a news; it is a nuisance. (Interruption).

Shri K. K. Shah: I am talking of both. So far as documentaries are concerned, you will find, very rarely the Ministers are seen there.

श्री केशर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह पूछा है कि चार महीने चुनाव, कोई

गए हैं, आप ने किसी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार की भी कोई डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म बनायी है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: The documentary films, in this year, will include the programme because this is all done in consultation with the State Governments. There is a film on West Bengal.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सितम्बर 1964 के अन्दर जब उन्होंने फैसला लिया कि मिनिस्ट्रीज और पब्लिक प्रॉडक्शन जो है उनकी डाक्यूमेंट्री न बनाकर जो सोशल रीविल्स है और जो सोशल सिग्नलिकेंट चीजें हैं उन के लिए डाक्यूमेंट्रीज बनायी जायेंगी तो 1964 से आगे तक इस विषय में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? कितनी फिल्में बनायी हैं और उन के नाम क्या वह बता सकेंगे ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I want notice of answering this question. It requires a detailed answer. But I can point out for the information of the hon. Member that there was a report given in 1964. While the best among the Films Division documentaries can stand international comparison and competition, the rest are works of less than imaginative art. Therefore, you will find that the best among them can stand international competition.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिल्म डिवीजन के जो चित्र बनते हैं उस में डिफेंस प्रोरिएटेशन का भी कोई प्रोग्राम आप की तरफ से रहता है। क्या ऐसा कुछ प्रादेश है कि जहाँ तक हो सके डिफेंस प्रोरिएटेशन इन फिल्मस में रहे ? और पिछले युद्ध के समय तमाम संस्थाओं ने गैर-कांग्रेसी संस्थाएँ जिन में प्रमुखता रखती है, जनता की सेवा और सैनिकों की सेवा में जो रात दिन एक कर के प्रयत्न करिये उनका

क्या कुछ भी प्रचार आपके फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा किया जायगा ?

Shri K. K. Shah: Defence-oriented films are produced and are shown in the documentaries. This is a fact.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Does the Government have collaboration with the corresponding Films Divisions in U. K., U. S. A., U. S. S. R. and other friendly countries, so that interesting films could be exchanged, and may I also know whether the Films Division has its own representatives in those countries, so that colourful vignettes of life could be captured and displayed in this country?

Shri K. K. Shah: Exchange does take place.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Does the Government have representatives there?

Shri K. K. Shah: We have no representatives.

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसी 28 तस्वीरों की तालिका दी है और उन्होंने खुशी जाहिर की है कि इन 28 तस्वीरों को इनाम मिला। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएँगे कि इसी अवधि में कुल कितने चित्र बनाये गए और उनको देखते हुए यह 28 तस्वीरें कितने प्रतिभत होती हैं ? और

(ब) जैसा अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा वनाओं के बाद जो परिस्थिति पदा हुई है क्या उस की भी कोई तस्वीर बनायी है ? जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ या और प्रदेशों में हुआ तां डेमोक्रेसी ऐट वर्क इस तरह की कोई फिल्म बनायी है ?

श्री मधु निमये : द्वाराका प्रसाध मिश्र पर ज़रूर बतानी चाहिए और प्रधान मन्त्र पर भी !

Shri K. K. Shah: From my answer and the statement laid on the Table

of the House, the hon. Member should be satisfied that one producer can produce three documentaries in a year. There have been hardly four months and you cannot expect me. (Interruptions). All this programme is fixed in consultation, as I have said, with State Governments and I can assure my hon. friend that the views of the the State Governments will be fully honoured.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: He has not answered the first part of my question.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Our hon. Minister is submitting here about international awards and certificates that the Films Division won in 1964, 1965 and all that. I would like to say that the Films Division is interested only in taking Ministers' tours, cutting the ribbons, opening institutions, Prime Minister's smiling, and things like that. I am not going into the details. I want to know whether the Government will take the lives of the rural masses, the peasants' agitation for immediate demands. I want to know whether our Films Division will go into that. I agree with the recommendation of the Chanda Committee; they have mentioned:

"The past bias has been to give undue importance to talks, more particularly because Ministers and Ministries insist on broadcasts to publicise their activities . . ."

I accept the Chanda Committee's report and I want that it should apply to the Films Division also. I have found that our Films Division along with the USA Films Division shows films where mercenaries from the USA are landing in South Viet Nam for butchering the patriotic fighters of the South and North Viet Nam . . .

An hon. Member: He is making a speech, and not putting a question.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming to his question. Let him come to it.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: I want to know whether Government will appoint a similar committee on the working of

the Films Division just as they had appointed the Chanda Committee to go into the working of All India Radio; otherwise, they should apply the Chanda Committee's recommendation to the Films Division also.

Shri K. K. Shah: The Chanda Committee's report was given in June, 1966. The recommendations are under examination.

Shri Ranga: Even after one year?

Shri K. K. Shah: There were other reports also; I think there were four reports, and many recommendations have been accepted. Before all the recommendations of this committee are examined, to appoint another committee would, I think, mean sheer waste of time and money.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: The Chanda Committee had criticised the working of AIR. In the same way, may I know whether Government are prepared to appoint a committee to go into the working of the Films Division or they will apply the same report to the Films Division also?

Shri Ranga: What the hon. Minister has said is rather surprising and raised the question of conduct of business by Government. Whenever any such committee is appointed, the secretary to that committee is generally a Government servant. Has any action been taken against that secretary who was responsible for the destruction of the evidence or under whose orders or under whose regime the burning down or the destruction of the minutes of evidence tendered before the Chanda Committee took place? If the secretary was not responsible for it but the chairman of the committee was responsible for it, has any explanation been asked for from the chairman of that committee? Would Government also see that hereafter such untoward things would not be allowed to happen in the case of such committees appointed by Government?

Shri K. K. Shah: Even though I have been told that the record has been destroyed, I am trying to find out whether the word 'destroyed' has been used by mistake in place of 'misplaced'. I am making inquiries, and after I complete the inquiries, I propose to take up the case, because when examining the recommendations in the absence of the evidence, I find it very difficult sometimes to understand the recommendations; that is why it is more in my interest that I should have this evidence.

Shri Rang: Has any action been taken against the secretary to that committee?

Shri K. K. Shah: I am making inquiries, and as soon as the inquiries are complete, I shall let him know.

Shri Supakar: This year is the International Tourist Year. May I know how many films are circulating in other countries to attract tourists to this country?

Shri K. K. Shah: I would require notice of that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am seeing the hon. Member every time he rises. But I can call Members only one by one. Let him not repeat the shouting 'Sir' every time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I hope you would not mind our rising.

Mr. Speaker: He can certainly rise; but should not shout. I am seeing him every time. If a Member goes on shouting every now and then 'Sir' I would not call him; rather, I would give preference to Members who silently rise.

Shri Nath Pal: This is the latest standing order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a lot of controversy going on in the country about the effects and defects of gheraos. May I know whether a docu-

mentary is likely to be produced on gheraos and giving chances to those who are for and those who are against it? I would not have asked this question but for the fact that the West German Embassy has already produced a documentary on this.

Mr. Speaker: And Shri S. M. Banerjee may be appointed Director for that purpose!

Shri K. K. Shah: So, far, I had no idea, but I am obliged to my hon. friend for making a suggestion and giving me an idea.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall write to him.

Shri N. K. Sanghi: Has any assessment been made in regard to the popularity of these documentaries with the cinema-goers because generally these documentaries are shown before the beginning of the regular film and the majority of the cinema-goers are out of the auditorium when the documentaries are shown?

Shri K. K. Shah: I would only request my hon. friend to go through some of the papers now. They have said that formerly it used to happen, but now things have changed.

श्री ए० ए० जोशी: श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि साल के लिये प्रोग्राम बनता है। इस साल के लिये भी प्रोग्राम बनाया गया और वह अपनी जगह पर ठीक है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन्हें यह जानकारी है कि इस साल दो प्रोग्राम में जो गैर-संप्रति राज्य बने हैं वहाँ के लिये भी कोई डाक्यूमेंट्री बन रही है? जैसे बिहार में अनाल हुआ, वहाँ पर कुएं खुदने का काम चल रहा है, दो फसलें उगाने का काम चल रहा है, इस पर कोई डाक्यूमेंट्री बनाने का कोई विचार है या नहीं, इस को कोई जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है?

Shri K. K. Shah: I only wish to draw my hon. friend's attention to the documentary on Drought which has

been very well appreciated by all parties and by all people throughout the country.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I wanted to raise the question raised by Shri Ranga. Now that the Prime Minister and Home Minister are here, I would like to raise it and ask whether when committees are appointed, it shall be a standing instruction that they shall not destroy the evidence upon which they make their report. Will the Prime Minister please note it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Noted.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has taken note of it. I wanted to take the sense of the House. We have spent about 20 minutes on this question. Still there are many members who wish to ask questions. Should we go on with this. (Some hon. Members. No.) If the House wishes, we can spend another 10-15 minutes on this question. But otherwise, if you agree, we can go to the next question. If I allow one Member to ask a question, I cannot deny the opportunity to the other members who have risen.

Shri Samar Guha: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: If I allow him, I cannot deny a chance to the other members, Shri Madhok, Shri Ghani, Shri Kachwaj and others . . .

Shri Samar Guha: I only wanted to ask about the many many documentaries that were brought from Japan about Netaji.

Mr. Speaker: . . . therefore, let us go over to the next question.

Fire in Atomic Plant in Rajasthan

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*1476. **Shri R. Barua:**

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Onkar Singh:

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:

Shri Hukam Chand Kashwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri T. P. Shah:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Sradbakar Supakar:
Shri Brahmanandji:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out on the 13th May, 1967 in the Rajasthan Atomic Plant, Kota;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused as a result thereof;

(c) whether any investigations into the causes of fire have been made; and

(d) so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): (a) A fire occurred on May 12, 1967 at the site of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project near Kota.

(b) The principal damage was to the scaffolding and shuttering erected by the contractors for the pre-stressed concrete dome of the reactor building. The loss to Government is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, but the main portion of this is expected to be recovered from the insurers.

(c) and (d). A Committee was appointed by Government to investigate into the cause of the fire. The report of the Committee has been received and is under the active consideration of Government.

Shri R. Barua: Are Government aware that the security arrangements in that organisation need a thorough check-up?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Government are fully aware of that. Security

measures have already been taken and they are still further being tightened.

Shri R. Barua: Is there a special department to find out whether the security arrangements need to be further strengthened?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: It has been answered. They are still further tightening up security.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट सरकार को कब मिली और उस को कितना समय आप के पास आये हो गया, उस की छान बीन कब तक हो जायेगी और उस का निर्णय सदन में कब बतलाया जायेगा ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी: रिपोर्ट जून के मध्य में मिली है और उस पर सरकार और कर रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: एक महीने के करीब या उस से ज्यादा हो गया लेकिन अभी उस पर निर्णय नहीं हुआ। इस तरह की गम्भीर घटनाएँ होती हैं, आग लगने के केस हो जाते हैं, लेकिन इस पर जल्दी विचार नहीं होता। इतना समय लगाने के बाद भी सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव बोशी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दुर्घटना हुई उस के बारे में जांच कमेटी कब बनाई गई और उस ने अपनी सिफारिशें देने में इतनी देर क्यों की। जो प्लांट काम कर रहा था उस के शुरू होने में इस दुर्घटना के कारण कितनी देरी हो जायेगी, क्या इस का कोई अन्दाजा बतलाया जायेगा ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: No, Sir, there is no delay at all. The work has been started again, and there will not be any delay on this account.

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह: यह नहीं बताया गया है कि जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में किन को दोषी ठहराया गया है और उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There were two committees. One committee was appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy. The CHI also went into investigation. Both of them have submitted reports, but both of them have not been able to fix responsibility, and still both the reports are under the active consideration of the Government. They have not been able to say whether the accident is due to any smoking or shortcircuit of electricity or loading or sabotage. They have not been able to say that these are things due to which the accident occurred.

Shri Shradhakar Supakar: When was this committee appointed, how long after the actual incident?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Immediately, within a week or so, and the report was submitted by the middle of June.

Shri N. K. Somani: There is a serious discrepancy between the answer that we got just now and the discussion that I had with Dr. Vikram Sarabhai a few days ago. The latter maintained that delay in commissioning the plant due to this fire may be as much as six months. We would like to know a correct, accurate statement of facts regarding the delay.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): There is some delay, but it is not due to the fire, it is due to the delay in receiving equipment.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There have been a number of cases of fire in important public undertakings. There were a number of fires at Ranchi, and there was this fire in Rajasthan, and it seems that there is some plan behind it, some kinds of sabotage is taking place all over the place. May I

know what steps the Government have taken to see that these public undertakings of national importance are properly protected? And secondly, may I know whether there is sabotage behind it, and if sabotage has taken place, what steps have been taken to prevent such sabotage?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There is no connection between the accidents at Ranchi and this accident which occurred on the 12th day at Rana Pratap Sagar project. Preventive measures and also precautionary measures as suggested by the special committee that was appointed by the Atomic Energy Department and the CBI have been taken, they were already there, they have been further tightened up.

श्री श्रीकारलास बोहरा : पिछले दिनों समाचारपत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ था कि यह जो दुर्घटना इस परमाणु विजली घर के अन्दर हुई है उसके पीछे विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समाचार में कहां तक गन्नाई है ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Both the reports have denied this or any other kind of sabotage.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : अग्री वजीर साहिबा ने फरमाया है कि डिप्ले जरूर होगी लेकिन वह डिप्ले अग्री की वजह से नहीं बल्कि इन्विपमेंट के न अग्री की वजह से होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्विपमेंट प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक क्यों नहीं आ पाया, उसके न अग्री की क्या अनुहात हैं और उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

[श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : अग्री वजीर साहिबा ने फरमाया है कि डिप्ले जरूर होगी लेकिन वह डिप्ले अग्री की वजह से नहीं बल्कि इन्विपमेंट के न अग्री की वजह से होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्विपमेंट प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक क्यों नहीं आ पाया, उसके न अग्री की क्या अनुहात हैं और उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

से ہو گی - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ انویسٹمنٹ پروگرام کے مطابق کیوں نہیں آیا۔ اس کے نہ آنے کی کیا وجوہات ہیں اور اس کے لئے کون ذمہ وار ہے ؟]

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There are other considerations also. We look our orders with Bhopal Heavy Electricals also. There is a little delay in the delivery of the equipment, and a delay of a few months occurs in the commissioning of this project due to that delay in the delivery, and not due to fire, but due to so many other considerations.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मेरा सवाल यह था कि उन्होंने कहा कि डिप्ले अग्री की वजह से नहीं लेकिन इन्विपमेंट के अग्री में जो डिप्ले हुई है, उसकी वजह से है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्विपमेंट के अग्री में जो देर हुई है उसकी क्या वजह है। क्या सरकार उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है या जिन्होंने माल भेजना था, उन्होंने माल नहीं भेजा है ? कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

[श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मेरा सवाल

یہ تھا کہ انہوں نے کہا کہ ڈپلے آگ کی وجہ سے نہیں لیکن انویسٹمنٹ کے آنے میں جو ڈپلے ہوئی ہے - اس کی وجہ سے ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ انویسٹمنٹ کے آنے میں جو دیر ہوئی ہے اس کی کیا وجہ ہے - کیا سوکار اس کے لئے ذمہ وار ہے یا انہوں نے مائل بھیجا تھا - انہوں نے مائل نہیں بھیجا ہے کون ذمہ وار ہے ؟]

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The equipment also comes from some other places also, foreign countries also. Due to some other considerations....

Some hon. Members: What are the other considerations? (Interruptions).

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: I think these incidents have been growing in number in the recent past. May I suggest to the Prime Minister that what happened in Kanpur two days back was concentrated around military installations which are vitally important at the present time. Would the Prime Minister kindly see to it that the security in these installations is tightened up and other precautions are also taken so that there is no scope for any such incidents?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Yes, Sir; the Deputy Minister has already said so.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotab: While this question has at last come up before the House, though the fire took place in May, may I know whether there is any penal clause in the agreement with the suppliers saying that if they do not put it on time there would be some penalty? We have not also followed what are the "so many other considerations" that the lady Deputy Minister has in mind.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There may be certain unforeseeable reasons also for that but then it is all according to the terms of the agreement and the contract entered into.

Shri N. K. Somani: Is there a penal clause or not? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: The question is about the fire in atomic plant. Other questions do not arise out of this.

Shri Nath Pal: In reply to a question by Mr. Madhok, the Deputy Minister stated that the government is wide awake to the danger of sabotage. We know that some powers are interested in preventing India's development in this field. This fire we are assured is incidental. Some of us know government's efficiency in preventing sabotage and its record in this field is far from assuring. The death of Dr. Bhabha who put us on the atomic map of the world and who stood for India's nuclear development still con-

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tinues to be shrouded in mystery and it is suspected that too might have been the work of interested powers and the investigation is going on to find out if there was some sabotage. May we know if there is a mastermind trying to prevent India's development in this field and how far is the Government aware of it? Is the death of Dr. Bhabha really an accident or was it an act of sabotage—Don't be laconical; try to be convincing. You are already ready with an answer.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is not relevant to this question. I doubt if there is any mastermind working in the manner that the hon. Member is suggesting.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: The report of the two committees is before the third committee. Would the Government consider appointing a fourth committee to see whether there was any insurance cover . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Insurance cover has not been answered.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: There was a loss of about Rs. 2.5 lakhs to the Government and a part of it will be reimbursed by the insurers. It is under the consideration of the Law Ministry as to what are the admissible items that are there to be reimbursed by the insurers.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या आपकी वह बात याद है कि जब श्री झुंझेव यहाँ आए थे, हमारे देश में आए थे तो उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू से पूछा था कि ये बड़े-बड़े डैम, या ये बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें जो आप बना रहे हैं, इनके प्रोटैक्शन के लिए आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह की बुध्दनायें ही रही हैं जो लैसन लेकरलकर भविष्य के सिधे

सचेष्ट हो जाएगी और इन चीजों को ठीक प्रकार से प्रोटैक्ट करेगी ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जी, हाँ ।

A.I.R. Programmes to Counteract Anti-India Propaganda

*1478. **Shri N. K. P. Salve:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, which have been taken by Government in the All-India Radio Programmes to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan and China in Asian and African countries;

(b) the arrangements which exist in the All-India Radio to monitor the hostile propaganda broadcasts of the Peking Radio and Radio Pakistan; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any measures to establish a close liaison between the External Publicity Division and his Ministry so that the latter may re-inforce the publicity efforts of the former abroad?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Pakistani and Chinese propaganda against India in Asian and African countries is countered from day-to-day through external news broadcast and news commentaries.

(b) Arrangements exist to monitor broadcasts put out by Radio Peking and Radio Pakistan as well as the latter's satellite broadcasting stations.

(c) Regular liaison exists between AIR and the External Publicity Division.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: Would the Minister kindly inform us whether any complaint has been received by him from the listeners of the AIR programme to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan and China, that the propaganda is utterly ineffective, for, it is insipid, immature and puerile and secondly, in view

of the fact that psychological warfare is accepted to be a very specialised subject and that radio propaganda is a vital instrument in this subject, may I know (a) what steps in general have been taken to acquire proficiency in this, and (b) whether any training is being given to our personnel, by our officers, in this subject and if it is not so, may I know whether our policy of dynamic neutrality stands in the way of our specialising in any warfare, including psychological warfare?

Shri K. K. Shah: All I can say is that my hon. friend is not well informed. The amount of note that is taken by China and Pakistan of our broadcasts for counteracting anti-Indian propaganda is itself proof of the fact that we have been very effective.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की खबर है कि नक्सलवाड़ी इलाके में पॉकिंग रेडियो और पाकिस्तान रेडियो के जो ब्राडकास्ट आते हैं, वे हिन्दी के बजाये गोरखाली और मैथिली में ज्यादा होते हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध किया है कि नक्सलवाड़ी इलाके के लोगों के लिए गोरखाली और मैथिली लैंग्वेजिज में ब्राडकास्ट किया जाये या वहाँ के लिए कोई ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन खोला जाये ?

Shri K. K. Shah: So far as Gurkha language is concerned, the propaganda is carried on. So far as Maithili is concerned, the question is under consideration.

Shri Hanumanthalya: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that some of the Russian radio stations, in particular, Tashkent, are doing anti-Indian propaganda, and if so, what steps has the Government taken to counteract these things or to call the attention of Moscow authorities towards this matter?

Shri K. K. Shah: This refers to the External Affairs Ministry, but it

is not correct to say that any propaganda is carried on by this radio—not official radio—against India. There are references made . . . (Interruption) . . . I am giving a full answer—to some of the parties in this country, and we have drawn their attention. Beyond that, we cannot do anything.

श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री : भारत-विरोधी प्रचार के विषय का प्रतिहार करने के लिए और भारत के पक्ष में प्रचार को बढ़ाने के लिए सब से मुख्य साधन है शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर और वर्षों से बराबर यह मांग भारत सरकार के कानों तक पहुंचाई जा रही है कि देश के सोमावर्षी क्षेत्रों में शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर लगाये जायें, जिस से बिरोधी प्रचार का प्रतिकार किया जा सके लेकिन सरकार राजनैतिक निर्णयों से अभी तक उस को टाले जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में सरकार के मार्ग में मुख्य रूप से बाधा क्या है और कब तक वे शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर लगाए जा सकेंगे, ताकि हमारी आवाज दूसरों तक पहुंच तो सके।

Shri K. K. Shah: Two super-power transmitters will be installed before the end of 1968, one in the beginning of 1968 and the other in the end of 1968, in two extreme borders of our country, which will be able to give much better service. Two 250-kilowatt short wave transmitters will also be installed.

Shri R. K. Sinha: The Bihar famine has been shown in films and television in the countries of Europe, and these films which show the Indian poverty to countries abroad, do not do honour to the status and dignity of India. We may appeal to the whole world for help, but the Indian wretchedness, Indian destitution, when it is projected throughout the world through our films in the international scene, it becomes a disgrace to our country. Will the Government, therefore, go into this question and evolve a policy?

Shri K. K. Shah: It is true that some propaganda is carried on, but what can be done.

Shri R. K. Sinha: Sir, what I said was, when Indian destitution is permitted to be depicted through our agency it becomes a disgrace. I know a person who when he attended an international conference wanted to invite some friends to India and they asked him: "If we come to India will we get enough food, will you be able to properly house us and entertain us?" This type of thing should not be permitted.

Mr. Speaker: He also agrees with it.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Is the hon. Minister aware of the importance of Pushtu programme; if so, may I know why instead of increasing the duration of Pushtu language programme recently the staff has been curtailed?

Shri K. K. Shah: So far as the Pushtu programme is concerned, it is being looked after very well.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I asked about increase in the duration of the programme, not whether it is well looked after.

Shri K. K. Shah: The present programme is more than enough. If the hon. Member will come to me I will satisfy him.

श्री कुलदीपसिन्हा बाबू : जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है, पाकिस्तान रेडियो, ताशकन्द रेडियो और कई दूसरे देशों के द्वारा भारत के खिलाफ प्रचार किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में हमारी पालिसी क्या है—दूसरे देश हमारे खिलाफ जो गलत प्रचार करते हैं, क्या हम ने केवल उस का बिरोध करना है या उन देशों में जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं और घटनायें हैं, क्या हम ने उन के संबंध में भी प्रचार करना है।

Shri K. K. Shah: For the information my of my hon. friend I may say

that, as for example, when Peking radio has been carrying on propaganda against us we have been pointing out what happened to other parts of the country, what is their relationship, how they have let them down etc.

Shri Samar Guha: May I know whether Government has any special programme for the eastern region of the sub-continent of India and whether in view of the delicate and sensitive nature of the programme involved that programme is guided by an expert committee?

Shri K. K. Shah: We are at present broadcasting every day 11 news bulletins in six languages for Africa—English, Gujarati, Arabic, Sinhalese, French and Hindi—and 16 news bulletins in nine languages for South East Asia—English, Hindi, Tamil, Indonesian, Chinese, Burmese....

Shri Samar Guha: You have not understood the importance of my question. When the Prime Minister was the minister of Information and Broadcasting I had submitted a lengthy programme.

* श्री जेम्स चन्द वर्मा : क्या सरकार चीन और पाकिस्तान के जहरिले प्रचार का कड़े ढंग से जवाब देने के लिए सांइटिफिक तरीके अपनाने पर विचार करेगी ? जब चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारे राजनैतिक हालात को गलत तौर पर पेश करते हैं, तो क्या सरकार चीन और पाकिस्तान के राजनैतिक हालात को असल तरीके से, वास्तविक तरीके से, दुनिया के सामने पेश करने के बारे में कोई कदम उठाएगी ? काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के जो सरहद्दी इलाके हैं, क्या सरकार वहाँ पर बड़े ट्रांसमिटर लगा कर पहाड़ी लोगों को भी अपने हालात सुनने का मौका देगी ?

Shri K. K. Shah: Sir, as I pointed out, two very big powerful transmitters, medium wave and short wave, that also of 250 Kw. are being installed and due care is taken so far as

this border and that border are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He was talking about pahadi log.

Shri K. K. Shah: So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, for the last three years we have been requesting the Himachal Pradesh Government to give us a site and we have not been able to get a site to install a 100 Kw. transmitter in Simla with the result that we will be obliged to shift it to Chandigarh.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kameshwar Singh.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, I want your protection. My question, which was very specific, was not answered. I referred to the eastern region of the Indian sub-continent and the Minister did not understand it. In view of the delicate situation in that sensitive area—I referred to the eastern region of the Indian sub-continent and not South East Asia....

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister anything to say on this?

Shri K. K. Shah: As I said, broadcasts are made in Burmese, Russian, Tamil, Hindi and English.

Shri Nath Pal: He was referring to the eastern sub-continent; the language should be Bengali.

Shri K. K. Shah: Sir, I was answering supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1478 and not 1477. Therefore, when any question is asked, I take it for granted that it is in respect of Question No. 1478.

Shri Samar Guha: I referred to the eastern region of India. Is it not within the purview of counteracting anti-Indian propaganda?

Shri K. K. Shah: The question is "the steps which have been taken by Government....in Asian and African countries" and Asia does not mean India.

Shri Samar Guha: If the Minister cannot understand my question, I cannot help it . . . (interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Sir, although you permitted the supplementary, the Minister takes shelter under the plea that it relates to another question.

Shri K. K. Shah: I will come back to Starred Question No. 1477. Broadcasting is made from Gauhati, Imphal, Kurseong, Kohima, Agartala, Siliguri, Calcutta and Pasighat.

श्री कानेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि 11 जुलाई के रेडियो मास्को का जो बंगाली प्रोग्राम था उस की ओर उनका ध्यान गया है और 16 जून का जो बी० बी० सो० का प्रोग्राम है इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों में भारत के आन्तरिक राष्ट्रीय जीवन पर कौचड़ उछाला गया है क्या उनकी ओर ध्यान गया है और उनका क्या कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: I will require notice.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे मजबूत ट्रांसमिटर भारत के अलावा दूसरे देशों से भी मंगाने की कोशिश क्या उन्होंने की है और अमेरिका ने क्या कोई मजबूत ट्रांसमीटर देने का आफर किया था और उस में कुछ कंडीशंस भी लगायी थीं ? वह डील खत्म हो गया या अभी बाकी है ?

Shri K. K. Shah: It is true that the deal with America did not come off. But we have already secured two big high-power transmitters from Yugoslavia and Russia

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

स्टारकहोम में प्रतिलिप्याधिकार सम्मेलन

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38. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री हुसैन खन् कछबाय :
श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टारकहोम में हुए प्रतिलिप्याधिकार सम्मेलन में भाग लेने जो प्रतिनिधिमण्डल गया था, वह वापस आ गया है ;

(ख) प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने किन बातों पर विशेष बल दिया और क्या किसी अंश तक भारतीय प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हुए ;

(ग) प्रतिलिप्याधिकार करार के अनुसार भारत को अब कितनी राशि देनी पड़ेगी ; और

(घ) प्रतिलिप्याधिकार सम्मेलन के निर्णयों से भारत सरकार कहां तक सहमत है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने विकासशील देशों के बारे में पूर्वलेख (प्रोटोकाल) की स्वीकृति तथा लोकगीतों के संरक्षण के संबंध में विशेष बल दिया था । ये प्रस्ताव अधिकांशतः मंजूर कर लिए गए हैं ।

(ग) करार में कोई निश्चित राशि देने की व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन शैक्षिक कृतियों के लिये भुगतान, राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा विनियमों के अधीन रहते हुए राष्ट्रीय लेखकों को किए गए भुगतान के स्तरों के अनुरूप किए जाएंगे। अन्य कृतियों के लिए उचित प्रतिकर राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा विनियमों के अनुसार दिया जाएगा। कुल राशि (1) उपयोग में लाई गई कृतियों की संख्या और (2) उनकी बिक्री पर निर्भर करेगी।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है।

श्री प्रकाशचंद शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने जब यह हाल में घोषणा की थी कि प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से अगले पांच वर्षों में ऊंची शिक्षा दी जायगी तो इस सम्मेलन में जो निर्णय हुए हैं क्या मंत्री महोदय इस से संतुष्ट हैं जब भारत की 14 भाषाओं में विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा दी जायगी तो उस के लिए जो साइंटिफिक और तकनीकी पुस्तकें अपेक्षित हैं वह पूरी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी? उन में किसी प्रकार की कोई न्यूनता तो इस निर्णय के बाद नहीं रहेगी? यदि रहेगी तो उस के प्रतिकर के लिए क्या उपाय किए जायेंगे?

श्री शेर सिंह : भारत सरकार सिद्धांत रूप में यह मान चुकी है कि ऊंचे से ऊंचे शिक्षा भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से देनी है और उस के लिए पुस्तकें चाहिए, यह ठीक बात है। अनुवाद भी करने हैं हजारों पुस्तकों के। इसलिए समस्या थी क्योंकि जो कमोशन है साइंटिफिक और टेकनालाजिकल टर्मिनलाजी का वह पुस्तकों के अनुवाद के लिए जब बातें करता था फारेन पब्लिशर्स से या लेखकों से तो उस में सालों लगते थे। कई बार वह फैसेल नहीं हो पाते थे। इसलिए दस बातों के बारे में जब लेखकों से पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया या पब्लिशर्स से तो उन में से चार ही पूरे हो पाये। तो हमारे सामने यह समस्या

थी। अब जो प्रोटोकॉल मंजूर किया है उस से यह समस्या सरल हो गई है।

श्री नाथ पाई : मंत्री महोदय को जरा सोत्साह बोलना चाहिए। जरा जोश के साथ, उत्साह के साथ बोलें।

श्री शेर सिंह : आप चाहते हैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूँ।

श्री नाथ पाई : नहीं नहीं।

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो हमारी मुश्किलत थी वह काफी हद तक हल हो गई और हल इस प्रकार से हो गई, पहले जब कोई किताब अनुवाद के लिए हम मगते थे किसी बाहर के आयर से तो हम को उस में सालो लगते थे और उस की मंजूरी नहीं मिल पाती थी। अब ऐसा हो गया कि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रसारों के लिये हम को आयर से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं। यह जो कानून बन गया उस के मुताबिक अब आयर से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं, पब्लिशर से भी पूछने की जरूरत नहीं। अब जैसे ही पुस्तक छपती है उस पुस्तक को अनुवाद के लिए हम ले सकते हैं और अनुवाद कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उस में हम को रायल्टी देनी पड़ेगी और रायल्टी भी हमें अपने जो भारत के लेखक हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: Are you answering the supplementary or are you giving the whole history?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या आराम हो गया है तो वही बता रहा हूँ। क्योंकि सवाल बहुत लम्बा है इसलिए जवाब भी लम्बा होगा।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हम को यह अब आराम हो गया इस कानून के बनने के बाद कि हम किताबों को एकदम अनुवाद के लिए ले सकते हैं और अनुवाद करने के बाद फिर रायल्टी हम को देनी होगी। वह भी

हमारे देश के लेखकों को जिस हिसाब से देंगे उसी हिसाब से देनी पड़ेगी और अपनी करेंसी में भी यह रकम दी जा सकेगी। इस का मतलब है कि ज्यादा पैसा भी नहीं देना होगा और अपनी करेंसी में हम दे सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राष्ट्र इस कापी राइट कन्वेंशन में शामिल नहीं हैं जिस में छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र बर्मा, नेपाल, सीलोन जैसे राष्ट्र भी हैं, उन के इस कापी राइट कन्वेंशन में न रहने से उनको क्या हानि है और भारत जो उस पुराने मोह में त्रिपटा रहना चाहता है उस से उस को क्या लाभ है। इस बार के सम्मेलन में क्या कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा रायल्टी में कम देनी पड़ेगी, इस तरह का भी निर्णय आप सम्मेलन में करा पायें ?

श्री शेर सिंह : लंका इस सम्मेलन का सदस्य है। कुछ और भी पिछड़े हुए राष्ट्र इस के सदस्य हैं और भारत भी उस का सदस्य है। नेपाल नहीं है। सीलोन है। जो इस के सदस्य नहीं हैं उनको कोई आर्थिक हानि नहीं है। और दूसरी बात जो कही विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में तो मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि उस की हम बचत कर सकते हैं। ऐसा कानून बनाया है कि हम अपने देशी रुपये में दे सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न अब स्पष्ट था कि बर्मा और नेपाल जैसे छोटे देशों को इस कापी राइट कन्वेंशन से अलग रहने से कोई हानि नहीं है तो भारत सरकार इस मोह में क्यों पड़ी हुई है उस को क्या लाभ है।

श्री शेर सिंह : भारत सरकार इस कन्वेंशन का मेम्बर चली आ रही है ब्रिटेन के राज से . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : इसीलिए छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं !

श्री शेर सिंह : इस का फैसला आप लोग कर सकते हैं। सदन कर सकता है। यह आप के हाथ में है। यह किसी एक व्यक्ति के हाथ में नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may understand the question which is, if Burma and Ceylon being outside are able to get along, how it is impossible for India to remain outside it and get along.

श्री शेर सिंह : इस के बाहर निकलने से हम को कोई नुकसान आर्थिक दृष्टि से नहीं है। वैसे हम ट्रीटी से बंधे हुए हैं, उस को छोड़ना या न छोड़ना, यह सोचने की बात है। रुपये पैसे के हिसाब से, कितानें तैयार करने के हिसाब से उस से कोई बाधा नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट था जब बर्मा और नेपाल को कापी-राइट कन्वेंशन के बहिष्कार से किसी प्रकार की कोई हानि नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, तो भारत सरकार को उस में रहने से क्या लाभ है? केवल यह उदाहरण देना कि ब्रिटेन के समय से चले आ रहे हैं, अब तो ब्रिटेन का राज्य भारत वर्ष में नहीं है, इस में रहने का क्या लाभ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लाभ के बारे में वे क्या कहें।

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं पहले निवेदन किया है कि इस में रहने से आर्थिक दृष्टि से जैसी कि बात आप कर रहे हैं, वैसे तो आज बहुत लाभ की बात नहीं है, लेकिन आपस में देश किसी ट्रीटी में शामिल होते हैं तो उस को छोड़ने से पहले बहुत बार सोचते हैं। बिना सोचे नहीं छोड़ देते हैं। इसी लिये यह प्रतिनिधिमण्डल यह सोच कर गया था कि इस में जा कर हम अपने भ्रष्टे की कोई चीज करवा पायेंगे और उस में हम

सफल हुए हैं। हम जो चीज करवा पाये हैं उस में हमारा लाभ है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह भी सच है कि ब्रिटेन के प्रतिनिधि स्टागहोम में इस बात के लिये दौड़घूप करते रहे कि दूसरे देश जिन्होंने इस पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं, वे हस्ताक्षर न करने पायें? आज भी ब्रिटेन के अखबार इस के खिलाफ प्रोपेगण्डा कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस से ब्रिटेन को क्या हानि है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हम इतने दिनों तक इस समझौते में इस लिये बंधे रहे कि ब्रिटेन वालों का हमारे देश पर कुछ प्रभाव था?

श्री शेर सिंह : ब्रिटेन यह समझता है कि इस प्रोटोकॉल के बनने से उन को बड़ी हानि होगी। इसीलिये उन के पब्लिशर्स ने भी बहुत शोर मचाया और अखबारों में यह मांग की कि वह इस को वीटो कर दे, लेकिन उन्होंने वोटो नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह बताया था कि इस से उनको एक करोड़ पौंड वार्षिक का नुकसान होगा, क्योंकि आगे चल कर बहुत सी किताबों का इस्तेमाल हमें न करना है। वैसे हम को पता नहीं कि उनको कितना नुकसान होगा, इस का हिसाब लगाना होगा। उन्होंने वहाँ काफी विरोध किया, लेकिन उनकी बात नहीं चली और वह अफेले रह गये, उन्होंने एक्सटेन किया, लेकिन वीटो नहीं किया।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि हम अंग्रेजों के समय से उस के अन्दर हैं, दूसरे यह बताया कि उस से हमें कोई लाभ नहीं है। जब इस कन्वेंशन से हमें कोई लाभ नहीं है तो क्या अंग्रेजों की परम्पराओं को निषाने के लिये ही उसके अन्दर शामिल हैं? जब उस से कोई लाभ नहीं है तो हम उस से क्यों हटना नहीं चाहते, उसमें क्या अड़चन है?

श्री शर सिंह : मैंने पहले बताया है कि पहले कुछ प्रतिबन्ध थे, लेकिन अब कन्वेंशन

होने से वे प्रतिबन्ध हट गये हैं और अब हम को लाभ हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दिये जा रहे हैं। अभी एक क्षण पहले मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कोई लाभ नहीं है, अब कहते हैं कि लाभ है—इस का क्या मतलब है?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I think there is some misunderstanding about the Minister's reply. The position is that by going to this Convention, we have been able to impose certain conditions and conventions which will be useful to us. This is what he means.

श्री रबी राय : उन को तैयार हो कर आना चाहिये।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने से पहले जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पड़ती थी, क्या अब भी उतनी ही देनी पड़ेगी, या उस में कुछ बचत होगी?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि उस में बहुत बड़ी बचत होगी, अब यह भी हो सकता है कि हम बिल्कुल न दें।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If we do not go to this Convention and do not participate in it, and we are out of it, will we not be free to publish any book we like without the consideration of royalty?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि इसमें यह फैसला हुआ है कि—

Those books which are meant for teaching, study and research in all fields of education can be translated, reproduced and adapted without

giving any notice to the author or the publisher, the very day those books are published. There is no ban on that according to the new provisions and we have to pay royalties on the standard of payment that we make to our own authors and it could be in our own currency. So, it is up to us as to how much we pay them. It is not for them to decide; it is for us to decide.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: So far as I have understood the answer, the hon. Minister says....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. Mr. Kripalani's question has not been answered.

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी: हम ने क्या वाल पूछा और क्या जवाब दिया है। हमारा सवाल था कि क्या रायलटी देने के बगैर हम कोई भी किताब पब्लिश कर सकें हैं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He was asking whether we were not free to publish any book without paying any royalty whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker: He said that we would pay royalty in rupees.

Shri Sher Singh: We do not want to deprive the authors of some remuneration in view of the work and labour that they put in in producing books. I think, it will not be all right to deprive them of this. We have to pay some royalty to our authors also. Our authors are very poor indeed. If we just abolish these royalties, then they cannot survive. Therefore, the authors have the right.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: I want to be clear on the question of royalty on which the answer was very ambiguous. Does the hon. Minister want to say that only those Indian authors who will translate those books will be entitled to get some royalty and not the original authors whose books are translated. If the original authors

are also to be remunerated, may I know whether their remuneration will be based on some contract or on our own sweet will, i.e., whatever we want to pay them. This is a definite

Shri Sher Singh: I have already explained. In the Act itself intentionally this has been kept ambiguous. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. I will explain why. That is to our advantage. It is left to the countries themselves to decide the quantum of royalty. So, it is for us to decide. Therefore, we have left it ambiguous. It has not been made specific, saying that it should be 1 per cent or 2 per cent or 5 per cent. It is left entirely to us.

Secondly....

Shri R. Barua: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order is raised during Question Hour.

Shri R. Barua: Is it proper for the Government to say that it has been intentionally made ambiguous? It is a dangerous thing.

Shri Sher Singh: I have explained. This decision was not taken by our Government. This decision was taken by 52 Governments and intentionally they kept it ambiguous, they have left it to the countries themselves. It is for the countries to decide on this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question was specific, namely whether royalty was going to be given to the foreign authors or to the persons who would translate the works here in India?

Shri Sher Singh: As I have said, authors also but on the same standards on which we would give to our authors.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: In view of the fact that we recognise copyright in

this country and make adequate provision for payment of royalty, may I know whether it is the intention of Government to make a distinction in respect of works and thoughts which have been produced in other countries and, if so, whether this does not amount to discrimination, whether this does not amount to an act of theft against a foreigner because he is not able to enforce his rights?

Shri Sher Singh: As I have already explained, we shall treat the foreign authors on a par with our own authors.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: He is not doing that. He is expropriating their rights without giving them any royalties. This amounts to an act of piracy and an act of theft.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अफ्रीकी देशों में उद्योग

*1472. श्री स० चं० सामन्त : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार अफ्रीका के किन किन देशों को तकनीकी तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देती है तथा इस सहायता का ब्योरा क्या है।

(ख) इन देशों की पूरी आवश्यकताएं क्या क्या हैं तथा उनकी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की है कि अफ्रीका के विकासशील देशों में भारतीय पूंजी की क्षति न होने पाये तथा उद्योगों में लगे हुए लोगों को विस्थापित न होना पड़े; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार द्वारा इन देशों के साथ किये गये करारों की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्र हद से मंत्री (श्री सुरेशपाल सिंह) : (क) सदन की मेज पर एक वक्तव्य रख दिया गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। [वेस्तिये संख्या LT—1256/67]

(ख) अफ्रीकी देशों की सहायता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। बहरहाल, हम जो सहायता देते हैं वह भारत में सम्बद्ध वस्तु की सुलभता और सीमित साधनों पर निर्भर करती है।

(ग) और (घ) अभी तक भारतीय पूंजी को नुकसान पहुंचने अथवा उद्योगों में काम करने वाले भारतीयों के विस्थापित किए जाने की कोई खबर नहीं आई है। भारत सरकार ने अफ्रीका के किसी भी देश से इस बारे में कोई समझौता नहीं किया है।

Indian Enclaves

*1475. Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury: Will the Minister of External Affairs be please dto state:

(a) whether the Indian Enclaves are administered by the Central Government or by the respective Indian States;

(b) if so, in how any of such Enclaves, there is proper administrative machinery;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to implement the G. Parthasarthy Agreement of 1965 made with the Government of Pakistan, specially after Dahagram firing in 1965;

(d) whether Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan are planning to take possession of the Indian Enclaves; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Indian Enclaves in East Pakistan are under the administrative control of the Government of West Bengal.

(b) and (c). After the September, 1965 conflict, no representative of the State Government has visited Indian Enclaves in Pakistan. The Government of India is in correspondence with the Government of Pakistan with regard to the posting of respective Police parties in the Indian Enclaves in Pakistan and Pakistani Enclaves in India.

The Government of India have repeatedly proposed to the Government of Pakistan to restore the normal movement of traffic between India and Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan have not yet agreed to this proposal.

(d) We have no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Broadcasts on the Eastern Border Areas to Counteract Anti-Indian Propaganda

*1477. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been devised by the all India Radio, to counteract enemies' propaganda in our sensitive borders on the eastern side;

(b) whether the programmes for listeners in the Eastern border region are broadcast in English or local dialects;

(c) if so, the names of dialects, hours of broadcasting per day and types of programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not broadcasting in local dialects?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These programmes are broadcast in regional language/dialect of the people concerned. In the case of Kohima Radio Station, they are broadcast in English also.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1257/67].

(d) Does not arise.

विद्रोही नागाओं की सरकार का नेता

*1479. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही नागाओं की सरकार के नेता श्री मुत्वा चीन से लौटने पर नागालैण्ड पहुंच गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने प्रमुख साम्यवादी नेताओं से बातचीत की थी और विद्रोही नागाओं के लिये उनका सहयोग प्राप्त किया है; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा विद्रोही नागाओं तथा साम्यवादी चीन के बीच की जा रही साठ गांठ को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) भारत सरकार को उन छिपे नागाओं के नामों की जानकारी नहीं है जो सैनिक-कानूनी तरीके से चीन चले गए थे। भारत सरकार को यह मालूम है कि छिपे नागाओं के कम से कम तीन दल हथियार, गोला-बारूद लेने और गुरिल्ला युद्ध में सैनिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए बर्मां होकर चीन गए हैं। उनमें से कुछ अब नागालैण्ड वापस आ गए हैं।

(ख) सरकार के पास जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन उन्हें मुनामित्र तीर पर यह निश्चय है कि नागा लोग सैन्य करने के लिए र्चन नहीं गए।

(ग) धन-जन के सीमित साधनों में रह कर समुचित निरोधक उपाय हमेशा बरते जाते हैं और बरते जाते रहेंगे।

Chinese in East Pakistan

*1480. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Chinese military personnel have very recently come to East Pakistan;

(b) whether they have been deployed in the Sylhet, Tiparrah and Chittagong areas; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Government have no knowledge on the deployment of Chinese army in various parts of East Pakistan.

(c) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा युद्ध की तैयारियां

*1481. श्री रामावतार शर्मा:

श्री आत्म दास:

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी:

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने अपनी वायु सेना में बड़े पैमाने पर भर्ती करके भारत के साथ युद्ध करने की तैयारियां आरम्भ कर दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री रघुवं सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को यह मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार पाइलटों की बड़ी संख्या में भर्ती कर रही है और पाकिस्तान के ऐसे प्रयासों पर भी नजर रखी जा रही है जिससे वह अपनी वायु सेना को सुदृढ़ बना रहा है। भारतीय वायु सेना को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत विवरण देना जनहित में उचित नहीं है। जिन कुछ पहलुओं पर कार्य किया गया है, उन्हें रक्षा मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में बताया जा चुका है, जिसे रक्षा मंत्रालय के मांग अनुदानों पर विचार करने के लिए सदन के सामने रख दिया गया था।

Formation of a New South-Asia Group

*1482. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:
Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of a new South-Asia Group comprising of Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore for economic cooperation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Ministers of these countries are meeting on the 19th August, 1967 at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia);

(c) whether Government have been invited to join this economic group; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to this formation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla) (a) and (b): We have received reports to the effect that the Foreign Ministers of some South East Asian countries are proposing to meet in Kuala Lumpur in mid August to consider the formation

of a group for economic cooperation.
(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Voice of America and B. B. C. Broadcasts about India

*1483. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the broadcasts from the Voice of America and B. B. C. tending to interfere in the last General Elections in India and giving biased reports on drought and famine conditions in India; and

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

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

(b) No action by the Government was called for, as the broadcasts in question did not seek to influence or interfere in the elections. Their coverage of the drought and famine conditions so far has also not been such as to justify any Governmental action.

Disputed Areas on the Indian Borders

*1484. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the disputed areas on the Indian borders under the possession of other countries;

(b) the names of areas of India occupied by other countries and the date of occupation;

(c) when did Government inform Parliament about the occupation of Lathitilla-Dumabari area of Assam for the first time; and

(d) whether the decision to agree with the proposal of handing over 249 acres belonging to 4 villages to Pakistan out of the aforesaid area was taken by Government or by the Military authorities?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1258/67.]

(b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1259/67].

(c) 21-9-1963.

(d) The working boundary agreement of the Sector Commanders under which Pakistan retained possession of about 249 acres of the land in the 4 villages in Lathitilla-Dumabari area is in accordance with the Ground Rules agreed to between the two Governments. A copy of the Ground Rules was placed on the Table of the House on 16th November, 1959.

Talks with Nagas

*1485. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebel Nagas have been told to spell out terms for further talks with them; and

(b) if so, whether the Nagas have communicated the same to the Central Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The results of the talks with the Underground Nagas held during the first week of January, 1967 were communicated to the House in reply to Starred Question No. 15 on 20th March, 1967 wherein it was stated that "although the Underground Delegation maintained that they were then not in a position to make a departure from the stand that they have publicly taken, they have agreed to think over the matter in the light of the discussions held so far and have expressed their desire to hold further talks on the subject at a future date." Since then no talks or correspondence have taken place between the Government of India and the Underground Nagas, on the above subject.

Help given to War-affected People of U. A. R. and Israel

*1486. **Shri Bedabrata Barua:**
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any help in cash or kind has been given by India for the war affected people both of U. A. R. and Israel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). In response to requests received for providing relief supplies to war affected refugees, the Government of India have gifted the following:

U. A. R.—Surgical instruments
 equipment and medicines

Jordan—Tents and blankets

Syria—Blankets,

Talks with Nagas

*1487. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the initial stages of the peace talks with the underground Naga hostiles, a section of them with a view to wreck the peace talks indulged in fierce subversive activities in Jorhat and Dimapur ultimately resulting in the resignation of Shri B. P. Chaliha and Shri J. P. Narayan from the Peace Committee;

(b) whether the self-styled General Kaito has of late been getting closer to the moderate political wing headed by Kughato Sukhai; and

(c) if so, whether in order to frustrate the moderates move for consolidating peace in Nagaland, Maw Angami and his followers are in a desperate mood and posture to indulge in fierce

hostile activities getting arms from China and Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is a regrettable fact that a section of the Underground Nagas have indulging in subversive activities in complete disregard of the Agreement on the suspension of operations. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and Shri Chaliha had however resigned on different grounds. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan resigned from the membership of the Peace Mission in February 1966 as he felt that he had lost the confidence of the Underground Naga Leaders and also they failed to show him the due courtesy. After the resignation of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and the expulsion of Shri Michael Scott, Shri B. P. Chaliha considered that since the parties to the dispute, that is, Government of India and the Underground Nagas had been brought to the conference table, the role of the Peace Mission had considerably decreased, and resigned.

(b) and (c). The Government are aware of the internal divisions amongst the Underground Nagas and hope that the misguided extremist elements amongst the Underground Nagas will revert to the path of peace and reason.

Purchase of Islands in the Indian Ocean by the British Government

*1488. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:**
Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on the 22nd May, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Subcommittee of the U.N. Committee of 24 about the purchase of Islands in the Indian Ocean by the British Government has been considered by the U.N. Committee of 24;

(b) if so, whether Government have been informed of the proposed action

to be taken by the U.N. regarding the purchase of Islands by U.K. and U.S.A. in the Indian Ocean; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The report of the Sub-Committee on Mauritian Island was considered by the Special Committee of 24 during its session in Africa in June 1967. The important paragraphs of the resolution which relate directly to the establishment of military bases in the island state:

"Deplores the dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles by the administering Power which violates their territorial integrity, in contravention of General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2232 (XXI) and calls upon the administering power to return to these territories the islands detached therefrom;

Declares that the establishment of military installations and any other military activities in the Territories is a violation of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), which constitutes a source of tension in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and calls upon the administering Power to desist from establishing such military installations."

The issue of the Indian Ocean Island is likely to come up for discussion during 22nd Session of the General Assembly.

Compensation to Newspapers for Commercial Broadcast on A.I.R.

*1489. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri D. N. Deb:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to compensate the

newspapers in case they suffer a loss due to the introduction of commercial advertisements on the All India Radio; and

(b) when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). It is the Government's assessment that small newspapers will not be affected by commercial advertisements and even big papers will be affected only slightly. It will be the constant effort of the Government to watch the interests of the small newspapers and not to allow them to suffer. With a view to safeguarding the interest of newspapers it has been decided, in consultation with the representatives of the All India Newspapers Publishers Convention recently held in Delhi, to associate the representatives of small and big newspapers on the Advisory Committee of Commercial Broadcasting.

**बेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री कः कहिरा तथा बेल-
 गेड की यात्रा**

1490. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाग्रह :
 श्री धत्मा दास :
 श्री शिव कुमार कश्यप :
 श्री धर्मन सिंह बदीरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परिषद
 एशिया में संकट को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध
 में प्रेसीडेंट नासर तथा प्रेसीडेंट टीटो के साथ
 बातचीत करने के लिये वह हाल में काहिरा और
 बेलग्रेड गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी इस बातचीत
 का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). हाल ही में मैं जब संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और यूगोस्लाविया गया था उस समय मैंने इन दोनों देशों के नेताओं के साथ आपसी हित के मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया था। यह बातचीत गोपनीय किस्म की थी और उसका ब्योरा बताना सार्वजनिक हित में न होगा।

Influx of Tibetan Refugees

- *1491. **Shri Molahu Prasad:**
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale influx of refugees is going on in the border District of Chamoli of Uttar Pradesh from Tibet via Mana Pass and Barahoti;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether some Chinese spies are also coming with them; and

(d) the steps that Government propose to take to rehabilitate the genuine refugees?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) So far 51 Tibetans have come via Mana Pass and 82 via Barahoti.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible so far to establish precisely the causes behind this exodus. Tibetan refugees have been coming to India over the years to escape repression, religious persecution and economic distress in Tibet. It is possible that the Chinese authorities in Tibet would try to send their espionage agents or other undesirable persons with the incoming genuine refugees. Government are taking necessary precautions in this matter.

(d) Genuine refugees will be re-settled under the Schemes being implemented for rehabilitation of other Tibetan Refugees already in India.

Meeting of U.N. Economic and Social Council

*1492. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union had introduced a Resolution on the West-Asian situation in the U.N. Economic and Social Council meeting at Geneva;

(b) how far this U.S.S.R.'s Resolution has been accepted by the Council;

(c) whether India has objected to the Resolution; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Union has tabled draft Resolution on the West-Asian situation at the current meeting of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, under item No. 2 of the Agenda, "International economic and Social policy".

(b) The Council has not yet voted on the Resolution.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference at Cairo

- *1498. **Shri J. H. Patel:**
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that delegates from Pakistan and China used the recent Cairo Conference of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation for anti-Indian propaganda;

(b) if so, the success which their efforts met; and

(c) the counter-action which was taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (c). At the emergency conference of the Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity held at Cairo from 1st to 3rd July, 1967, the leader of the Pakistani delegation attempted to utilize the occasion to denigrate India. His insinuations, however, did not impress the Conference, since India's stand in regard to the West Asian crisis was fully appreciated by the assembled delegates. There was no delegation from China at this Conference. The Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity which is an associate body of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation which is a non-governmental body, sent a delegation.

Probe into the Death of Indian Soldiers in Gaza

*1494. **Shri Srichand Goel:**
Shri Hardayal Devgun;
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal;
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma;
Shri Sharda Nand;
Shri T. P. Shah;
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma;
Shri Shashji Bhushan;
Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri;
Shri Y. S. Kushwah;
Dr. Surya Praash Puri;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Atam Das;
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal;
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri;
Shri Ishaq Sambhall;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Joytirmoy Basu;
Shri Latafat Ali Khan;

Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan;
Shri A. N. Mulla;

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

(a) whether the probe being conducted regarding the circumstances in which members of the Indian Contingent in Gaza were killed and injured during the recent West-Asian conflict has been concluded;

(b) whether the U.N. Secretary General has submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

The Chief of Army Staff has, with the assistance of a Board of Officers constituted for the purpose, made detailed inquiries from the personnel of the Indian Contingent who have since returned to India.

(b) The U.N. Secretary General has submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly several reports as from June 5, concluding with his final report on July 12. These reports mentioned the various incidents involving casualties to members of the Indian Contingent.

(c) It is now known that there were six incidents which resulted in casualties to Indian personnel. Of these, five were deliberate attacks by the Israeli Armed Forces in which 11 Indians were killed and 24 wounded. As regards the sixth incident 3 Indians were accidentally killed and one wounded on June 6th when the jeep carrying them was blown up on the outskirts of Gaza town when it struck a UAR anti-tank mine laid for the defence of Gaza town against the advance of Israeli armour. The Israeli Army mounted an attack on Gaza town on June 6th and captured it the same day. A brief statement regarding the six incidents referred to above is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1260/68.]

Indian expelled from Kenya***1495. Shri Narendra Singh:****Mahida;****Shri Bal Raj Madhok;****Shri Yajna Datt Sharma;****Shri Brij Bhushan Lal;****Shri Hardayal Devgun;****Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven Indians holding British passports have been recently expelled from Kenya for alleged anti-African activities;

(b) if so, whether Government are enquiring into the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendar Pal Singh): (a) Seven persons of Indian origin, holding British passports, were among 12 persons expelled from Kenya on July 5, 1967. Six of the seven Indians were asked to leave Kenya immediately and were booked to fly to London on the following day. The seventh, who has been in prison for an undisclosed reason, is still in Kenya but he is also due for deportation.

(b) and (c). Our High Commissioner in Kenya reported that the Mission was not kept informed officially of these deportations as the persons concerned are all British nationals and formalities connected with the deportations were completed by the Government of Kenya in consultation with the British High Commissioner in Kenya.

Press Note issued by Pakistan Embassy

***1496. Shri D. N. Patodia:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi in a Press Note has stated that it was 'preposterous' that

the Government of India level charges of collusion between Pakistan and China;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have collected ample evidence to substantiate its charges against Pakistan of its collusion with China; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A copy of the protest Note dated 4th July, 1967 and reproduced in the Press Release of Pakistan High Commission in India dated July 12, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1261/67]. Our reply to the above protest Note is under consideration and will be placed on the Table of the House. The House is aware that a number of Questions on the subject of collusion between Pakistan and China have already been answered in Parliament. It will not be in public interest to disclose all the details in regard to these matters.

'भारतीय वायुसेना' के स्थान पर देवनागरी लिपि में "इंडियन एयर फोर्स" लिखा जाना

1497. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री आत्म दास :
 श्री नुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री रामजी राम :
 श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :
 श्री अजुंन सिंह भदोरिया :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे :
 श्री यश दत्त शर्मा :
 श्री राम चरण :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "भारतीय वायु सेना" शब्दों के स्थान पर "इंडियन एयर

फोर्स शब्दों की देवनागरी लिपि में लिखे जाने के आदेश जारी किए गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या वायु सेना के अतिरिक्त नौ सेना और थल सेना के मुख्यालयों में हिन्दी नामों के स्थान पर अंग्रेजों नाम अपना लिये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Immigration of Indians to Foreign Countries

*1498. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh:
Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of immigrants to (i) U.K., (ii) Canada, (iii) Kuwait, and (iv) U.S.A. from India during the last five years;

(b) how many of them are Engineers, Scientists and Doctors; and

(c) the Government's policy towards this immigration which leads to brain-drain on large scale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Passports Act, 1967, which regulates issue, refusal, etc. of passports applies equally to all citizens regardless of their profession or academic attainments. There is no provision in the Act which empowers

Government to refuse passport on the ground that the applicant's departure abroad might lead to brain-drain. Therefore, when an engineer or scientist or doctor applies for passport, he cannot be refused one if he qualifies for it under the Act.

राज्यों में आकाशवाणी के नाम में परिवर्तन

*1499. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री हेम बहना :

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :

श्री नाथ पाई :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री 27 मार्च, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 50 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी आकाशवाणी के नाम को बदलने के सम्बन्ध में कोई मुझाव मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई दृष्ट नीति बनाई गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) जैसा कि 27 मार्च, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 50 में बताया गया है 'आकाशवाणी' के नाम को 'यह आकाशवाणी भारत है', 'यह आकाशवाणी है', 'आकाशवाणी भारत', और 'भारतीय वाणी' में बदलने के मुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, परन्तु हम उनको स्वीकार नहीं कर सके क्योंकि 'आकाशवाणी' शब्द क.क.र्.क. दिनों से मर्भा भारतीय प्रसारणों में प्रयुक्त हो रहा है और अब प्रचलित हो गया है।

U.N. Observers in Suez Canal Area

*1500. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.A.R. has agreed to the U.N. request for posting U.N. Observers along Suez Canal;

(b) if so, whether these Observers will be assisted by the U.N. Forces;

(c) whether Government have received any request for posting an Indian military contingent there; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Paj Singh): (a) and (b). Both the U.A.R. and Israel have agreed to the stationing of U.N. Observers along the banks of the Suez Canal for the observation of the cease-fire. There is no proposal for the posting of U.N. Forces to assist the Observers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Stations

7284. **Shri C. Chittybabu:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three atomic power stations were proposed to be set up at Bombay, Rajasthan and Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, whether these schemes were formulated on the requirement of power in the areas surrounding them;

(c) whether it was originally planned to start all of them at the same time with foreign collaboration;

(d) whether it is a fact that their capacity was proposed at 400 M. Watts;

(e) if so, whether it is also a fact that while Bombay and Rajasthan stations are constructed with foreign collaboration and at 400 M.W., the Kalpakkam station is going to be constructed with capacity of 100 M.W. only and with Indian designs and Indian technicians; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir, at Tarapur (Maharashtra State), Rana Pratap Sagar (Rajasthan State) and Kalpakkam (Madras State).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Foreign technical collaboration was not envisaged for the Madras Atomic Power Station.

(d) to (f). The Tarapur Station was designed for 380 MWe. The Station at Rana Pratap Sagar originally included only one unit of 200 MWe. An additional unit of the same capacity was approved subsequently. The ultimate capacity of the Station at Kalpakkam approved by Government is 400 MWe comprising two 200 MWe units. The Station will be built in two phases, each unit being designed for a capacity of 200 MWe. With the experience gained by Indian scientists and engineers in the construction of atomic power stations at Tarapur and Rana Pratap Sagar, they are now in a position to design and build the station proposed at Kalpakkam and future power stations without foreign assistance.

Airmen Reservists called for Active Service

7285. **Shri C. Chittybabu:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airmen reservists who were called for active service in 1962 were compelled to pay for their uniforms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in other countries, the airmen are

given extra benefits over and above the normal benefits of their services;

(c) whether such benefits were given to our reservist airmen who were called for service in 1962; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. In accordance with the rules, only those airmen, who, at the time of their transfer to Reserve Establishment, did not return some of the items of personal clothing, were charged for those items at special recovery rates, on their recall in 1962.

(b) to (d). Government have no information about the extra benefits, if any, over and above the normal benefits of service, admissible to airmen in other countries. However, no extra benefits, over and above the normal benefits of service, were given to the reservist airmen who were called for service in 1962, as no such benefits were admissible to them under the rules.

मंत्रियों की विमान यात्रा

7286. श्री राम चरण : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने मन्त्रियों ने भारतीय वायु सेना के भाटकित विमानों से यात्रा की;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक मन्त्री ने कितना कितना किराया दिया; और

(ग) इन विमान यात्राओं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने पेट्रोल, विमान चालकों के वेतन आदि पर कितना धन व्यय किया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख) पहली अप्रैल, 1963 से 31 मार्च 1967 के बीच

14 केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों ने नियमानुसार किराए की प्रदायगी पर भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों का उपयोग किया। यात्राओं के लिए उनके वसूली योग्य प्रभार सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [एस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1262/67]

(ग) प्रत्येक उड़ान के सम्बन्ध में अलग से विवरण नहीं रखे जाने के कारण यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Plan Publicity in Residential University Areas

7287. **Shri R. K. Amin:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special scheme for plan publicity in the residential university areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Forum Programme was initiated by the Planning Commission in 1956 in Universities and Colleges with a view to creating plan consciousness among the teachers and the students as well as associating them intimately with the formulation and implementation of the Five Year Plans. Besides organising lectures, discussions, debates, seminars and exhibitions, the Forums also conduct socio-economic surveys, collect money under small savings schemes and offer 'shramdan' for the construction of roads, bunds and river embankments, and ~~land reclamation~~ works and conduct literacy classes for adults and children. Villages are also adopted by the Forums for all-round development work. For the celebration of National Plan Week by the Forums, grant-in-aid is given by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Forums organise debates, seminars, symposia etc. on this occasion. For other activities of the

Forums, responsibility for grant-in-aid is shared between the Planning Commission and State Governments.

Indians Employed in Commercial Establishments in Saudi Arabia and other Arab Countries

7288. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians employed in the various industrial and commercial establishments in Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries who have been removed and replaced by Pakistanis;

(b) the names of countries in West Asia where Indians are retrenched and the number retrenched by each country so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this retrenchment and replacement of Indians?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). It has been reported that an increasing number of Pakistanis are being recruited by the Saudi Arabian Government in preference to nationals of some other countries including India who are being permitted to finish their contract periods. There is no information, however, of Indians having been removed and replaced by Pakistanis in Saudi Arabia or in any country in West Asia.

(c) It had been reported that the Saudi Arabian Government had imposed a ban on the recruitment of Indian Nationals. That matter was taken up with the Saudi Arabian Government who have denied the existence of such a ban.

Employees Recruited Locally for Indian Missions Abroad

7289. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the service rules under which employees recruited locally in our missions abroad are employed and whether they are on regular, daily wages, temporary or permanent basis; and

(b) whether their antecedents are got checked up before offering them employment?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No detailed rules have been framed by Government regulating the service conditions of local staff in Indian Missions abroad. Heads of Missions are competent to recruit local staff and some Missions themselves have framed service rules regarding local staff conforming to the local practice. The High Commission of India, London, and some Missions which existed prior to Independence have a few local permanent posts. The locally recruited staff in other Missions abroad hold temporary posts. Most local staff are on time-scales of pay. The Government of India have framed Leave Rules for local staff in all the Missions which follow generally a uniform pattern. Wherever it is obligatory under the local law, the Indian Missions contribute to the Social Security Schemes on behalf of their local employees and in other Missions, the local staff is paid a gratuity on retirement under the Government of India Gratuity Schemes. The age of retirement for local staff has been fixed for a number of Missions.

In the High Commission of India, London, local staff are either on U.K. Estacode terms or on Rupee Scale. The latter was introduced with effect from 1st April, 1963, under a Scheme known as London Local Cadre Scheme.

(b) The antecedents of local staff are checked up immediately after they are appointed in the Indian Missions abroad.

“एक्सपैरीमेंट इन इंटरनेशनल लिविंग”
(अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रहन सहन का अनुभव)
में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय नागरिक

7290. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “एक्सपैरीमेंट इन इंटर-
नेशनल लिविंग” (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रहन-सहन
का अनुभव) कार्य में भाग लेने के लिये कुछ
भारतीय राष्ट्रजन विदेश गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां. तो इसका व्यौरा क्या
है;

(ग) उनकी यात्रा पर कितनी विदेशी
मुद्रा नर्च हुई; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम में उनके द्वारा भाग
लिये जाने से भारत को क्या लाभ पहुंचा ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क०
चागला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1967 में
कुल मिला कर 149 व्यक्ति विदेशों में गए
हैं । देशवार विवरण इस प्रकार है :

1. स्विटजरलैण्ड .	6
2. स्वीडन .	11
3. पश्चिम जर्मनी .	11
4. इटली . . .	11
5. अमरीका . . .	100

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेश
जाने वाले लोगों को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी
गई है ।

(घ) विचार यह है कि ये युवा लोग
विदेशों में जाकर प्राइवेट परिवारों में भारत

के लिए मित्रता उत्पन्न करते हैं और उनके
जरिये अन्य बहुत से ऐसे लोगों के साथ भी,
जिनके बीच वे रहते हैं । इसी तरह विदेशों
से युवा लोग भारतीय परिवारों के साथ रहने
के लिए भारत आते हैं । इस तरह यह योजना
विभिन्न देशों के लोगों में समझ-बूझ पैदा करती
है जिससे संबद्ध देशों को पारस्परिक लाभ
होता है ।

Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre

7292. Shri Samar Guha: Will the
Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Bhabha Atomic Energy Research
Centre in collaboration with the
World Health Organisation conducted
demographic survey in Monazite areas
in Kerala and Madras States about
the effect of low and continuous
radiation from radio-active Monazite
minerals upon the health of the peo-
ple of these regions;

(b) if so, the main conclusions of
the survey group; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above
be in the negative, when this report
is likely to be completed?

The Prime Minister and Minis-
ter of Atomic Energy (Shrimati
Indira Gandhi): (a) The Bhabha
Atomic Research Centre under a
research contract arrangement with
the World Health Organisation pro-
poses to undertake a programme of
studies on the effects of high back-
ground radiation on the populations
living in the monazite areas of Kerala
and Madras States. Preliminary work
has been carried out to delineate the
areas where a demographic survey
is feasible.

(b) and (c). The project is a long
term one and will take many years
before any definite conclusions are
possible.

श्रीलाल स्टक का लेख

7293. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 'श्रीलाल स्टक' द्वारा एक ब्रिटिश पत्रिका में लिखे लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में उन्होंने मत व्यक्त किया है कि भारत की समस्यायें जनसंख्या में वृद्धि से नहीं अपितु कुप्रशासन से उत्पन्न हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी मंच है कि इस लेख में उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है कि भारत में सिचाई के सभी साधन उपलब्ध हैं परन्तु उन का सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार को की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जो हाँ। सही नाम 'श्रीस्वाल्ड स्टक' है और मार्च-अप्रैल अंक के प्रकाशन का नाम है "न्यू लेफ्ट रिव्यू"।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) संपादक को सही स्थिति बताई जा रही है।

Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay

7294. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workmen employed in Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay are compelled to give their thumb impressions while receiving their pay packets even though they are literate enough to affix their signatures;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions to stop this primitive practice?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no compulsion. This practice has been based on long standing custom. The Workers' Union raised this point after the last disbursement of pay early this month. The practice is being changed with effect from next month.

Publicity to the Indian Cause in U.S.A.

7295. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publicity to the Indian cause in U.S.A. is being done by a private agency;

(b) the ways and means utilized by this agency to publicise the Indian cause;

(c) whether Government are giving any aid to the Federation of Indian Students in America for projecting Indian image in U.S.A.;

(d) whether the Federation has approached Government for any financial assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Official publicity concerning India is the responsibility of the officers of the Information Service of India attached to our Embassy in Washington, and our Consulates General at New York and San Francisco and the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations. In addition Government have entered into a contract with a private firm of public relations consultants who function under the guidance of two senior officials of our Embassy in Washington.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Federation of Indian Students in America has asked for a grant of \$1000. The request is under consideration.

Small Newspapers in Goa

7297. **Shri Shinkre:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the small newspapers in Goa as compared to newspapers run by big mine-owners there;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local and Central Government's policy regarding the allocation of Government advertisements is one of the causes of their deplorable conditions;

(c) whether Government propose to make an inquiry to ascertain the causes which led to the stoppage of publication of three dailies and the temporary suspension of publication of one daily there within six months' time only; and

(d) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to help these newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Film on Drought conditions in Bihar and U. P.

7298. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether Government have screened two films on the drought situation in Bihar and U.P.; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two films on drought situation entitled "Bihar Fights Drought" and "Report on Drought" were released on cinema circuits on the 13th January and 27th January, 1967 respectively. Broad features of these films are as follows:—

1. *Bihar Fights Drought:* This film pertains to the drought situation in Bihar in the year 1967, and depicts some of the initial measures taken to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The film was made by M/s Asian Films of Delhi on their own and was later acquired by the Films Division. The film is in 35mm size and 258 metres in length.

2. *Report on Drought:* This film depicts the drought situation in large areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the year 1967. Conditions in the afflicted areas and the official and non official measures taken to relieve the distress in the immediate future and also the long term plans, such as digging of wells etc., are brought out in this film through interviews with affected people in their own habitat. The film narrates the progress of the relief measures taken and also records the sufferings that the people in these areas faced. The film is in 35mm size and 609 metres in length.

3. In addition to the aforesaid two films, the following four films produced by the Films Division have also some bearing on the drought situation:—

- (1) From Port to the people.
- (2) The Farmer's Battle.
- (3) The Changing Landscape.
- (4) The New Strategy.

4. A third long film on the drought situation is under production.

5. In addition, drought has been featured in the weekly newsreels of 15 weeks.

सैनिक स्कूल

7299. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भोकार सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक स्कूलों में छात्रों के लिये भोजन को कोई मन्तोषानक व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस का मुख्य कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि के साथ छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि न करना है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार छात्रवृत्ति की राशि को बढ़ाने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यांग क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० ग० भगत) : (क) में (ङ). सैनिक स्कूल खुराक खर्च की सोमा के अन्तर्गत विद्यार्थियों को संतुलित और विभिन्न प्रकार के भोजन का व्यवस्था करते हैं। हाल ही में यह अनुभव किया गया कि कामनों में वृद्धि होने से सैनिक स्कूलों के लिए पर्याप्त खुराक का व्यवस्था करना उत्तरोत्तर कठिन होता जा रहा है, सैनिक स्कूल सोमायटी के बोर्ड आफ गवर्नर्स ने जिन्होंने खुराक खर्च में उपयुक्त वृद्धि के प्रश्न पर विचार किया था, यह अनुभव किया कि यह समस्या कीमत स्तर और अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों में सामान्य रूप से उपलब्ध खुराक से सम्बन्धित है। सैनिक स्कूलों और अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों में उपलब्ध खुराक का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों पर इण्डियन काउंसिल आफ मैडिकल रिसर्च के परामर्श से विचार किया जाएगा और तदनुसार एक निर्णय निकाला जाएगा।

रेडियो इंडिया

7300. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 27 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 56 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'आल इंडिया रेडियो' का नाम बदलकर 'रेडियो इंडिया' रखने के मुझाव पर विचार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) हां, हां।

(ख) 'आल इंडिया रेडियो' का वर्तमान नाम उपयोग से विश्व भर में प्रचलित हो गया है और इसमें परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

कारतूसों के दाम और उनका उत्पादन

7301. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में विद्यमान मूल्यों की तुलना में सिविल प्रयोग के लिये कारतूसों के मूल्य तिगुने हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिविल प्रयोग के लिये उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कारतूस बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो कितने कारखाने लगाने का विचार है और किन किन स्थानों पर; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर 'ना' में हो, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० रा० भगत) : (क) कारखानों का खुदरा मूल्य जिस तारीख से वे मूल्य लागू हैं, नीचे दिये गये हैं —

	खुदरा मूल्य एकक मूल्य के लागू होने की तारीख	
12 बोर कारतूस 55 रु०	1-6-61	प्रति सौ गोलियां
22 कारतूस 85 रुपए	1-6-61	प्रति एक हजार गोलियां

य कोमतें अभी तक संगोषित नहीं की गई हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अम्यूनیشن फैक्टरी दिल्ली में हाल ही में 12 बोर की कारतूसों का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में बढ़ा है । 22 कारतूसों का उत्पादन कार्य सन्तोषजनक है और वह देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

Taking over of a Mandir by Army

7302. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army has taken possession of a mandir called 'Durgadevi Ki Toria Memacin' at Jhansi;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged against this;

(c) whether it is a fact that the mandir belongs to the public; and

(d) the reasons for taking over this public property; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (e). Survey No. 276 in Jhansi Cantonment measuring 195 sq. ft. is an old grant holding in the name of the Hindu Community. There is an old temple on this land. The adjacent land comprising Survey No. 277 is unalienated defence land, and more recently temples and prayer hall have been constructed thereon. The local regiments claim to have constructed the temples in question. The effective management of the temples is with the Army since many years. There is however unrestricted right of worship in the temples to the general Hindu community.

Some representations have been received, and these are under consideration.

Invitations to P.M. to visit foreign countries

7303. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from which invitations to the Prime Minister to visit have been received;

(b) the action taken thereon and whether programme for her visit during current year has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Invitations to Prime Minister have been received from the following countries:—

Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Sudan, Burma, Afghanistan, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Araq, Japan and Yugoslavia.

(b) and (c). Prime Minister is expected to visit Ceylon sometime during September, 1967, but no detailed programme has been drawn up so far. In respect of other countries while the invitations have been accepted no decision about the dates of visits have so far been taken.

U.S. Ambassador Chester Bowles talks with Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Minister

7304. Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports about talks between Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Minister and the U.S. Ambassador in India regarding PL 480 credits to Andhra Pradesh Agriculturists;

(b) whether the U.S. Ambassador had prior discussions with the Central Government on this question; and

(c) the reaction of Government to such talks with foreign dignitaries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press reports. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed us that their Agriculture Minister had an informal discussion with the U.S. Ambassador about the needs of farmers to produce more. Credit was one of the items discussed as it is an important item in agricultural production. There was no mention of PL 480 funds by either party in the course of these informal discussions.

(c) The reaction of the Government of India would depend on the nature of the talks. In this case, no reaction is called for.

Acquisition of land in Darjeeling

7305. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of land acquisition operations by Military in 1963, a large number of people in the Siliguri Sub-Division, Darjeeling have been ousted from their homestead lands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the compensation has not been paid to these people on this account so far; and

(c) if so, when the compensation is likely to be paid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No lands have been acquired in the areas mentioned. However, approximately 5663 acres of land have been requisitioned since 1963. This area includes about 95.30 acres of homestead land affecting approximately 313 families.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 15.38 lakhs has been disbursed so far by the civil authorities as initial compensation and rent for the land requisitioned. The assessment, the accord of the requisite financial sanction, and the disbursement of the remaining amount that may be due is in hand and is expected to be completed within the next few months.

U.S. Ambassador's meeting with West Bengal Chief Minister Re. Aid to drought affected areas in West Bengal

7306. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador in India, met the

Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal on the 28th April, 1967 and directly offered them wheat and milk powder for the drought-affected areas of West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the States are permitted to negotiate for aid and other requirements directly without even consulting the Central Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to our information neither the Chief Minister, nor the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal discussed any offer of wheat and milk powder.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. All schemes have to be initially approved by the Central Government, thereafter the State Governments can deal with operational matters directly.

उत्तर वियतनाम तथा उत्तर कोरिया

7307. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में उत्तर वियतनाम तथा उत्तर कोरिया के राजनायकों को एक प्रेस सम्मेलन आयोजित करने अथवा वियतनाम के बारे में एक वक्तव्य जारी करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अमरीकी सूचना सेवा ने मई 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में नई दिल्ली में अपने कार्यालय के प्रहाते में ग्राम जनता के लिए वियतनाम के बारे में चलचित्र दिखाये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अमरीकी सूचना सेवा को इन फिल्मों को प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति किस आधार पर दी गई थी ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार, बताया जाता है कि यू० एस० आई० एस० ने ग्राम लोगों को नहीं, विशेष रूप से ग्रामजित प्रतिष्ठियों को अपने प्रहाते में वियतनाम पर कुछ वृत्तचित्र (डाक्युमेंटरी) दिखाए हैं ।

(ग) प्राइवेट तौर पर फिल्में दिखाने के लिए इजाजत लेने की जरूरत नहीं होती ।

न० दिल्ली में चीन के दूतावास द्वारा अरब छात्रों का एक समारोह में ग्रामजित किया जाना

7308. **श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :**

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री अरुण दास :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशाबाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत स्थित चीन के दूतावास ने एक समारोह में भारत में रह रहे अरब छात्रों को ग्रामजित किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समारोह में भाग ले कर अरब छात्रों ने चीन के साथ अपनी घनिष्ठ मित्रता की भावना व्यक्त की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिष्ठिया है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) जी हां । चीनी दूतावास ने 15 जून को एक फिल्म शो में कुछ अरब छात्रों को ग्रामजित किया था ।

(ख) कोई 20 अरब छात्रों ने इस पार्टी में हिस्सा लिया था । इस पार्टी में शामिल

हो जाने भर से ही चीन के साथ गहरी मित्रता का संकेत नहीं मिलता। विदेशी मिशनों का यह सामान्य व्यवहार है कि वे अपने राज-दूतावासों के समारोहों में भारतीय और विदेशी छात्रों को प्रांरित करते हैं और इन अरब छात्रों ने इम निमंत्रण को स्वीकार कर के और समारोह में हिस्सा ले कर कोई अनुचित बात नहीं की है।

(ग) इन छात्रों के चीनी राजदूतावास में स्वागत समारोह में हिस्सा लेने पर भारत सरकार खुश नहीं है, खास कर जब कि पीकिंग में हमारे राजनयिकों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार की खबर यहां आ गई थी। बहरहाल चूंकि इन युवकों की गतिविधियों से उन की सरकारों के रबंये का किसी भी तरह संकेत नहीं मिलता, इसलिए सरकार इस घटना को बहुत महत्व नहीं देती।

Auction of New Cables at Avadi

7309. Shri C. Chitty Babu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 metres of new cables were auctioned at Avadi during the period from January to June, 1967:

(b) if so, the amount for which they were sold;

(c) the actual cost of the cables at the time of purchase; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No new cables were put up for auction at Avadi during the period from January to June, 1967. However, nine unserviceable cables comprising war time receipts were auctioned on 19th May, 1967.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

पाकिस्तान का मध्य पूर्व के देशों के साथ सैनिक सम्बन्धीता

7310. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि तुर्की, ईरान, जोर्डन, साउदी अरब और पाकिस्तान द्वारा सैनिक समझौते के लिए जोरदार तैयारियों की जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त प्रस्तावित सन्ध से सुरक्षा के हेतु भारत, अफगानिस्तान और इसराइल को मिला कर एक सैनिक गुट बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार पाकिस्तान के इस नये खतरे का कंस मुकाबला करने का है ?

बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) कुछ पश्चिम एशियाई और अरब देशों द्वारा एक तरह की गुटबन्दी की कोशिशों के बारे में अखबारों में कुछ अटकलें लगाई गई हैं, लेकिन जांच-पड़ताल से यह पता चला है कि इस तरह का कोई गुट तैयार नहीं हो रहा है, सिवाय इस के कि सऊदी अरब, जोर्डन, ईरान तथा एक या दो और दूसरे देशों ने एक इस्लामी शिखर सम्मेलन बुलाने का प्रस्ताव किया है लेकिन इस दिशा में भी कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है ?

(ख) और (ग). सरकार पाकिस्तान की शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिविधियों के प्रति सजग है और मौका पड़ने पर समुचित उपाय भी बरतेगी, पर भारत सरकार की यह दृढ़ नीति रही है कि वह किसी सैनिक गुट में शामिल नहीं होगी और न किसी सैनिक

गठबंधन में ही हिस्सा लेगी। भारत सरकार की अब भी यह नीति है।

Indo-Israeli Association

7311. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Piloo Mody:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri M. Amersey:
Shri Durairasu:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an Indo-Israeli Association has been formed in Bombay, the sponsor of which is a Member of Parliament;

(b) whether it is a fact that on this fact being known, somebody speaking on behalf of the Arab League in India went and saw him and threatened him with use of physical force, if he persisted in the idea; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to press reports, Shri C. C. Desai, M.P., and others have announced the formation of an "Indo-Israeli Friendship League".

(b) There is no such complaint on the records of the police.

(c) Does not arise.

1947 में ब्रिटेन, पुर्तगाली और फ्रांसीसी सरकारों तथा भूतपूर्व रियासतों के शासकों के साथ किये गये करार

7312. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या व्हेलशिक-कार्य मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3649 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने 1947 में ब्रिटेन, पुर्तगाल और फ्रांस की सरकारों एवं भूतपूर्व रियासतों के भूतपूर्व शासकों के साथ पृथक पृथक करार किए थे;

(ख) शक्ति हस्तान्तरण के समय जितना क्षेत्रफल हमारे पास था उसमें से कितना क्षेत्रफल अब चीन के कब्जे में है; और

(ग) भूतपूर्व रियासतों का जितना क्षेत्रफल उन के भारत संघ में विलय के समय था उसमें से कितना क्षेत्रफल अब पाकिस्तान में है ?

व्हेलशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) सत्ता हस्तान्तरण और भारतीय स्वाधीनता अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रतिरिक्त ब्रिटिश के साथ कोई विशेष करार नहीं था, फ्रांस के साथ करार का संबंध पांडिचेरी, चन्द्रनगर, माही और कारीकल नामक पूर्व फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों से था। भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासतों के साथ जो करार थे, वे विलयन-पत्र (इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स ऑफ एक्सेशन) की शकल में थे। पुर्तगाल के साथ कोई करार नहीं था।

(ख) चीन ने लद्दाख में भारतीय प्रदेश की लगभग 14,500 वर्ग मील भूमि पर गैर-कानूनी कब्जा किया हुआ है। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ कथित सीमा करार के परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान अधिभूत कश्मीर में भारतीय प्रदेश की 2000 वर्गमील से कुछ अधिक भूमि पर भी कब्जा कर रखा है।

(ग) पूर्व भारतीय रियासतों के कुछ क्षेत्रफल में से, उन के भारतीय संघ में मिलने के समय, अर्थात् 587, 949 वर्गमील में से, पाकिस्तान के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे में जो इलाका है, वह जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में लगभग 32,500 वर्गमील है। इस में से पाकिस्तान ने 2000 वर्गमील से कुछ अधिक का इलाका गैर-कानूनी तरीके से पाकिस्तान को दे दिया है।

पाकिस्तान के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे में त्रिपुरा-पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा का इलाका (इच्छावारी और पटीचरी मोजा) लगभग 5 वर्गमील है।

जहां तक गुजरात-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सीमा का सम्बन्ध है, कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले का इंतज़ार किया जा रहा है ।

Air-conditioning in Delhi Cinemas

7313. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cinemas in Delhi do not use their Air-Conditioning equipment or use it only to half its capacity;

(b) whether it is fact that according to the licence rules, the cinemas are required to be air-conditioned or properly air-cooled;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the staff of the Entertainment Tax Department of Delhi is in collusion with them;

(d) the number of times the Entertainment Tax Department have challaned the Cinemas during the last one year; and

(e) the steps taken to force the proprietors of the cinemas to have their cinemas air-conditioned or properly air-cooled?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) No, Sir. Enquiries with the Delhi Administration indicate that they have received no such complaint.

(b) Under the Delhi Cinematograph Rules 1953, it is not obligatory for cinema houses to be air-conditioned or air-cooled; but necessary provision exists for their proper ventilation, which has been done.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e). The question does not arise.

सरकारी कार्यालयों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संगणक

7314. श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देशभर में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में तथा संस्थानों में कुल कितने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक संगणकों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है और उन कार्यालयों तथा संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन के आयात पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है और इन संगणकों का प्रयोग करने से कितने व्यक्ति रोजगार से वंचित कर दिये गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Allegations against Commandant, C.O.D., Jabalpur

7315. Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Umanath:

Shri J. M. Biswas:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Special Police Establishment has completed the enquiry into the allegations against the Commandant, C.O.D., Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the Commandant?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Special Police Establishment have completed their investigation into certain allegations against the Commandant. The report of the Special Police Establishment is under consideration in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. Further action will be taken in the light of the advice of the Commission.

It will not be in public interest to disclose the findings of the Special Police Establishment.

Protest lodged with Bonn Government

7316. Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that Dr. Gerstenmaier, President of the West German Bundestag (Parliament) during his visit to Pakistan in May, 1967 laid a wreath at the War Memorial of the so-called martyrs of the 1947 conflict with India in Gilgit;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged a protest with the Bonn Government; and

(c) if so, their reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that Dr. Gerstenmaier laid a wreath at the War Memorial constructed at Gilgit in memory of the so-called "martyrs" of the 1947 conflict with India.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through normal diplomatic channels.

(c) No reply has yet been received from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Radio and Sound Equipment
Manufacturers**

7317. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee of Cost Accountants to probe into the exorbitant profiteering indulged in by the radio and sound equipment manufacturers;

(b) if so, when the Committee was appointed; and

(c) the progress made by the Committee so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):

(a) No. Government had not appointed any such Committee.

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

**Exit Permits for Personnel of Indian
Embassy in Peking**

7318. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exit permits have been sought for 15 Indian personnel belonging to our Embassy in Peking;

(b) whether these permits have been granted;

(c) whether these people will return to India via Moscow or Hong Kong;

(d) whether any assurances about their safety in transit have been obtained; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Like other foreigners living in China, Exit Permits are required by the Indian personnel of the Embassy to come out of China and these are granted as a matter of routine. Some members of the Indian staff with their families have already left China on different dates of this month.

(c) They will return to India via Hong Kong.

(d) and (e). No special assurances were asked for apart from speaking to the Chinese Government demanding their safe passage in transit. Under international law the Government of China are bound to ensure the safety of these persons while travelling within their territory.

Per Capita income

7319. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the average per capita income of an Indian since 1962 to-date and on what basis the statistics are collected?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The figures of per capita income at current prices have been placed at Rs. 339.4, Rs. 370.9 and Rs. 421.5 for the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 respectively according to the estimates made by the Central Statistical Organisation. The figures for 1965-66 are under compilation.

A detailed description of the methodology and the statistical source material used is contained in the Final Report of the National Income Committee (February 1954) and the Notes section of various issues of the 'Estimates of National Income'.

Employees of Cochin Nayar Brigade and Cochin State Force

7320. Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken the responsibility to pay compensation to the employees who were employed in the former Cochin Nayar Brigade and the Cochin State Force;

(b) if so, the minimum pension paid to these employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to enhance their pensions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir, in as far as the payment of mustering out pension/gratuity to personnel of Cochin State Forces is concerned. The Cochin Nayar Brigade being a non-Indian State Force unit, the responsibility for payment of pensions to the personnel who were employed in that unit on the date of integration (1.4.50) and who retired thereafter is that of the Kerala Government.

(b) The minimum mustering out pension (for a Sepoy with 10—14 years service) paid to personnel of Cochin State Forces, who were not selected for absorption in the Indian Army and were discharged from service, is Rs. 20/- p.m., inclusive of temporary and ad hoc increases in pension.

(c) No, Sir.

Allotment of Land for a Birla concern in Mysore

7321. Shri S. A. Agadi:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Union Government Minister had recommended to the Chief Minister of Mysore for the grant of 3,000 acres of land in Periapatna Taluk of Mysore State to the Oriental Aromatics Ltd., Bombay managed by Messrs. Birlas, as alleged on the floor of the Mysore Legislative Assembly on the 28th June, 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the land was illegally occupied by the said Company without having been granted the title deed; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard and the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No such recommendation has been made by any Union Minister.

(b) and (c). The State Government have intimated that there has been no illegal occupation of land. This is a matter which does not concern the Central Government.

Film Research Centre under Board of Film Censors

7322. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Srinivas Misra:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

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

(a) whether the Government have

under consideration any proposal for the setting up of a film research centre under the Board of Film Censors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The Estimates Committee (1967-68) has in its recent report suggested the desirability of setting up a Research Unit under the Board of Film Censors. This is under consideration.

Renewal of the Passport of Shri Biju Patnaik, former C.M., Orissa

**7323. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passport of Shri Biju Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa has been renewed for three years; and

(b) if so, why it was issued without obtaining Income-tax clearance certificate?

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

(b) There is no provision in the Passports Act, 1967, requiring income-tax clearance certificates to be obtained before issue of passports.

Representation in Board of Film Censors

**7324. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Srinivas Misra:
Shri Mangalathumadoxa:
Shri P. Viswambharan:**

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

(a) whether the Government have appointed representative of Films Producers Association on the Board of Film Censors;

(b) if so, what is the number of representatives so appointed; and

(c) if not, why steps have not been taken to appoint representatives of Film Producers Association on the Board of Film Censors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). A representative of the Film Federation of India is appointed as a member of the Board of Film Censors as a matter of convention. The term of the member so appointed has expired recently and the question of filling the vacancy by another nominee of the Federation is under consideration. However, in addition to a representative of the Federation another well-known producer, who is a M.P., is also a member of the Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Renewal of Lease of Defence Land in Bulandshar (U.P.)

7325. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 895 on the 3rd July 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lease was renewed in the name of Shri Abdul Saleem, ex-lessee on the advice and recommendations of the District Collector on the request of his Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have no independent officer or organisation to settle the actual rent on fair basis in the dealing of the above land;

(c) whether it is a fact that another person had offered Rs. 20,000/- per annum for agricultural purposes for the aforesaid land;

(d) whether it is a fact that the policy of 1958 to discontinue the earlier procedure of leasing the land by auction for agriculture was adopted without approval of the Ministry of Finance; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the District Collector Bulandshar has again recommended the name of the same person for renewal on the request of his Ministry on the 13th April, 1967 for two years and, if so, the reasons for renewing the lease in the name of the same person?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) No, Sir. The lease was renewed in favour of Shri Abdul Salam, the ex-lessee, by the Military Estates Officer on his own and in accordance with the Government policy on the subject.

(b) No, Sir 'Fair Rent' is assessed by the Military Estates Officers after consulting the local Collector on the basis of rents prevalent in the surrounding area having regard to the conditions of soil and other relevant factors and on the principles laid down under the revenue laws in force in the State concerned, provided the rent so fixed shall not exceed 1/4th of the net profit unless a lower limit is fixed by law in force in the State concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The policy was adopted with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.

(e) No, Sir. The District Collector, Bulandshar has not recommended the name of the ex-lessee or any other party for renewal of the lease.

Rule Regarding Seniority of Staff

7326. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions that seniority of a person joining the Secretariat service shall count from the date of joining that service; and

(b) if so, the reasons for determining the seniority of staff brought from various Indian Missions having been

absorbed in the Ministry I.F.S. (B) Cadre and given seniority from the date of their joining the respective Missions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Promotions in I.F.S. (B)

7327. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotions in IFS(B) from Upper Division Clerks to Assistants (non-selection grade) have been done on the basis of merits alone during the years 1965 and 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such promotions were and are being made on seniority-cum-fitness basis; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this change?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, prior to 1-6-1964.

(c) The Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B' (Recruitment, Cadre, Seniority and Promotion) Rules, 1964, promulgated with effect from 1.6.64 provide for merit promotions in view of the special requirements for foreign assignments.

T. V. Sets Produced at Central Electronics Engineering Institute, Pilani

7328. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first batch of television sets developed in the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has been found to be defective on test;

(b) if so, the defects discovered in the test;

(c) how long it will take to rectify these defects; and

(d) whether this set back in the development of T. V. Sets will adversely affect the Government's scheme to introduce television in all the metropolitan cities during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Indian made T. V. sets have not been found to be defective.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

दरभंगा में मैथिली भाषा के लिये आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र

7329. श्री भोलेन्द्र झा:

श्री सन्नखोखर सिंह:

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

(क) क्या चौथी योजना अवधि में दरभंगा में मैथिली भाषा के लिये आकाशवाणी का एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वित्तीय तथा अन्य आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस का न्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह): (क) से (ग). प्रसारण के विकासार्थ योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत तथा पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में दरभंगा क्षेत्र में एक रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये 7.3 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा के साथ 23 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है। परन्तु इस प्रायोजना का कार्यान्वित होना साधनों एवं विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति पर निर्भर करेगा।

Closure of Film Studios

7330. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of film studios which were closed in Bombay recently;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a delegation of film people made an urgent

representation to Government regarding the great loss and inconvenience caused to the film industry as a result of these closures;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to relieve their distress and help the film industry which is already working under many handicaps; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). According to information supplied by Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, a stage of the Asha Studios, Chembur, Bombay was closed in August, 1965 and two stages of Shreekanth Studios, Chembur, Bombay were closed in September, 1966. In the former case, the studio was not getting sufficient engagements, and in the latter case, the lessee was evicted by the landlord for non-payment of rent. Both the stages of this studio have since been acquired by another party and are expected to start functioning as a studio again in about three months' time.

(c) The delegation made representation to Government about threatened closure of Kardar Studios which is likely to cause loss and inconvenience to the film industry.

(d) and (e). Government could not do anything as the landlord has secured a civil decree against the lessee. As a result of persuasion he has agreed to accept the producers as direct lessee on fresh terms which the producers find it difficult to accept.

Presentation of Credentials by Indian Ambassador in Hindi

7331. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Ambassadors abroad who presented their credentials in Hindi;

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the Ambassadors that they should present their credentials in Hindi in future;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;
 (d) whether it is also a fact that many Ambassadors do not know elementary Hindi; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to ask them to learn elementary Hindi?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Since September, 1965, all Indian Ambassadors including High Commissioners are being equipped with credentials in Hindi for presentation.

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

(d) and (e). There are very few Ambassadors who do not know Hindi. As younger officers who have qualified in Hindi reach the rank of Ambassador in due course, it is hoped that all Heads of Missions will have at least a minimum knowledge of Hindi.

जवानों और असैनिक कर्मचारियों की वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि में असमानता

7332. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल:

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी:

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री हुसैन खन्व छत्राय:

क्या प्र.ते रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना में काम करने वाले जवानों और असैनिक कर्मचारियों की वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक जवान को केवल 50 पैसे की वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि मिली है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो जवानों के साथ जुड़े वाले इन्फ्रान्ट्रान्स्फोरमेशन के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क)

व (घ). कमीशंड अफसर के ओहदे से नीचे

के सैनिक कर्मियों के वेतन मानों में वेतन के साधारण समय मान दरों के साथ समय समय पर दी जाने वाली बढ़ोतरी (जैसा कि सिविल में है) सम्मिलित नहीं होती। वेतन सर्विस की लम्बी अवधि के साथ साथ स्वतः बढ़ते जाते हैं। सेना कर्मियों के मामले में नान कमीशंड अफसरों के लिए अच्छी सेवा करने पर दी जाने वाली वेतन वृद्धि के अतिरिक्त जिस का दर अभी हाल ही में बढ़ाया गया था, वर्गीकरण और ओहदे नियुक्ति में आगे बढ़ने पर वेतन, वृद्धि की जाती है। वर्गीकरण में आगे बढ़ना कार्यकुशलता के बढ़ने और शैक्षिक योग्यताओं की उपलब्धि पर, जो कि समय समय पर दी जाने वाली परीक्षाओं से देखा जाता है, निर्भर होता है। अगर इसे विशाल दृष्टि कोण से देखा जाय तो इस स्थिति से देखा गया व्यक्त दोनों को ही लाभ होता है। ये बातें सामान्य रूप से असैनिक कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होतीं। इसलिए सेना में नियुक्त असैनिक कर्मचारियों और जवानों की वार्षिक वृद्धि की विभिन्न दरों में तुलना करना उचित नहीं है। सेना में नान कमीशंड और सिपाहियों को अपनी प्रत्येक 5 वर्ष की सर्विस के बाद 2.50 रुपये प्रतिमाह के हिसाब से वेतन-वृद्धि की जाती है लेकिन नान कमीशंड अफसरों के मामले में इस प्रकार की वृद्धि दो बार की जाती है जब कि सिपाहियों की इस प्रकार की वृद्धि चार बार की जाती है। नाइब सुबेदार, सुबेदार और गैर लडाकू [भर्ती किए गये] सैनिकों को वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धि दी जाती है।

पुनर्वास निवेदात्मक

7333. श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल:

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी:

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री हुसैन खन्व छत्राय:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री, 19 जून, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2886 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुनर्वासि निदेशालय को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार देने का अधिकार न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि सरकार इस निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर बहुत बड़ी राशि खर्च कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय को कोई पत्र भेजा गया है कि क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे अधिकार दिये जा सकते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वयं सिंह) :

(क) रोजगार दिलाने वाले कार्यालयों की तरह, पुनर्वासि निदेशालय का काम भारत सरकार के अन्य विभागों द्वारा अधिसूचित रिक्त स्थानों में नियुक्ति के लिए उम्मीदवारों को भेजना है। नियुक्त करने का अधिकार सेन्ट्रल सिविल सर्विस (क्लासिफिकेशन कन्ट्रोल और अपील) अधिनियमों के अधीन निर्धारित नियुक्ति-अधिकारियों को ही है। इस प्रकार का अधिकार पुनर्वासि निदेशालय को देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि नियुक्ति अधिगारी तो केवल वही विभाग हो सकता है जिस के नीचे वह पद होता है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mizos from East Pakistan

7334. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable number of Mizos live near Sajek river in the Chittagong Hill Tract area of East Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan Government so long used this area as the inlet for Assam Mizos for crossing into East Pakistan;

(c) whether these East Pakistan Mizos have been extending coopera-

tion to Mizo National Front in Mizoland in Assam;

(d) whether these East Pakistan Mizos are now demanding that this territory (in Chittagong) should be separated from East Pakistan and integrated with the mainland of Mizos in Assam; and

(e) whether as a result of such demand of East Pakistan Mizos, the Government of Pakistan have started serious repressive action against the East Pakistan Mizos?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. A few hundred Mizos are scattered all along the Eastern border of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, buldging at Sajek.

(b) It is a fact that the adjoining territory of Pakistan has proved an ideal sanctuary for the Mizo rebels of India who can cross the border with impunity. After the start of the rebellion, top MNF leaders including Laldenga took shelter in East Pakistan from where they guided the MNF movement and also made available arms and ammunition to the MNF.

(c) We have no specific information that the Pak Mizos are giving cooperation to Mizo National Front. But it is a fact that Mizo rebels have been receiving assistance by way of training, supply of arms and ammunition etc., obviously with the knowledge of the Government of Pakistan.

(d) and (e). We have no information.

Import of Yugoslav Tractors by a Firm in Orissa

7335. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Sequeira:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a

firm in Orissa proposing to import some Yugoslav tractors had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs, representing 90 per cent of the value of the orders placed by Orissa Government, which was paid to the Company by that Government;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the reported allegations in the Orissa Assembly that some Union Minister had an active hand in it;

(c) whether Government have called for a report on the matter from the Orissa Government and the details of the report if any received and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether the Yugoslav party has proceeded against the firm for breach of contract or otherwise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No report or complaint in the matter appears to have been received by the Central Government. On enquiry made from the Orissa Government, they have intimated that an advance of Rs. 24.90 lakhs (approximately) was paid in July, 1966 by the State Government to a party towards 90 per cent of the value of 122 Yugoslav tractors which were to be supplied by it. An enquiry is at present being made as to whether there has been anything wrong about the deal and into the alleged misappropriation.

(b) and (c). An allegation was made in the Orissa Assembly by Shri Ganga-dhar Pakraya, MLA, on 6th July that some Central Ministers were connected with the deal. Subsequently, he stated that one of the names had been mentioned by him by mistake. The State Government, who were asked, have pointed out that whether there was anything wrong about the deal itself is still under enquiry.

(d) This is a matter concerning the State Government and it is for them to decide whatever action may be called for after the enquiry.

Foreign Secretary's Visit to Moscow

7336. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Secretary, visited Moscow on the 7th and 8th July, 1967, and had an interview with the Soviet Premier; and

(b) if so, the main purpose of his visit?

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

(b) The Foreign Secretary handed over to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Mr. A. N. Kosygin, a letter from our Prime Minister, which was in reply to an earlier communication from Mr. Kosygin. The Foreign Secretary also discussed with Mr. Kosygin certain current international questions of common concern.

Imports by Bharat Earth Movers

7337. Shri G. Y. Krishnan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of imports of the component parts of tractors, bulldozers and crawlers manufactured at the Bharat Earth Movers; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a private enterprise has been issued a licence to manufacture the tractors and crawlers to the disadvantage of the Bharat Earth Movers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to crawler tractors which are included in the manufacturing pro-

gramme of Bharat Earth Movers Limited. The tractor factory of this Undertaking at Kolar is under construction but in anticipation of regular manufacture, assembly of crawler tractors with phased increasing indigenous content has been undertaken from the current year with the facilities that have become available. At present, only two types of crawler tractors viz. D-80 (165 H.P.) and D-120 (235 H.P.) are included in the production programme of Bharat Earth Movers. The average imported content of D-80 tractors covered by the current year's assembly programme is about 65 per cent while that of D-120 is about 70 per cent.

(b) One other enterprise in the Private Sector has been licenced to manufacture crawler tractors of a comparable range but this has been done after taking into account the estimated demand and the capacities of the various Undertakings for different types of Tractors.

Tibetan Refugees Settling in U.S.A.

7338. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Tibetan refugees have gone to U.S.A. for permanent settlement there;

(b) if so, whether Government had approached the U.S. Government for their settlement in that country;

(c) whether the Tibetans are going to other countries also;

(d) if so, whether Government are giving them permission to settle in foreign countries; and

(e) whether Government own any responsibility for the Tibetans settling outside India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) So far as Government are aware this is not the case. Some have, however, gone there for studies or teaching temporarily.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

7339. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त: क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कनाडा के 'कांडू' टाइप के और अधिक परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र खरीदने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किससे और उनकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी होगी?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) सरकार ने अब तक कोई कांडू किस्म का परमाणु बिजलीघर नहीं खरीदा है, न ही ऐसा बिजलीघर खरीदने का कोई विचार है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

U.S. Electronic Jammer 'Liberty'

7340. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-excerpts from the Middle-East to the effect that U.S. electronic Jammer 'LIBERTY' helped the Israeli aggression over U.A.R. by jamming the rocket-launchers, radars and other electronic communication equipments, thus breaking the communication links among the troops of U.A.R. and bring her to defeat;

(b) the measures which have been taken by Government to find out the facts of these reports;

(c) whether such electronic jammers are also in possession of Pakistan; and

(d) the measures which have been taken by Government to counteract any such move by Pakistan to shatter our communication links in case of war with her?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have seen press reports to the effect that the U.S. Ship "LIBERTY" jammed Egyptian radar and wireless communications during the recent Arab-Israel conflict.

(b) to (d). Analysis and critical study of events of military interest, including the recent conflict in West Asia, is done in the normal course by the Chief of Staff after collecting information from different sources. It would however, not be in the public interest either to divulge their conclusions in regard to such matters or to disclose Government's information regarding the possession of jamming devices by Pakistan and the counter-steps which we may take in that context.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, कलकत्ता

1344. श्री क० सि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कलकत्ता केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम नकसलबाड़ी में नहीं सुने जा सकते ;

(ख) क्या उपकरणों में कोई खराबी होने के कारण ऐसा होता है अथवा किसी अन्य कारण से ;

(ग) क्या इस खराबी को शीघ्र दूर करने तथा अन्य उपचार कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। आकाशवाणी के कलकत्ता केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम लगभग 300 मील दूर होने के कारण मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर की प्राथमिक सेवा से बाहर है। परन्तु कलकत्ता ए चैनल के कार्यक्रम जो सिलिगुड़ी के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर द्वारा दोहराए जाते हैं, नकसलबाड़ी में अच्छी तरह सुने जा सकते हैं। कलकत्ता के शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमिटर से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम भी नकसलबाड़ी में काफी अच्छा तरह सुने जा सकते हैं ?।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

P.M.'s reply to the letter from West Bengal Chief Minister re. "May Day" Broadcast

7342. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the West Bengal Labour Minister in the Legislative Council that the Prime Minister had not replied to the communication sent to her by the Chief Minister, West Bengal regarding 'May Day' broadcast:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the reply has since been sent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister sent a reply to the Chief Minister on July 5, 1967.

**Invitations to the Presidents of Kenya,
Uganda and Tanganyika**

7343. Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri Rrij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended invitations to the Presidents of the three East African Countries namely, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the past or future;

(b) whether Government have any close link with the three East African Governments apart from diplomatic relations considering the vast number of Indian people who reside in these countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) President Obote of Uganda came here last in 1965 and it is possible that the President of Tanzania—Dr. Nyerere—will be paying a visit to India early in 1968. President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya has not been able to avail of the longstanding invitation to come here on a State visit but he has frequently given an indication that he would do so as soon as circumstances permit.

(b) and (c). India is one of the very few countries which maintained a representation in the East African territories even before the attainment of independence by Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. For historic reasons and the presence of a sizable Indian community in these lands, our ties with these countries have always been very close. India played a prominent part in pressing for the independence of these former British colonies and protected territories and our solicitude on their behalf as well as the inspiration provided by India by her own struggle for political independence, have been appreciated by the leaders of those countries.

After independence, India has continued to work closely in co-operation with these countries in the economic and technical fields. Fruitful collaboration has taken place in various spheres. A number of East African scholars come year after year to prosecute courses of higher study in our Universities and a number of them receive technical training. There are also a number of cadets in our military academies. Indian teachers and other professional personnel in the industrial and co-operative fields have been sent to these countries in recent years and prospects of establishment of joint industrial ventures are also constantly being explored.

**Hindi Feature film "Anupama" for
Berlin Film Festival**

7344. Shri O-kav Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the producer of the Hindi feature film "Anupama" could not enter his film in the recent Berlin Film Festival, because he was informed very late by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons of this delay and the steps taken to avoid such occurrences in future?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The film "Anupama" was one of the three feature films selected for entry in the 17th International Film Festival held at Berlin from 23rd June to 4th July, 1967. Intimation of the entry of this film was given to the producer, as well as the Berlin Festival authorities through our Consul-General, on the 12th May, 1967 telegraphically, whereas the last date for filing entries was 15th May, 1967. The Producers of the film informed this Ministry telegraphically on 15-5-1967 that they were not interested in the entry. On 16-5-1967, they, however, wired to say that they were willing to enter

the film. This Ministry informed the producers by telegram on 16-5-1967 that the entry form must be sent by them by 20th May to Berlin. They confirmed by telegram on 16-5-1967 that entry form was being sent, but by another telegram dated 18-5-1967 they asked the Ministry to treat the entry as cancelled. They were later contacted personally by an officer of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry at Bombay, and, as a result of this meeting the producers agreed to send the film to Berlin. Under the circumstances the print reached Berlin on or about the 2nd or 3rd June, 1967. It was previewed by the Preliminary Selection Committee but was not found acceptable. The Preliminary Selection Committee was in session at Berlin from the 21st May to the 8th June, both days inclusive.

The whole procedure of India's participation in international film festivals has recently been reviewed. Under the revised procedure, selections of films will be made out of the titles proposed by various interests connected with film production, film censorship, critics and Governmental organisations, etc. The entries will be vetted by a Standing Selection Committee, which will start inviting proposals and scrutiny of films at the beginning of the year, to give producers enough time for re-editing etc., where necessary. The Standing Committee with the help of expert panels will also make recommendations regarding delegations and Juries for different festivals.

Diploma Holders from Film Institute of India

7345. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many diploma holders from the Film Institute of India are passing out every year since its inception?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The

Film Institute was established in 1961 and following is the number of students passed out since its inception:

1963	21
1964	42
1965	56
1966	53

Untrained person in Television unit of A.I.R.

7346. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many untrained persons are working in the different Television unit of A.I.R. even though trained hands from the Film Institute of India, Poona are available; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving chance to the trained hands, when Government are spending lot of money in getting them trained?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir. But a Committee has been constituted to consider the feasibility of a greater intake from the Film Institute.

(b) Woes not arise.

Army Education Corps

7347. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army Education Corps has made a bulk procurement of training aids like atlases, maps, globes and charts for the use of army units throughout the country during the year 1966-67,

(b) if so, whether this procurement includes school atlases prepared and compiled by the Survey of India;

(c) if so, price paid to the suppliers and the declared price of their atlases by the Survey of India; and

(d) procedure which was adopted to make this bulk procurement and whether any tenders were called for?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Price paid to Supplier—Rs. 5.00 per copy less 10 per cent discount.

(ii) Price fixed by the Survey of India—Rs. 5:00 per copy.

(d) The material was selected after examination by a Committee of Officers. No tenders invited for purchase of educational publications.

राजस्थान में जवानों के लिये भूमि

7348. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सब भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारियों और जवानों को भूमि का आवंटन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्ति हैं और उन्हें भूमि न दी जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि आवंटन के लिये उनको दिखाई भूमि कबड़ खाबड़ है और उसे समतल नहीं किया जा सकता ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). राजस्थान सरकार को आवश्यक सूचना देने के लिए कहा गया है। सूचना उपलब्ध होने पर उसे तुरन्त ही सदन के तः न पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Indian Embassy Staff in Peking

7349. Shri Atam Das:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy staff in Peking have applied for leave; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that their substitutes are not willing to go to Peking?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

भारत में यहूदी लोग

7350. श्री आत्म दास : क्या बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में यहूदियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) कितने यहूदी इसराइल जा चुके हैं और कितने यहूदियों ने इसराइल जाने के लिये सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ग) अरब-इसराइल युद्ध के बाद भारत के प्रति उनका रवैया कैसा है ; और

(घ) यदि भारत के प्रति उनका रवैया द्वेषपूर्ण है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जू० क० बागला):

(क) चूंकि भारत सरकार धर्म के प्राधा पर भारत की जनसंख्या के प्राकड़े नहीं रखती इसलिए यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि प्राककन भारत में कुल कितने यहूदी रहते हैं। लेकिन, 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार, भारत में 18,553 यहूदी हैं।

(ख) घर्म के बाध पर भारतीयों के विदेश उत्प्रवास का रिकार्ड सरकार नहीं रखती ।

(ग) और (घ).-भरत-इसराईल संघर्ष के बाद भारत सरकार को भारत के प्रति भारतीय यहूदियों के रवैये के विषय में कोई प्रतिकूल समाचार नहीं मिला है । भारत के यहूदी पूरे नागरिक हैं और कोई कारण नहीं कि सरकार भारत के प्रति उनकी पूरी वफादारी पर संदेह करे ।

Foreigner Trainees in Defence Organisations

7351. **Shri Bedabrata Barua:**
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners receiving military training in the Indian Defence Organisations; and

(b) if so, the countries to which they belong?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) 155.

(b) Angola, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Tanzania, U.K., U.S.A. and Yemen.

Consultations with U.K. on Non-Dissemination of Nuclear Arms

7352. **Shri Nanja Gowder:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had held any consultations with the U.K. Government concerning the problem of non-dissemination of Nuclear arms: and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Consultations have led to better understanding of each other's views.

Protest note from Pakistan

7353. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protest note was handed over to the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan on the 4th July, 1967,

(b) the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have sent any reply to the Government of Pakistan on the latter's protest note of the 4th July, 1967;

(d) if so, the points made therein; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the above protest Note is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1263/67)

(c) to (e): Our reply to the above protest note of the Government of Pakistan is under consideration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trisuli Hydel Project

7354. **Shri P. Gopalan:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Umabath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian nationals working as skilled

workers in the Trisuli Hydel Project in Nepal are not given the benefits like foreign allowance, difficult area allowance, winter allowance, etc. which the permanent staff are given;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend these benefits to the skilled workers also?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Some Indian nationals including skilled workers recruited for Trisuli Hydel Project are called work-charged staff and are governed by separate terms and conditions. They are not on the regular establishment.

(c) The question does not arise as the basic terms and conditions of recruitment of permanent civil servants in India are different in nature and quality from those of recruitment of temporary work-charged staff employed locally. However, some improvement in benefits applicable to the latter category such as retrenchment gratuity are under consideration of the appropriate Department of Government. At present in order to give some incentive to work-charged staff they are given dearness allowance, Nepal compensatory allowance and also are paid exchange compensatory allowance in order to off-set any loss in their total emoluments in Nepal as a result of devaluation of the Indian Rupee on 6th June, 1966.

मध्य प्रदेश में रेडियो स्टेशनों से मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाओं का प्रसारण

7355. श्री सं० च० बी० जित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रेडियो स्टेशनों से जो मौसम सम्बन्धी

सूचनाएं प्रसारित की जाती हैं वे पूरे मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में होती हैं और वे डिवीजनवार नहीं होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक डिवीजनों में रेडियो स्टेशन हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रादेश जारी करने का है कि मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक रेडियो स्टेशन से एक विशेष डिवीजन और उसके घास-पास के क्षेत्र के मौसम सम्बन्धी समाचार प्रसारित किये जायें ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री को० को० शाह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश जो प्रशासनिक तौर से सात डिवीजनों में विभक्त है, में पांच रेडियो केन्द्रों अर्थात् भोपाल, इन्दौर, रायपुर, ग्वालियर और जब्बलपुर द्वारा कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। पहले दो केन्द्र मूल कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले केन्द्र हैं तथा शेष तीन केन्द्र रिलेइंग केन्द्र हैं। भोपाल हर रोज दोपहर दो बजे मौसम सम्बन्धी बुलेटिन प्रसारित करता है। यह बुलेटिन भोपाल क्षेत्र के मौसम के बारे में होता है। रात के 10 बज कर 40 मिनट पर भोपाल से हर रोज हर एक क्षेत्र के बारे में मौसम सम्बन्धी बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भोपाल-इन्दौर केन्द्रों का सामान्य कार्यक्रम होता है और धाकाशवाणी के ग्वालियर, जब्बलपुर तथा रायपुर केन्द्र कोई मूल कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं करते, महानिदेशक, मौसम विज्ञान ने मध्य प्रदेश के धाकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के मौसम सम्बन्धी बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण के वर्तमान तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव नहीं दिया।

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल

7356. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के अन्य सैनिक स्कूलों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश के सैनिक स्कूल के प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि से लेकर अब तक उस स्कूल के कितने लड़कों को पृथक पृथक राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में दाखिल होने के लिये चुना गया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री 1 ब० रा० भगत) : माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए लोक सभा के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2161 दिनांक 12 जून, 1967 के उत्तर के तौसरे कालम की ओर दिया जाता है ।

रेडियो सेटों का निर्माण

7357. श्री देवराव पाटिल:
श्री भा० रा० कावडे:
श्री तुकाराम गेबिट :
श्री सोनावने:

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रति वर्ष कितने रेडियो बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष में देश में रेडियो सेटों के निर्माण के लिए नियत किया गया लक्ष्य 36 लाख सेट है। यह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष के वार्षिक उत्पादन से लगभग 3 गुना होगा

Nagaland

7358. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri Hardyal Devgun:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the area and population of the Nagaland territory;

(b) the number of hostile Nagas and the loyal Nagas respectively;

(c) the period for which the hostile Nagas have been creating trouble; and

(d) whether the hostile Nagas had made any demand before they started the trouble?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The area of the State of Nagaland is 6,366 square miles with a population of 3,69,200 according to the 1961 census.

(b) The vast majority of the people of Nagaland want peace and stability in the area and are against those extremist Underground Nagas who want to start hostilities again.

(c) and (d). The extremist section of the Underground Nagas started violence in 1954 when it became clear to them that their unreasonable and unrealistic demand for an "Independent and Sovereign Nagaland" could not be entertained by the Government.

Internationalisation of Island Perim

7359. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the British Foreign Secretary's offer to internationalise the Island Perim which is at the entrance above Red Sea after South Arabia has been given its Independence;

(b) whether possession of Perim by a hostile power is likely to threaten free and peaceful passage from the Gulf of Eden to the Red Sea; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to prevent Perim from becoming another source of tension like the Straits of Tiran?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have noted British Government's desire to internationalise the Island of Perim.

(b) The future of Perim is of interest to Government of India.

(c) Government is watching developments.

Television sets for Educational Institutions

7360. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Television is becoming popular among the teachers and students in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to instal Television Sets in educational institutions in other cities of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Television is for the present confined to Delhi. Television sets can be installed in educational institutions in other cities of the country only when the plan to set up T.V. stations in other parts of the country has been executed.

Remark of Deputy High Commissioner of India in Ceylon

7361. Shri Nanja Gowder:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Srinibas Misra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the remark made by the Deputy High Commissioner of India in Ceylon at a press conference in Colombo on the 12th July, 1967 has evoked critical comment; in Ceylon; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The remark was not made at the Press Conference but as an aside to a particular correspondent. Only one or two newspapers commented adversely on it.

(b) The remark was an aside in a lighter vein. We have close understanding and friendly relationship with Ceylon and the Government of Ceylon have not misunderstood the remark or raised the matter with us.

एक परमाणु वैज्ञानिक द्वारा आत्महत्या

7362. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री यशवन्तरसिंह कुशाबाहू :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :
श्री भालू दास :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाभा परमाणु अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, ट्राम्बे के एक वैज्ञानिक श्री रवि कुमार शर्मा ने हाल में विष खाकर आत्म हत्या कर ली थी ;

(ख) क्या उनके द्वारा आत्म हत्या किये जाने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई जांच कराई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख), (ग) तथा (घ). यह विषय अपमृत्यु विचारक के न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है तथा उनका निर्णय अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Army Reservists

7363. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Army Reservists, who are Central Government employees, are not given free ration when called at the time of Emergency;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the retaining fee of Rs. 20 per month allowed to civil employees is not given to them in the Army duty when the reservists draw the civil pay and on the other hand Rs. 25 is deducted from their salary on account of ration;

(c) whether it is further a fact that when a reservist is called for duty in emergency, city compensatory allowance and house rent allowance are not paid although his family resides at the place of duty at Delhi/New Delhi; and

(d) if the reply to parts (a) to (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to stop deduction of Rs. 25 and allow them to draw city compensatory allowance and house rent allowance in the interest of equity and justice when the reservist is called for emergency duties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Central Government employees who are reservists, when called up for active service with the colours during an emergency, are given free rations as in the case of all other Army personnel. In the case of those employees who are paid civil rates of pay and allowances because these rates are more favourable than the military rates of pay and allowances, a deduction of Rs. 25 per month on account of free rations is made from their civil pay and allowances.

(b) The retaining fee of Rs. 20 p.m. ceases to be admissible to Army reservists (whether or not they are civil Government employees) when they are called up for colour service, as they become eligible to draw pay and allowances during such service. As indicated in reply to part (a) above, a deduction of Rs. 25 p.m. on account of rations is made only in the case of those employees who are paid civil rates of pay and allowances.

(c) As in the case of other Army personnel, all local and compensatory allowances and compensation in lieu of quarters are paid (where admissible) to reservists called up for colour service, with reference to the place of posting of the individual concerned and not with reference to the place of residence of his family.

(d) In view of the position explained in answers to parts (a) to (c), it is not proposed to change the existing rules.

Visit of Indians to Pakistan

7364. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan do not allow Indians to visit Pakistan in connection with their business connections in that country;

(b) whether after the 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict, some new restrictions have been imposed by Pakistan to grant visas to Indians to go there; and

(c) the categories of Indians which are allowed by the Government of India as well as of Pakistan to visit Pakistan these days?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Before the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, the grant of visas for travel between India and Pakistan was regulated under Indo-Pak Passport and Visa

Scheme. At the time of the conflict, as a result of the hostilities the check-posts were closed and normal travel between the two countries came to a standstill. The position, however, changed after the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, when the Government of Pakistan again resumed grant of visas to Indian nationals for visit to Pakistan. As far as Government of India are aware, the Government of Pakistan are granting visas to Indian nationals on a very restrictive basis and only short-term visas are being granted in cases of emergency or for seeing relatives etc. Visas to Indians in connection with their business affairs in Pakistan are granted in very rare cases.

The Government of India are allowing all categories of Indians to visit Pakistan except in cases where it is not possible to grant a passport to them on the grounds mentioned in Sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the Passport Act of 1967.

उत्तर प्रदेश की हाई स्कूल परीक्षाओं के बारे में प्रसारित किया गया समाचार

7365. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवप्रज्वल शास्त्री :

श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 जुलाई, 1967 के संध्याकालीन एवं रात्रि के समाचार बुलेटिनों में आकाशवाणी से यह समाचार प्रसारित किया गया था कि इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश की हाई स्कूल तथा इण्टरमाडियेट परीक्षाओं में जो छात्र केवल प्रश्नों में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हैं, उन्हें उत्तीर्ण घोषित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अगले ही दिन के प्रसारण में आकाशवाणी द्वारा इस समाचार को गलत बताया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या आकाशवाणी द्वारा समाचारों की सत्यता का पता लगाये बिना ही उनका प्रसारण किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो आकाशवाणी से इन परस्पर विरोधी समाचारों का प्रसारण किन कारणों से किया गया ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). जी, हां। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित समाचार एक समाचार एजेंसी के संवाद पर आधारित था और यह समाचार 5 जुलाई को प्रसारित किया गया था। अगले दिन मन्वन्धित मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में समाचार एजेंसी के उस संवाद का खंडन किया। आकाशवाणी के बुलेटिनों में भी इस खंडन का प्रमुखता से प्रसारण किया गया। समाचार एजेंसी का संवाद इतना स्पष्ट लगा था कि देखने में उसकी सत्यता की जांच करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

Statistics re. Prices

7366. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the devaluation of the Rupee, any attempt is being made by the Central Statistical Organisation to bring about a co-ordinated and integrated approach to the statistics for prices, cost of living money wages, real wages, rate of labour productivity, rate of investment both in the agricultural and industrial sectors, rate of the growth of the national income, rate of saving from one base year, say, 1951, the year of the starting of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the success which has been achieved in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) how far the Central Statistical Organisation has been able to maintain uniformity with foreign index numbers for the above items before and after the devaluation of the Rupee?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The co-ordinated and integrated approach to the collection of statistics has been continuously engaging the attention of the Central Statistical Organisation since its inception in 1951. Most economic statistics such as those relating to prices, cost of living, wages and national income, compiled by operative agencies, since 1951 are available. However, sufficient time and an element of stability are required in adopting a re-oriented approach towards statistical investigations in the post-devaluation period.

(d) countries compile their index numbers with differing base years appropriate to their national needs. It is, therefore, not possible to maintain uniformity in this field between India and other countries.

Women in Indian Armed Forces

7367. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many women are working in the Indian Armed Forces;

(b) in what ranks and divisions they are working;

(c) how many women pilots there are in India; and

(d) how many women are proposed to be recruited to the armed forces during the Fourth Plan period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Women are eligible for appointment to the Armed Forces Medical Services including the Dental and the Nursing Services. The number serving at present is as under:—

(i) Army Medical Corps, 204
(in the ranks of Lt. to Lt.-Col. and equivalents in the Navy and Air Force).

(ii) Army Dental Corps (in 7 the ranks of Lts. and Captains)

(iii) Military Nursing Service 1358

(in the ranks of Lt. to Brigadier)

(c) There are no women pilots in the Indian Air Force.

(d) There is no fixed quota allotted for the recruitment of Doctors/Nurses in the AMC|ADC|MNS during the Fourth Plan. The number recruited depends upon the availability of suitable candidates. There are deficiencies of Doctors and Nurses in the Armed Forces Medical Services and efforts are being made to make up these deficiencies.

Emergency Commissioned Officers on Reserve List

7368. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Emergency Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army who are compulsorily released from service are being put on the Reserve List for a period of 10 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. Government have decided that the reserve liability for the Emergency Commissioned Officers will be on voluntary basis for a period of 5 years or upto the age of 40 years, whichever is earlier.

(b) This is being done in order to build-up the Reserve of Officers whose services will be available in time of need.

Indian-Owned Industrial Establishments taken over by Nepal

7369. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian-owned industrial establishments in Nepal have so far been taken over by the Nepal Government;

(b) whether the Nepal Government have plans to take over the Katha factory in Nepalganj which is owned by an Indian entrepreneur;

(c) the reasons for the take-over; and

(d) whether Government propose to do anything in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to available information one industrial establishment has been taken over by His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) These developments are the result of the commercial and financial arrangements and commitments between the firms concerned and His Majesty's Government of Nepal and or the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation. The Government of India are not primarily concerned in this matter.

Officers killed during Indo-Pak Hostilities

7370. Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers and Other Ranks of the Indian Armed Forces who were killed in action or as a result of injuries sustained in battle during the Indo-Pakistan hostilities in August|September, 1965;

(b) how many of the casualties were from the Emergency Commissioned Officers;

(c) how many Officers and Other Ranks were taken prisoners by the Pakistanis; and

(d) how many of these Officers belonged to the cadre of Emergency Commissioned Officers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) (i) Killed in action or as a result of injuries:

(a) Officers 172

(b) JCOs and Other Ranks. 2757

(ii) Originally reported missing but now presumed killed under the rules:

(a) Officers 19

(b) JCOs and Other Ranks. 347

(b) (i) Killed in action or as a result of injuries. 71

(ii) Originally reported missing but now presumed killed under the rules. 7

(c) Officers 58

JCOs and Other 1020

(d) 18

विदेश स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले बुलेटिन .

7371. श्री राजबेब सिंह :

श्री शम्भूनाथ :

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

(क) विदेशों में स्थित हमारे दूतावासों द्वारा कितनी भाषाओं में बुलेटिन जारी किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी भाषाओं के लिये द्विभाषिये नियुक्त किये हैं

(ग) सरकार विदेशी भाषाएं सीखने के लिए क्या सहायता देती है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) : (क) विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशन 22 विदेशी भाषाओं में बुलेटिन निकालते हैं ।

(ख) विदेश मंत्रालय में सात विदेशी भाषाओं के दुभाषिये काम करते हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारियों के लिए (जिनमें भारतीय विदेश सेवा (ख) के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं) अनिवार्य रूप से नियत विदेशी भाषा के अध्ययन पर शिक्षण शुल्क (ट्यूशन फीस) (निर्धारित घंटों के लिए सोमिन) और परीक्षा शुल्क आदि का सारा खर्च विदेश मंत्रालय वापस दे देता है । विदेशी भाषाओं के ऐच्छिक अध्ययन के लिए, यह मंत्रालय प्रत्येक विदेशी भाषा में दक्षता प्राप्त करने के लिए 1500 रु० का पुरस्कार देता है । यह मंत्रालय रक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली, के 'स्कूल आफ फारेन लैंग्वेजेज' द्वारा आयोजित दुभाषिये के पाठ्यक्रम के लिए और विभिन्न भाषाओं के पाठ्य-क्रमों के लिए अपने जिन अधिकारियों को भेजता है उनके शिक्षण शुल्क और परीक्षा शुल्क का खर्चा भी देता है ।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशी भाषाएं सीखने के मामले में पक्की तौर पर बराबर प्रगति हुई है । इस समय 254 से अधिक ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी भाषाओं में योग्यता प्राप्त कर रखी है ।

Indian Ambassadors' Contribution to Social and Cultural Movements

7372. Shri Raj Deo Singh:
Shri Shambhu Nath;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether ambassadors appointed to different foreign missions are en-

couraged to contribute to the social and cultural movements in those countries;

(b) if so, in what ways; and

(c) whether they are asked to prepare any literature regarding the country of their assignment?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). It is the normal function of a Head of Mission to take interest in suitable social and cultural activities in the country of his accreditation, particularly when it has relevance to India's relations with that country or has a bearing on Indian culture. Depending upon the local circumstances, an Ambassador is expected to associate himself with non-partisan, social and cultural organisations in the country of his assignment in such a manner as to reflect the culture and the goodwill of his own country.

(c) An Ambassador, as part of his duties, is expected to keep his Government regularly and periodically informed of the local events and developments through periodical "despatches" to headquarters.

Protest Notes Sent to China

7373. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reply has been received to the protests made by India to China with regard to her radio broadcasts against India on the 28th and 30th June, 1967 and against the misuse of the facilities granted to its Embassy in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Kutch Tribunal**7374. Shri Marandi:****Shri P. N. Solanki:****Shri K. P. Singh Deo:****Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kutch Tribunal has completed hearings on the India-Pakistan dispute over the Rann of Kutch; and

(b) if so, when the final judgment is likely to be announced?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes. The Tribunal completed hearings on 14th July, 1967.

(b) The award is likely to be rendered by 1st November, 1967.

दीनापुर स्थित एम० ई० एस० विभाग द्वारा मकानों का अधिग्रहण

7376. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**श्री क० मि० मधुकर :****श्री चन्द्र शेलर सिंह :**

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दीनापुर छावनी का एम० ई० एस० विभाग छावनी क्षेत्र के नागरिकों के मकान अधिग्रहण कर रहा है ; ताकि वह उन्हें सैनिक अधिकारियों को किराये पर दे सकें ;

(ख) इस प्रकार अधिग्रहीत कितने मकानों में सैनिक अधिकारी रह रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या ग्रैंड स्क्वेयर के कुछ मकानों में भी सैनिक अधिकारी रह रहे हैं तथा क्या एम० ई० एस० ने अप्रैल, 1966 से उन मकानों का किराया नहीं दिया है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जब कभी कोई मालिक मकान किराया लेने के लिए एम० ई० एस० के पास जाता है तो स्थानीय सैनिक अधिकारी उसे भूमि को सैनिक विभाग के नाम हस्तांतरण करने के लिये बाध्य करते हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि एम० ई० एस० ने एक मालिक मकान, श्री खुशहाल चन्द, के विरुद्ध, उसकी भूमि पर कब्जा करने के विचार से, मुकदमा चलाया था परन्तु एम० ई० एस० मुकदमा हार गया था ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि एम० ई० एस० इन लोगों को तंग न कर सके और ग्रैंड स्क्वेयर दीनापुर के मकान मालिकों को किराये की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कराये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख) - स्थानीय सैनिक अधिकारियों की ओर से मकानों का अधिग्रहण करने का काम कलेक्टर द्वारा किया जाता है। दीनापुर में केवल एक मकान अधिग्रहीत किया गया है और सब एरिया भेस के रूप में उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(ग) रक्षा आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए ग्रैंड स्क्वेयर में आठ मकान सरकार को किराए पर दिए गए हैं। एक मकान का किराया अप्रैल 1966 से नहीं दिया गया है और इस मामले पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) श्री खुशहाल चन्द ने रक्षा भूमि को पुनः लेने के विरुद्ध व्यादेश प्राप्त करने के लिए मुकदमा दायर किया है। न्यायालय ने व्यादेश दे दिया है। सरकार ने इसके विरुद्ध अपील की है जिस पर अभी विचार होना है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित पद

7377. श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय स्थल सेना, नौसेना तथा वायु सेना में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिए कितने पद आरक्षित हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों की राज्य-वार तथा वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) एक भी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

I.A.F. Plane Crash Near Bara

7378. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Plane crashed near Bara, a village 25 miles from Kamnagar on the 16th July, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The accident occurred on 16th July 1967 at a place

4 miles South of Bhatel Railway Station.

(b) and (c). The aircraft was on a training flight when it had engine failure. The pilot baled out and sustained minor injuries. The aircraft crashed in a field damaging standing crops. In accordance with the Air Force rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received.

हिन्दी जानने वाले भारतीय राजनयिक

7379. श्री बलराज भंडोक :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण :

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

(क) कितने भारतीय राजनयिक हिन्दी जानते हैं और उन में से कितने राजनयिक उनके मंत्रालय के साथ अपना गुप्त पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी में टाइप करने की मशीनें देने और हिन्दी टाइपकर्ताओं को भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री श्री सु० क० चागला) : (क) विदेश-स्थित मिशनो में हिन्दी जानने वाले भारतीय राजनयिकों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या तो मालूम नहीं है, परन्तु 220 से ज्यादा भारतीय राजनयिक हिन्दी जानते हैं । लेकिन कोई भी अधिकारी अपना गोपनीय कार्य हिन्दी में नहीं करता ।

(ख) अभी 12 मिशनो में हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर भेजे गये हैं और दूसरे मिशनो से ज्यों ज्यों मांग आती जाएगी उन्हें भी हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर भेज दिए जाएंगे । विदेशो

में इस समय हिन्दी जानने वाले सात टाइपिस्टों में चयनवा, एक और हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट भी विदेश भेजे जाने के लिए चुना गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । जब-जब और जैसे-जैसे जरूरत होगी हिन्दी जानने वाले और टाइपिस्टों को भी विदेशों में भजा जाएगा ।

concerned, the expenditure on account of pay, allowances and other charges during the last three years was as follows:—

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Rs. 12.9 lakhs (approx. Actuals)	Rs. 10.7 lakhs (approx. Actuals)	Rs. 12.5 Lakhs (approx. Actuals)

Indian Cooperation Mission in Nepal

7380. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Indian Cooperation Mission in Nepal;

(b) the establishment cost of this Mission per annum during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to close down the Mission, in view of the fact that most of the works are executed by the Central Public Works Department and the Central water and Power Commission directly;

(d) whether the Director of the Indian Cooperation Mission recently visited Namcha Bazar by chartering a plane costing Rs. 20,000;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) how much foreign exchange has been granted to Officers serving with the Indian Cooperation Mission for purchasing imported cars during the last 3 years?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The functions of the Indian Cooperation Mission in Nepal are mainly to coordinate and supervise the execution of programmes of economic cooperation mutually agreed upon between Nepal and India. These include duties in the field of negotiation, exploration, liaison and execution.

(b) So far as the Directorate of the Indian Cooperation Mission is

The increase in expenditure during the last year was caused on account of the devaluation in June 1966 of the Indian Rupee.

(c) No, Sir. As and when the Mission's responsibilities for direct execution of projects are reduced, the strength of staff is suitably pruned. For example on 1st March 1966, the sanctioned strength of the Mission was over 400. A year later i.e. on 1st March 1967, the strength was reduced to well below 300 involving a reduction of about 30%.

(d) Yes Sir. At the request of H.M.G. of Nepal, senior officers of which accompanied him, the Director travelled by helicopter on a tour of the Namcha Bazar area. As the Co-operation Mission does not possess a helicopter of its own, a charter had to be taken.

(e) The purpose of the tour was to examine the feasibility of employing labour from the above mentioned economically depressed area on Indian assisted projects and of assisting H.M.G. of Nepal in establishing development projects in that area.

(f) Nil.

A.I.R. Station, Jabalpur

7381. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a regional station of the All India Radio at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). A broadcasting station has been in operation at Jabalpur since November, 1964. It is proposed further to upgrade it into a partial programme originating station during the Fourth Five Year Plan subject to availability of resources.

Visit of M.Ps. Teams to Forward Areas

7382. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Government propose to send teams of M.Ps. to the forward areas;

(b) the number of M.Ps. each team would consist of; and

(c) the duration of the tours?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The suggestion for arranging visits by M.Ps. to forward areas is receiving attention and the hon'ble Member will be informed of the position shortly.

Heavy Water Plants

7383. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Heavy Water Plants situated in the country and quantity of Heavy Water each produces annually; and

(b) the purposes for which Heavy Water is used?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Heavy Water is at present produced only in the Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. The annual operating capacity of this plant is of the order of 12.5 tonnes per annum,

(b) Heavy Water is used as a moderator, or as moderator and coolant in certain types of power reactors.

Programmes in A.I.R.

7384. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Programme Executives and Producers produce programmes in A.I.R.;

(b) if so, the reasons for these two cadres for the same job and what are Chanda Committee's observations and recommendations in this regard; and

(c) how many Programme Executives and Producers were sent abroad for training in television production during the last three years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Programme Executives being regular Government servants are liable to transfer from one Station to another and therefore engagement of specialized local talent for production of programmes on staff artists basis in addition, was considered advantageous. The Chanda Committee has, however, recommended that there should be no distinction between Producers and Programme Executives and that they should be integrated. This recommendation has been accepted and the manner in which this can be implemented is under examination.

(c) Only six Programme Executives and no Producer.

"University of the Air" Programme

7385. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio started "University of

the Air" programme for the benefit of the B.A. Pass students;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to evaluate its utility;

(c) if so, the result of the evaluation study undertaken;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the programme for the Second Year students; and

(e) if so, since when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. AIR started its project "University of the Air" on the 7th September, 1966, the idea behind the project being to implement and reinforce the efforts of the Directorate of Correspondence Course Delhi University. Under this project the programme is broadcast thrice a week by the Delhi and Madras stations of A.I.R. for catering to the 1st year students of the correspondence course of Delhi University.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The survey which was conducted in Delhi and Madras showed that the majority of students taking the correspondence course of Delhi University listened to these broadcasts regularly and found them useful. The students, however, complained about the unsuitability of the present timings of broadcast of this programme and its unsatisfactory reception. The question of putting out this programme at a time more convenient to the students and on powerful transmitters is under consideration.

(d) Such a proposal was considered but it has not been found feasible because of lack of funds.

(e) Does not arise.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में
पालियामेंटरी प्रसिस्टेंटों (संसद-कार्य
सहायक) के पद

7386. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:
श्री रामजी राम :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री शिव चरण लाल:
श्री रामसेवक यादव:

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

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में पालियामेंटरी
प्रसिस्टेंट के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति काम
कर रहे हैं और कब से ;

(ग) क्या कोई व्यक्ति इस पद में
तीन से अधिक वर्षों से काम कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय
के प्रादेशानुसार स्थानान्तरण करने का है ;
और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के.
शाह) : (क) एक ।

(ख) एक, 7 मई, 1951 से ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) और (ङ). परिवर्तन जन हित
में, जब भी सम्भव होगा, किया जाएगा ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी
प्रसिस्टेंट

7387. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:

- श्री मोलहू प्रसाद:
श्री रामजी राम:
श्री रवि राय :
श्री शिवचरण लाल:
श्री राम सेवक यादव:

क्या रा. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में पार्लियामेंटरी प्रसिस्टेंट के पद कितने हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं और कब से ;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो तीन वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से इस पद पर कार्य कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे व्यक्तियों का इस बारे में गृह कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार स्थानान्तरण करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख) संसदीय सहायक के नाम का रक्षा मंत्रालय में कोई पद नहीं है। एक सहायक को जो पूरे समय के लिए संसदीय काम की देखभाल करता है, संसदीय सहायक पदनामित किया गया है। वर्तमान संसदीय सहायक 27-3-1967 से काम कर रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Use of Radio and T.V. to Liquidate
Illiteracy

7388. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio has any plan to use radio and television to liquidate illiteracy, as is done in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the recommendation of the Seminar on "Mass-Communication Media and Adult Illiteracy", organised by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication in October 1966, the possibility of tele-casting programmes designed to liquidate illiteracy in Delhi and areas around it has been under examination. Owing to lack of financial resources, not much progress could be made.

A.I.R. Station for Rewa Division in
Madhya Pradesh

7389. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate a regional broadcasting station in Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, at what place and by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan of All India Radio, as approved by the Planning Commission, provides for the setting up of a Radio Station in the Satna/Rewa region of Madhya Pradesh. The implementation of the project during the Plan period, however, depends on the availability of necessary resources and foreign exchange.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**Arrest of an IAF employee in connection with espionage**

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का श्री गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :

“जानूसा के विनसिले में भारतवा वापुसेना के एक कर्मचारी की निरपत्तारी जिनके कारण हाल ही में पाकिस्तान उच्चयोग के एक बर्तक को निलाल दिया गया।”

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, an airman of the Indian Air Force was apprehended on 16th July, 1967, while he was passing some documents containing official secrets to one Sabir Ali Shah, an official of the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi. A case under section 3 of the Official Secrets Act was immediately registered. On the 19th July, 1967, the Ministry of External Affairs lodged a protest with the Pakistan High Commission against the abuse of the immunity granted to a member of the High Commission which was a serious violation of international practice and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. It was demanded that the said Sabir Ali Shah should leave Indian territory within 48 hours. He left India on the 20th. In the course of investigations into the alleged offences another airman of the Indian Air Force was arrested on 21st July. The investigation is being pursued. In the interest of investigation I would request the honourable members not to press me to disclose any further details.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकते हैं कि यह मामला

सिर्फ एक व्यक्तिगत है या इसके पीछे कोई गुट है जो इन कुकर्मों को चला रहा है और पाकिस्तान की ओर से जो जवाब प्राप्त के पास आया हुआ है इस मामले को लेकर वह तसल्लीबख्त है, अगर नहीं है तो इस खतरे से बचने के लिए आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है जब हमें पता है कि पाकिस्तान और चीनी हुकूमत की सांठगांठ है तब क्या हम ने चीनी दूतावास से होने वाली जासूसी को रोकने के लिए जो बंदोबस्त किया है और जो कदम उठाये हैं वहीं कदम क्या पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी हम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member first asked me whether there was only an individual involved or there was some sort of conspiracy involved in this. The investigation is on, and as a result of it one more airman was also arrested. I do not think I can disclose any further information on that because that would have to be found out. The other point that he has raised is a very important one, namely what we are doing to prevent such things and whether we are taking the same steps regarding espionage by China. As regards China, we have taken steps. I think we have arrangements for finding out espionage activities by every country and not only by Pakistan and China, but naturally we shall have to be more particular about the activities of these two countries. It is as a result of those arrangements that we could find out this particular espionage activity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It appears that previously also some air force officers were involved in cases of espionage. Apart from that, we find that the number of espionage cases has considerably increased with that of Mohit Chowdhury and Sunil Das who have not been punished yet. Is it a fact that after their release from custody, one of these two, at least Mohit Chowdhury, was in Delhi and was connected with the passing on of some documents to the Pakistan High Commission?

Mr. Speaker: This is about IAF employees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a spy ring operating and cases are on the increase. Mohit Chowdhury, Sunil Das and some others are connected with it. This has given an impetus to the saboteurs. So I would like to know whether this has any connection with the ring which is working, including Mohit Chowdhury and Sunil Das.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the first part is concerned, I have said the matter is under investigation and I cannot say yes or no at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में यह समाचार छपा था कि जिन तरह हिन्दुस्तान की हवाई सेना के एक कर्मचारी को गिरफ्तार किया गया उसी तरह एक प्लाइट सर्जेंट और कारपोरल को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया था। ऐसे समाचार अखबारों में आये थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बहुत सारे महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज विदेशियों के हाथ में, पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चले गये। एक केस तो फरवका बराज के किसी भूतपूर्व चीफ इंजीनियर के खिलाफ चालू होने वाला है। उसी तरह कच्छ सम्बन्धी कागजातों का भी मैं ने उल्लेख किया था। आज इस बात को लेकर हम को चिन्ता है कि दो साल पहले जब पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हुआ था तो हिन्दुस्तान का बचाव करने में सब से बड़ा रोल हमारी हवाई सेना ने भूटा किया था। अरब इजरायल लड़ाई के बाद अचानक हवाई हमले का खतरा और ऐसा हमला करने का प्रलोभन इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है कि अगर यह जासूसी की बीमारी हमारी हवाई सेना में आ जाती है तो फिर बहुत ही एक गम्भीर हालत पैदा होगी। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जासूसी के जो प्रकार बढ़ने जा रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए और ख़ास करके

हवाई सेना का शुद्धिकरण करने के लिए, जिससे यह बीमारी उसमें न आये क्योंकि वह अकेला हमारा अचानक हमले के खिलाफ़ छत्र है। हो सकता है इस साल में या नजदीक में पाकिस्तान और चीन मिल कर हमारे ऊपर पहले हवाई हमला और बाद में फौजी हमला कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी जो चिन्ता है, सारे सदन की चिन्ता है, तो उसके बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करेंगे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I fully share the anxiety of the hon. Member because any espionage activity in the Air Force or any important service headquarters is something very dangerous to the security of the country. It is for that reason that from the very beginning certain steps have been taken. But it seems they are not enough because things are found out again. So in consultation with the Defence Ministry, we are further tightening up these security arrangements in this matter. That is all I can say at the moment. But I fully share his anxiety.

Mr. Speaker: He is aware of it.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): On a point of order. I did not raise this earlier so as not to cause discomfiture to my hon. friends. I had tabled a calling attention notice almost of the same nature a day earlier than the one which has been admitted for today. But my calling attention notice was disallowed, while this has been admitted.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot discuss that on the floor of the House.

Shri Samar Guha: I want to know what is the rule. My calling attention notice was disallowed...

Mr. Speaker: If I allow him, I will have to allow ten minutes and other members may also want to make their submissions.

Shri Samar Guha: I want your clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. What I have not admitted can be discussed only inside, not here.

—

12.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRINTING OF
MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): On 28th July certain questions were raised about the printing of the Madhya Pradesh budget. When I said I had no information, you directed me to get the information from Madhya Pradesh and give that information to the House. That very day I sent a wireless message. In reply to that I got a wireless message on the 29th which I have already conveyed to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I would like to lay that wireless message on the Table of the House. If the hon. members want me to read the message...

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It reads:

"Reference your wireless message No. 14459/67-JS(P) of 28th July, 1967 to Chief Secretary regarding adjournment motion about printing of budget literature of Madhya Pradesh. Facts are as follows:—

1. Interim budget 1967-68 of Madhya Pradesh was presented to Vidhan Sabha in March 1967 and vote on account for four months from April to July was obtained. On third July a revised budget of 1967-68 was presented to budget session of Vidhan Sabha which was prorogued on twentieth July while demands on education department were under discussion.

2. As no indication was available regarding the date on which the Vidhan Sabha would meet again and there was uncertainty regarding passage of budget be-

fore thirty-first July, the State administration had to take preliminary steps to meet various contingencies that might arise. These contingencies and the steps taken in regard thereto were.

- (i) after the Vidhan Sabha was resummoned the demands for grants might be voted and the appropriation bill for 1967-68 passed. So the appropriation Bill was prepared and sent to Vidhan Sabha after obtaining Governor's approval.
- (ii) If, after the Vidhan Sabha was resummoned, any of the demands for grants was not voted, the present Government might have to resign and another Government could take its place. In that event the new Government might not like to proceed with the passage of the full year's budget but might take another vote on account for one month till a modified budget was presented to and passed by Vidhan Sabha. For this contingency comma a document for obtaining vote on account from Vidhan Sabha for the month of August was printed and kept ready.
- (iii) The third possibility was issue of a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution imposing President's rule in the State. If this contingency arose, it would become necessary to present the State budget in Parliament. As it would not be possible to get the full budget passed before thirty-first July, a vote on account for one month would have to be obtained. For this purpose, the budget presented to the Vidhan Sabha was reprinted with suitable modifications incidental to its presentation to Parliament. A document for obtaining vote

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

on account from Parliament for meeting the expenditure of the State during August was also printed. No budget for three months was prepared.

3. Action taken by the State Administration was motivated by the need for catering to all possible contingencies. Any delay in the passage of the budget or, if necessary, in obtaining another vote on account, would mean serious dislocation of Government work as, in that case, no moneys could be drawn from the consolidated fund of the State after thirty-first July. The action was not taken owing to any alleged decision regarding extension of President's rule to Madhya Pradesh. The State administration is not aware of any such decision.

4. The allegation that any budget document contains a note stating that the budget could not be passed due to violence in the State Legislature is false. The allegation that printed budget literature is being destroyed is also false.

5. Usually, State budgets which are to be presented to Parliament are printed in the printing presses of State Governments concerned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That is what I was telling you the other day.

Shri Y. B. Chavan:

"For instance, the budget estimates of Rajasthan 1967-68 which were presented to Parliament in March 1967 were printed in Government Central Press, Jaipur. Similarly, the budget estimates of 1966-67 of the State of Kerala which were laid before Parliament had been printed at the Government Press, Trivandrum."

This is the message I have received from them. The other question that

was raised is whether we had given them any advice. It is obvious that we had neither given any advice nor any instructions.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: After the statement you cannot have an immediate discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): आप जरा हमारा बात तो सुनिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया था श्री टारिका प्रसाद मिश्र के खिलाफ, श्री गृह मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether we should have a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप इसकी इजाजत दाजिये । हमें कुछ कहने का मौका दाजिये, निर्णय बाद मैं कीजियेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये: आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिये, निर्णय बाद मैं कीजियेगा । यह सवाल विशेषाधिकार का है ।

Mr. Speaker: The privilege motion is there, whatever name it is given. Ultimately it turns out to be a discussion. The Home Minister has made a statement.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He has read out a statement.

श्री मधु लिमये: इसा लिय मैं विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: You have also given me notice. The Home Minister has not denied nor has the M.P. government denied it. Therefore, give me time. Your privilege motion is before me.

श्री मधु लिमये: विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न तत्काल लिया जाना चाहिये । एक क्षण भी देर नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Is the point of order against the Speaker? Please resume your seat. We shall fix up some time if you want to discuss it. If you want an immediate discussion, it is not possible.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप हम को इस बात की उजाड़न नहीं देंगे कि हम आप के मामले मामला रखें, जिनमें आप की

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker must admit it.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): If you have not admitted it, what are we to discuss? I would like to know.

Mr. Speaker: My point is that hon. Members may wait a little; when I admit it, I shall say so and then we shall begin a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विजोगाधिकार का प्रस्ताव आप के पास है, प्रोग में चाहेंगा कि आप उसे स्वीकार करें।

Mr. Speaker: Not in the House, not now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन आप हम को मौका तो दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: Not, not in the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है...

श्री मधु लिव्से : गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रिमा फ़ेशो केस बन जाता है।

Mr. Speaker: If you want the Home Minister to say something, then we begin the discussion now. You have stated what you wanted to say. Will 1689 (aii) LSD—6.

you allow me to consider it and admit it later on and have a discussion? It will be better. If you go according to the rules there is that procedure. You have given me a motion and the Home Minister has made a statement. I shall fix a time and we will be able to discuss it. We cannot begin asking question now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। उस दिन गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि लोक सभा के सामने रखे जाने वाले बजट और कहीं नहीं छग सकते। इसके लिये उन्होंने उप-प्रधान मंत्री की गवाही ली और यह कहा कि वह नहीं छपा गया। लेकिन आज गृह मंत्री महोदय को मानना पड़ा कि वहाँ छपा था। उसके वहाँ छापने के कारण क्या थे, इसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन गृह मंत्री यह तो बतलायें कि इस तरह से बजट छपा जाता है, क्या वह इससे सन्तुष्ट हैं, और क्या हम यह समझें कि गृह मंत्री महोदय को इसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: You should not go into details now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन आप ने सुना कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बजट वहाँ नहीं छप सकता। आज गृह मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि बजट वहाँ छपा था। (*Interruption*)

An Hon. Member rose—

Mr. Speaker: Your leader has spoken. Don't you give him even that much credit? Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Kachwaj rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Nath Pai. The hon. Members will kindly sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Sir, I have a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I raised a point of order long ago.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Yours was the first point of order. Shri Banerjee's point of order is earlier than Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji's. I will call them. Now Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place, we would like to submit to you, whereas one can appreciate that you are agreeable to give the House an opportunity to ventilate its legitimate grievance, you have also stated in the House that the rules will also have to be followed, and once you have been good enough to admit a motion for breach of privilege, it takes precedence over anything else. We raised this matter, and we confined ourselves, on Friday last, at your instance, only to one aspect, though there were other aspects. We stated that the Assembly was being dissolved as the Prime Minister was in favour of dissolution. according to a statement in one of the daily newspapers in Delhi—(Interruption)—it is a very reliable paper, particularly when the Government is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: I must satisfy them also. Sometimes, it is good to satisfy them. Now, the Patriot, the daily paper from Delhi, said that the Prime Minister was in favour of dissolution.

Some hon. Members rose—(Interruption).

Shri Nath Pai: I said I am not raising a point of order. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Vajpayee and I submitted to you on that day that our apprehension was based on the available knowledge which is verifiable. We understood and we said that preparation for

throttling the voice of Assembly there has gone to such an extent that the budget was prepared. We said we would get a copy of the budget. We said that the information has come not from a Member (Interruption) but that the information was given by an individual who will be forming the Government if democracy was allowed to function. Now, the Home Minister should at least have the grace to apologise to the House;—for him, it is unthinkable that the budget to be presented to Parliament will be prepared and printed in the State there. Mr. Chavan is a good democrat and should know, of course, personally himself that everything was ready for the burial and only the funeral was to be taken. The preparation of the budget was nothing but a conspiracy to defy the wishes of the people. (Interruption). We have got this right. We wrote to you. I wrote to you a letter and you were good enough to say, "Not now, let us wait." I think you will recall that you asked us to obey, and even today I am obeying you. (Interruption). Now, I wish to submit that Mr. Chavan's statement, based on a wireless message he got, indicates that had not the voice of the people been raised here, in Parliament, the Chief Minister would have continued with his plan to throttle the voice of democracy. Mr. Chavan today admits that the budget was prepared. He said that day that the budget cannot be printed. He has now admitted that the budget to be presented was already printed; the so-called precaution and wisdom that was exercised is not a precaution at all,—what is paraded as a precaution. I am asking the Home Minister—

Mr. Speaker: He is going into the merits now.

Shri Nath Pai: What I say is, not just a question of admission. Do you mean to say, Sir, that all that is called for on this occasion, so grave an occasion, is just an admission but not an apology to the House? I want to know. (Interruption). I do not charge that he is deliberately lying.

That is not it. I only submit that Mr. Chavan's statement is not in harmony with the submission, the admission, and at least a candid apology is called for from Mr. Chavan.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If the House wants an apology, I will not hesitate to give an apology. If I have been stand on prestige. If I have been mistaken or if I find I have been wrong, and if I have given any affront to the House or have committed any breach of privilege of the House, I will not only once or twice apologise, but I will apologise a hundred times. The point that I wish to make is that, when I was on my legs the other day, I did say that first of all I had no information I really had no knowledge of the procedure where such budgets were printed. So, I said in the House that I consulted the Finance Minister; the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister was present in the House and I consulted him about it; and he said he thought that they are not printed in the States. But later on he confirmed that it is also printed in different States. I gave the information as I got it. I therefore, thought I owed this explanation to the House, the circumstances under which I made that statement, and I take this opportunity to correct it. If for that mistake any apology is necessary, I am prepared to apologise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, if he has apologised, then I shall not raise my point of order (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surenranath Dwivedy: Sir, from the records it can be seen that when he made that statement I pointed out that when the budget for Orissa was submitted to the House it was printed in the State of Orissa. But still he said: "No, this is the information I have got".

Mr. Speaker: Are we beginning with the discussion now. I suggested taking it up later on if I admit it. I

have not yet admitted it. If before that we begin the discussion now, it would be absolutely useless. I do not know what points anybody wants to raise. We are now going into the merits and all that (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, pending whatever discussion might or might not take place, we have all been concerned about certain proprieties that are to be observed by Government. It took a great deal of goading by many of us under very difficult circumstances to get the Home Minister to say that he was sorry. I would not have intervened except for the fact that on that occasion...

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I had no opportunity to say so.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: On the last occasion, I remember distinctly, when Shri Surenranath Dwivedy pointed out about Orissa and when Shri Vasudevan Nair pointed out about Kerala, the mistake was made. What I want is, when the Government comes forward with a statement of the sort that Shri Chavan was armed with this morning, he should explain the position in regard to what happened on that day. On that day, consulting the Deputy Prime Minister he had made a statement about the procedure of printing the budget documents. I am not blaming them for it. They made a mistake. But they do not admit a mistake. They do have to be told again and again by a succession of speakers on this side, who do not want to waste the time of the House for a single second. We have been driven to this because the Government is behaving in this manner. I wish you take your stand on propriety. I wish you, Sir, take a definite stand on the point of propriety. We shall never see order in this House if Government is allowed to behave in an improper fashion—it may be a small matter but improper all the same. I wish you to make your own observation on this point.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: A point of propriety cannot override the rules. The rule is very explicit on this point. There is rule 222 and also rule 224(iii). Under these rules before any privilege question is discussed in this House your consent is necessary. Rule 224(iii) is still more explicit and it lays down that the matter should require the intervention of the House. After the statement of the hon. Home Minister the intervention of the House is not at all essential. That is our view. Also, your consent has not been given to this issue being raised. Therefore, this discussion overrides the rules. How many times you should be lenient like this when hon. Members override the rules, is my question?

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with you it is a relevant point of order. But my difficulty is that we have made a convention that after the Minister's statement there will be no questions. We can only fix some time for discussion, if admitted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी भोपाल से आया हूँ। मैं आप को नई जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। जहाँ तक प्रिविलेज का सवाल है, नेहरे पर जो भाव है, सतह पर जो बात है, उनसे बिल्कुल प्रिमा फेशी केस बन जाता है। लेकिन इस वक्त मैं उनमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह उनके द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से हासिल की गई जानकारी के आधार पर है, क्योंकि उनके पास इस सम्बन्ध में एक तार या पत्र आया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि तीन प्रसंगों का सामना करने के लिए तैयारी की गई थी। वहाँ प जो बजट मेमोरेण्डम छपा है, उस पर लिखा हुआ "एज लेड बिकोर दि पालियामेंट"। उसमें एक भोट है कि 28 जुलाई को विधान सभा में जो हिंसा हुई, जो हंगामा हुआ, उसके कारण यह बजट पालियामेंट में पेश किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र ने इस स्थिति को भी एन्टीसिपेट किया था? मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है।

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : मध्य प्रदेश में पैसे और गोलियों की घमकियों की बदौलत जो झगड़ा किया गया, अगर उसका जिक्र किया, तो क्या शलत था? (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down? A very healthy convention we have developed that after Minister's statement there will be no discussion. If we want to have a discussion, we can have it today evening or sometime later; that was the procedure we have evolved.

श्री मधु लिमये : आज ही होनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: It may be so. If any privilege motion or calling attention notice is given notice of and it is rejected, it could be raised by the Member concerned inside the chamber, but not in the House. If the Speaker rejects any motion, for good reasons or bad reasons, mistakenly or because he has not full information, the Member can ask him to reconsider his decision, inside his chamber but not on the floor of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह कोई मामूली मामला है?

Mr. Speaker: That was the convention which we have been following. It has worked very well till now. Every day I receive about 50 Calling Attention Notices and only one or two are admitted. While I am not very sure about those two members, whose notices have been admitted, I am certain that definitely 48 members are displeased by my rejecting their notices. If all those 48 members try, to raise it in the House, how can we function? When we are following a convention, why should we break it today? The motion is here. It was printed in Bhopal has been mentioned there. There is no

doubt about it and it has not been contested by the Minister either.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was a conspiracy.

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : राजमाता की कान्सप्रेसरी (षड्यंत्र) थी ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister has said, yes, it has been printed and all that. There is not much controversy about the facts; the facts have been admitted. The question is whether we should have a discussion, on which I will give my decision. Here I am only talking about the procedure. If this healthy procedure of not asking questions immediately after the statement of the Minister is broken and if the leaders of parties get up and start speaking, then no further discussion is necessary later on. Therefore, will you kindly allow me to proceed to the next item. I shall see when it can be taken up and in what form it should be taken up. That should be left entirely to me.

Now, we will take up item 4 of the agenda. Shri Limaye.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Sir, the question of dearness allowance to the Government servants....

Mr. Speaker: It could not be raised at this stage.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : भ्रान ए पायंट आफ् आर्डर, सर । स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप से प्रोटैक्शन चाहता हूँ । मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जो वायरलेस पैगाम भ्राया है, उसके बारे में तो उन्होंने इस हाउस को कान्फ्रिडेंस में लिया है, लेकिन क्या यह जरूरी नहीं था और क्या यह मिनिस्टर साहब का फ्रज नहीं था कि श्री मधु लिमये ने धमकी जो सवाल उठाया है, वह अपने बयान में उसका भी जिक्र करते । जैसा कि श्री मधु लिमये ने बताया है, उस बजट पर लिखा हुआ था कि बूक हाउस में तश्द्द या वायरलेस हुआ, इसलिए इस बजट को पालियामेंट में पेश किया जा रहा है । मैं आप की प्रोटैक्शन

चाहता हूँ और आप से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यह हिदायत दें कि उनके पास जो इतिला हो या उनके पास जो भी वायरलेस पैगाम बगैरह भ्राये, वह उसके मुताल्लिक पूरी इनफर्मेशन इस हाउस को दे ।

[श्री عبدالغلی ڈار : آن اے پرائنٹ آف آرڈر - سر - اسپیکر صاحب - میں آپ سے پروٹیکشن چاہتا ہوں - منسٹر صاحب کے پاس جو وائرلیس پیغام آیا ہے - اس کے بارے میں تو انہوں نے اس ہاؤس کو کانفیڈنس میں لیا ہے - لیکن کیا یہ ضروری نہیں تھا اور کیا یہ منسٹر صاحب کا فرض نہیں تھا کہ شری مدھو لمئے نے ابھی جو سوال اٹھایا ہے - وہ اچھے بیان میں اس کا بھی ذکر کرتے - جیسا کہ شری مدھو لمئے نے بتایا ہے - اس بجٹ پر لکھا ہوا تھا کہ چونکہ ہاؤس میں تشدد یا وائرلیس ہوا - اس لئے اس بجٹ کو پارلیمنٹ میں بھیجا گیا جا رہا ہے - میں آپ کی پروٹیکشن چاہتا ہوں اور آپ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو یہ ہدایت دیں کہ ان کے پاس جو اطلاع ہو یا ان کے پاس جو بھی وائرلیس پیغام وصول ہو - وہ اس کے متعلق پوری انفارمیشن اس ہاؤس کو دیں -]

Mr. Speaker: Now what is the protection? Who is in danger? So, he may kindly sit down. We will

[Mr. Speaker]

take up the next item, the motion about the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges by Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri Sheo Narain rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kachwai is sitting now. There is absolutely no reason for you to get up.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): We may have a bout between Shri Kachwai and Shri Sheo Narain one day.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: About this dearness allowance question, there are agitations all over the country.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be raised like this.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: When you changed the subject....

Mr. Speaker: It is an important point but nobody can just get up like this and raise a point. There must be some rule for it. You can represent that in my Chamber or write to me or do something.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly only ask the Finance Minister to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: No, please. I will not ask him now. You write to me.

श्री शिव नारायण : (बस्ती) : भ्रान ए पायंट ब्राफ़ ब्राडर, सर । मेरा पायंट ब्राफ़ ब्राडर यह है कि आपोजीशन के सदस्य जो प्लाईग रिमाक्स कसते हैं, उनको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए । गवर्नमेंट से भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ब्राफ़-हैंड जबाब न दिया करें ।

श्री अशिमूषण वाखपेयी : पायंट ब्राफ़ ब्राडर, सर । आप से सिर्फ़ एक प्रार्थना है कि आप जो कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस लेते हैं, आप उन में से कभी कभी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट नोटिसेज को इग्नोर कर जाते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में जर्दू की जो हत्या हो रही है, उसके बारे में कई सदस्यों ने कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं, लेकिन आप ने उन को नहीं लिया है ।

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down? There is no point of order.

12.58 hrs.

MOTION RE SECOND REPORT OF
PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :—

“कि विशेषाधिकार समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन पर, जो 19 जुलाई, 1967 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, विचार किया जाये।”

इस सदन ने हिन्दी दैनिक “हिन्दुस्तान” के सम्पादक के खिलाफ़ उठाये गये विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा था । विशेषाधिकार समिति ने उस मामले की जांच कर के यह रपट हमारे सामने रखी है । वैसे, सतह पर जो बातें हैं, अगर हम उनको मद्दे-नजर रखेंगे, तो हमें विशेषाधिकार समिति की रपट में कोई दोष या कमी नहीं मिलेगी । हजारी रपट पर राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में जो चर्चा हुई और उसके सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न पूछे गये, उन को लेकर “हिन्दुस्तान” दैनिक के सम्पादकीय लेख में संसद् और संसद्-सदस्यों के बारे में बहुत भद्दी बातें लिखी गई थी । विशेषाधिकार समिति ने उस लेख को देखने के बाद कहा है कि इस सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का भंग हुआ है और सम्पादक दोषी है । जब इस बारे में पत्र के सम्पादक को लिखा गया तो उन्होंने समिति को लिखी गई एक चिट्ठी में कहा कि वह इसके लिए

माफ़ी चाहते हैं। इसलिए विशेषाधिकार समिति ने उनको बरी करते हुए कहा है कि इस मामले में आगे कार्यवाही न की जाये।

“हिन्दुस्तान” के जो सम्पादक हैं, उन से मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मैं उनसे कभी मिला भी नहीं हूँ। किसी भी पत्रकार के साथ इस वक्त मेरी लड़ाई नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे नियमों में विशेषाधिकार समिति के जो काम बताये गये हैं, उनको दृष्टि में रखते हुए विशेषाधिकार समिति का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, अधूरा रह गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह रपट दोबारा विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेज दी जाये और उससे यह प्रार्थना की जाये कि इस अधूरे काम को वह पूरा करे।

नियम 314 इस प्रकार है :

“The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it”—

the circumstances leading to it—

“and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.”

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेषाधिकार समिति ने इस बात पर बिलकुल नहीं विचार किया है कि यह विशेषाधिकार भंग का जो मामला उठा है वह किस परिस्थिति में उठा है। क्या पृष्ठभूमि है? क्या हालात हैं? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विशेषाधिकार का भंग इसलिए हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो अधिकांश बड़े अखबार हैं उनके ऊपर सरमायेदारों का कब्जा है और इसीलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is time for lunch. Only half an hour is allotted for this. You have already taken 5

minutes and we can spend another 25 minutes on this. The notice of a substitute motion is there but I do not think that is valid. We will spend another 25 minutes after lunch on the original motion which is moved and which is on the order paper. You may continue after lunch.

13:02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTIONS RE. SECOND REPORT OF PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE—
contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Madhu Limaye to continue his speech.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्य महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस तरह के विशेषाधिकार भंग करने के कांड इस लिये हो रहे हैं कि आज के महत्वपूर्ण अखबारों पर एक और पूंजीपतियों का और दूसरी ओर सरकार का कब्जा या नियन्त्रण प्रस्थापित हो गया है। नतीजा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह होता है कि सरकार की या पूंजीपतियों की चापलूसी और खुशामद करने हेतु यह काम किया जाता है। इसमें जोशी साहब का, जो सम्पादक हैं, इतना बड़ा दोष नहीं है, जितना दोष परिस्थिति का है। आपका जो प्रेस कमीशन बना था, मैं अभी उसकी रपट को पढ़ रहा था, उसमें मुझ को निम्न वाक्य मिला—

“In the case of the editor, long training in Journalism and contact with others, imbued with a spirit of public service will create in him a regard for certain standards of objectivity and fairness. To that extent we are convinced that the public can expect a better deal from an editor who is free to act independently and is governed by the ethics of the profession

[श्री मधु लिमये]

than from another who has to dance to the tune, the proprietor plays."

उपाध्य महोदय, इसका मतलब है कि जो सम्पादक, उनके धंधे के जो नियम हैं, आदर्श हैं, प्रणाली हैं, उनके अनुसार काम करने के लिये स्वतन्त्र है, वह इस तरह कीचड़ उछालने का काम नहीं करेगा, लेकिन जिसको किसी दूसरे के निर्देशों के अनुसार चलना पड़ता है, चाहे सरकार के कहने पर या इशारे पर हो या पूंजीपतियों के इशारे पर, हो, वह इस तरह के काम करता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि कि सरकारी नियन्त्रण किस तरह से है—इशितहार देना, विज्ञापन देना, पैसा देना, तरह तरह की सहूलियतें देना अखबार वालों को—इन सबके कारण सरकार का इस वक्त बड़ा प्रभाव है और साथ साथ जैसा प्रेस कमीशन ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने महत्वपूर्ण अखबार हैं सभी पूंजीपतियों के कब्जे में चले गये हैं। इनमें से कई पूंजीपति ऐसे हैं जिनके ऊपर इस वक्त कुछ कानूनी मामले चल रहे हैं और इमलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन को दरबार करना पड़ता है प्रमुख मन्त्रियों का।

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): On a point of order....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member complete his speech. I have already received requests from several Members that they want to speak.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: He has already made his proposition that it should be referred back to the committee. Therefore, I am raising a point of order....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not moved yet. He is only making his introductory speech.

श्री मधु लिमये: अब कर रहा हूँ। देखिये मुझ को भाषण करने का पूरा अधिकार है, मुझ को भाषण करने दीजिये।

श्री आर० डी० भण्डारे: मैं जानता हूँ।

—Shri Bandhir Singh (Rohtak): It is everybody's affair. So, let him continue.

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की बात कर रहा था। प्रेस कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है कि जिस तरह पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध अगर दूषित हो जाय तो शहर में बीमारी फैल जायगी, उसी तरह जो खबरें होती हैं, वे यदि वस्तुनिष्ठ न हों तथा पूंजीपतियों के प्रभाव से या सरकारी नियन्त्रण के प्रभाव से प्रभावित होकर अखबारों में छपी जायेंगी या सम्पादकीय लेख लिखे जायेंगे, तो लोकतन्त्र की जो धारा है, प्रवाह है वह भी दूषित हो जायेगा।

इमलिये मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि विशेषाधिकार समिति ने ठीक किया है, उन्होंने माफी मांगी है तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही न करें, मेरा कोई झगड़ा उस सम्पादक से नहीं है, लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके ऊपर यह भी दायित्व है कि जिस परिस्थिति में विशेषाधिकार भंग हुआ है, उस परिस्थिति पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं एक छोटा सा स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ—

“यह सभा विशेषाधिकार समिति की दूसरी रपट पुनश्च: समिति के पास भेजती है: तथा समिति से प्रार्थना करती है कि इस विशेषाधिकार भंग के पीछे जो परिस्थिति है उसका भी वह अध्ययन करे।”

यह तो बिलकुल नियम के मुताबिक है, सरकम-स्टासेज लीडिंग टु इट। अब क्या परिस्थिति है मैं उसे संक्षेप में दो मिनट में बतला कर खत्म किये देता हूँ। परिस्थिति, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त यह है कि इस वक्त बिड़ला साहब के पास कई अखबार हैं। उनमें हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स

है, दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान है। उसी तरीके से पटना में भी है, लखनऊ में भी है। इस तरह से यह सारे अखबार हैं। कई मामले इन के पास पड़े हैं, कानूनी मामले। ये लोग क्या करेंगे? यह लोग दरबार करेंगे मन्त्रियों के। इसी तरीके से रामनाथ गायनका का अखबार है। उनके भी कई मामले सरकार के पास पड़े हुए हैं। आज ऐसी विचित्र परिस्थितियाँ हो गई हैं कि प्रेस को केवल पूँजीपतियों के वचस्व का ही खतरा नहीं है बल्कि सरकार के पास जितने अधिकार और कानून हैं उनको लेकर यह राजनैतिक पूँजीपति भी इस वक्त प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता को खत्म कर रहे हैं। जिसको थोड़ी भी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बुद्धिमानी है, सारे अखबारों को ठीक तरीके से पढ़ेगा तो पता चलेगा कि खुशामद आजकल गृह मन्त्रा की चल रही है...

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभन सिंह) : आपकी भी चल रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी कहाँ चलती है? मैं तो प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का हामी हूँ और इसलिए मैंने कहा कि आजकल प्रेस में गृह मन्त्री की खुशामद चल रही है तो मैं उसके खिलाफ हूँ...

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : (बाढ़) : आपकी ज्यादा खुशामद चलती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी कहाँ खुशामद चलती है? मेरे पास, तारकेश्वरी जी, है ही क्या? इसलिए इनके पास जो आज भयानक अधिकार है इसीलिए तो इन को मैं राजनैतिक पूँजीपति कहता हूँ। अखबारों के जो मालिक हैं वह साधारण पूँजीपति हैं और अगर विदेशों की भी बात अगर आप चलाना चाहें तो मैं तो कहूँगा कि उसकी भी जांच हो। किसी भी विदेशी शक्ति का प्रभाव अगर हमारे अखबारों पर पड़ रहा हो तो उसकी जांच हो। इन सभी प्रभावों से अखबार मुक्त हों। हमारा प्रेस सही मायनों में स्वतन्त्र बने। जो

नुकताचीनी हमारी करनी है वह जरूर करें। साथ ही साथ विशेषाधिकार समिति इन सारे पहलुओं को देखते हुए इस के बारे में विचार करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Lobo Prabhu.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He had already written to me. I will call the hon. Member also. The question is one of time-limit.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): It is with great diffidence that I rise to a point of order against a veteran like Shri Madhu Limaye. But I looked through rule 315 with great care and find that this House can either agree, disagree or agree with amendments, with the recommendations of the Privileges Committee. It has no authority—there is no provision for it—to remit it back to the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is relying on rule 314.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Even so, even if it be the position that the Committee has neglected the circumstances leading... to the particular decision, effective action is only under rule 315—you can disagree, you can agree or you can agree with amendments. There is no provision for recommitment of the recommendations to the Committee.

The second point of order is this. I have tried to find out what the Privileges Committee exists for and I have not been able to see anywhere that it is charged with looking after the conditions of the press, whether it is free, whether the editor is somebody who, according to Shri Limaye should be respected only when there is no one behind him. We are concerned here with this simple fact whether a privilege of this House has been impugned. Your Committee is con-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

cerned with that; it is not concerned with other facts. If the press should not be intemperate, this House should also not be intemperate. From the original resolution which is available to me...

श्री मधु लिमये : जो पेश किया है उमा पर बोलें।

Shri Lobo Prabhu: I am sorry I could not get the exact English purport of the resolution, but I feel that this House cannot commit itself to an intemperate statement, to a statement which has no basis of evidence. We do not know, the committee did not know, that the editor was being strangled to make this particular report.

This House has to be as anxious for the freedom of the press as for the freedom of its members here to express their views. I need not repeat, this House should know it, that the founder of modern democracy, Jefferson, said that if he had a choice between the freedom of the press and the freedom of Parliament, he had no doubt that the freedom of the press should come first. This attitude of continually making the press subject to these attacks must destroy that freedom, must make people shy of any criticism of this House. And can we say that this House should be above all criticism?

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन कहता है ?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Then, I think this House owes a duty to itself that it does not indulge in anything which may savour of vendetta, which may savour of something personal.

Lastly, I would like to stress that since Mr. Madhu Limaye has agreed that the report of the committee as such is sound, that no further proceeding should be taken against the editor, his subsequent addition that the Privileges Committee should enquire about the circumstances leading to what the editor did, is irrelevant.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्री मधु लिमये ने बतलाया कि रिपोर्ट में कोई दांच नहीं है। उसमें कोई कमी नहीं है...

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नहीं कहा बल्कि कहा कि अघूरी है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वह बिल्कुल ठीक है क्योंकि यह मैं आपके वर्ड कोट करता हूँ। ऐसी हालत में मैं नहीं समझता कि दूसरा मोशन देने की उनका क्या आवश्यकता प्रतीत हुई ? इसके साथ साथ उन्होंने जो यह चर्चा की कि बड़े राजनैतिक पूंजीपतियों का दबाव बढ़ गया है और उन चीजों में विशेषाधिकार समिति को जाना चाहिए। यह बात अलग है कि किन का अधिकार है। बड़े राजनैतिक पूंजीपतियों में होम मिनिस्टर नहीं स्वयं वे भी हो सकते हैं क्योंकि होम मिनिस्टर का कोई अखबार अपना कांप्रेस का है नहीं लेकिन दूसरे राजनैतिक दलों के हैं और वे ही बड़े बड़े पूंजीपत हैं। इस मामले में और बड़े पूंजीपतियों का जो स्वरूप है उसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे प्रैस कमीशन बना था उस तरीके की कोई एक अलग समिति बने क्योंकि आप की अध्यक्षता में जो विशेषाधिकार समिति ने काम किया उसके बारे में उन्होंने कोई नुकताचीनी नहीं की है इसलिए मैं यह प्रस्ताव करूंगा :

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 19th July, 1967."

Shri Randhir Singh: Rule 314(1) is mandatory. I will take you through the wording of the rule:

The Committee shall...

—kindly note the word "shall"—

"...examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach...."

What should be the wording of the award to be given by the Committee? This is something very important which you should take note of.

The report to be submitted by the committee should contain:

"...whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach...."

There must be a definite finding on this. Secondly, the circumstances leading to it must be enquired into. This is the point which was pressed by my hon. friend. What were the circumstances that took the commission of this act by the man concerned? One has to go through the report. My information is that on these circumstances which are adumbrated in rule 314(1), the report is not exhaustive. You are a lawyer yourself. If any order is incomplete, which is not exhaustive, that can be repealed on appeal. This House is a sort of an appellate forum. The report which comes, if it is not exhaustive, it can be repealed and it can be sent back.

My hon. friend quotes rule 315. Sir, this is very important. Rule 315(3) says that either the House agrees or the House disagrees. When the report is not exhaustive, we disagree. The rule should not be broken. My contention is that this report is inchoate, incomplete, not full, and it is not in all fours. It should not be accepted, and it should be sent back and a complete report should be given.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे बारे में ऐसा हुआ क्या ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know; I was present. I am not taking that view.

Shri Randhir Singh: I support Mr. Madhu Limaye. That was my point of order also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are supporting him. The question is this. The scope of the Committee must be taken into consideration. Whether this Committee was empowered to carry on a roving enquiry into the circumstances in which the Editor was under some duress, or under some influence was made to write such an article—is it competent to do that? That was the question.

Shri Randhir Singh: You should not skip over that function the report is not exhaustive.

श्री जार्ज करनेगीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था तथा श्रौचित्य के बारे में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। वह प्रश्न यह है कि आप उस प्रिविलेज कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे जिस प्रिविलेज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर आज बहस चल रही है। श्रौचित्य का प्रश्न यहां पर उठता है, और मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि भले ही इसमें व्यवस्था का प्रश्न न हो, लेकिन श्रौचित्य की बात को सामने रखते हुए आपको उपाध्यक्ष की कुर्सी से हट जाना चाहिये और किसी दूसरे को वहां पर बिठला कर इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के ऊपर कोई श्रवणवास नहीं किया गया है सवाल श्रौचित्य का है।

श्री जार्ज करनेगीज : यहां पर श्रौचित्य का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not against the Chairman of the Committee. Against the report of the Committee, some amendment or some substitute motion has come. Therefore, it is not a question of the Chairman vacating the Chair. If it were against the Chairman of the Committee, I would have understood your argument.

श्री जार्ज करनेग्वीज : आप की अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आई है। आप उसी रूप में उसको देखना चाहेंगे।

श्री कंवरलालगुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : मुझे भी तो बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (वारामती) : पहले हम को आप को बोलने देना चाहिये। उधर से इतने आदमी बोल चुके हैं।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, when you are presiding, you should not allow cross-taking when the point of order is raised. There should be some sanctity attached to the rules, and the sanctity of the rules must be maintained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the other hon. Members also are going to raise a point of order. We have very little time.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: You should not tolerate them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not correct. Shri Lobo Prabhu and others have written that they want to raise a point of order. Am I not to permit them? This is not fair. You raise your point of order.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: When there is a point of order, and when you have allowed it to be raised, so long as that point of order is not decided, the other points of order should not be allowed to be raised. Now, I am coming to the point. The original proposition moved by Shri Madhu Limaye is that the report be taken into consideration. That is the first proposition moved by Shri Madhu Limaye, and that is on the Agenda. The second proposition, moved at the end of his speech, is that it should be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. Therefore, I am raising a point as to what should be the scope of the conclusion arrived or findings given by the Committee. The Committee has accepted the apology

tendered by the editor of the Hindustan Times. I need not take take your time in reading it out.

श्री मधु लिमये : "हिन्दुस्तान"। पहले रपट पढ़ो।

श्री रा० डो० भंडारे : पढ़ा है "हिन्दुस्तान"

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मारी प्रकल की मोनोपॉली उधर ही है।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Therefore, my first point is, when the Committee has accepted the apology tendered by the Editor of the *Hindustan Daily*, what remains for reconsideration?

Shri Madhu Limaye: Circumstances.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: The circumstances under which the unconditional apology is tendered, have been accepted. Then what remains to be reconsidered by the Committee? The third point, which is in accordance with the rules and which was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu also is, that once the report is before the House the scope of its discussion is limited and the scope of it is dealt with under Rule 315 (iii) according to which either the House can agree or disagree or it can agree to the report with certain amendments. There is no provision whatsoever that it could be referred back to the Committee sitting over the findings given by the Committee itself, decision based on the tendering of an unconditional apology by the editor. Therefore, no factor, no circumstance justifies referring it back to the Committee.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji—he wants to raise a point of order.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Sir, if the point of order continues like that you will say the time is over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What to do? In this House it is very difficult. Everybody gets up with points of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम भी प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर रेज करके भाषण करें ? यह क्या हो रहा है ? यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is being done in this House. You do not protest every time. If some hon. Member gets up on a point of order, what am I to do?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आपने प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर पर रूलिंग तो है ? अभी कांग्रेस को ऑर में दो माननीय सदस्य बोले प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर रेज करते हुए । क्या वह प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर था ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He supported what Shri Lobo Prabhu said.

श्री शिव नारायण (बम्बई) : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है या नहीं, क्या यह मेम्बर तय करेंगे ? आप को किसी मेम्बर के घुड़क देने से डर नहीं जाना चाहिये । हर मेम्बर को ईक्वल राइट है, चाहे वह श्री वाजपेयी हो या कोई दूसरे सदस्य हों ।

He is not the master of the House. He cannot do like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to tell Shri Chatterji that the only point here is, when the scope and nature and also the function of the Committee are defined under the rules, can it go beyond this, as suggested by Shri Madhu Limaye, and look into the circumstances under which the Press is now functioning?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम में लिखा है । नियम मैंने नहीं बनाये हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the only point raised by Shri Lobo Prabhu and that was supported by Shri Bhandare. Has Shri Chatterji anything new to say?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Sir, it comes in the nature of no-confidence on the Privileges Committee. That point has to be considered by this august House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is wrong. So far as the decision of the Committee is concerned he has made it specifically clear.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने प्रतिश्वास की कोई बात ही नहीं कही है । मैंने तो केवल यह कहा है कि अधूरा काम हुआ है । परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन किया जाये ।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: Although he may very cleverly say so many things, no new fact has been brought before the House to press the motion for referring the report back to the Committee. No new facts have been mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Sir, I will take five minutes. I will not sit before five minutes are over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude soon by being brief.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Sir, if you do not give me enough time, what can I do? I cannot develop all my points in two or three minutes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Pashani): Sir, on a point of order. An hon. Member starts offering his comments with the statement that he will not sit before five minutes are over. Is it proper or permissible?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने सदन के सामने रखा है . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राचा बंटा हो गया है । स्पीकर साहब ने कहा

था कि इसमें आघ घंटे से ज्यादा नहीं लगना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : चर्चा कहां हुई है ? हनुमान की दुम की तरह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न चल रहा है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री लिमये जी ने रखा है उसका मैं विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

लिमये जी ने कहा है कि जो सजा दी गई है वह ठीक है, उसमें उनका कोई विरोध नहीं है । उनका कहना है कि इसको रेफर बैंक किया जाए । यह केस रेफर बैंक हो सकता है, रेफर बैंक केसिस पहले हुए भी हैं । लेकिन किस चीज पर वह इसको रेफर बैंक करना चाहते हैं ? उन्होंने कहा है कि जो सजा दी गई है वह ठीक ही गई है, केवल उनको ऐतराज इस बात पर है कि जो सरमायेदार हैं, जो पूंजीपति लोग हैं, उनके एक प्रेस नहीं, दो दो और तीन तीन प्रेस हैं और इस चीज की इन्क्वायरी की जाए कि कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ हैं जिनमें इनकी इतनी प्रेस बनी, कैसे वे इनका यूज या मिसयूज करते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बातों को देखना प्रिविलेज कमेटी का काम नहीं है । अगर श्री लिमये को इस चीज को मालूम करना है तो मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि जिस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत यह आता है वहाँ पर और उस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ वह इसको टेक अप करें, उस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में डिसकशन न लायें, प्रस्ताव लायें, उस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में सवाल उठाएं । इस चीज को देखना, इसमें जाना प्रिविलेज कमेटी का काम बिल्कुल नहीं है ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि एक कनवेंशन हमारे सदन की रही है । इस कमेटी में सभी पार्टियों के सदस्य रहते हैं । उनकी पार्टी के आननीय जोशी जी भी इसमें हैं । उस कमेटी

ने सर्वसम्मति से अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । यह कनवेंशन रही है कि प्रिविलेज कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट होती है उसको हम एक राय से मान लेते हैं ।

मैं और मेरा दल और सदन के सभी सदस्य इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि सदन के सदस्यों का कोई अपमान नहीं होना चाहिये, उनके जो प्रिविलेज हैं वे बने रहने चाहियें । इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं । इसमें कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, कोई आइडियोलोजी का सवाल नहीं है । लेकिन साथ साथ हमें प्रेस की लिबर्टी को भी देखना होगा । दोनों के बीच में और प्रेस की लिबर्टी नहीं रहती है तो हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र नहीं रह सकता है । अगर आप प्रेस का गला घोटेंगे . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन घोट रहा है ? सरकार और पूंजीपति घोट रहे हैं । मैं नहीं घोट रहा हूँ ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्रेस का अगर आप गला घोटेंगे तो देश में प्रजातन्त्र मर जायेगा, खत्म हो जाएगा । मेम्बरों और सदन के प्रिविलेजिज और प्रेस की लिबर्टी, इन दोनों के बीच में एक बहुत ही डेलीकेट लाइन आफ डिमा-कॅशन है और अगर थोड़ा सा भी उसमें बैलेंस लूज हो गया तो देश के प्रजातन्त्र पर उसका अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ेगा । इसलिए हमें यह देखना होगा कि अगर हम प्रेस से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं, अगर हम एडीटर्स से, कारेसपोण्डेंट्स से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वे हमारी अर्वादा को भंग न करें तो इस सदन के सदस्यों और हम सब से भी यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि जो प्रिविलेज इस पार्लिमेंट ने हमें दिये हैं उनका हम दुरुपयोग न करें । अगर उनका दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, इस सदन का इस काम के लिए दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा ।

माननीय लिमये जी ने कहा कि किन सरकारमस्टांसिस में लिखा गया, इसको भी देखा जाए। सरकारमस्टांसिस क्या थे? हजारी रिपोर्ट आई। उसने कुछ अपनी इंटरिम रिपोर्टमें लिख दीं, कुछ बातें कहीं। उनको डिस्ट करके, उनको तोड़ मरोड़ करके सदन में कुछ सदस्यों ने पेश करने की कोशिश की, कुछ ने ब्लैकमेल करने की कोशिश की...

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इस पर ऐतराज है। अभी अभी कमेटी ने फैसला किया है कि विशेषाधिकार का भंग हुआ है और आप कह रहे हैं ब्लैकमेल।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He must withdraw it,

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I am prepared to withdraw it—I have no objection—if it hurts my friends.

उन्होंने उस चीज को डिस्ट करके एक खास कलर उसको देने की कोशिश की। वह कलर नहीं देना चाहिये था। उसके अन्दर जो रिपोर्टमें लिखी है कि गवर्नमेंट की लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी ठीक है या नहीं, केवल उतनी बात उसमें कहनी चाहिये थी। सम्पादकीय में क्या लिखा गया? सम्पादकीय में कुछ विचार पेश किये गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि जसा प्रिविलेज कमेटी ने कहा है उसकी टोन ठीक नहीं थी, उसकी भाषा और भी सुधर सकती थी। वास्तव में, अगर आप देखें तो आपको देखना होगा कि बैकग्राउण्ड क्या थी। सम्पादकीय में यह है कि यह जो हाउस है यह एक प्रिविलेज हाउस है और इसकी मान मर्यादा बनी रहनी चाहिये। इस बात को सम्पादक ने अपने सम्पादकीय में कहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि सम्पादक चाहता है कि इस सदन की मर्यादा बनी रहे। लेकिन उसका दिल दुखी हो गया जब उसने देखा कि इस सदन के अन्दर कुछ सदस्यों ने इसका ठीक उपयोग नहीं किया है। यह है बैकग्राउण्ड

यह है नेचर, यह है सरकारमस्टांसिस जिसको लेकर यह सम्पादकीय लिखा गया। वह ठीक नहीं लिखा, उसकी भाषा ठीक नहीं, भाषा और भी इम्प्रूव होनी चाहिये थी, यह ठीक है। कुछ सख्त शब्द लिखे गये हैं। यह ठीक है। इसलिए जो कहा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सजा है यह पर्याप्त है। पहले भी इस प्रकार का कन्वेंशन रहा है कि अगर कोई एपोलोजी टेंडर करता है तो मामला खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिए जो प्रस्ताव डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं लिमये जी से क्षमा चाहता हूँ कि मुझे उनके प्रस्ताव का विरोध करना पड़ रहा है।

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure that Shri Madhu Limaye in moving this motion is neither against the freedom of the press nor is he transgressing the privileges of the Privileges Committee.

Much is made of the point that this provision of referring it back to the Privileges Committee is not explicit in our rules. But what does the very procedure adopted for submitting the reports to the House and having the vote of the House on that mean? Every report of the Privileges Committee is put to the House. Is the Committee in itself complete? If there is no question beyond that and if there is no appeal beyond that, what is the purpose of putting the report of the Committee to the vote of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has referred to past precedents.

Shri S. Kandappan: So, in the procedure adopted for taking the vote of the House it is implicit that this can be referred back to the Privileges Committee.

After all, we are not going to appoint another committee. If we seek to appoint another committee to go into the matter, it can be argued that we are casting

[Shri S. Kandappan]

some aspersion on the Committee or on the working of the Committee. It is not so. The House feels that there is something which is not completely probed into; so, the House has got every right, if it feels that something is yet to be done, to refer it back to the Privileges Committee. I think, we are perfectly within our rights to do that and within the Rules of Procedure it is implicit. That is my contention.

Shri Ranga: That is only one point. But is it necessary?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Reading rules 314 and 315 I feel that both the rules have been quite fulfilled by the Privileges Committee and, therefore, there is no question of referring it back. I do agree with Shri Lobo Prabhu that it cannot be referred back to the Committee. Rule 314 or rule 315 does not prove for any procedure by which this can be referred back to the Privileges Committee because the report has come unanimously.

Rule 315 (3) mentions about amendments to be moved. Now, it may be that the Privileges Committee may give a note of dissent. There may be 1, 2, 3 or 4 notes of dissent. Therefore a provision has been made to move an amendment and it is for the House to accept or reject the amendment. Also, it is for the House to accept or reject the report of the Privileges Committee. But there is no provision under rules 314 or rule 315 to refer it back to the Privileges Committee.

Secondly, about the point which my hon. friend, Shri Randhir Singh as well as Shri Madhu Limaye has raised, I would like to invite the attention of both hon. Members to paragraph 9 in which it has been clearly and explicitly pointed out:—

“After careful examination of the contents”.

I do agree that the Privileges Committee is not a backdoor inquiry committee. Let us completely keep it

apart. The Privileges Committee is not an inquiry committee to go into the charges, the *mala fides* or the intensions or to go into the sanctity of the report or any other circumstances. The circumstances mentioned in the report are the circumstances by which the Editor has written certain things which would not have been written by the Editor of *Hindustan*. I would like to draw your attention to para 9 of the Report which says:

“After careful examination of the contents, tone and tenor of the impugned editorial published in the *Hindustan* dated the 2nd June, 1967, the Committee are of the view that the said editorial contains reflections on the character.....”

This was the matter which was under examination of the Privileges Committee, that is, the character and the dignity of the House was violated. This was a fact which was under the consideration of the Privileges Committee and any circumstances leading to this fact had to be examined by the Privileges Committee, nothing less and nothing more. It says:

“...reflections on the character and proceedings of the Parliament and on the conduct of its Members as such and tends to bring the Parliament into disrespect and disrepute....”

It was really the conduct of the hon. Members which had been questioned and that was being examined by the Privileges Committee because some remarks had been made by the Editor.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा कानडक्ट ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Any Member's conduct. I am not saying anything derogatory against any Member. Any Member's conduct, if he spoke something in the House, was, according to the Privileges Committee, questioned by the Editor of *Hindustan*. I am not referring to the

conduct of Mr. Madhu Limaye outside the House but the conduct of Mr. Madhu Limaye inside the House. That was under question and, therefore, the Privileges Committee itself....

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि माननीय सदस्या क्या बोल रही हैं। अगर वह अपनी भाषा में बोलें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She is reading out from the Report of the Privileges Committee. She is not raising the question about the conduct of the hon. Member.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member does not want to listen to what others say. He is so conscious... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे व्यवहार, प्राचरण या कानडक्ट का क्या सवाल है ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Privileges Committee went into the question of the conduct of the hon. Member, whether the Editor work with *bona fide* or propriety or with *mala fide*. That was the question before the Privileges Committee and, naturally, the Privileges Committee examined that and came to the conclusion that it contained reflection on the character and the conduct of the hon. Member.

Shri Madhu Limaye: It is not a question of my conduct.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Not your conduct; the conduct of the Members. It says:

"...contains reflections on the character and proceedings of the Parliament and on the conduct of its Members...."

Mr. Madhu Limaye is one of the hon. Members of this House. He should realise it. Why is he losing his sense... (Interruption).

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श्री मधु लिमये : वह सेन्स छोड़ कर बोल रही हैं। वह गलत बोल रही हैं। वह ठीक शब्दों का प्रयोग करे।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, I am concluding. It further says:

"...and tends to bring the Parliament into disrespect and disrepute which amounts to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House."

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मेरे बारे में नहीं है—सम्पादकीय के बारे में है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is the finding of the Privileges Committee.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It went into all the questions and it is only after the Editor of Hindustan expressed his regret and unconditional apology, that the Privileges Committee has come to this conclusion that no action need be taken against the Editor. Therefore, there is no need even to consider this matter. This should be declared out of order.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Sir, Rule 315(2) says:

"...the Speaker may permit a debate on the motion, not exceeding half an hour in duration..."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please resume your seat. If one of the leaders of the groups says, "I will take 5 minutes; I must get 5 minutes; how can I control the proceedings?"

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am myself a Member of the Committee and I would not have intervened unless I had felt that Mr. Madhu Limaye has brought up an important point which it is very necessary for the House to consider. It is not necessary for me to counter the allegations made by Mr. Lobo Prabhu and some other members on the other side. We are concerned with the liberty of the Press, but surely we are more concerned regarding saving the Press from becoming the servitor of big money interests.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Apart from that, the Committee of Privileges had a certain job of work to do. The reference was made to it by this House and Mr. Limaye has rightly pointed out, according to my understanding, that a certain aspect of the matter which it was the intention of the House that the Committee should examine has not been properly investigated. The reference to the circumstances of the case is mentioned in the rules. It is incumbent on the Committee to go into all the circumstances. In regard to that, I recall that when the reference to the Committee was made by the House, the House required that the proprietors and such like people should also be brought before the Committee or some arrangement should be made to find out what were the forces at work. That is to say, the intention of the House was not only to find out, technically speaking, about that editor, as one individual journalist functioning from his chair, but it was the total picture that the House wanted to have examined. It may be that the Committee of Privileges is not a good enough forum, not qualified enough, or has not got the authority to go into it. But even so, since the House did imply very clearly in its reference that the circumstances of the case should be examined, it is very right and proper that the Committee has another opportunity of going into the details of the proposition. There is no harm done. It does not imply the slightest censure of the Committee, but on the contrary it says that the Committee has done its job properly but a certain aspect remains uninvestigated in an adequate measure, and I should think, in view of what the House said on the occasion of the reference, that there should be a re-examination, and a re-commitment should take place. I do not propose to take any note of those legalistic and logomachic objection which say that this House, which has the authority to commit a matter to the Committee of Privileges cannot re-commit it. It certainly can. It is an original authority of the House

which nobody, no quibbling or law-quoting, can possibly counter.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After every speech, he cannot rise like this on a point of order. He may please resume his seat.

Shri Anantrao Patil (Ahmednagar): As a member of the Press, it is my duty to oppose the motion moved by Mr. Limaye . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): I rise on a point of order. He cannot plead here representing a particular interest. He can speak only as a Member of the House. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear his point of order.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: He was saying that he was representing the Press or something like that. That is clearly out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is an editor of a paper and in that connection, he must have said that.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: He need not have said it; he need not have said that he was representing the Press . . . (Interruptions)

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He was pleading for freedom of the Press.

Shri Anantrao Patil: I am going to stress that point. . .

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am on my legs. I have raised a point of order. The point of order was this. The hon. Member began by saying that he was pleading as a representative of the Press. I say that it is out of order. . . .

Shri Anantrao Patil: As a member belonging to the Press. . . .

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: He said that he was pleading as a member belonging to the Press. He should not talk as a representative of any

particular institution. As a Member of the Lok Sabha, he has every right to say whatever he wants . . . (Inter-ruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If a Member of Parliament happens to be an editor, he can make a mention of that and say that he is vitally interested in this problem, and in that connection he has made a statement and not representing a particular interest; I do not think so.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I leave it to you. I can only raise the point.

Shri Anantrao Patil: When I rose to speak, I rose to speak as a Member of the House, but as a person belonging to the Press, I was pleading for the freedom of the Press. That was my point. When the privilege motion or privilege matter was considered by the Privileges Committee and the editor of *Hindustan* had tendered his apology unconditionally and the committee had accepted that apology, I think the matter ends there.

Shri Madhu Limaye was referring to Freedom of the Press and was pointing out that there was encroachment from the monopolists and from Government. But if we refer this matter again to the committee for reconsideration I am afraid that that would also be an encroachment on the freedom of the press. When we talk about Free of Press and the editor himself has apologised and he has said that he had been guilty of whatever he had written, I think the matter ends there . . .

Shri Randhir Singh: What about reflections on us?

Shri Anantrao Patil: The hon. Mover has got before his mind not merely the editor but also the proprietor and he says that the editor is compelled by the proprietor to write in a particular way or he is forced by the proprietor to write in a particular way. If we respect the freedom of the press then I think it is an insult to the editor to say that he is

under the control of the proprietor or under the thumb of the proprietor and, therefore, he writes as the proprietor wants him to write. I think that is not fair.

If Shri Madhu Limaye wants to pursue this matter further and wants to go into the circumstances, then I would like to tell him that this House has passed an enactment constituting a press council, and I would, therefore, suggest that if these matters could be referred to the press council, then it would be better.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जनतंत्र को स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ बनाते में समाचारपत्रों का अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। समाचारपत्रों की आत्मा किसी प्रकार से मैली न हो पाये इस के लिए जो भी साधन अपेक्षित हैं उनमें प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को ही नहीं प्रत्येक भारतीय को भी यत्नशील रहना चाहिए। देश के कुछ पूंजीपति पत्रों की आत्मा पर इस प्रकार अधिकार करें कि वह उनके स्वार्थों के लिए उपयोग में आयें इसमें तो किसी की दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में बनाने नहीं देना चाहिए। परन्तु साथ साथ हर्ष इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि कुछ विदेशी घन विज्ञापनों आदि के माध्यम से आकर कुछ समाचारपत्रों की आत्मा को कलंकित करे उससे भी देश को और सदन को सावधान रहना चाहिए। दोनों प्रकार से ही समाचारपत्रों की जो निर्भक्ता है उस पर किसी प्रकार का आघात न हो इस दिशा में इस देश की अखंडता और इस देश में जनतंत्र की रक्षा की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी रखने वाली संसद अपने कर्तव्य को विधिवत पालन करे। इस बात को आपके माध्यम से जहाँ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वहाँ मैं इस विषय में विशेष रूप से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रस्ताव को श्री मधु लिमये ने उपस्थित किया है, मैंने हिन्दुस्तान दैनिक के सम्पादक

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:]

का वह पत्र देखा है जो विशेषाधिकार समिति के प्रतिवेदन में है। मैं इसके शब्दों पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

“भगर उक्त अप्रलेख से संसद् एवं उसके किसी माननीय सदस्य के सम्मान को ठेस पहुँची है तो उसके लिए मैं हार्दिक और बिला शर्त खेद व्यक्त करता हूँ ।”

मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए जिससे देश के जनतन्त्र को किसी प्रकार का आघात न पहुँचे हम समाचारपत्रों से नाक रगड़वाने की प्रवृत्ति को कम से कम प्रारम्भ न करें। जो खेद उन्होंने प्रकट कर दिया है वह बहुत काफी है और मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इस बात को यही समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये से कहूँगा कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव पर एक बार फिर से विचार करें ।

Shri A. N. Mulla (Lucknow): I think the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye is not well taken. He has read much more in that particular section of the procedure than is warranted. He stresses the fact that it has been mentioned in this section that the circumstances must be considered, propriety must be seen and that those things must form part of every report. I believe he knows about the other branches of law also. So far as the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code are concerned, there is a procedure laid down for the trial of cases. Everywhere it is mentioned that in a trial evidence would be sifted, the magistrate or whoever else the judicial officer may be will take evidence and judicially consider it, permit cross-examination and then he will come to certain conclusions. But there are exceptions to this rule. The real crux of the question before us is: can we accept an

apology and terminate the proceedings or not? If we accept this that an apology can be accepted and the proceedings can be terminated, then we are not to enter into any other question for the acceptance of an apology and the continuation of an enquiry cannot go together.

After all, this question cannot be put higher than the malicious slander libel of a person or class. Supposing a case of defamation had been pending before a court of law, and an apology had been tendered it would have been final and no court of law would have proceeded to inquire into the circumstances, the merits, the evidence or any other matter.

So are we to do something which even the courts of law, which inquire into crimes, do not do, if they want to terminate the case after accepting an unqualified apology? I do not think the Committee of Privileges is called upon to proceed with the inquiry if it is going to accept the apology. Once the apology is accepted, it is no use proceeding with the inquiry. If the House is dissatisfied with the acceptance of this apology, it is certainly open to it to say that 'you erred in accepting this apology; you please restart your inquiry and come to your conclusions'. But once the conclusion is acceptable, there is no point in reopening the case and proceeding further with it.

This is the legal aspect which I wanted to place before the House and which should be considered by you. I will request Shri Madhu Limaye to reconsider his stand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I fully agree with your point. As several members have pointed out the functions of the Committee are well known. If an inquiry of the nature as propounded by Shri Madhu Limaye is to be undertaken it will be outside the scope of the functions of the Committee. Naturally such a roving inquiry into the entire press....

श्री मधु लिमये : एन्टायर प्रेस में कहां मैंने कहा ? पूंजीपतियों के नियंत्रण के बारे में ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Going into the background of the editorial means that. This matter will crop up again. As Shri Mulla very rightly pointed out, our function as a Privileges Committee should be to see how far the press has transgressed its limit by unfair comment or malice or some such thing. Going beyond that is beyond the scope of the Committee.

Therefore, it is outside the functions of the Committee and on that ground itself the motion is out of order. If he wants to say something, I do not want to stand in his way. Shri Mulla has appealed to him to reconsider his stand.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा (ब्यवधान) अब आप बाद में निर्णय लीजिए । इस पर तो मैं बोला ही नहीं प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर पर । (ब्यवधान) ।

Shri Shivaji Raos. Deshmukh: Has the motion been ruled out by you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is out of order.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Then how can he speak on it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: You have given your ruling.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: After your ruling, does the motion exist now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made a request to be allowed to speak for two minutes. He has accepted my ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा आप धिरे बात सुनिइ । सारी चीज का

बुझासा हो जायेगा । (ब्यवधान) मुझे सुने बिना आप कैसे रुलिंग देंगे ? निर्णय तो बाद में होगा ।

An hon. Member: Has he accepted your ruling?

श्री मधु लिमये : रुलिंग की आवश्यकता ही न हो तब भी रुलिंग देंगे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am willing to give him a hearing. But the motion on the face of it is out of order. The Chair has a right to declare it out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मुझको नहीं सुनेंगे आप ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर मुझको नहीं सुना । आप बाद में बीजिए रुलिंग, पहले मुझे सुन लीजिए । आपके अधिकार पर मैं बिल्कुल प्रतिफल नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

Shri Randhir Singh: Under rule 315(2), discussion on the motion is not to exceed half an hour. The debate is not to refer to details. But discussion has now gone on for nearly 60 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At that time, no member was exercising restraint. It is no good argument now.

श्री मधु लिमये : धरे, मौलान तो है, जमी खत्म नहीं हुआ न ? तो मेरा जवाब का अधिकार, राइट ऑफ रिप्लाय तो है । (ब्यवधान)

15 hrs.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bettiah): On a point of order. When you have given the ruling, is it proper for any member again to speak?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझ को बहुत का जवाब देने का अधिकार

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His plea is that he accepts my ruling, but that I ought to have given him a hearing before giving the ruling, that is all.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Is your ruling final?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The ruling is final, there is no question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझको जवाब देने का अधिकार है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अब क्या अधिकार है, जब रूलिंग हो गया ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जब फैसला सुना दिया गया, तो अब बहस क्या होगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to give some explanation. He has requested some time for an explanation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want a clarification from you, whether after your ruling, the hon. member has a right to reply. When it has been ruled out of order, he has no right to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already made it clear that he accepts the ruling. He wanted to give some explanation before I gave my ruling. On that plea I permitted him some time. Beyond that there is nothing. (Interruptions).

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): On a point of order. You found the motion permissible under the rules and you allowed it. Then, is it open to you to rule it out later?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A discussion on the motion was permitted. That does not mean that the motion was in order, under the rules. That issue was raised at the initial stage, and therefore we had a discussion. Otherwise, initially itself the Speaker could have ruled it out. That is not the usual procedure followed here.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि अभी कुछ चीजों को सफाई होनी चाहिये । ग्रांडर पेपर पर मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है, वह तो अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है, दो स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव आपके सामने हैं—मुझे परिस्थिति को समझाने दीजिये, ये लोग ध्वामबाह बयों हल्ला कर रहे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा जो मूल प्रस्ताव है, उस पर मैंने एक स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव दिया है और दूसरा प्रस्ताव डा० राम मुमग सिंह ने दिया है । जब परिस्थितियों पर बहस होती है तो क्या जवाब देने का मुझे अधिकार नहीं है ?

सब से बड़ा सवाल इस समय प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का उठाया गया है, मैंने यहाँ उस पर बहस उठाई है (व्यवधान) मैं दो मिनट मांग रहा हूँ, लेकिन ये लोग मेरे समय को बरबाद कर रहे हैं । मैंने आज जो चर्चा यहाँ पर उठाई है—उस में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता का प्रश्न है । मेरी यह मान्यता है—जैसा प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा—विदेशी तत्व, मैंने कहा—सरकारी नियंत्रण और सरमायेदारों का बचंस्व—इन तीन चीजों को लेकर आज प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता पर आक्रमण हो रहा है । उसका एक नमूना हमने देखा । मेरी यह प्रार्थना थी कि इस परिस्थिति पर आप विचार करें । इसी के बारे में एक दूसरा मामला हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादक के बारे में आ रहा है । इसलिये इस परिस्थिति पर, दूसरा मामला तय करते समय, अगर विशेषाधिकार समिति ध्यान देगी, जैसा कि उस को देना चाहिये और हमारे कहने पर तो कम से कम देना ही चाहिये, तो मैं इसके लिए आग्रह नहीं करता । मेरी राय है कि मेरा स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव बिल्कुल कानून और नियम के अनुसार है, फिर भी आपके निर्णय का आदर करते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं उसको वापस लेता हूँ । निर्णय का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि मैं उसे वापस लेता हूँ, लेकिन आपके

आशवासन चाहता हूँ कि जब इस किस्म का दूसरा केंस आये—नियम के अनुसार आशवासन मागने का मुझे पूरा अधिकार है. . . .

"facts of the case, nature of the breach, circumstances. . ."

इस लिये भूतपूर्व न्यायाधीश ने अभी जो बातें कहा हैं, वे इस पर बिलकुल लागू नहीं होता हैं। यह कोई मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत नहीं है, यह नौक सभा को विशेषाधिकार समिति है। इसलिये इन सारी परिस्थितियों के बारे में वह सोचे। जैसा राम सुभग सिंह जो ने कहा है—प्रेस को स्वतन्त्रता पर आक्रमण हो रहा है वह यदि इस बात को मानते हैं, तो वह किसी दूसरा कमेंटों का गटन करें, जिससे यह आक्रमण समाप्त हो। मुझे आशा है वह अपनी बात को पूरा करेंगे।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing before the House now. I have already ruled it out of order. On what matter is your point of order?

Shri R. D. Bhandare: It is my right to raise a point of order. When the proposal was moved, points of order were raised and you determined the points of order and declared the proposition as out of order. How can the Honourable Member be allowed to withdraw it, when you have ruled it out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these points were replied to when I ruled it out of order. He wanted to give an explanation.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: How can there be an explanation? How can there be a proposal to withdraw the proposition when it is out of order? Under what rule could it be done when it is declared out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat. . . (interruptions). By shouting, no point of order is made. I made it clear before also.

Mr. Limaye is making a plea for withdrawal but withdrawal is not permissible. Before that, I have also ruled it out of order. He wants an assurance to be given. No assurance is given and every case is determined on merits.

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम के अनुसार परिस्थिति का विचार करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I put the motion to the vote. The question is:

"That the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 19th July, 1967 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 19th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.07 hrs.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to say. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the introduction stage? If you had written to me, I would have permitted. You know the rules; you did so on another

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 31-7-1967.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
occasion. I cannot permit you to speak at this stage. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathî: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.08 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Sir, under rules 69 and 70, I rise on a point of order. This Bill is incomplete in certain respects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him make his speech while moving the Bill for consideration. Then, if necessary, you can raise your point of order.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Under rule 69, a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum, which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law. The Statement of Objects and Reasons given by the hon. Minister is incomplete. It does not mention how much is the expenditure to be incurred by the Tea Board, what was the expenditure incurred, how much revenue is to be derived and was derived in the past. There is no financial memorandum showing how much expenditure is involved in

collecting the revenue. Without giving any idea about these, the Bill is incomplete, and we do not know the implications of this Bill. How can he charter a ship without rudder and compass? Until the Bill is complete in these respects, it cannot be taken up; so, it should be withdrawn.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, these points were actually raised by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and we have informed them about it. With your permission, I would refer to it. "It is therefore certified that the implementation of the Bill after enactment will not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India." Because the cess will come and will be taken over by the tea board in such amounts as and when necessary; it will not be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the statement made that the Central Government is not going to spend any amount and it is the tea board which will spend, there is no point of order.

Shri S. S. Kothari: How much revenue was derived and how much will be derived by virtue of the excise duties which have been imposed? Unless this information is available to the House, how can it consider the Bill at all?

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): His objection is met by proviso to rule 69.

Shri S. S. Kothari: It is irrelevant.

Shri Randhir Singh: It has nothing to do with the Consolidated fund of India. The proviso here is "Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not printed in thick type . . ." (Interruptions.) His objection has absolutely no leg to stand upon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Kothari raised a very valid point and therefore I permitted him. After the explanation of the hon. Minister, his objections do not stand. So, I have ruled out the point of order.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakha-patnam): Sir, please do not immediately rule out or rule in. The point he raised is that the cess also becomes a part of the consolidated fund and so a financial memorandum is necessary. It may be that ultimately there would not be any extra expenditure to the State. But all cesses also go into the Consolidated Fund, and therefore, it is absolutely necessary, for him to give the figures of collection and expenditure. How can he go on without giving the particulars? Cesses are not part of the public fund but part of the Consolidated Fund. No money can be drawn from the Consolidated Fund except through legislative sanction. The explanation that he is not going to incur any expenditure now does not convince me.

Shri S. S. Kothari: How is he going to finance it?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: He cannot simply withdraw it from the Consolidated Fund; he must first credit it to the Consolidated Fund.

Shri Randhir Singh: Whatever he deposits, he withdraws.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him patiently Mr. Randhir Singh.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: A cess also, in my humble opinion, forms part of the Consolidated Fund. If the Minister has got to spend out of it, he will have to withdraw it from the Consolidated Fund. That is why the objection is raised, that the Financial Memorandum is necessary. Does the Minister say that these cesses will not be credited to the Consolidated Fund? Does the law provide for it? The Act does not permit it the law does not provide for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will read out the statement he read; perhaps you have not heard it exactly.

Shri S. M. Hanerjee (Kanpur): We have heard it; kindly hear our point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will confine to you. What he had said is: "It is there-

fore certified that the implementation of the Bill after enactment will not involve any expenditure, from the Consolidated Fund of India." You can raise that issue: how he can say that? But once the Government makes such an absolutely clear statement, am I not within my rights to rule the point out of order? That is the question.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Let us see. There are several occasions when the Government come up with a supplementary demand for grants under the budget. Ultimately, it may not involve the State any extra expenditure. But, however, when it involves the drawing of money from the Consolidated Fund, maybe by withdrawing from one grant to another, the Government have to come before the House. Unless I am told that the cess is not part of the Consolidated Fund, and it is something like a Provident Fund, I would not be convinced.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री तेनेन्टि विश्वनाथन ने अभी जो कहा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आपका ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में रूल 69(1) की तरफ़ दिलाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो बयान दिया गया है मिनिस्टर की तरफ़ से वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है क्योंकि जो पहला बुनियादी नियम है वह यह है कि कितना रुपया इससे मिलेगा और उसके ऊपर कितना खर्चा होगा। अब कहां से भ्रता है, किछर जाता है उस में न जाकर स्ट्रिट यह है कि 100 रुपया मिलने वाला है 90 रुपये उसमें खर्च करने वाले हैं तो हाउस सोचेगा कि उसको देना है या नहीं देना है? इसलिए यह जो कहा जाता है कि कितना खर्चा होगा तो कंसालिडेटेड फंड से अब नोशनल इयर-मावंड है इसलिए आपके कंसालिडेटेड फंड के ऊपर कोई नहीं प्रायेगा। यह बात तो ज़रूरी नहीं है। अखिर किस लिए रखा गया है? यह जो रूल बनाया गया है बुनियादी जो स्ट्रिट है उसके खिलाफ़ है इसलिए सको बड़ी धाने देना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your vigilance regarding control over the financial disbursement which is the basis of this point is accepted, but when the Government makes an absolutely frank statement about it, are we not going to take it as final?

श्री नथू लिनये : (मुंगेर) : ब्राय सब
बागां का बात मुनिये तब फैसला करिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you not to argue on behalf of the Minister. I must congratulate my friend Shri Kothari for his vigilance, and that is why he has raised this point of order. "A Bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum, which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law." This is the clause if it is a money Bill. Now, there is a financial memorandum which should be attached to it, if it is a money Bill. I may invite your kind attention to a past ruling when Mr. Kamath was here and he raised the same point. You remember at that time that you were also supporting him. It was the unanimous opinion of the House that that practice should be followed and the Bill should be supported by a Financial Memorandum. The result was that the discussion on the Bill had to be postponed. Now, because the hon. Minister inadvertently, consciously or unconsciously has brought a legislation before this House without the Financial Memorandum, he should not support it. After all the hon. Minister is new. He has committed a mistake. Let him admit it. Let this be postponed. Nothing is going to happen if it is discussed tomorrow. Let him come back to the House with the Financial Memorandum. Wherefrom is he going to meet the expenditure? What is the apparatus? Is the hon.

Minister going to pay from his own privy purse? I suggest, Sir, that this Bill should be postponed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have referred to a previous case. I remember it. Shri Kamath raised that point. But the point is, at that point of time the Minister was not prepared to vouchsafe that no expenditure was involved. Therefore, that Bill was again taken up with a Financial Memorandum. Here the hon. Minister comes with a certificate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How is he going to meet the expenditure?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Sir, the hon. Minister has just now presented to the House a statement, which was read out by you, in explanation of the point raised by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. You again read it out for our benefit and you have raised the question as to whether in the face of such a categorical statement by the Government any point can be raised. I am in a bit of a difficulty in this matter because I find that the statement of the Minister which you read out is in absolute contradiction to what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill itself. If you will kindly look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons given at the back of the Bill you will find that the last sentence of the first paragraph reads as under:

"The proceeds of the cess are initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and released therefrom to the Tea Board to meet its expenses."

It is very clear. It does not fit in at all with what the hon. Minister has said. Here two things are clearly stated, that the cess will be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India and from there payments are and when required will be made. In the same Statement of Objects and Reasons, if you look further

down, about six or seven lines from the bottom, it is said:

"This Bill accordingly seeks to provide for the levy of the cess not merely on tea exported out of India but on all tea produced in India and for its collection along with and in the same manner as the excise duty on tea."

That means some expenditure is necessary to be involved in the collection. Both the things are here. The Bill seeks to increase the rate of cess, that means more money is to be collected, and, according to the Bill, it has to be collected in the same manner as the normal excise duty is to be collected. Then it has to be deposited in the Consolidated Fund from where it will be disbursed. How in these circumstances has the Lok Sabha Secretariat or you yourself, Sir, have been satisfied with this statement of the Minister that this has got nothing to do with the Consolidated Fund, no additional expenditure is involved and therefore no Financial Memorandum is necessary? I cannot understand it. I would request you to consider the matter carefully. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is in total contradiction to what he has said in his statement.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): The hon. Member who preceded me made the position much clearer, but I want to raise a further point. Take for granted that the Bill is passed and assent is given by the President, though I do not know whether it will be given, then the Ministry will have to write a letter to the authorities to collect the tax. That little bit of paper will cost something. The envelope in which that order is sent, that will cost something and some expenditure is incurred. So, on the very face of it, any Bill which comes before this House entails some expenditure or other on the part of the Government, even though the Minister makes a statement that it

does not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. I really do not know whether the Minister has applied his mind to this point. Any legislation that is taken up in this House involves some expenditure, and this expenditure which the Government incurs will have to come either from the fund specially provided for it, or the Consolidated Fund of India. In this case, the cess is going to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and it is going to be collected like the excise duty on tea. The collection procedure is the same. Therefore, those officers right from the top to the peon below who collect the tax would have their pay, or part of their pay, paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The expenditure might be only Rs. 6 or 10. The Minister might say that he has not made the calculation. But how much money is going to be collected and what is the cost of collection has to be indicated, and that is called the financial statement or memorandum. When any taxation legislation comes before this House, if the Minister says that it will not involve any expenditure, I really would like to know how that tax is going to be collected. He has to issue some orders for the collection of tax and he cannot set the machinery in motion without incurring some expenditure on issuing orders or instructions. Therefore, it is much better that the Minister waits till tomorrow, studies the position and comes before the House with all the information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As far as I could make out, the machinery is already in existence. Government is only making legal provision for collection. Beyond that, I do not think there is anything involved in this

श्री मधु लिवडे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्नी आपने कह कि इसमें वह केवल सेसे इकट्ठे करने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। सवाल इसमें यह नहीं है कि वह जो

श्री यशु लियये

सेस है वह टैक्स है या नहीं। अगर यह टैक्स नहीं है तो टैक्स की जो व्याख्या हमारे संविधान में है उसको ध्यान दखिये :

“‘taxation’ includes the imposition of any tax or impost, whether general or local or special, and ‘tax’ shall be construed accordingly;”

तो यह टैक्स है। उसके लिये कंसोलिडेटेड फंड का धाराएं लागू होता है। जैसा कि श्री कुंटे ने कहा कि अगर 1 या 2 रु० भी खर्च होने वाला है तो उसका हिसाब किताब माना चाहिये।

इसलिये मैं भ्रम करता हूँ कि श्री कोटारी की जो धारणा है उसका ध्यान स्वीकार कीजिये और इस बिल को पास करने या उस पर विचार करने को इजाजत न दीजिये। कल फिनेन्सल मेमोरेन्डम के साथ उसके ऊपर चर्चा की जाये।

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Sir, kindly refer to articles 266 and 267. The pertinent point raised was about the terms “tax” and “cess”. If you kindly see article 266, the word used there throughout is “tax”. In clause 25 of the proposed Bill the word used is “cess”.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): He should occasionally look at the dictionary.

Shri Randhir Singh: Why should he interfere when I am speaking? The possession of a big body does not entitle him to interrupt me. Kindly look at articles 266 and 267 in conjunction with clause 25 of the proposed Bill. It would be clear from that . . . (Interruption).

Shri Pileo Mody: Sir, ask him if he ever read Pope: “A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.”

Shri Randhir Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker; it is really bad. I am addressing you.

Article 266 is about different varieties of taxation which are to be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India. Clause (3) of article 266 reads as follows:—

“No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution.”

The hon. Minister has made a categorical statement that he is not going to spend a single penny out of the Consolidated Fund of India . . . (Interruption). That is very clear. The cess that is to be collected under clause 25 of this Bill is to be deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India and nothing over and above that deposit is to be withdrawn. The application of article 266 (3) could be there only if it had been a tax and if something over and above that deposit had to be withdrawn. Not a single penny is to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. So, whatever objection he has is untenable and redundant and it should be ruled out.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Sir, as regards the objection raised by my hon. friend opposite, I myself think that the objection raised about the financial memorandum has got substance in it. First of all, if you read rule 69 you will find that the word “expenditure”, as has been subsequently explained in sub-rule (2), does not mean what expenses we are going to incur in collecting the cess but it means expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, because sub-rule (2) says:—

“Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall be printed in thick type.” In italics.

Therefore, expenditure under rule 69 means expenditure from the Consolidated Fund.

Now, the purpose of the Bill is to collect the cess and put it in the Consolidated Fund, then take it out from there and give to the Tea Board. That being so, I submit that this requires a financial memorandum as to what is the amount that is going to be collected, how much is going to be transferred therefrom to the Tea Board.... (Interruption). Therefore I think that the objection raised is valid.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय एक मिनट के लिए ध्यान दें। पहला सवाल यह है कि यह मनीबिल है या नहीं है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं कि यह मनी बिल है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान आर्टिकल 366 की धोर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

" "taxation" includes the imposition of any tax or impost".

इसमें इम्पोजिशन शब्द है। जो बिल है उसके अन्दर भी लिखा हुआ है :

"There shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purpose of this Act a duty of excise on all tea produced in India at the rate of four paise per kilogramme."

इसका मतलब यह है कि यह जो सैस है यह टैक्स है और यह मनी बिल है।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि जो रेट बढ़ा है इस में कोई खर्चा होगा या नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इसमें कोई खर्चा नहीं होगा। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। अगर केवल रेट बढ़ा है तो इसमें खर्चा नहीं होगा। लेकिन पोजिशन ऐसी नहीं है। जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आब-जैक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में लिखा हुआ है इस बिल को लाने का बुरुआऊंड यह है कि 1 बोर्ड का खर्चा ज्यादा होता है और उसकी इनकम कम होती है। अभी तक

केवल जो एक्सपोर्ट होता था उसके ऊपर आप सैस लगाते थे। अब आप जो सैस लगाने जा रहे हैं वह इसलिए लगाने जा रहे हैं कि टी बोर्ड का जो ज्यादा खर्चा होता था उसको मीट किया जा सके और इसके लिए न केवल जो चाम एक्सपोर्ट होती है उस पर बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैदा होगी उस पर भी यह लगेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको ध्यान में रखें। अब जो पैदा होती है उसके ऊपर भी सैस लगेगा। हो सकता है कि पहले जो एक्सपोर्ट करने वाले थे वे केवल चालीस भावमी हों, लेकिन पैदा करने वाले दो सौ या पांच सौ भावमी हो सकते हैं। निश्चित रूप से इतनी संख्या इनकी जरूर होगी जो पैदा करते हैं लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं। कितना खर्चा होगा यह सवाल नहीं है। खर्चा जरूर होगा। अगर एक्सपोर्ट करने वालों पर ही सैस ज्यादा कर देते तब तो मैं इनकी बात को मान लेता कि और कोई खर्चा नहीं होगा लेकिन इसका स्कोप एक्सपोर्ट के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में जो पैदा करते हैं उन तक भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि जिन पर यह सैस लगने वाला है या टैक्स लगने वाला है उनकी संख्या जितनी पहले थी उससे बहुत अधिक हो जायेगी। अब उन सबके पास आपको चिट्ठियां लिखनी पड़ेंगी, आर्डर इशू करने पड़ेंगे, नोटिस भेजने पड़ेंगे, लोग कोलैक्शन के लिए जायेंगे और इससे जरूर जो खर्चा है वह ज्यादा होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मंत्री महोदय ने बात कही है वह पेटेंटली गलत है और वह जो स्पिरिट इस बिल की है उसको वायोलेट करती है। फाइनेंसल मैमोरंडम इसके साथ आना चाहिये था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको प्रिस्टीज का इशू न बनायें। जो नियम है सदन के उनका उन्हें पालन करना चाहिये। इसमें कोई दिक्कत वाली बात नहीं है। दो-तीन दिन बाद वह इस बिल को ला सकते हैं। लेकिन

[श्री कंचर लाल गुप्ता]

घरर कहीं गलती होसी है तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। यह कोई अच्छी कनवेंशन हम स्थापित नहीं करेगे।

know, in the States, the State Governments levy certain taxes and hand them over to the panchayats. Even though those taxes are handed over to the panchayats, none the less, the collections form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State. They are different from the taxes that the panchayats themselves levy. This is a different matter. If, for example, there is a Bill whereby the Tea Board itself is authorised to levy a cess or levy a tax on every pound of tea produced in the country, it is authorised to collect and it is for the purpose of financing itself, that is an entirely different matter. We are not dealing with such a proposition here. Here, we are dealing with a proposition where the Central Government levies a tax on every pound of tea produced in the country. As a matter of fact, the Bill makes it clear that it is an excise duty. it says:

“There shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act a duty of excise on all tea produced....”

Therefore, there will be a compulsory taxation on every pound of tea that is produced. That is what the Bill itself says. The House may come to some kind of an arrangement for the purpose of financing the activities of the Tea Board. That is an entirely different matter. When we are today levying a duty on tea that is produced, then, actually it forms part of the Consolidated Fund. Later on, whether the whole of it is transferred to the Tea Board or a part of it is transferred to the Tea Board, that is absolutely immaterial.

Here, it becomes a financial question and the position is made clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself. Therefore, it is not open to him to come and say that this will not form part of the Con-

solidated Fund. If it does not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are they going to open a separate account? There is no provision for a suspense account in the Consolidated Fund of India. So, I say, he must withdraw it now and let him bring it later on along with the Financial Memorandum.

Shri Srinibas Misra (Cuttack): Sir, I want to draw your attention to p. 2 of the Bill where it is stated:

“The provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refund....”

So, there is a question of refund which means delayed expenditure. If there is a question of expenditure, the Financial Memorandum must be accompanied with the Bill under rule 69 and under rule 74 we are entitled to have it before we take up the consideration of the Bill.

Shri S. K. Taparia (Pali): Sir, the point possibly could have been less complicated if the hon. Minister had explained a little more about it. In the Bill, he says, it is a duty of excise on all tea produced in India and the Bill, accordingly, seems to provide for the levy of the cess, not merely on tea exported but, he says, in the same manner as excise duty. His possible plea is that since it will be collected simultaneously with the excise, or as an additional excise, no more expenditure will be incurred. It may be the same machinery, it may be the same officials, collecting it. But it will definitely mean separate sets of accounts. Certain more people will be required for transferring these various accounts. It will be absolutely wrong to say that no additional expenditure will be made. If these were the arguments that the Minister had, I would like him to enlighten me on the second part of the question that I have raised, about books and additional expenditure incurred for transferring accounts. How does he justify the statement that those also will not cost any expenditure.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): The only question involved is whether Rule 69 of the Rules will be attracted. I agree completely with Mr. Ramamurti that whatever is collected under this Bill will go into the Consolidated Fund. After having gone into the Consolidated Fund, it will depend upon a grant made by this House whether it should go to the Tea Board or not. That is not the effect of this Bill. This Bill does not effect a transfer of funds proposed to be collected under this Bill from the Consolidated Fund to the Tea Board... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the machinery for collection?

Shri Govinda Menon: Therefore, the only question is this. Here is a Bill, and no controversy need be there whether it is a cess which is proposed to be collected or a tax; whether it is a cess or a tax or anything else, it is a collection which will go into the Consolidated Fund of India. Such a case is not covered by Rule 69. What Rule 69 says is this: 'A Bill involving expenditure'. The Bill itself must indicate that, on the Bill becoming a law, it will involve expenditure. It is not open to us to speculate. Rule 69 says that a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a Financial Memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure, and the second portion says that such clauses shall be printed in bold type.

Therefore, what you have to do is to examine the Bill and see whether there is a clause which indicates expenditure and if there is no clause indicating expenditure, then the speculation whether further expenditure may be required or not is out of place. Here is a Bill and we are considering whether that Bill can be passed without a Financial Memorandum. For that, the clauses of the Bill have to be examined. Is there one or another clause in the various

clauses of the Bill which involves expenditure? If there is none, then Financial Memorandum is not required.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: I would like to ask the Law Minister one question. I do not want to stifle the discussion but I only want to help the debate.

The Law Minister was pleased to say that the clauses needed to be examined and since there was no specific clause of expenditure, he came to the conclusion that this Bill did not involve any expenditure. When this Bill becomes a law, will the implementation of this law require any expenditure or not? From what source will that expenditure be incurred? It will have to be incurred not from the General Revenues but it will be an expenditure under this Act. Therefore, I am asking him this question. The machinery that is there....

An Hon. Member: The machinery is already there.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: ...will have to appropriate the expenditure on collection of the taxes to all those different departments, to all those legislations under which they collect the tax. It may be that you might pass another Act and ask collection to be done by those departments. The Auditor-General will positively raise the objection. I am, therefore, asking the Law Minister to explain whether it is not patent on the face of it that this tax or cess, whatever it is, has to be collected and the machinery for collection will naturally say that the expenses will have to be apportioned accordingly, according to those different taxes, for which they are collecting the money—I mean, the different agencies. That is all. I would like to say.

Shri Govinda Menon: No further expenditure is necessary. It is not open to speculation.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am not referring to further expenditure. The cess is collected and it is made part of the Consolidated Fund. What happens then? Does it remain there? It has to be taken out. When it is taken out, it becomes an expenditure.

Shri Govinda Menon: Under this Bill, whatever is collected will go to the Consolidated Fund of India. Further transfer of those funds to the Tea Board is not contemplated by this Bill. For that, further executive action is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had enough discussion on this.

Anticipating an objection of this nature from Members like Shri S. S. Kothari and others, I find that Government have examined this issue very thoroughly . . . (Interruptions) It is not a question of this side or that side. We are following a certain procedure. What the hon. Minister of Law has stated is correct, in regard to the operation of Rule 69; he has said that no expenditure is involved. What he means is that whatever money is collected will go into the Consolidated Fund of India. I shall just read out what he has stated.

Some Hon. Members: What happens to the money?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall read out what the hon. Minister has stated. Beyond that I cannot say anything. I am going to overrule all the objections. The matter had been examined in anticipation of certain objections by the concerned Department; it was, therefore, not just one department only. Therefore, I am convinced about it. This is what the Minister has stated:

"The question whether the Bill when enacted will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India was examined in

consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) while obtaining the recommendation of the President for the introduction of the Bill in the House and it was found that the Bill does not involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is, therefore, certified that the implementation of the Bill after enactment will not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India."

I need not say anything further on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This should have been circulated to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After examining all aspects they have come forward with a categorical statement, and I am prepared to take them at their word, and I would permit Shri Dinesh Singh to proceed with his motion now.

Shri S. S. Kothari: On a point of order. Under rule 70, the memorandum on delegated legislation is incomplete. Therefore, the House cannot proceed with the consideration of the Bill. It is entirely a new point and I shall explain it to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should resume seat now....

Shri S. S. Kothari: It is entirely a new point which I am raising in regard to the memorandum on delegated legislation. You may rule it out of order, but it is a new point. The Central Government are being given the power to increase the rate from about 4 p. per k.g. to about 8.8 p. per k.g. This is a matter coming within the scope of delegated legislation. They have to indicate how much money that involves and how much further expenditure they would incur. But that information has not been given. Therefore, the memorandum on delegated legislation is incomplete. So, this Bill cannot be considered by this House, under rule 70.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already ruled it out. In the memorandum it has been clearly stated that the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character. Therefore, no further amplification of that memorandum is called for.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Government are being given the power to increase it to 8.8 per k.g. They should indicate what the exact amount would be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is mere quibbling and nothing else. Let him resume his seat now. Now, Shri Dinesh Singh.

Shri S. S. Kothari: You are not allowing me to raise the point. At least let my protest be recorded.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

The Indian Tea Board which has been set up under the Tea Act, 1953, to look after the development of the tea industry in all its aspects production, export marketing, research etc. derives its revenue at present from the proceeds of a cess levied as a duty of customs on all teas exported out of India. The amount collected from this cess are initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, as has already been discussed at length, and then they are voted upon by Parliament and then they are taken out for the Tea Board as and when necessary.

The current rate of the export cess is 4.4 paise per k.g. The proceeds from the export cess have been of the order of Rs. 90 lakhs whereas the payments that have been made to the Tea Board out of the cess collections in recent years have been of the order of about Rs. 2.5 crores. It was possible to manage without augmenting the present source of revenue so far as there were sufficient accumulations in the Consolidated Fund of India from out of the cess on tea. These accumulations have, however, dwindled and it will no longer be possible to release funds to the Tea

Board from the proceeds of the present export cess. Besides, the activities of the Tea Board have increased considerably and it will be necessary to provide larger funds for its development and promotion of export, if the targets of production of 420 million kgs. and export of 200 million kgs. that have been proposed for the Fourth Plan period are to be realised.

We had sometimes back constituted the Tea Finance Committee to go into this matter. They have fully examined the position, and they came to the conclusion that we have got to bring about an increase in our revenue required to finance the Tea Board's activities in future. They felt that the cess which is now being collected on the export only should be changed to cover all tea being produced in this country and that it should be collected as a duty of excise instead of as a duty of customs.

The Committee also recommended that the rate of 4P per k.g. for the new cess—the present rate, if I may point out, is 4.4P on export only—be applicable on all tea produced, for which we are requesting sanction.

15-52 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the CHAIR]

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The Bill I am moving for consideration seeks accordingly to levy a cess on tea on the new basis, that is a duty of excise on all teas produced in India. It prescribes the rate of 4P per kg. recommended by the Tea Finance Committee, and at the same time, seeks to empower Government to collect the cess at an enhanced rate not exceeding 8.8P per kg. at a later date by notification in the gazette, should such a course become necessary.

One other important reason for bringing forward the Bill is that today we are collecting the cess on the export of tea only. Our whole export programme has been based on giving

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

encouragement to export. Therefore, we would like this to be shared not only by the tea that goes out of the country but all tea produced so that the export trade does not suffer any difficulty by having to bear a larger amount of financial burden.

If the House approves of this Bill, for teas exported there will be a marginal benefit as the effective rate of duty will be reduced from the existing 4.4P per kg. to the proposed 4P per kg. This incidentally, is in accord with Government's policy of discouraging internal consumption of tea and making larger surpluses available for export.

I would not take more time of the House at this stage because I am anxious to hear hon. Members who may have comments to make.

I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Chairman: Shri Kothari.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: The leading party is always called first.

Shri P. K. Dee (Kalahandi): We have been following that system.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Kothari. We have only one hour for this Bill. General consideration should not take more than 45 minutes. So 5 minutes to each Member.

Shri S. S. Kothari: At least 7-8 minutus.

The expenditure incurred by the Tea Board is not commensurate with the advantages the country is deriving from the activities of the Board. My indictment of the Board is that it has failed to create an image for Indian tea in foreign markets. It has been making propanganda that tea is good. Then, like wise people the Ceylonese step in, and say that Ceylonese tea is good, and all the advantage of the propanganda of the Tea Board is taken by the Ceylonese.

The result is that Indian tea suffers in the foreign market.

May I submit that the Tea Board intensify what I would call a uni-national campaign for popularising Indian tea? This uni-national campaign should try to project the image of India, the image of Indian tea, abroad, and not just go about saying that tea is good and more and more people should drink tea instead of coffee. This uni-national campaign that I am emphasizing is absolutely necessary if Indian tea is to make a mark in the foreign markets and its exports are to be stimulated.

May I submit that calculations have shown that during 1965 the average price realised by tea exported to the UK amounted only to Rs. 2.56 per lb., while the range of retail prices calculated in terms of rupees was Rs. 7.30 to Rs. 42 per lb. in the UK market. The point I am trying to make is a very important one. The entire foreign exchange that should be earned by this country by export of tea is not coming to this country, it is not being derived by this country, and a huge margin of profit is being enjoyed by the UK or US importer. This is because of the ineptitude of the Tea Board. They have not been able to create a machinery for proper blending and marketing of tea abroad.

Similarly, I may give the example of USA. In the USA during 1965, the average price realised by Indian tea by the Indian exporters was Rs. 3.77 per lb, but the retail price in the US market was Rs. 18.78. These figures have been calculated by a person who is entirely in the tea trade, who obtained the figures from the various embassies and calculated them, and I have with me an entire chart showing the differential between the price realised by this country and the price that Indian tea is fetching in the foreign markets from the consumer. That means there is a tremendous margin, and that margin this country has been losing. If the amount of foreign exchange we have

lost on this account is aggregated, I think the Commerce Minister will have a shock; but I am not going to give him a shock.

The Tea Board must take the necessary steps to develop the blending industry and market tea in distinctive packets with Indian labels and try to make these packets directly reach the grocery markets in UK and USA or other foreign markets. So, it is necessary that a tea marketing corporation is established by the Tea Board and that corporation should establish blending factories not only in this country but also blending factories in the UK, USA, Canada and wherever necessary. Those blending factories must blend tea, put them into proper packets, distinctive packets marked Indian tea and those packets should be sold to wholesalers; also, over a period of one or two years, channels of retail trade must be established. The Indian packets should reach the consumer as fast as possible, as directly as possible, with the minimum of intermediaries, so that the maximum of foreign exchange is realised by this country.

16 hrs.

Then I come to the financing of the rehabilitation of the tea industry. What is necessary is that the rehabilitation programme, replantation and new plantation of tea bushes, should be properly implemented, so that the quality of Indian tea is maintained. The Tea Board has hardly been able to touch the fringe of the problem. A Tea Finance Guarantee Corporation was to be established. The Tea Board said it would like to take over the function, and the function was given over to it, but due to its ineptitude it has made a mess of the whole thing. It has not been able to finance properly and in adequate measure, the replantation and plantation of the tea bushes, with the result that the Indian tea industry and the quality of Indian tea has gradually deteriorated. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue for another three or five years,

most probably, Indian tea would be thrown out of some of the market.

I submit that the Bill does not provide that every notification increasing the duty from 4 paise to 8.8 paise per kg shall be placed before his House. That is why I submitted that the memorandum of delegated legislation is incomplete. It does not indicate how much is the quality of revenue that the Tea Board would derive at 4 paise per kg and how much at 6 paise or 8.8 paise per kg. Every single notification must be placed before the House and its sanction obtained and then only it should be enforced.

The Tea Board should be asked to frame a proper budget of expenditure and a phased programme calculated to create a good uni-national image for Indian tea. I emphasise uni-national; it means Indian tea which must be projected and not any other tea in common with other countries, who take advantage of the propaganda of the Tea Board. The acid test of success for the Tea Board would be the extent to which it is able to promote tea export and popularise Indian tea abroad and bring to this country every single shilling. We have lost enough foreign exchange because of high middlemen's profits. Let us put a stop to it. That is my plea.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, the Bill has been brought forward to finance the Tea Board's activities which had increased in India and abroad. To enhance our production in tea and exports, we have to improve the working of the Tea Board. Shri Shantilal Kothari also stressed the point about the improvement of the working of the Tea Board. As their financial need increases, we have to provide them with money. Recently, while speaking on the Finance Bill the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister very rightly stressed the curtailment of tea consumption. Otherwise, tea exports would go down as there would be no exportable surplus. I am

[*Shri Narendra Singh Mahida*].

one of those who do not take ten for the last 21 years and I would recommend to hon. Members here to reduce their tea consumption. India exports about Rs. 115 crores worth of tea every year and is the second largest tea exporting country. Ceylon stands the foremost, though a small country. It has scored over us in tea export. It is our neighbour and we do not want to compete with it, but we should follow the example in propaganda. 14 per cent of our total export trade consists of tea export and we command 35 per cent of the world tea trade. We export 58 per cent of our tea to Western Europe, Africa, West Asia, America, Australia and the Far-east also receives our tea. Tea industry gives employment to ten lakh workers. Our country's total tea production in 1951 was 28.5 crores kilos and it rose to 37.5 crores kilos in 1966. But internal consumption of tea rose from 0.25 kilo per head in 1956-58 to 0.39 kilo in 1962-64. In spite of increased production, our export has not been constant. In 1950-51, out of our total tea production 72 per cent. was exported, while in 1965-66, it dropped to 54 per cent. From 72 per cent in 1950-51, it dropped to 54 per cent in 1965-66. In the fourth Five Year Plan, at the end of the last year, tea export was estimated at 24 crore kilograms, while tea production was estimated as 42 crores kilograms. In 1966, tea production was 37.5 crores kilograms, and tea export was 17.9 crore kilograms. In comparison with 1966-tea production and export during the further Plan--during the fourth Plan we have to increase our tea export to 6.1 crores kilograms and raise our tea production by 4.7 crores kilograms.

I will not read the report but I will quote the pages of the 1966-67 report of the Ministry of Commerce: they are, pages 17, 51, 52 and 53. Now, Indian's Trade with East Europe, a study by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, has made some very valuable suggestions.

Mr. Chairman: There is not much time.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I will just quote an important portion from that report. It reads as follows:

"The failure of tea exports to expand at a higher rate must be found in the international market conditions. Firstly, the prices have been rather repressed right through the post-war period. In contrast to other beverages tea never experienced a post-war 'boom' the prices, and more recently there has been a persistent downward trend. In fact, since 1960 'real' prices have generally been about 10 per cent below the pre-war average. Secondly, since the second world war consumption of tea has not expanded much beyond the growth of populations in the predominantly tea drinking countries such as the U.K. Austria and New Zealand. Thirdly, while there is relatively higher demand for quality tea, the major proportion of the increased output of tea is of low grade. Fourthly, India tea faces effective competition from other producing countries in the convertible currency areas."

Lastly, I wish to quote what a Russian scientist has stated about Indian tea. "The cup that cheers is also good for health." Those who drink tea would do well to make proper note of this. Soviet research workers have been able to detect certain vitamins specially Vitamin B complex, in tea. This is the first time that tea has been credited with food value, though it has always been considered a stimulant. A detailed paper on the analysis made by the Soviet scientists will shortly be made available to India for circulation. This has been reported in the *Times of India* dated 12th July, 1967. So, the tea drinking people can get health and Vitamin B complex through the tea. But I request them to drink less tea so that we can export much. That is my suggestion.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): Sir, I rise to oppose the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1967. As we sit here, listening to the various proposals and pronouncements and eulogies as we have heard about tea and tea industry just now, we get fully convinced that the only goal which the Government is diligently, relentlessly and with a single purpose of mind following is the goal of ruining the economy, of ruining the country. We on this side of the House have pondered over the various proposals brought forward by the Commerce Minister and we feel that even this Bill is as unfortunate and as bad as the proposal for the sick textile mills corporation which was brought forward sometime back.

The Minister was kind enough to mention just now about the recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee; that the Committee itself has suggested a cess of four paise per kilogram. But what the Minister did not say was that the recommendation was one of the many recommendations made three years back. In three years, what has happened in the Indian economy? In three years, what has happened to the tea industry itself? In three years, what new impositions have been made on the tea industry? We have just been kept in the dark and he has taken the plea that the Committee itself had suggested and we are happy with that. It is absolutely a wrong thing; it will do a lot of harm to the tea industry which is on a downhill ride. During the last decade, as contrary to the figures given by my friend Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, just now, the Indian tea industry is slipping down and down.

Production of tea in India has risen by only 19 per cent in the period 1956 to 1965 compared to production increase in Ceylon which was to the extent of 93 per cent.

Similarly, in export we are now only No. 2 exporter in the world. We

have lost the enviable position of being the largest exporter in the world. Our share in 1953 of exports was 45 per cent and now it has come down to nearly 35 per cent. Our exports have decreased from 211 million kilograms in 1964 to 198 million kilograms in 1965 and further to 178 million kilograms in 1966. This is the sad story. This is how the tea industry is going down hill.

In this alarming situation, rather than waking up to the situation, rather than taking an imaginative bold step to put the industry back to its footing, the Government has decided to impose further taxes by way of this cess. As if the existing burdens were not enough, in the last budget the Finance Minister also put in an excise duty, and now the Commerce Minister comes with this cess. He not only imposes this cess, but he also seeks to take power to increase the cess by a governmental order even up to 8.8 paise per kilogram. This means the Minister himself or the bureaucracy can hike up the rates at their sweet whims whenever they want, without any justification, without any practical reappraisal of the situation.

Since the object of this cess is apparently to collect sufficient revenue to meet the increased demands of expenditure by the Tea Board, I may just say a word or two about the Tea Board. The Tea Board has been a misconceived, ill-developed and, if I may say so, a deformed organisation. It has failed to come up to the aims for which it was established. Its main function was to popularise tea both in the domestic and foreign market, and to undertake propaganda work to achieve this objective. Here the Tea Board has utterly failed as is also evident from the work done by Ceylon which has not only outstripped us in exports but also has maintained itself at a position higher than ours. Since the Tea Board has failed, since you have gone on increasing its expenditure, since you

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

have failed to keep up our exports and keep down the expenditure within limits, how long can you ask the industry and in turn the people to pay for the failures of the Tea Board? Why does not the Minister come out with something which will make the Tea Board self-sufficient? If they think that the Tea Board is good, if they think that their policies are good and they are doing the right things, why cannot the Minister do something for the Tea Board itself instead of imposing this additional burden on the poor people. (*Interruption*).

While replying to the debate on the Ministry's Demands the Minister made it sound as if the export of blended tea was a very easy thing. He painted a very rosy picture. He made it sound very easy, very simple and very rewarding. If it is all that, if the export of blended tea is all that glittering as he painted it to be, why does he not ask the Tea Board to do it, make some handsome money and relieve the poor people of this burden of the cess that he seeks to impose?

Sir, the tea industry will not be able to bear this additional burden of Rs. 1.6 crores. We are passing through a very deep recession which we have not faced for the last so many years. At this time the need is to reduce taxes and not to impose more taxes, to leave more savings in hands of the masses, to increase their consuming capacity which in turn will increase production and bring the prices down. It is not the time to put more taxes. Out of the production capacity of goods worth Rs. 5000 crores, the industries with a capacity for production worth about Rs. 4000 crores have been hit by the recession. This is a very inauspicious time for putting in this cess. We have been hearing lately about wage freeze, profit freeze and all that. I very strongly feel, if there is any case for freeze, it is a case for tax

freeze before this Government freezes the entire country into depression and inactivity.

It is really unfortunate that we have at the helm of affairs people who have not been able to take a broad view of the situation, who have not been able to consider properly what is happening in the country and about whom Mr. A. P. Herbert wrote that delightful jingle: "Let's stop somebody from doing something". He wrote:

"Let us stop somebody from doing something.

Everybody does too much,

People seem to think they have a right to eat and drink, Talk and walk and respirate and rink,

Bicycle and bathe and such. So let's have lots of little regulations,

Let's make laws and jobs for our relations,

There's too much kissing at the railway stations—Let's find out what everyone is doing,

And then stop everyone from doing it."

That is what they are going to do to the industries and they are going to put the tea industry to the ruins and shambles.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaleabor): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member who just preceded me suggested as if the tea industry would be very unhappy about the assistance that has been given to it by the Tea Board. The cess which is collected goes towards the expenses of the Tea Board, which is doing certain promotional and other work and, to that extent, it is most welcome. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the promotional work has come into difficult weather because of the difficulty that Indian tea is facing in the world market. Although our production of tea has gone up as much as targeted we are not able to export even half of our production. It is well known that during the last six or seven years our export of tea has dwindled from 46 per cent to 37 per cent and it is

likely to dwindle further, because of certain contradictions in our tea policy, which requires to be resolved in 1967.

In 1953 when we thought in terms of the creation of the Tea Board, this contradiction did not appear. The first contradiction is between the British and Indian interests which is having a paralysing influence over the functioning of the Tea Board. The Tea Board represents both the British industrialists as well as the Indian tea planters. The British tea planting interests in India have got interests elsewhere also, namely in Africa. In view of the rising costs and other reasons, possibly the British tea interests are willing to go out of India, to bow out of India and it would be the height of ignorance if we are not aware of the moves of the British tea industry and British tea interests, so far as Indian tea is concerned.

Tea garden is a wasting type of plant. Naturally, when replantation is not done by the planters inspite of all the efforts by the Tea Board, there cannot be any increase in the production of tea because the area under tea cultivation, instead of yielding more, yields less. Therefore, unless there is replantation, the production of tea goes down. What is happening today is, in spite of the promotional activities of the Tea Board, the production of tea has not gone up because of the contradiction between the British and Indian interests in the functioning of the Tea Board. The ownership of tea estate is changing hand from British to Indian interests and a lot of foreign exchange is going out of India in the form of repatriation of capitals.

As Shri Kothari has stated, the promotion of tea should be a uni-national function. That is right up to a point. But we should not forget that tea has to compete with coffee and other beverages. So, it will be necessary to co-operate with other

countries. At the same time, what is essential to promote the export of Indian tea is first to make arrangements for warehousing in Calcutta. By warehousing I do not mean the type of warehousing which the Tea Board has for storing tea but the type of warehouses which are in existence in the London market which would store tea, and would enable us to process it, blend it and pack it. We do not have that type of blending and that type of packing. We send them in large wooden boxes.

We should remember that we are moving towards a dangerous position. The Food and Agricultural Organisation has come out with the statement that by 1975 there would be at least 1 lakh tons of over production of tea. Will that be at India's cost? That is why it is necessary that we become conscious of the moves of the international tea trade and British interests. In fact, some British interests have already shifted from the tea gardens of Assam to some countries in Africa. In this way they would very much like the sweated labour of Africa to produce tea at cheaper prices and thus ultimately undersell all of us. Unless we do something ourselves to sell our branded tea at cheaper rates and continue in the market, I wonder whether it will be possible for us to push our products. It will be a very difficult thing.

Shri S. Kandappan (Methur): The hon. Minister, while moving this Bill, has stated that in order to have more tea to spare for export, they are having this additional excise duty burden on the tea consumers. I am not able to agree with his contention after seeing the performance of the Tea Board in previous years. I find from the figures that it is not that we do not have enough tea to export. Compared to the export in 1965, our export in 1966 has fallen in spite of the fact that our tea production has gone up in 1966. I do not know why they make this excuse that they want

[Shri S. Kandappan]
to put this additional burden for having this tea to spare by reducing the consumption locally in India.

Even this year, I find from reports that in the three-month period ending in June, the export of tea has fallen to the tune of one-third less than what it was in the corresponding period last year. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this phenomenon. While he claims that there is enough scope for the export of tea, at the same time the export of tea is falling. Actually, our market is being captured by Ceylon and East Africa. It may be due to the quality of tea that our export is suffering. If that is the case, I do not know what justification is there for the existence of the Tea Board for such a long time.

Actually, the Government has committed a blunder in claiming....

Shri Piloo Mody: One among many.

Shri S. Kandappan: That is true.

..... that they need not have a financial memorandum because they are not charging anything on the Consolidated Fund of India. It is very obvious from the memorandum that the whole Bill is for the sake of promoting the working of the Tea Board.

As one hon. Member from the Swatantra side pointed out, there is enough room for improving the working of the Tea Board. I do not have much time at my disposal to go into the working of the Tea Board but it is quite obvious and patent that the working of the Tea Board has got to improve much in many cases. That is one aspect that the Minister should consider and see that the Tea Board is able to generate something and out of its own finances it can improve the position.

Another important thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister is that when they charge

4 paise per kilogramme for all varieties of tea, I think, it is a gross injustice. First of all, I am not in agreement with the increase. Anyway, they are going to pass this Bill, so even at this late hour I would like to make a plea to the hon. Minister that they should take into consideration one very important aspect that after all tea in our country is not a luxury.

There is an impression in the north that the South Indians are coffee addicts and that they do not take much of tea. In a general way it may be true but as far as the working class is concerned it has almost become a staple food even in the South. In the workshops and factories you could find that people depend too much on tea shops. Some people say that the tea shops are replacing the today shops. Whatever it might be, it has become a staple food of the working class. They consume only low grade tea.

We are told that as far as the low grade tea is concerned, it is not going into the export market and it is only locally consumed. It is being consumed by the working population of the country. So, at least for them the Government should see that they do not impose this tax.

The hon. Minister has referred to the Tea Finance Committee Report. He said that the Tea Finance Committee Report has recommended the additional excise of 4 paise per kilogramme and that he is having this legislation in accordance with the wishes of the Tea Finance Committee Report. I have got the Tea Finance Committee Report here and I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to page 37 of the Tea Finance Committee Report. There is a particular reference to classifying the tea grown in the Nilgiris. In Nilgiris, the tea growth is of a lower grade. But, unfortunately they have classified this.....

Mr. Chairman: I think, this reference will suffice for the Minister.

Shri S. Kandappan: This Ooty and Cunoor area tea has been classified as a high-grade one when, actually, it is of a low-grade variety. The Tea Finance Committee which has thoroughly probed into the matter has made a specific recommendation. I would like the Minister to implement it and to re-classify it as a low-grade tea along with Gudalur area tea. Let me quote....

Mr. Chairman: It need not be quoted; he will see it.

Shri S. Kandappan: Don't be impatient.

Mr. Chairman: I am not impatient. Please have consideration for others who are waiting to speak on this Bill.

Shri S. Kandappan: It says:

"The Committee recommends that in view of the lower prices realised by the product of the Bought Leaf Factories in the Nilgiri area, these factories be grouped into a separate zone and charged excise duty applicable to Zone I."

You are assuring me that the Minister will see to it but I am sorry to say that the Minister has not done anything for three years. This Report came in 1964 and I am making this request in 1967. If the Minister had really gone into it, if he were so serious about implementing the recommendation, he would have done it long ago. For the last 3 years, the Government has not done anything. You are now defending this Government. It is all right that you try to save the time of the House but it should not be at the expense of the poor working people in the country. This Report was submitted in 1964. The Government has not acted on

this particular recommendation for the past 3 years. I would like the Minister to see that this recommendation is implemented without any further delay.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : समापति महोदय, एक वक्त था, अकबर बादशाह ने बीरबल से पूछा कि सबसे बड़ा पत्ता कौन सा है। बीरबल ने कहा कि पान का पत्ता सबसे बड़ा जो हर रोज बादशाह के मुंह तक पहुंचता है। वह बात तीन-चार सौ साल पहले की थी। अब वह खत्म हो गई। आज कल सबसे बड़ा पत्ता चाय का है। वह भी पत्ता नहीं पत्ती है क्योंकि वह गरीब से गरीब के मुंह तक पहुंचती है। हरिजन हो, गरीब मजदूर हो, धानुक हो, गरीब किसान हो, मजबूत हो, कमजोर हो और ऊपर प्रधान तक और कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब के मुंह तक वह पहुंचती है। यह कितनी मकबूल चीज है और इस चीज के ऊपर हमारे भाइयों ने कितने अदाद व शुनार दे दिये। बड़ी बड़ी बातें कह दीं कि इस का प्रोडक्शन f कितने लम्बे चौड़े फिगर्स दे दिये जिनको एक आदमी याद भी न कर सके सिवा इसके कि वह देख ले।

मैं सिर्फ एक चीज मिनिस्टर साहब तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ, और बात भी ठीक है कि पूत भी प्यारा और खाविन्द भी। चाय अच्छी भी लगती है और बोर्ड भी समझता है कि ठीक काम चल रहा है देश का कि हमको फारेन एक्स्चेंज मिलता है। हम भी समझते हैं कि अगर चाय और चीनी से फारेन एक्स्चेंज नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर कहां से मिलेगा। देश के डिफेन्स के लिये हमको जो सामान बाहर से लाना पड़ता है वह हम कहां से लायेंगे? यह चीज भी हमारे सामने है। (व्यवधान)

Shri S. Kandappan: Why this unwarranted clapping in the House?

Mr. Chairman: I see Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh has come.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : पहले हमारे यहाँ चाय की पाटियां बड़ी बड़ी महफिलों में हुआ करती थीं, बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर, दरबारों में होती थीं। लेकिन अब चाय की पाटियां जो हिन्दुस्तान में बसने वाले गरीब किसान हैं उनके सन्तानों में होती हैं। इस लिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को खास तौर पर तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन गरीबों के मुँह से चाय छूट जाये कहां; ऐसा वक्त न आ जाये। हमारा यह देश बहुत गरीब है। गाय का दूध और भैंस का दूध तो गायब हो गया है और ऐसे गायब हो गया है जैसे भेड़ के सिर से साग। दूध तो अब दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है उसकी जगह अब चाय मिली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा वक्त न आ जाए जबकि चाय भी गायब हो जाए, वह भी गिरना मुश्किल हो जाए। जो यह टैक्स लगा है या सैन बढ़ा है वह तो ठीक है। हमें एक्जिसेज बढ़ाना चाहिये, समान टा का डाएम्पपोर्ट है वह बढ़ाना चाहिये, हमारे कालेज्मन के जो दूसरे इतारे हैं वे अच्छे होने चाहिये। जो चाय की क्वालिटी है वह भी अच्छी होना चाहिये, यह मैं मानता हूँ। दुनिया की मार्केट पर हम छा जायें इसको भी मैं मानता हूँ। ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च टा से धन करे वह भी मैं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि ऐसा करके हम अपने बच्चों को, अपने गरीब मजदूरों को अपना पराश जनक के मुँह से चाय को खाना भोजन लें। इस बात हम कांशिश यह करना चाहिये कि किसी तरह से चाय का कीमतें इस हद तक न बढ़ जायें कि गरीब को पट्टे से बाहर हो जायें।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपका मगकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): I am totally opposed to this Bill for

some very good reasons. In the first place, I have to point out that, coming close on the heels of the Finance Bill, the Budget proposals, which have already been passed by this House, this Bill, seemingly innocent and innocuous, is really a big fraud and a deception on the people of this country. A huge fraud is being perpetrated on this country by bringing in through the back-door what is in fact a new excise duty, an additional source of indirect taxation. Mr. Morarji Desai, in his Budget proposals, has already once increased the excise duty on tea; in this very Finance Bill which we have passed, he has provided for a special excise duty equivalent to 20% increase. At that time not a word was mentioned, no inkling was given, to this House or the country that, in the name of a cess, within a few days this House would be called upon to vote for a new excise duty. It matters not in the least that this amount may not remain in the Consolidated Fund of India but will eventually find its way from the Consolidated Fund to the Tea Board. As far as the consumer is concerned, at the consumer end, it is the people of this country who will have to pay. I do not know what Mr. Tapuriah meant by saying that the industry was not in a position to stand this burden. But the fact is that the burden will not be borne by the industry, but it will be passed on, as usual, to the consumer. Therefore, this should be opposed lock stock and barrel. It is a part of the same pattern of fleecing the poorer people, the small income-group, in this country and making the price of a common beverage like tea, which is, as my hon. friend said, a common thing drunk even by the poor people in the villages, more expensive. Therefore, we are totally opposed to this.

Secondly, I do not subscribe to the curious philosophy which has been expounded by the Finance Minister, and now again by the Commerce Minister, that internal consumption

must be restrained so that more is available, surplus is available, for export. The figure shows that the export of Indian tea has been falling. So many hon. members have referred to it. Here, in this Annual Report, which they gave us this year, it is clearly stated that the reasons for this fall are something very different. Some specific reasons have been mentioned but nowhere it is stated that the decline in the export is due to the fact that sufficient surplus was not available for selling. The Minister never tells us that if we could have more tea available, then we could have sold more. As if the foreign customers were waiting to buy Indian tea and they did not have enough to give them and so they say that internal consumption must be restrained. Is that the argument for restricting internal consumption? Here, if I may quote one or two sentences from the Ministry's Report this year, it is said:

"Apart from transitional dislocation after devaluation which resulted in lower exports to major buyers such as the U.K., the USSR, and the U.A.R., the decline in exports is attributable to increased despatches of tea from Ceylon and East Africa to the U.K. market and downward pressure on prices due to growing world production. Credit restraints in the U.K. and lower Russian purchases were also responsible for reduced exports."

This blows up the whole theory that we must restrict the domestic consumption so that more tea is available for selling outside. They are not able to sell and this thin fig leaf is used to cover this fresh dose of indirect taxation which is being imposed.

As far as the Tea Board is concerned, I have only one or two words to say. We are not convinced that the activities of the Tea Board justify further expenditure on them.

They should tell us something as to what are the expanded activities which will require greater finances according to this Bill? What are those activities going to be? An hon. friend said here a little while ago that he wanted them to sell the image of Indian tea more effectively. I do not want the Tea Board to sell the image of tea; I want them to sell the tea and not the image. If you go abroad, London or Paris or New York or Brussels or Bonn, you will find that the Indian Tea Board has opened certain tea rooms, restaurants, cafes, for selling Indian tea. That is how the image is being projected. Certain very glamorous looking society ladies; young ladies who are generally daughters of high officials have been exported out of this country for this purpose. The Tea Board has become a good place for channelling young ladies who are daughters of big officials in many cases and sending them abroad to work in those tea rooms. That is what is being done but tea is not being sold.

The Board's main job should be to find out ways and means of doing the packing and blending in this country and not allowing this Indian tea to go out for being blended elsewhere.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta-North-West): I have not seen any of them. Will the hon. Member please tell us where those wonderful ladies are to be found?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I shall tell him outside in the lobby, and give their telephone numbers also.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I would request the hon. Member to conclude.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Please allow me to conclude. I am being interrupted.

The point I am making is that it is a shame for this country that Indian teas are not allowed to be sold abroad as Indian tea.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

The hon. Minister himself has mentioned in his speech on the Demands of his Ministry that.....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: On a point of order.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is no point of order now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It is not for him to decide but it is for the Chair.

The hon. Member has said just now that some officers' daughters are sent abroad or are exported. What is wrong in sending some girls abroad as sales-girls? They work there in the show-rooms or in the exhibitions. What is wrong in that? Whenever women are sent as sales girls abroad, some of my hon. friends speak about it in such a strain that they laugh at it and mock at it. Is there no respect for a job that is done for this country by those girls? And yet my hon. friend says that he is a communist and he swears by communism.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. lady Member has not understood at all what I had said. I shall explain to her outside in the lobby. I did not mean any disrespect at all to them.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: We have to establish a precedent in this connection, because we are expecting more and more girls to come forward and take up jobs in particular spheres. If my hon. friends are going to speak in this fashion, then they would not be coming forward for such work.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. lady Member now resume her seat?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: What is your ruling on my point of order?

Mr. Chairman: I fully agree with the hon. Member that Shri Indrajit Gupta should not have provoked ladies.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I had no intention to provoke any ladies.

I was saying that Indian tea was not being sold abroad as Indian tea. The hon. Minister has himself stated in his concluding speech during the debate on the Demands for Grants under the control of his Ministry that Darjeeling tea which we produce is one of the finest qualities of tea in the world and it is being used for blending in other countries. He knows very well that in most of the countries abroad Indian tea is not packaged and sold as Indian tea at all. Although some of the best teas in the world are grown and produced in this country, this is what is happening. What is the Tea Board doing about it?

16-37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

They do not exercise any control either on this or on the tea warehouses which have been left to the big British firms like Balmer-Lawries. Neither do they go in for packaging and blending in this country nor do they in any way contribute to the real pushing of Indian tea sales abroad just as the Ceylonese and other people have been able to do.

So, we are not at all satisfied with this matter. Even if the cess were to be imposed at all, I would have understood it if the hon. Minister had said that at least those teas which were not exported from this country and those producers who did not produce for export would not be brought within the purview of this cess. In fact, he had himself stated in his speech that this industry was dominated by what he called sterling capital. He himself had given figures in his speech to show that within five years these people had taken about Rs. 30-10 crores out of this country by way of profits alone. They are dominating the whole trade. Even if a cess is going to be imposed, I would like to ask why an equal burden is sought to be put on the other people who have no sterling capital and who are not producing for export. Why should they be brought under the

purview of this cess and put on a par with the foreign sharks who are looting the industry and minting money out of this trade?

I do not understand it. Therefore, I do not wish to take up your time any more. This Tea Board has proved, in my opinion, to be purely incompetent and useless. We have not been given any statement by the Minister as to what are the expanded activities for which additional finances are required. They have not done anything to really promote the export of tea. In actual practice, this cess becomes a further excise duty over and above what Shri Morarji Desai has levied, which will be an intolerable burden on the ordinary people of this country. This Bill should never have been brought forward in this immoral way on the heels of the Finance Bill and, therefore, we are totally opposed to it and we will never support it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I am associated with an area where a large number of tea estates are situated including Naxalbari. I wish only to make a small point about this Bill.

This Bill is being brought forward on the presumption that Government are much concerned over helping the Tea Board to do its work. That leads to the further presumption that Government are concerned about the Tea Board also. But in actual practice, is it so? I have an instance at hand to show that in matters in which the Tea Board is interested, Government go by the opinion of their officials and not by that of the Board itself.

There are three ways the Board helps and assists the industry: plantation finance, hire purchase facilities for buying equipment and financing irrigation. In September last, the Board intimated that it wanted certain equipments like jeeps and trucks to be included in the hire purchase system. But before it passed a resolution to that effect, the Deputy Chairman of the Board who is an official deputed by Government told the Board that it

would not be accepted by Government. Ignoring his opinion, the Board unanimously passed that resolution and forwarded it to Government. They wanted this assistance on the ground that the price of the jeeps and trucks has gone up and they were very much necessary, by hire purchase, for conducting the operations of the tea industry, particularly because due to the lower availability of profit due to tax and other things, the weaker gardens were not in a position to advance all the money at the same time. But in spite of this unanimous resolution of the Board, which was forwarded to Government in September last, Government made no response. At last, the Board approached Government in this year and in June this year the Board received a reply from Government saying that they are not prepared to accept the resolution of the Board.

My point is that if this is the attitude of Government to the Board itself, for whose benefit this Bill is brought forward, what is the good of bringing this Bill or maintaining the Board itself? If its recommendations are not accepted, the Board may be abolished altogether and this costly paraphernalia in the name of the Tea Board may not be retained at all and what the Board is doing now may be done quite well by a cell kept in the Commerce Ministry, doing the same work that the Board does.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I think it is very unfair on the part of the Minister to bring a Bill of this sort. He says the various activities undertaken by the Tea Board for the development of the tea industry and promotion of tea exports have expanded considerably. All beautifully vague. What were the activities that have been undertaken so far, what were the results of those activities, why do we want to expand them, in what direction you want to expand them, what will be the expenditure for those different directions of expansion—none of these things is stated before the House. We are just being told that they want to expand, they want more money. This

[Shri P. Ramamurti]
is the wonderful way on which this House is being treated by the Government and the Minister.

Secondly, even before this Congress Government came in, for more than 20 years now this Tea Board has been in existence. During all these years this Board has not fulfilled the essential functions which had been entrusted to it. Expansion of exports—nothing doing so far as this Board is concerned. I can also understand why it has not been able to expand exports, for the simple reason that has been pointed out by many other people, that the tea industry in this country is controlled by foreign interests. The Minister himself had pointed to that when he was speaking initially.

Similarly, as far as the export trade is concerned, that also is today concentrated in the hands of foreign big business houses. Even the blending is being done in foreign countries. These are houses business concerns and business interests who are interested in seeing that the foreign exchange accruing this country does not come to this country, but is retained in some other foreign country. You have left it in the hands of these people.

Therefore, if the Government were really interested in seeing that this country gets the maximum amount by way of export earnings from this industry, the Government should have brought a simple Bill to nationalise the entire tea industry, and take the control of the foreign interests from this vital industry, an industry which is vital for our economic development, which is the biggest foreign exchange earner of our country.

This Government is afraid of doing this, it is afraid of touching the interests of the British people, it is afraid of touching the interests of these foreign people, because how can it dare to touch them when all the while is asking them to come and invest here more and more whatever might be the price that this country has to

pay? it is going on inviting foreign people to come and invest in this country by way of collaboration, by way of this, by what of that.

Therefore, I want to point out that the passing of the Bill is only going to entail more burdens on the common people of this country, it is not going to stop or put an end to this drain on our country's resources by the foreign interests in this country. Therefore, I oppose this Bill,

If the Minister is honest, if the Government is honest, let then withdraw this Bill and bring forward a simple measure completely taking over the tea industry into the hands of this Government, bring about blending in this country, arrange a corporation which will blend the tea in our country, and let us stand on our legs. Let us not go and advertise to this world that a simple thing like blending tea which is grown in our country we Indians cannot do, it is only the wonderful British people that can do it in London. Let us at least wipe of this national shame which has been imposed upon this country for the last so many years.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): I appreciate the intention of the Government in introducing this Bill to augment the finances of the Tea Board. This leads me to make some observations with regard to the functioning of the Tea Board.

At one stage the Government argument was and is that we must minimise the consumption of tea inside the country in order to augment our exports, but that argument, on all accounts, seems to have cut no ice. That argument will not carry us any where.

At any rate, this Bill particularly has come for the improvement of the tea industry, for the improvement of quality and other facilities to be advanced to the tea industry through the Tea Board. That leads me to the finan-

ces of the tea board. The total revenue last year was Rs. 2'45 crores as revealed by this report. It is interesting that a report like this is not available to the Members. The schedule in this book makes interesting reading. There is a statement on page 112 whose totals do not tally. We do not know what the arithmetic is. There is an appendix 4 showing the number of registered tea states. It is impossible to say whether the figures are hectares or acres or other measurements. Certain figures are put in. That is the efficiency of the tea board. In the report, the revenue is given but they do not give an account of the expenditure they make. This is the 12th annual administrative report of the tea board upto 31-3-1966. They have also undertaken certain unimaginative ventures. They experiment if tea could be cultivated in Sikkim or Bhutan or Uttarakhand. On the other hand in my own State which is known for tea, they have done nothing in respect of the uneconomic tea gardens. They are supposed to extend credit to such tea gardens. I have got a letter from a friend of mine. He says that he preferred an application for a loan of a lakh of rupees on 1-11-1966. He got a reply on 7-12-1966 that it was under consideration. Thereafter the Calcutta agent informed him that a loan of Rs. 80,000 was going to be sanctioned. That did not come. Then again the agent came and in a letter dated 8-1-67 it was stated firmly that the sanction would come towards the end of January; again on 31-1-1967 it was stated that it would be finalised by 31-3-1967. Again in a letter dated 30-3-1967 they said that sanction would not come before the first week of April and finally on 27-6-1967 they said that the files were in the room of the officer and there was nothing that the department could do to expedite it. That is the way they are functioning. The money collected for the tea board is not properly utilised. They had done nothing to establish the management course or to do research in the universities either in Calcutta or Gauhati. We do not know how the money is spent. The Minister should take pro-

per care to scrutinise the way of work in the tea board to see whether it is doing good to the industry or it is a 'useless appendage for which we have to pay.

Shri M. H. Gowda (Chikmagalur): Mr. Speaker, my hon. friends have spoken about exports and other things but they have not spoken much about the difficulties of the growers. Tea or coffee is grown in hilly countries where there are no proper facilities for the growers or planters. They have to provide the housing facilities and other facilities also to the workers and have also to build roads through the estates by themselves. Tea or coffee industry is not so developed as the other industries. The tea planters as well as the coffee planters have to pay the State taxes and also the Central excise duties. Moreover, the excise duty on tea and coffee has been just now raised through the Finance Bill. Tea cultivation has become more difficult since 1956 as the manure, implements and other things are not got at a fair price, and they have got to be obtained through the black market. The Government is not making any effort to get manure and other things at a fair rate.

Tea is drunk by all classes of people, and it is the main food, so to say, of the poor people. The enhancement of the cess from four paise to eight paise, as the Government has said, affects the working poor class among the tea planters. I do not want to say anything more about the growers. The growers are put to very great trouble. Moreover, the consumers also will suffer and they will have to pay more for their cup of tea. As some hon. Members suggested, machinery such as spraying machines, or cutting machines have to be got from foreign countries at the proper time, but we are not able to get them, because, though the people apply to the Government, the Government does not issue licences at the proper time.

In view of these difficulties, request the Minister to withdraw the Bill, or

[Shri M. H. Gowda]

if he does not, I request this august House to throw out the Bill.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratna-girl): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been considerable opposition to indirect taxes, specially on tea, from all sides of the House, and I quite agree with the hon. Member of the Opposition, Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he says that this tea industry has been mainly for the benefit of the British interests during the last so many years. The Tea Board has been in existence, and we have seen that all that it has done with tea is that London still seems to be the controlling centre for the tea market.

As regards the excise duties which have been imposed or are sought to be imposed, it is in additions to the duty imposed in the Finance Bill which has been under consideration here. What is rather strange is that even in the report of the Central Excise Commission of 1963, the Commission has made special reference to the executive powers enjoyed by the Government. With your permission I shall quote from the report:

"Though Parliament is indirectly a consenting party to this arrangement,—
that means to the rise in the excise duties—

"and has also in some cases itself accepted the rate as a ceiling rate, it is not wholly correct to dilute Parliament's authority in the field of taxation by executive fiat, however desirable the purpose. The extent to which this encroachment has taken place will be evident from the fact that about 180 rates of duty approved by Parliament have proliferated into nearly 1,500 rates or values for assessment by executive decree."

As if this is not enough, we passed an excise duty on tea. Then we have this additional duty, which is supposed

to be for the development of the tea industry. Judged by the perquisites enjoyed by the officers in this industry, there could not be a richer industry than the tea industry, from that point of view. I do not understand how the Tea Board is going to assist in the development of the industry.

17 hrs.

In addition to the excise duty here we have another duty. What is more; the Government now seeks sanction from Parliament to impose this duty immediately at 4 paise per kilogram and to raise it to as much as 8.8 paise per kilogram by a notification. This, I think, is really a very serious encroachment on Parliament's authority. First of all, no specific details are given as to the functions or the expansion of functions of the Tea Board. Secondly, we do not know for what purpose this money is required. They said that tea export has to be increased. They also said that the Tea Board has to expand its activities to increase tea exports. But we do not know by how much, by what notification; the rate will be increased between this 4 paise and 8.8 paise.

Therefore, I think this Bill should have been far more accurate in explaining to the House as to what the activities of the Board were, in what way they are going to be extended, and why this additional indirect levy had to be imposed on a commodity which has come to be an essential commodity for the common man.

श्री जाज़ फरनेन्डीज़ (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषयक का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। टी० बोर्ड का कारोबार बढ़ाने के बजाय इस की बिलकुल खत्म किया जाय, यह मेरी राय है, क्योंकि जिस टी० बोर्ड के द्वारा पिछले कई वर्षों से हिन्दुस्तान की चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न चल रहा है, वह उस में बिलकुल सफल नहीं हुआ है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने आये हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि सन् 1963 में 2 करोड़

23 लाख किलोग्राम चाय का निर्यात हुआ, 1964 में 2 करोड़ 10 लाख किलोग्राम का और 1965 में 1 करोड़ 99 लाख किलोग्राम का निर्यात हुआ। 1966 में यह और भी गिर कर 1 करोड़ 90 लाख किलोग्राम का निर्यात हुआ—यह है आपके टी बोर्ड का काम। इन पिछले चार सालों में यह बोर्ड चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के बजाय 33 लाख किलोग्राम कम निर्यात करने में कामयाब हो पाया है। ऐसे टी बोर्ड को तत्काल बरखास्त करना चाहिये—ऐसा मेरा इस सदन से आग्रह व निवेदन है।

मैं किसी भी माननीय महिला सदस्य का अपमान नहीं करना चाहता और मैं चाहूंगा कि ये मुझे गलत भी न समझे—जब मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह टी बोर्ड दरअसल कई अफसरों और इस मुल्क के अमीरों की तथाकथित खूबसूरत लड़कियों को विदेश भेजने की ट्रबल एजेंसी बन कर खूद गया है, इस के सिवाय इस टी बोर्ड में और कोई काम नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहूंगा कि किसी दिन वह इस बात की जांच करें कि इस टी बोर्ड ने दुनिया के अलग अलग शहरों में जो अपने टी सन्टर्स बनाये हुए हैं, उन में इस सरकार के किन किन बड़े अफसरों की लड़कियां ज कर बठी हुई हैं। मैं इस समय एक ही साहब का नाम लेता हूँ—आपके जा फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर के सेक्रेटरी डायस साहब थे, जब वह यहां फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर सेक्रेटरी बने तब और सभी महिलाओं के क्लेम को हटा कर उन की बेटी को इस काम के लिये लिया गया। मैंने एक ही उदाहरण आपके सामने रखा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can say "some Secretary". Why name the person, when he is not here to defend himself?

Shrimati Lakshikanthamma: If some highly placed officers have sons and daughters and they get employ-
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ment, in whatever capacity, in whatever openings they get, to say that some

खूबसूरत लड़कियां, तो इत में उन खूबसूरत लड़कियों का क्या कसूर है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us try to conclude this discussion.

श्री रघुवंर सिंह सास्त्र: (बागपत) : फरेनेन्डीज साहब अगर कुछ स्पेसिफिक इलीग हैं शन्ज लगा रहेतो इस में कोई अपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह तो एक अच्छी बात है कि स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन लगाई जाय, इस से मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने में आसानी होगी, अगर एलीगेशन बग होगी तो मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ भी नहीं कह सकेंगे। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो स्पेसिफिक एलीगेशन वह लगा रहे हैं, वह सामने आनी चाहिये, उन को उस से रोकना न जाय।

श्री: जाज फरेनेन्डीज : मैंने तो एक तथ्य बता दिया है, मंत्री महोदय जांच करें और देखें कि किने अफसरों की कौन कौन लड़कियां किन किन टी सन्टर्स को सम्भालने का काम कर रही हैं। यह तो मैंने टी बोर्ड की मार्केटिंग के बारे में एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखा, अब मैं टी बोर्ड के व्यवहार के बारे में एक सबत पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

टी बोर्ड की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि विदेशों में इस मुल्क की चाय के निर्यात को बढ़ावा दे, इस मुल्क के चाय बागानों को देखें और उन के स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था करे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास टी बोर्ड की एक बैंक के मिनिट्स हैं। सन् 1960 में टी बोर्ड ने फैसला किया था कि कलकत्ते में जो बेयर-हाउसज हैं जो कई निजी कम्पनियों के हाथ में हैं, जैसे बामरलरी कम्पनी के हाथ में बेयर हाउस है ऐसी कम्पनियों से उन बेयर-हाउसज को टी बोर्ड अपने हाथ में ले। मैं

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज]

आपको उन के फैसले को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ, जिससे मालूम होगा कि टी बोर्ड को बरखास्त करने की क्या आवश्यकता है —

"In 1960, the Tea Board furnished the necessary guarantee to the Port Commissioners, the main provisions of which are:—

- (i) The Tea Board will take over the new warehouse (Libyan Warehouse) as soon as it is ready for occupation, and run it for a period of 60 years from the date of occupation. The rent will be Rs. 200/- per 1,000 sq. ft. per month for godown space on the ground and other uses, and Rs. 300/- per 1,000 sq. ft. per month for 4,400 sq. ft. of office accommodation;
- (ii) The Tea Board will also take over other public warehouses leased out to M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. from the date of termination of the lease upto 31st March, 1990. The Port Commissioners will not during this period of guarantee increase the rent of these warehouses beyond the then level of Rs. 133.33 per 1,000 sq. ft. per month."

बहु टी बोर्ड का सन् 1960 का फैसला था, लेकिन उस के बाद इन लोगों ने क्या किया, उस पर कोई अमरल नहीं हुआ और अब एक नई प्रपोजल इन लोगों ने भेजी है —

"A proposal has already been sent to the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Commerce, requesting for approval to the following:—

As it is not possible for the Tea Board to manage Public Warehouses directly involving as it does management of a large labour force, Govern-

ment should agree to the Tea Board sub-letting the warehouses and other Agencies operating in these lines."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ 1950 का फैसला है कि जो निजी क्षेत्र के वेयरहाउसिज हैं उन को बोर्ड अपने हाथ में ले, लेकिन 1967 में यह एक नया प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने आ गया जिस में इन वेयर हाउसिज को निजी क्षेत्र की जो कम्पनियाँ हैं, जैसे वामरलारी को फिर से देने की बात नहीं गयी है। इस वामरलारी के बारे में कोई शिकायतें इस टी बोर्ड के सामने आई हैं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान की चाय का बरखानद करने का काम करते हैं, हमारे निर्यात के काम में कोई दिक्कत की रखावटें डालते हैं, लेकिन आज यहाँ को या निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों को इन वेयरहाउसिज को देने का प्रस्ताव सामने आया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि ऐसे ही बोर्ड को रखने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, इस को बरखास्त किया जाय। इस के रहते हुए हिन्दुस्तान की चाय का निर्यात बढ़ने के बजाय कम हुआ है, हो सकता है कि इन के बरखास्त होने के बाद हमारा निर्यात बढ़ सके।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं "नो गवर्नमेंट विदम्राउट टैक्सेशन" की पालिसी का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं टी बोर्ड का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं पी० ए० सी० की मीटिंग में कलवत्ता गया था, वहाँ मैंने इस टी बोर्ड के फकशनल को एकजामिन किया और जब मैंने इन के कामों के बारे में बेरियस क्वेश्चन्ज पूछे तो उन के पास कोई जवाब नहीं था बिलकुल कोरे थे। इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आने से पहले बोलने वाले मित्र के विचारों का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस टी बोर्ड को एबालिश करो। टी की प्रोग्रेस के लिये आप 8 पैसा मांगते हैं, मैं 10 पैसा रिक्मेन्ड करता हूँ हम आपको 10 पैसा कैसे देंगे, लेकिन उसकी आप डाइरेक्ट

शोध से लें। उन टी बोर्ड्स का डाइरेक्ट प्राप व्यापार कनेक्ट करें इंग्लैंड और मैनचेस्टर से। सीलोन की टी हम से कम्पटीशन में भागे है इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि फेयर टालिंग हॉटो चाहिए, फेयर बिजनेस होना चाहिए। हमारे देश में टी बोर्ड्स हैं उन को आप बैलिडिफाई पशुमाये प्रलबता जो टैक्सेशन और जो पैज का प्राप को जल्दतर ही वह आप बयूज करें लेकिन यह जो बिचलिये हैं वह जो टी बोर्ड है it is a bogus board and a roadblock in the progress of tea gardens. I think, it should be abolished.

मैं इस बिजनेस को समर्थन देता हूँ कि प्राप मैं लें लोको टैक्सेशन बहर बहना कि प्राप इस टी बोर्ड को जल्दतर ही खत्म करें।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): This is a legislation to finance an organisation the merits of which have been so eloquently placed before this House. As against this, the Mover of this Bill simply said that as against Rs. 90 lakhs which were once being collected he wants to make them a gift of Rs. 2 crores and more. This is all the justification that he gave.

If you remember the discussion that we had previously in this House, it was told to us that we send our tea in bulk and—the Minister was himself pleased to say that—let the private enterprise take it over. If tea is to be sent in small quantities and if this is to be done by private enterprise, why at all is the Government having this Tea Board and carrying on this activity, wanting to spend so much money on this organisation which cannot run warehouses because it will have to deal with labour? It is so shameful for this organisation, the Tea Board, which spends Rs. 2 crores and odd, to say that it is not able to do this small activity.

There is one more point which I want to make. Although I know that

the Chair has accepted what the Government has said, now we come to the spirit of the legislation. And what do we find? We find in the long Title the words "levy a customs duty on tea exported from India" are sought to be substituted by "levy a duty of excise on tea produced in India". So, now the customs duty is being repealed as far as the Tea Act is concerned and this is a different type of levy. As far as the amount is concerned, it might be the same but originally it was a customs duty on tea that was being exported and now this is an excise duty on tea produced in India that is being levied. So, even though it might be the same amount that might be collected, this is a new taxation and for this new taxation the Government will have to provide for collection charges also.

As far as the excise duty is concerned, the wording is "tea produced in India". I really do not know whether the Minister also wants to tax the tea produced in the gardens. Then, his legislation to that extent will be *ultra vires* because it goes against entry 14 of List II of the Seventh Schedule. According to this it will be tea produced, before it is processed or anything of the sort is done, that will be taxed because it only says "tea produced in India"; it does not say "tea produced and processed" and all that. Therefore, the wording being so vague, I am afraid, he is coming into difficulty because of List II which is the State List under which all agricultural produce could be taxed only by the State Legislature. The wording as it is creates a difficulty.

Therefore first of all, it is a new levy. The original customs duty is being repealed by this very legislation and it is absolutely a new levy for the collection of which, as I said when the first discussion took place, he will have to provide for collection charges. Secondly, as I pointed out, it is militating against the legislative competence of this House, namely, whether this House could tax agricul-

[Shri Datatraya Kunte]

tural produce. The position is very clear. In addition to this, as I said, the Tea Board does not deserve to be helped at all. If at all anything is to be done, why not the State Trading Corporation or the Ministry itself undertake this responsibility? Then, we might consider the proposal, not at this stage.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): In addition to what has been said already against the functioning of the Tea Board and the objections that have been raised, I wish to raise the following three objections.

Firstly, there is clause 4 which is unconstitutional. As has already been pointed out by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, that the executive is being given the power to tax under this clause. Clause 4 says:

“ . . . the Central Government may from time to time fix, by notification in the Official Gazette, a higher rate, not exceeding 8.8 paise per kilogram . . . ”

They are trying to take power to tax, at the initial stage, at the rate of 4 paise and they want to have power to tax, whenever they like at whatever rate they like, upto a ceiling. It is a taxation power, which cannot be given by Parliament to the executive. It is unconstitutional.

Secondly, there will be some difficulty with regard to the allocation of the amount which they are collecting between the States and the Centre. Look at the language used in the Bill. They are not quite clear whether it is a cess or an excise duty. It says:

“There shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act a duty of excise . . . ”

If it is an excise duty, the States might have a share of it. Probably, I suppose, the draftsman wanted to see

that the States do not get a share from the amount they are going to collect. They must be clear in their mind so that later on they do not get into trouble.

Thirdly, the power of taxation that they are taking is unconstitutional. I believe, one enterprising gentleman may go to the Supreme Court and that particular clause will be, I am sure, held invalid. Let them be clear in their mind. They call it a cess by way of an excise duty. If it is an excise duty, they will have, possibly, to give a share to the States also. Let them be clear about it. Any legislation of this type must be very clear. Do they want to levy a cess or an excise duty? Why are they not clear? Is it a mistake of the draftsman or what?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are quite clear.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am sorry you are not following it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am very much following it.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: The Bill says:

“There shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of this Act a duty of excise . . . ”

What is the meaning of this? You are not at all clear. You are not sure of yourself whether it is a cess or it is an excise duty. It cannot be both. That is what I say. All that I say is that the Government must be clear in taxing legislation.

श्री विनेश सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने कि इस चाय (संगोवन) विधेयक पर चर्चा के दौरान अपने सुझाव रखे हैं। जो उनके सुझाव हैं उनका और हमारा पूरा ध्यान है और मेरा मंत्रालय उन सभी सुझावों पर पूरी तरह से विचार करेगा। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता

हूँ कि जो कठिनाइयाँ या जो मुद्दा उन लोगों ने इस टी बोर्ड के बारे में और उस को सुधारने के बारे में दिये हैं उन के बारे में हम पूरी तरह से गौर करेंगे।

अभी यहाँ पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि जो चाय बोर्ड है उस को बन्द कर देना चाहिए। अब बंद करने की बात तो दूर रही मैं अगर उम में से दम आदमियों को भी कम करने की बात कहूँ तो उस के विरुद्ध बहुत से माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जायेंगे और कहेंगे कि आप अनइम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ा रहे हैं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जिनको मैं जानता हूँ, फौरन इस पर ऐतराज करेंगे कि यह आप क्या गजब कर रहे हैं कि गरीब बेकारों आदमियों को निकाल रहे हैं? ऐसा आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? तो उस वक्त मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य श्री कछवाय जो इस वक्त बहुत जोर से टी बोर्ड के एंबोलीशन का समर्थन कर रहे हैं उस वक्त भी मेरा उम में समर्थन करेंगे।

श्री सु० कृ० तापड़िया : किस बात का समर्थन आप चाहते हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : आप के समर्थन में काम नहीं चलेगा।

यहाँ पर कई बातें कही गईं, जिन के बारे में मैं थोड़ी सी सफाई देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य श्री तापड़िया हैं। यहाँ सदन में तो वह हम से किसी बात में इतनाफा नहीं करते, पर बाहर सेहरबानी जरूर रखते हैं, इस की हम को खुशी है। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि हमारी ओर उन की नीति में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। वह चाहते हैं कि टैक्स लगे नहीं, बढ़ना तो भूलग है। आज मुझे खुशी हुई कि उन्होंने कहा कि टैक्स फ्रीज कर दिये जायें। जितने हम लगाते हैं उस को भी मंजूर करते हैं। आज उन की वद बात सुन कर मुझे खुशी हुई, लेकिन

उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें शायद जोश में कह दी, जिन के बारे में, मैं समझता हूँ, मुझे थोड़ा सा कहना चाहिये।

अभी उन्होंने कहा कि जो हमारा निर्यात है वह कम होता जा रहा है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यही बात कही। मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उन के हिसाब से हमारे निर्यात के आंकड़े वजन में कम नहीं हुए हैं। अगर हम 1960-61 से देखें तो धीरे धीरे वह बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यह जरूर है कि 1962-63 में वह बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये थे, और उतने हम नहीं आ पाये। लेकिन आज जो हमारे निर्यात के आंकड़े हैं वह मेरे पास 1964-65 तक के हैं। उन में 1960-61 से ज्यादा हुए, 1961-62 से ज्यादा हुए, 1963-1964 में ज्यादा हुए। इधर एक साल में जरूर कुछ कमी हुई।

श्री सु० कृ० तापड़िया : 1964-65 के बाद से घटना शुरू हुआ, यह साफ कहिये। जो भी आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये जायें उन में जब से घटने शुरू हुए उस के बाद के न बोलें, जब तक बढ़ते रहे तभी तक के बोलें जब तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री विनेश सिंह : एक साल कुछ ज्यादा बढ़ गये, यह खुशी की बात है, लेकिन बढ़ जो है वह हम को एक सिलसिले में देखना पड़ना है। एक साल बढ़ गए, खशी हुई, लेकिन मैं निवेदन कर हूँ कि फिर भी पिछले सालों में बढ़े हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि यह बात जरूर है कि जो यूनिट प्राइस है वह कुछ कम हुई है। इस के बारे में कुछ बातें कही गईं। जब मैंने मंत्रालय के बारे में कुछ बातें कही थी तब मैंने खुद ही कई बातें सामने रखी थीं। मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई कि माननीय सदस्य श्री कोठारी ने और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी जो बातें मैं ने उस समय कही थी उन का समर्थन किया था कि हम को वहाँ से ज्यादातर ब्लेन्ड कर के

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

और चाय के पैकेट तैयार कर के चाय बाहर भेजना चाहिये। श्री तापड़िया शायद इस से सहमत नहीं हैं। यह हमारे लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात है वह आगे बढ़ने वाली दिशा में नहीं देखते हैं, अर्थात् आगे दूसरी दिशा में देखते हैं जो सड़कों सातों से होता आया है। सवाल यह है कि हमारी चाय की कीमत दुनिया की बाजारों में अच्छी नहीं है। अगर हम यहाँ से चाय को बन्द कर के और पैकेट बना कर भेजें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से बहुत अधिक लाभ मिलेगा और हमें यह करना चाहिये।

मेरे क्वाल से शायद श्री तापड़िया ने ही कहा था कि सीलोन में 93 प्रतिशत चाय की पैदावार बढ़ गई है। शायद वह 33 फीसदी को 93 फीसदी कह गये। क्या कलं। इस तरह से जब आंकड़े दे दिये जाते हैं तो उन से गलतफहमी फैलने का डर हो जाता है। अगर मैं उन के सामने दस सालों के आंकड़े रखूँ तो 1956 में उत्पादन 1 लाख, 70 हजार, 359 टन चाय पैदा होती थी और 1966 में 2 लाख, 22 हजार, 313 टन पैदा हुई। इस में पैदावार 51 हजार टन की। मुझे को जो हिसाब लगा कर मिला है उस में 33 फीसदी आता है। 93 फीसदी कहां से आता है यह तो वही बतला सकेंगे।

Shri S. K. Tapuria: I will give my sources tomorrow.

श्री दिनेश सिंह: यह मुझे देने की चुप्पी होगी। हमारे यहाँ भी चाय बढ़ी है। 1956 में हमारे यहाँ 3 लाख, 8 हजार, 719 टन चाय पैदा होती थी। आज 3,75 हजार टन हमारे यहाँ है। यानी करीब 66 हजार टन बढ़ी है। चूंकि यह तादाद ज्यादा थी इस लिये इनकी बढ़ने के बावजूद 22 प्रतिशत हुई। लेकिन यह नहीं है कि हमारी चाय जो है वह रुकी हुई थी।

जो चाय बोर्ड है, वह क्या काम करता है, यह माननीय सदस्यों को टी बोर्ड का जो पब्लिकेशन है उस से बहुत अच्छी तरह से मालूम हो जायेगा। चूंकि समय कम था, कुल एक घंटा था, और मैं माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव सुनना चाहता था, इस लिये मैं तफसील में नहीं गया। लेकिन अगर उस में कोई कमी है तो मैं उसे जरूर देखूंगा। आज भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस है उस का एक स्टाफ रिआर्गनाइजेशन यूनिट है जो टी बोर्ड के काम को तय करता है कि किस तरह से वहाँ रिआर्गनाइजेशन होना चाहिये। इस के अलावा मुझे पता लगा है कि चाय बोर्ड के तीन सदस्य खुद चाय बोर्ड के काम की जांच कर रहे हैं, यह देखने के लिये कि किस तरह से इन्स में तबदीली हो, जिस से उस का काम आगे बढ़े। चाय बोर्ड के कई काम हैं। उन में से यहाँ चाय की पैदावार बढ़ाना भी एक काम है। जो हमारे चाय के पीछे होते हैं उन के बदलने का जो काम होता है उस में भी मदद देता है, जिचाई मैं मदद देना चाहता हूँ, और जो वहाँ के कर्मचारियों की वेल्फेयर ऐक्टिविटीज हैं उन में भी मदद करता है। कई काम उस के हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य, शायद श्री फरनेन्डोज, ने एक बात कही कि कुछ अफसरों की लड़कियां इस में बाहर रखी जाती हैं। एक अफसर का नाम भी उन्होंने लिया। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन की लड़की बाहर है या नहीं। मैं कहता हूँ कि कई मतभेद यह बात आई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभापति महोदय, आप और माननीय सदस्य इस पर कुछ विचार करें कि यहाँ पर हम लोगों का नाम ले लेते हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं कि वहाँ है या नहीं। अगर मुझे पहले से पता होता तो मैं जांच कर लेता और मुझ को जवाब देने में आसानी होती। मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि यहाँ सरकार की तरफ से हमारी जिम्मे-

बारी हो जाती है कि जो हमारे कर्मचारी हैं, अगर उन के बारे में कुछ कहा जाये तो हम हिफाजत करें। पूरी सूचना पहले न मिलने से दिक्कत होती है। जनता के लोग हैं, अफसर हैं और माननीय सदस्य हैं, लड़के लड़कियां लोगों के होते हैं और लड़के लड़कियां काम भी करना चाहते हैं। अभी श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्त-ध्या ने कहा कि लड़कियां क्यों काम से रोकी जायें। लड़कों के बारे में कोई नहीं पूछता। तो लड़के लड़कियों को काम मिलना चाहिये। किसी अफसर की लड़की है इस लिये उसको काम न मिले, यह मुनासिब बात नहीं है। बहुत गलत बात इस देश में होगी अगर हम सिर्फ इस वजह से किसी को रोक लें कि वह किसी अफसर का लड़का या लड़की है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: उस को पहले चांस दिया गया।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: मेरी बात आप पहले सुन लें, उस के बाद कहें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर किसी लड़की को काम मिला है तो वह उस के योग्य है या नहीं, यह सवाल पैदा होता है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह योग्य नहीं, गलत तरीके से उस को रखा गया है। मैं इस को जरूर देख सकता हूँ और अगर ऐसी गलती हुई तो मैं उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करूँगा। लेकिन सिर्फ लड़की है या लड़का मा, चाहे जिस की लड़की हो, अफसर की हो, माननीय सदस्यों की हो या मेरे किसी साथी की हो, सिर्फ हम लोगों की लड़का या लड़की हो जाने से उसे काम से रोका जाये, तो यह जन राज्य का आधार नहीं बन सकता है।

जहाँ तक सेस की बात कही गई है, मैंने कहा कि जिस आधार पर आज खर्चा हो रहा है उसके आधार पर हमने इस वक़्त आप ने मांग की है, इस सदन से मांग की है कि हमें 4 पैसे को बढ़ती दी जाये सेस में इस में 8 पैसे तक की गुंजाइश रखी गई है,

लेकिन मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी खर्च होता है वह सदन मंजूर करता है। सरकार उस में कोई ज्यादाती अपने आप कर लेगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जितना खर्च सदन मंजूर करेगा उतना ही होगा। कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि 4 पैसे पर कोलोग्राम बढ़ गया है और बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। मुझे भी कुछ लगा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी भी चली गई अपनी बात कह कर। मैंने सोचा कि मैं पता लगाऊँ। मैंने पता लगाया तो तो एक कोलोग्राम में लगभग 500 प्याले चाय बनती है। पांच सौ प्याले के दाम चार नए पैसे बढ़ गये हैं। अब एक प्याले पर कितना दाम बढ़ता है इसके बारे में हमारे पास ऐसा कोई तरीका है नहीं कि हम आपको —

श्री सु० कु० त. पट्टिया : जितने टैक्स आप लगाते चले गये हैं उन सब को मिला कर बताये तो पता चल जाएगा।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: जितने भी टैक्स लगाये हैं उन सब को हाउस पास करता गया है। अब मैं आज उनके बारे में क्या आपको बताऊँ —

Shri Piloo Mody: Let him work out the tax factor in each sip of tea.

श्री दिनेश सिंह: मांदा जी का जहाँ तक सवाल है ये जब स्कूल में थे तब भी प्रियमेटिक में कमजोर थे।

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: He likes figures all right, but they are different figures.

श्री न० कु० सल्बे (बुजु) : कमजोर नहीं थे, कभी पढ़ा ही नहीं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: पढ़ते तो थे, कोशिश करते तो थे। चूंकि ये मेरे साथ थे इसलिए मैं ऐसा नहीं करूँगा।

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]

जो बातें यहां कही गई हैं, उनका हम पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सदन जो हमने सैंस बिल यहां पर रखा है, इसको पास करे।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: He has not answered my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, we shall dispose of this Bill and then take up the other item on the agenda fixed for 5.30 P.M.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Long title)

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7,—for "levy a duty of excise on tea produced in India" substitute—"levy a duty of excise on tea produced in India for export". (3)

इस संशोधन को पेश करते हुए मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में जो चाय हम को मिलती है उसके दाम लगातार बढ़ते गए हैं। मैं आपके सामने दो सालों के आंकड़े रखूंगा। 1963-64 में रिटेल प्राइस चाय की 6 रुपये 24 पैसे किलो थी। 1965-66 में वह बढ़ कर 9 रुपये 36 पैसे हो गई। यह लूज टी की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। एक तरफ आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चाय के दाम इस तरह से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ विदेशों को हम जो चाय भेजते हैं, उसके दाम घटते जा रहे हैं। 1963 में जहां यह दाम 5 रुपये 92 पैसे किलो या वहां यह 1965 में घट कर 5 रुपये 77 पैसे हो गया। विदेशों को चाय का निर्यात करने के लिए चाय के दाम

इस तरह से घटाना और हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब लोगों को जो चाय मिलती है उसके दाम इस तरह से बढ़ाना उचित नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने आपके सामने एबः तरमाम रखी है अभी तक जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी थी उसको अब एक्साइज ड्यूटी में सरकार बदलना चाहती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी उली चाय पर लगानी चाहिये जो चाय कि हम विदेशों को भेजें।

यही मेरी एमेंडमेंट है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put it to vote.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What about the Minister's reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given a comprehensive reply. He may say something at the end.

I shall now put amendment No. 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Substitution of new section for section 25.)

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

Page 2,—after line 6, insert—

"(4) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid before the House of the People, as soon as may be, after it is published in the Official Gazette."
(1)

If he accepts my amendment, I have nothing to say. The Statement of Objects and reasons states:

"The Bill further provides that the new cess shall be levied at 4

paise per kilogram with immediate effect and that the Government may, if necessary, levy the cess at such higher rate, not exceeding 8.8 paise per kilogram, as may, from time to time, be fixed by notification in the Official Gazette."

My amendment is that every notification issued under sub-section 1 shall be laid before the House as soon as may be after it is published in the Official Gazette, so that we may know the mind of the Government.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I shall lay the notification. We need not have an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put amendment No. 1 to the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Shri George Fernandes: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

after "produced" insert "for export". (4)

Page 1, line 15,—

for "four paise" substitute "two paise" (5).

Page 1, line 18,—

for "8.8 paise" substitute "4 paise" (6).

मैंने चार, पांच और छः नम्बर के अपने संशोधनपत्र किए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टी बोर्ड का हिसाब हमें कहीं देखने को नहीं मिलता है। मैंने टी बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है, उसको पूरा पढ़ा है लेकिन उस में भी मुझे को टी बोर्ड के एकाउंट्स देखने को नहीं मिले हैं। चार पांच दिन तक मैंने अपनी लाइब्रेरी से एकाउंट्स लेने की कोशिश की है लेकिन वहाँ से भी मुझे एकाउंट्स नहीं मिले हैं। एक आडिट रिपोर्ट जो कि साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड है, वह मुझे मिली है। उसको मैंने देखा है। उसको

देखने से मालूम होता है कि टी बोर्ड की इनकम क्या थी।

Income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 1965. Income: moneys received under section 26 of the Tea Act, 1953 Rs. 1,84,83,500.

यह एक साल का है।

Excess of income over expenditure Rs. 68,87,618.

इस तरह से आप देखें तो आपका पता चलेगा कि सैस के द्वारा जो पैसा इनके पास आता है वह काफी आता है और सैस को बढ़ाने की इनको जरूरत नहीं है। चूंकि आप पहले सैक्शन को मंजूर कर चुके हैं इसलिए अब मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो सैम आप बढ़ कर चार पैसे करना चाहते हैं उसको दो पैसे कर दिया जाए और 8.8 पैसे मैक्सिमम जो आपने दिया है उसको 4 पैसे कर दें। यही मेरे संशोधनों का मंशा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put amendments 4, 5, and 6 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I reiterate my constitutional objection to clause 4 of this Bill. We cannot give taxation powers to the executive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken note.

The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

श्री अश्वमेध गनी वार (गुडगांव) : मुझे खुशो है कि अल्हादोन का चराग जो गुम हो गया था उसको राजा दिनेश सिंह फिर ले आए हैं। दो करोड़ रुपया वह इकट्ठा करेंगे और एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं होगा। कोई ऐक्सपेंडिचर नहीं होगा। ऐसी सूरत में इसके लिए उनको मुबारिकाबाद न देना बड़ा पाप होगा। मैं नको मुबारिकाबाद पेश करता हूँ कि उनका अल्हादोन का चराग मिल गया है।

इस बिल को जब यह पास हो जायेगा सुप्रीम कोर्ट रद्द करेगी या इसका राष्ट्रपति जो मंजूरी नहीं देंगे, मुझे इससे कोई बहस नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एगवात जरूर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर सेक्रेटरीज और दूसरे अफसरों को लड़कियों के सिलेशन का जिक्र आया है, उनको चुनकर वाहर भेजने का जिक्र आया है। जिस आनरेबल मेम्बर ने इसका जिक्र किया है अगर इनको लेने में इन बड़ बेटियों को और सुपुत्रियों को लेने में वाकई इनाफ बरता गया है, वाकई में वे डिजर्न करती थीं तब तो कोई एतराज वातो बात नहीं हो सकती है, अगर वाकई में वे लाजिन थीं, तब तो कोई एतराज वातो बात नहीं हो सकती है। अगर वाको अब बेटियां ना लाजिन थीं तो फिर कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन देखने वातो बात यह है कि तराजू किसके हाथ में था? श्री दिनेश सिंह के हाथ में था या सेक्रेटरी के हाथ में था। मिनिस्टर साहब ने आगा बिल पास करा के रुपया तो ले लिया है,—तब तक उनको मंजूरीटा रहेगा, जब तक ऐसा होता रहेगा—लेकिन जिस बोर्ड के लिए वह रुपया ले रहे हैं, वह उसको अच्छा तरह सनिनाराना मो करें। इस बोर्ड को वाकई देते हुए मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि अगर टा का बरामद कम होती जा रहा है, लेकिन 1960 के मुताबले में वह ज्यादा है। जैसा कि एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने बताया है, टी को बरामद साल-ब-साल गिरती जा रही है और सिर्फ पिछले साल वह एक लाख किलोग्राम ज्यादा हुई है।

जिस बोर्ड की यह हालत है कि उसका कोई हिसाब-किताब हमारे सामने नहीं आता है, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी मैजस्ट्री के धल पर उसके लिये इतना रुपया जबर्दस्ती मंजूर करवा लिया है, हालांकि इस पर उनका बहुत कम खर्च होगा।

राजा साहब बड़े भद्र पुरुष हैं। मैं उनको बड़ो इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि टी बोर्ड ने हमारे देखते देखते टी को कामत पहले के मुताबले में तकरीबन दुगनी कर दी है—एक पाउंड टी का जो डिब्बा पहले तान रुपये में बिकता था, वह ठ: रुपये में बिकने लगा और अब तो वह साढ़े सात रुपये में बिक रहा है। इतनी बड़ी रकम हासिल करने के लिये राजा साहब जो यह अल्हादोन का खिराग ले आए हैं, वह उनको मुबारिक हो, लेकिन वह बोर्ड पर ज्यादा सब्जो करें।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बहनें, बेटियां काजिन हों, तसर्फ उन्हीं को बाहर भेजा जाए। वह इन वातो को तकरीबन जरूर करें कि अफसरों को बेटियां जो बाहर गई हैं, वे डिजर्न करती हैं या नहीं।

[عربی عبدالغنى قار : مجھے خوشی

ہے کہ الہ دین کا چرائج جو کم ہو گیا تھا اس کو راجہ دیکھی سلگہ پھر لے آئے ہیں۔ دو کروڑ روپیہ وہ اکٹھا کریں گے اور ایک پوسہ بھی خرچ نہیں ہوگا۔ ایسی صورت میں اس کے لئے ان کو مبارکباد نہ دینا پڑا ہوگا۔ میں ان کو مبارکباد بھی کرتا ہوں کہ ان کو ایسے دین کا چرائج مل گیا ہے۔

اس بل کو جب پاس ہو جائیگا
 - سرپریم کورٹ رد کرے گی یا اس کو
 ریٹائر پی سی جی منظوری نہیں دیلگے -
 مجھے اس سے کوئی بھتت نہیں ہے -
 لیکن میں ایک باس ضرور عرض کرنا
 چاہتا ہوں - یہاں پر سیکریٹریز اور
 دوسرے افسروں کی لوکھوں کا سلوٹھن
 کا ذکر آیا ہے - ان کو جن کو باہر
 بھیجئے گا ذکر آیا ہے - جس آئیڈیل
 مسٹر نے اس کا ذکر کیا ہے اگر ان کو
 لعلے میں - ان بھی بھیجوں کو اور
 سہترہوں کو لعلے میں واقعی میں
 انصاف ہوتا کہا ہے - وہی میں ۲۰
 فیروز کرتی نہیں تب تو کوئی اعتراض
 والی ہت نہیں ہو سکتی ہے - اگر
 باقی سب بھیجاں ناقابل تہیں تو
 پھر کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہو سکتا ہے -
 لیکن دیکھنے والی بات یہ ہے کہ
 نوازو کس کے ہاتھ میں تھی - سری
 دینھ سلنگ کے ہاتھ میں تھی یا
 سیکریٹری کے ہاتھ میں تھی ?

مگر اے صاحب پنا بل پاس
 کروا کے روپیہ تو لے لیا ہے - جب
 تک ان کی سہجاریتی رہے گی -
 تب تک ایسا ہوتا رہے گا - لیکن
 جس بورڈ کے لئے وہ یہ روپیہ لے رہے
 ہیں - وہ اس کی اچھی طرح سے
 نگرانی بھی کریں - اس بورڈ کی
 انصافی دینے ہوئے مسٹر صاحب نے
 کہا ہے کہ اگرچہ ٹی کی برآمد کم
 ہوتی جا رہی ہے - لیکن ۱۹۶۰ کے
 مقابلے میں وہ زیادہ ہے - جیسا کہ
 کابہ آئیڈیل ممبر نے بتایا ہے - ٹی
 کی برآمد سال بہ سال گرتی جا رہی
 ہے - اور صرف پہلے سال وہ ایک
 لاکھ کلو گرام زیادہ ہوئی ہے - جس
 بورڈ کی یہ حالت ہے کہ اس کا

کوئی حساب کتاب ہمارے سامنے
 نہیں آتا ہے - مسٹر صاحب نے
 اپنی سہجاریتی کے بل پر اس کے
 لئے انلا روپیہ زبیر دستی منظور کروا
 لیا ہے - حالانکہ اس پر ان کا بہت کم
 خرچ ہوا -

راجہ صاحب بڑے بہدر پرس ہیں -
 میں ان کی بڑی عزت کرتا ہوں -
 میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹی
 بورڈ نے ہمارے دیکھتے دیکھتے ٹی کی
 قیمت پہلے کے مقابلے میں تقریباً
 دوگلی کر دی ہے - ایک پائونڈ ٹی
 کا تہہ جو تین روپیہ میں ہکتا تھا
 وہ چھ روپیہ میں بک رہا ہے - اتنی
 بڑی رقم حاصل کرنے کے لئے راجہ
 صاحب جو یہ الہہ دین کا چرچ لے
 آئے ہیں - وہ ان کو مبارک ہو -
 لیکن وہ بورڈ پر زیادہ سختی کریں -

آخر میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا
 ہوں کہ جو ہمیں ، ہتھماں لہل
 ہوں - صرف انہوں کو باہر بھیجا
 جائے وہ اس بات کی تفتیھی
 ضرور کریں کہ انیسوں کی ہتھماں جو
 باہر گئی ہوں ، وہ فیروز کرتی ہیں یا
 نہیں -

श्री वि. वि. : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
 मैं एक बात जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ, यानि
 कोई गलतफहमी न हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ
 कि स्टाफ कम होने का कारण मैं नहीं सोच
 रहा हूँ। इन बारे में कोई गलतफहमी
 नहीं हानी चाहिए। मैंने तो यह कहा था कि
 मा. ज. वि. सदस्य कहते हैं कि बर्ड का बन्द
 कर दिया जाये, लेकिन उन्हे बहुत से लोग
 बेकार हो जायेंगे। मैं उनका बेकार नहीं
 करना चाहता हूँ।

शर साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उस
 पर पूरा ध्यान रखूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Piloo Mody: With a smile on his face, he has taken Rs. 2 crores away from the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you counted correctly? Your mathematics is very poor.

Shri Piloo Mody: You have got only his word for it; it is not worth much.

17.42 hrs.

TUTICORIN HARBOUR PROJECT

Shri Anbazhagan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I deem it my duty to bring this matter for the consideration of the hon. Minister by this discussion, though it is for a short period. The hon. Minister must understand the intense feeling of the people of Tamilnad and the grave doubts of the Madras Government expressed recently about the genuine interest of the Union Government in implementing the Tuticorin Harbour project. Tuticorin has been port from times immemorial. It has been in the days of ancient Tamil kings an important port exporting goods to the western as well as to eastern countries. Even at the time of the Britishers, they had many schemes to develop the port and in the year 1919 they had a scheme and spent about Rs. 30 lakhs. According to the present value of the rupee it will be, I feel, more than Rs. 10 crores. They had other schemes also to develop the port but somehow the port has not become an all-weather port or deep-sea harbour. Even after the advent of freedom, the claim has been there, and the State Government had been very often pressing upon the Centre to start that scheme and make the Tuticorin harbour an all-whether port as well as a deep-sea harbour, especially when the Tuticorin deep-sea harbour is not only intended to make the Tuticorin port a beautiful one, but because of the region which is a very backward one and the economic conditions of the people there are very

poor, and the conditions may change for the better because of the port development alone. The avenue for their life and their future prospects are more and more binding upon the harbour and its development. The Central Government has also agreed as early as 1959 to consider the project and at the time of the second Five Year Plan, Mr. Nehru had given an assurance to implement the project, and he has more or less inaugurated it by accepting it in principle. Afterwards, our late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, inaugurated it in the month of November, 1964.

17.45 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair].

The scheme is not a haphazard one. There have been many reports on the scheme. The Chatterji scheme of 1954, the Sethusamudram Committee's scheme of 1955, the Chacko scheme as well as the Mathrani scheme of 1959, and also finally the Intermediate Ports Development Committee's report of 1960. All these stand in good stead to support the project. Because of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee's report, the scheme was accepted and it was implemented to a certain extent.

Now, I feel that because the figures given in the reports and the statistical figures that have been given in respect of the traffic potentiality of the Tuticorin harbour vary from each other. Even after it is being inaugurated the Ministry is more or less vacillating in proceeding with the implementation of the scheme. I doubt whether the Ministry is sincere and keen in implementing the scheme. It should not consider the scheme from the commercial point of view, or from a moneylender's point of view. It should take the project as one designed for the welfare of the area, for the welfare of the region, for the development of Tamil Nad. The Chief Minister of Madras has stated very clearly that it is a must for Tamil Nad. From the point of view that we should have a Sethusamu-

dram canal in the future, which will cut short the route from the western-coast to the eastern coast, for the coastal shipping as well as for the mariners from foreign countries, I hope the Tuticorin harbour will be of great asset and saving in the economy of our country in view of the shipping that is going on developing sea trade.

Not only that, I feel that the import-export facilities are increased in the southern part of the country, the foreign trade, will certainly improve to a great extent. I am sure that Tamil Nad is one of the foremost States where labour is co-operating with the capitalists; the labour is co-operating with the industrialists and there is a large scope for the development of so many other projects towards the industrial progress of the country. The Madras State Government has come forward to facilitate such a project as the Tuticorin harbour for developing the area, by industrialising it, by giving facilities to so many small-scale industries, and establishing such other facilities like link road, for the supply of electricity and for water supply for the future development of that area. The Madras State Government has spent more or less a crore of rupees for that. When the Madras State Government has spent more than a crore of rupees, besides doing everything to facilitate the project, the Central Government is not sure to proceed with the project. When it is doubtful and when the rumour is afloat among the public, the people of Tamilnad get an agitational feeling. I would like to tell the House that on the 23rd of this month Tamilnad observed a 'Demands Day'. On the 'Demands Day' most of the leaders belonging to different political parties joined together. They have passed unanimous resolution at hundreds of meetings, where lakhs of people gathered together, demanding that the Central Government should go ahead with the project. On the 'Demands Day' they have pressed the claim of the Salem steel plant also, but this is not the occasion for me to

put forward that claim especially before the hon. Minister for Transport. The claim for the steel plant at Salem has been there for long. Even the Congress Ministry there had given an assurance to the people of Tamilnad that they would start it. There was sympathetic consideration for the Salem steel plant but somehow it has not yet become an accomplished fact and the Union Government has not come forward to accept it and allow the State Government to go ahead with it. These are things which have more or less injured the feelings of the people of Tamilnad. When you have already injured the feelings of the people of Tamilnad by not allowing them to have the Salem steel plant, now when you are not going to proceed with the Tuticorin project as already assured to the people there it will only amount to adding insult to injury to the people of Tamilnad.

Sir, the people of Tamilnad are not accustomed to agitation, but when they start any agitation they will not stop until they are successful. I would like to say that the necessity will not arise because the Ministry there is defending the rights of the people. I hope the Union Government will not go back on the assurances given to them, but it seems to me, from the manner in which the people who are in power cherish the memory of the late Prime Ministers that they do it more by flouting the assurances given than by keeping up the assurances.

I have got statistics to show that the Tuticorin Harbour project will be a conducive one to the economic growth of the country, that in no way it will be a failure and in no way it will be a loss. As per the traffic survey of the port of Tuticorin, a survey made in the year 1958-59 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, it has a traffic potential of about 2.4 million tons. The figures were doubted after four or five years and then another figure was given, that it will be only 2 million tons. Then another figure was arriv-

[Shri Anbazhagan]

ed at by saying that out of the 2 million tons of traffic expected in the year 1970-71 only 1.7 million tons will be through this harbour and the balance 0.3 million tons will be through the existing port there. Still another figure was given by the hon. Minister, that it may be 1.55 million tons. Above all these figures, a final figure was given by one officer in his department who has been an expert in degrading anything—I think so—and in finding out figures to suit his own convenience, to suit his own animosity towards anybody or towards any department. In order to discount the value of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, in order to discount the real research work of this Council, this officer—I need not mention his name, but I want the hon. Minister to know that I am referring to the officer who went into the matter lastly—has said that it will be only 1.15 million tons. I do not want to complain but I understand that he wanted to go to the National Council of Applied Economic Research as a Deputy-Director General but since he could not get the post, he wanted to ventilate that feeling here. But I feel that the hon. Minister who is an expert in economics, who knows the country well and who has got something to do with Madras, he will not rely on the advice of the Ministry alone but will find out the real truth behind the figures that are supplied to him.

I wish to say here that in the year 1964 itself the figure of import-export, that is, the traffic potential was arrived at a figure of about 1 million, 9.7 lakhs to be accurate. If it is so, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on an ordinary port in the development of the country and at the rate of 10 per cent when the harbour is a shore-side harbour—it is a full-fledged harbour, an all-weather port—when you have got facilities for transshipment and also for bunkering and such things, naturally the import-export capacity of this port will be twice or even four times.

I wish the hon. Minister to note all these things and consider the scheme favourably and implement it fully, without creating any more doubts in the minds of the people of Tamilnad. I want the hon. Minister to judge things by the real worth of them, not merely on the basis of economics. We know that economic statistics are very often misleading. The value of the rupee has come down, the inflation has changed the face of the country and recession has come in. In that context, I think it is the bounden duty of the hon. Minister in charge, and also the Finance Minister, not to intervene in any planned schemes that are already accepted by the Government. It is their duty to see that the necessary money is granted and the projects are implemented. By the "necessary money" I do not mean the Rs. 1 crore that is allotted this year, which is not at all sufficient. The Government should come forward with the allotment of at least Rs. 5 crores this year, according to the original plan.

If the Government is not capable of finding that much money, let it get a loan from Japan, which country is willing to give this money for the development of the port of Tuticorin through which it wants to take salt and other chemicals from our country. So, Japan is willing to come forward and help the Tuticorin harbour in its development and the Chief Minister of Madras has stated this in clear terms.

I want the hon. Minister to go into this matter as soon as possible, as early as possible, get financial clearance to this project and implement it expeditiously so that the people of Tamilnad get some soothing effect from their present agitational approach to this problem.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): What is the time allotted for this discussion?

Mr. Chairman: This is a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Anbazhagan: When I brought this motion, I requested the hon.

Speaker to allot at least one hour. He said that if there are more hon. Members participating in the discussion, time will be allotted to all of them. I hope Mr. Chairman will bear this in mind.

Mr. Chairman: In Half-an-hour discussion under the rules after the first speaker only questions are asked.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): In certain respects, Tamilnad is the pride of our country and this harbour is an ancient harbour which is associated with the sentiments of this region. According to the information available to me, this harbour was to be completed by 1969 with an outlay of nearly Rs. 24 crores, of which only Rs. 5½ crores have been invested in the project so far. According to the schedule, Rs. 18 crores were to be spent on the project up till now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, what are the impediments, what are the genuine difficulties or bottlenecks that impede the completion of this harbour. This is something connected with the trade and commerce of this region. I would like to know what the difficulties are, if at all there are any difficulties, in what way he will meet those difficulties and whether by the deadline of 1969 he will be able to complete the construction work of this harbour.

18 hrs.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): To talk about the economics of this project at this stage is more or less like inquiring about the paternity of the wife after giving birth to two or three children. The Government has already spent Rs. 5½ crores. As Shri Randhir Singh pointed out, the project ought to have been completed by 1969 and till now Rs. 18 crores ought to have been allotted, but so far only Rs. 5.50 crores have been allotted.

The Estimates Committee in the Sixty-ninth Report in 1963-64 has stated that the Tuticorin Project should be taken in conformity with

the Sethusamudram Project because it is an integrated project. They have given a recommendation like this to the Government: "The Sethusamudram Project should be taken up for the development of Tuticorin as a major port." The Sethusamudram Project is India's Suez Canal. If the Sethusamudram Project is integrated with the Tuticorin Project, it is the Committee's prophecy that the saving involved will be 368 miles to Madras, 304 miles to Visakhapatnam, 265 miles to Calcutta, 220 miles to Chittagong and 118 miles to Rangoon. So, the economics of this project should not be taken purely on the basis of the Tuticorin Project but it must be looked into in accordance with the project report as well as the report submitted regarding the Sethusamudram Project.

When the Government allots so much of funds to other ports which are taken up afterwards, like Paradip and other ports, why has the Government not allotted sufficient funds specially for this? In support of my question I may submit that according to the preliminary project report the Government ought to have allotted Rs. 1 crore for 1963-64, Rs. 2.50 crores for 1964-65, Rs. 4 crores for 1965-66, Rs. 6 crores for 1966-67 and Rs. 6 crores for 1967-68, but they have allotted only Rs. 1.95 crores for 1965-66, Rs. 1.93 crores for 1966-67 and for this year they had allotted Rs. 50 lakhs and after a prolonged debate they have allotted another Rs. 50 lakhs. Why is this partiality being shown? Is it because it lies at the other end of the country? I want a categorical answer from the Minister and I request the Minister kindly to increase the funds so as to complete it in time.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): I am not looking at this problem from the point of view of Tamilnad; I am looking at the problem from the point of view of the country as a whole. India has got a vast coastline of over 3,000 miles and the number of ports that India can boast of even after 20 years of independence is hardly six.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

If the Government of India is thinking in terms of the potentialities of this particular harbour, I must say that the Government has got an extremely pessimistic view of the entire economic development of his country.

If the country is going to develop economically, obviously this country can take in not only this Tuticorin Port but half a dozen other ports as well and in a very short time as such. Under these circumstances for the Government of India and the Shipping Minister to have come forward with that statement clearly shows that certain doubts have begun to be exercised in the minds of the Government. I am not bothered whether it is the Shipping Minister or the Finance Minister; ultimately, probably the deciding factor is the Finance Minister; however much the Shipping Minister may want to have it, ultimately, I know, he has not got the final authority in this. Therefore, it is a question that what is exercising the minds of the people over there is the fact that the statement of the Shipping Minister is being taken to mean that an attempt is being made by the Government of India to scuttle this whole scheme. I am putting it very straightforwardly, without mincing matters in any way. After all these years, for the Government of India to come forward with this statement that the potentialities are now estimated at 1.15 million tonnes as against an estimate of 2.4 million tonnes, some years ago, made by the Institute of Applied Economic Research, to come forward, after so many years, to say that it is now expected that it will be only 1.15 million tonnes, because some officers in the Department had estimated like that, is now taken by the people concerned there as an attempt to scuttle the whole Report. You give the dog a bad name and hang him. That proverb is eminently suited to this. If you do not want to do it, you say so openly that you are not going to do it. But don't create all these problems, that the potentialities today are

lower and, therefore, we are now trying to have another committee consisting of the representatives of the State Government as well as the Central Government which will go into this question. As far as this committee is concerned, I am sure, its Members will not agree at all because once the Central Government has made up its mind not to have the port, the Central Government representatives will stick to that position and will always underestimate the potentialities. Who is going to decide ultimately? After all, if it is a question of finding out the potentialities, the State Government can give the estimates tomorrow. To have a joint committee to re-assess and re-estimate the potentialities is nothing but a deliberate attempt to scuttle the whole thing.

I say, please do not scuttle the whole thing, do not have such a pessimistic understanding with regard to the potentialities of the development, not alone of this particular region, of the country as a whole. This country can have at least half a dozen ports more if this country has got to develop. We have got the potentialities for that. Therefore, I say, go ahead with this project. I would request the hon. Minister to immediately fight for it. All that I can urge upon the Shipping Minister is to fight for it. I cannot say anything more because the Finance Minister is not here. I say, the Shipping Minister will get the backing of the entire House, at least as far as we on this side of the House are concerned, and let him go ahead and fight for it in the Cabinet. That is what I would request him to do.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): I hope this Tuticorin project will get the sympathetic consideration it deserves at the hands of the sympathetic Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. I would like to ask for two clarifications arising out of this Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Firstly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, once they appoint a committee to go into the feasibility

of a particular project and that committee makes an exhaustive study and goes into all the pros and cons, all the aspects, of the project and submits a report saying that it is feasible and that it is an economically viable project, why it is that they want to appoint another committee casting aspersions on the previous committee. This is a general question which pertains to this project as well as to other projects. Many committees are appointed one after the other. Here, the first committee appointed was an expert committee—it was not a committee of laymen—and they gave a report, I would like to know from the Minister what prompts the Government to have rethinking on this and to have successive committees instead of implementing the project as recommended by the previous committee.

Secondly, when the question of building of railways in Tamilnad was taken up some years ago, it was said by the Planning Commission as well as by the Government that the industries, in Tamilnad, had not developed and, therefore, they were not able to give more railway lines and, on the other hand, it was said that since the infra-structure needed for the movement of goods was lacking in Tamilnad, the industrialists were not able to put up industries there. This is a vicious circle. When you make any study of traffic potentialities, when you say the hinterland near Tuticorin has not developed, the people there feel that unless the port is there in concrete shape, they cannot put up the industries there. This is a vicious circle. I would like to know from the Minister, when these things are hypothetical, how they can doubt the feasibility of the project on the ground that the industries have not developed there. These are the two clarifications that I would like to have.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): I have listened with great interest to the speeches of my hon. friends

and cannot help expressing the feeling that the whole debate is somewhat unreal. I do not really believe that the hon. Member who gave notice of this motion really thinks that the Central Government is not serious about this project, and I must also say that try as the hon. Member, Mr. Ramamurti did to work up passion in his speech, I could not really detect it even when he said that the Central Government wants to scuttle this and if a Committee is appointed, even the Central Government representatives would not agree and so on. I have listened with great admiration many times to the hon. Member's speeches in this House, but, if I may respectfully say so, I missed something in today's speech which I had found in his previous speeches. I think, the whole debate really has been held because it is necessary for members of the Opposition also to tell Tamil Nadu—it is no longer Madras....

Shri S. Kandappan: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: The Constitution has not yet been amended....

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am sorry. You are right. I stand corrected.

Shri P. Ramamurti: *De jure* it is and *de jure* it will come up later.

Mr. Chairman: That is because of internal sympathies. . . (*Interruptions*).

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I will be brief I really cannot work myself up because most of the members who spoke are fully familiar with the background of this subject. They are fully familiar with what the Government of India were trying to do in this matter and I have a feeling that this debate is somewhat unreal.

But there is one thing which I should like to say and that is with regard to what my distinguished friend, Mr. Ramamurti said about the Finance Minister and the Shipping Minister.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

I did not know that there could be such distinctions drawn between one Minister and another in a Cabinet which has a collective responsibility. I would like to assure him that, as far as the Government of India is concerned, whatever may be the allocation or allotment of a particular portfolio to a particular Minister, the Government of India speaks with one voice..

Shri P. Ramamurti: I agree.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It is a collective responsibility. He has a partiality for the Minister.. (Interruptions)

Shri P. Ramamurti: I agree that the Government functions collectively, but that does not mean that every member of the Government things also along the same lines. How can it be?

Dr. V. K. R. V. I hope not.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I would make a distinction between his thinking and the Finance Minister's thinking.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Even in the distinguished Party to which the hon. Member belongs, all the members do not think alike.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am making a distinction between his thinking and the Finance Minister's thinking on the matter.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: If I may say so, all this distinction which is being drawn is not going to help anybody. He may tell me that the Shipping Minister can do nothing, but then the notice for the half-an-hour discussion should have been given to the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister should have been asked to come here. I hope, I am not quite as feeble and as helpless as my very respected friend, Mr. Ramamurti, is trying to make out here.

There was this talk of difference between the Finance Minister and the Transport Minister. I can tell him

from my knowledge of the Finance Minister, that he is a person who has a right to ask questions, because he is dispensing the finances of the country; and at the stage at which the economy of the country is today, he has every right to ask whether it is economical or not. I could also tell this House that the Finance Minister is a person who not only thinks in terms of economy but also thinks in human terms and I do not think that we should henceforth dwell on this particular possibility of difference between one Minister and another Minister at all.

Another thing that I want to mention pertains to what my distinguished friend the Leader of the DMK Party, said about some officers of the Ministry. I very much regret that references should have been made to officers because, I think, it is a very well known fact that the report was not accepted by my Ministry. It was examined in an inter-departmental meeting. In the Ministry there were discussions. Discussions were also held with other people and what the Ministry put forward was 1.55 million tonnes. After all, it is an internal document of the Ministry; it is not a public document; it is not a Committee that was established. After all, you do have within every Ministry these things—notes being written and reports being prepared by various officers. You should not start attributing motives. I very much regret it. I do not think there is any question of spite towards research organisations and so on the part of the officer referred to by the honourable Member.

Shri Anbazhagan: May I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister? In December, 1966, there was a conference between the State representative and the Member (Transport), Planning Commission Shri Tarlok Singh. In that conference they had arrived at certain figures, and the total traffic that could be anticipated in 1970-71 was to be taken as 2 million

tonnes as against 2.4 million tonnes estimated previously. This was in December, 1966. But because of the figures that were sent by some other officer, namely 1.15 million tonnes, Government have arrived at 1.55 million tonnes.

Shri S. Kandappan: Within a matter of a few months, this change has happened.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: As a matter of fact, it was at that very meeting that it was suggested by the Member (Transport), Planning Commission; Shri Tarlok Singh, wanted that an inquiry should be made into the economics of this. It was at the instance of the Planning Commission and not at the instance of the Ministry of Transport that this inquiry was made.

When I joined the Ministry and got this report, I read it through; I was not personally satisfied with the report and I said that the whole matter should be gone into thoroughly. The estimate put forward as a result was 1.55 million tonnes. What was the other estimate? It was 2 million tonnes at Tuticorin including the original port. The difference now is between 1.7 million tonnes and 1.55 million tonnes. If I might express an opinion as an economist and an economic statistician, I think that to be very rigid about 1.55 million tonnes or 1.6 million tonnes or 1.7 million tonnes in regard to what might happen in 1970-71 is trying to show too much of confidence in the accuracy of such statistical projections.

What I am trying to say is this. Even if we take the figure of 1.7 million tonnes even if we take 5 per cent rate of growth,—these are the two things advanced by my hon. friend opposite—we find that during the first fourteen or fifteen years, the port would not be able to pay back the interest and the loan instalments in the manner that it should. That does not mean that the project should be abandoned. On the contrary, in answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha only this morning, and in answer

to a question which I answered some time ago in the Rajya Sabha, and in fact, in the statement that I made at Madras in the distinguished presence of the Chief Minister of Madras, I had said that the project was not being abandoned. The Chief Minister of Madras, talking about me had said:

“He has made all parties to it anxiously, giving hopes here and there but never giving out what he is intending to do. However, I find an aroma of good-will which I value very much. It is quite easy to discard a proposal. It is easier still to repudiate it; but the most difficult thing is to review a proposal with a critical mind and with good-will in the background. I hope the Tuticorin harbour project will receive such good-will at his hands.”

This is precisely what I am doing. On the basis of the estimates, the port show a considerable amount of financial deficit in the first fourteen or fifteen years and somebody has got to pay it. The House knows very well that as far as the ports are concerned, the money spent is treated as loan to the port, and the port has to pay back the loan as well as the interest on the loan from its earnings. In this particular case, there was this difficulty. After all, one has to remember that unfortunately in the case of this project, the details of the project were not worked out and so on in the normal sense in which we understand a project, and were not passed. That has been one major difficulty. It was accepted in principle. In fact, the work got started in 1964 or 1963, and the money went on being given and financial sanctions went on being given. But what we call a whole project in the normal sense in which a project is passed was not passed; somehow or other, somebody forgot or something happened.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is very curious.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: It became, therefore, my responsibility to place the entire project before the Cabinet.

As soon as I did it, this difficulty of loss during the first 18 years came up. I tried to find a way out. That was the reason why the hon. Member sitting opposite knows very well that when I was in Madras in some other connection I had the good fortune to hold discussions with the Chief Minister of Madras and some of his distinguished colleague as well as with the ex-Chief Minister of Madras and the ex-Industries Minister of Madras and we discussed the whole thing threadbare. I explained the various problems involved and what I said then and what I say now is what I have said in my statement also. I am surprised that my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti thinks that the statement shows that the Central Government want to scuttle the project or that my hon. friend Shri Anbazhagan says that the statement shows that Government are vacillating and so on; there is no question of vacillation at all. There is no question of vacillation. It is a question of making certain calculations, final calculations. The traffic potential can increase if the Madras Government are going to industrialise that region. Let me say that this is not a project started by the new Government of Madras.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: We have been saying for years together; industrialise that area....

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I am not yielding.

This is not a project that has been started by the present Government in power. It was started by the Congress Government.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: They were saying like that.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would beg of my hon. friend to let me complete my speech because already it is 6.20. I am sure he wants to go home; so do I. As far as the Tuticorin Project is concerned, the hon. Member

knows quite well that we are trying our best to see it go through.

The point I am making is that there is no difference as far as this project is concerned. The Congress Government started it. They have spent so much money on it. Now the successor Government legitimately wants to see it completed. But in view of the economic difficulties that have arisen, the idea was to try and find out in what way we could improve its economic viability. In the meanwhile, so that the work on the breakwater should not stop, we got the provision increased from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. I am hoping that the Chief Minister will agree as we had discussed in Madras, because already we have selected an officer, a very senior officer to go there and sit down— it is not a committee of these two; I said there should be no committee; these two officers will sit down and collect mainly material in regard to the prospects of the hinterland, material in regard to the possibility of new industries being established there, such as, for example, fertiliser or something else which will lead to a lot of traffic. Once it is done, the idea was that the Chief Minister of Madras and myself as Central Minister of Transport, will sit together and finalise the traffic potential and ways and means to improve the economic viability, what should be done to make it more economically viable. As soon as that is done, the final scope of the project will be determined and I will place it before Government. In the meanwhile, nothing stops. That is why we have given this extra Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri S. Kandappan: I wanted a clarification..

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Shri Kandappan asked a question about one committee. Actually no committee has so far really gone..

Shri S. Khanapan: I raised it in a general way, not only in regard to Tuticorin.

Dr. V. K. R. Rao: If I may give a brief answer to the point, if there are not more than one committee, I do not see how economists, statisticians,

publicists and others will be having a good time in this country.

Then the question was raised about the Sethusamudram project. I would say: let us not link up the two. As regards Sethusamudram, it is still being surveyed. We have not yet completed the various surveys. Many issues and problems are involved in it. I would beg of my hon. friends of the DMK to please not mix up Sethusamudram with Tuticorin.

Mr. Chairman: Also Shri Ramamurthi's party.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: No, he did not make that point. Shri Krishnamoorti, Shri Anbazhagam and perhaps Shri Kandappan also referred to it.

From our point of view, it is better to keep Tuticorin to itself. I can tell you in my own estimation there would

not really be any fundamental difficulty in the way of the acceptance and the completion of this project. But certain procedures have got to be gone through. We are not dealing with only one State; we are dealing with a number of States, and what we do will have to be such as will be acceptable to every other State in terms of principle, which every other State would be willing to accept as something reasonable.

I hope I have given a satisfactory explanation and in view of this my hon. friends will see that there is no more agitation.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, August 1, 1967/Sravana 10, 1889 (Saka).