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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 21, 1966/Phalgun,
30, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade and Arms Boycott Against Portugal

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*653. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of External
Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the follow-up action taken by India and other member-nations of the U.N. in pursuance of the U.N. resolution calling for trade and arms boycott against Portugal in order to force it to grant Independence to its African colonial territories; and

(b) whether India propose to take any further initiative in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of India has always vigorously opposed the colonial policies of Portugal and has rendered all help to the people of these territories in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The Government of India severed diplomatic relations with Portugal as early as 1st September, 1965. India has also been taking action

on the Resolutions passed by the United Nations in order to further independence and freedom of the African colonial territories still under the Portuguese colonialism. However, certain countries are continuing to have diplomatic and commercial relations with Portugal.

(b) The Government of India is always willing to help further the independence of the colonial territories under Portugal inside and outside United Nations.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What specifically has been done to secure the implementation of trade boycott on Portugal in order to pressurise it to give independence to its various colonies and in particular would the Minister say whether there is any substance in the feeling that is gaining ground that India has been soft pedalling on the anti-colonial question in recent times.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): India has consistently followed a very strong and forthright policy to put an end to colonialism in any form and in any shape and any suggestion to the contrary is not borne out by facts at all. As to the first part of the question about specific steps that have been taken, we have ourselves severed all connections. In the UN General assembly and in the committee we have supported all actions and have put pressure on those who continue trade in one form or another with the Portuguese. We have further suggested that there should be complete embargo on arms supply etc. to Portugal.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have the government considered at any stage the possibility of imparting teeth to the UN machinery in its anti-colonial aspirations as enshrined in the charter and

if so what are those suggestions, if not why not?

Shri Swaran Singh: Effective embargo on the arms supply of all types and severing of economic relations provide enough teeth.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कामन वेल्थ नेशन्स के ऊपर भी सरकार ने कुछ जोर डाला और ब्रिटेन का रुख जानने की कोशिश की है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कामन वेल्थ कानफरेंसों में ग्राम तीर पर कामन वेल्थ मामला पर ज्यादा बहस होती है। यह जो पुर्तगाल का मामला है इसकी चर्चा कामन वेल्थ प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स कानफरेंस में नहीं होती। उस मीके पर जो अफ्रीकन और एशियाई देशों के लोग मिलते हैं वे आपस में मिल कर बात करते हैं और इस तरह दबाव डालने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के रुख को जानने की कोशिश की ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : ग्रेट ब्रिटेन का रुख कालोनियल मामलों में प्राप्त जानते हैं। अभी तक कई ऐसी जगहें हैं जिन में अभी तक ब्रिटिश कालोनियलिज्म है और हम उनके भी उसी तरह खिलाफ हैं जिस तरह पुर्तगाल के।

Shri Kapur Singh: What retaliatory action has Portugal taken against India and Indians since our recovery of Goa from Portugal?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our attitude on colonial issues and our opposition to the Portuguese colonies has been there even before Goa was merged into India. Portugal had always been unhappy and has been trying to criticise India even before we took over Goa; only their tone has naturally got more intensive after we took over Goa.

Shri Kapur Singh: Perhaps my question was, not understood; my question was, what retaliatory action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That was the criticism that I have heard; nothing more than that.

श्री सिद्धेवर प्रसाव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र मंडल के वे कौन से देश हैं जिनका अभी तक पुर्तगाल के साथ सम्बन्ध है, और भारत सरकार ने उन देशों का मत बदलने के लिए अब तक क्या प्रयत्न किया है, और उसमें कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I could not follow.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से देश बखिलाफ हैं, उनका मत बदलने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और उनमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: On the colonial issue, there is preponderance of opinion in favour of the colonial people, the people under colonial domination getting their freedom, and on this issue Portugal is more or less isolated and it is continuing this colonial form notwithstanding near-unanimous international opinion on this issue.

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: May I know if the Government have any information as to which of the countries have acted in support of the UN resolution and which have not?

Shri Swaran Singh: Most of the countries have supported the UN resolution. It is true that some of them have not fully acted upon those recommendations.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that some western powers have actively violated the UN resolution calling for trade and arms boycott of Portugal and, if so, may I know what are those nations and what steps the Government have taken in the matter either bilaterally or by the United Nations?

Mr. Speaker: That is understood.

Shri Swaran Singh: Functioning in the United Nations and putting across our viewpoints forcefully,—by these we make our views known to them and our views are brought to their notice.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

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* 654. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अब तक प्राप्त धन का उपयोग करने के लिये किन्हीं नई योजनाओं का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में सबसे अधिक धन जमा करने वाले राज्य को किसी रूप में पुरस्कृत करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में धन-संग्रह किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में चीनी आक्रमण के समय जो शिकायतें प्रथवा कठिनाइयां मुनी गई थी क्या इस बार भी वे कहीं मुनने को मिली हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री की सभा-सचिव (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के प्रयोग के बारे में रक्षा मन्त्रालय एवं अन्य संगठनों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर कार्य-कारिणी समिति समय समय पर विचार करती है। इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : राष्ट्र-रक्षा कोष में जो धन प्राप्त हुआ है—बाहेर वह सिक्के के रूप में या दूसरे रूप में हों—उसका कितना प्रतिशत भाग वास्तव में राष्ट्र-रक्षा-

ग्रन्थ शस्त्र के प्रयोग के लिए निश्चित किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: What percentage has actually been allocated?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The total contribution up to the 28th February is Rs. 75.60 crores, out of which Rs. 27.27 crores have been utilised for the purchase of defence equipment.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार यह बतलाएगी कि राष्ट्र-रक्षा-कोष में जो धन प्राप्त हुआ है, उसमें किसान वर्ग का कितना है और दुकानदारों का कितना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप बता सकते हैं ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: No, Sir.

Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar: The late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had made an observation that if people in this country could contribute three paise per capita, it will amount to a large sum of money, and so, may I know what steps will the Government take to augment the national defence fund by adopting this method?

Mr. Speaker: That is about new collections. We are concerned with the utilisation of the old one.

Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar: It concerns the National Defence Fund, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It is, but not in this question, Shri Basappa.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether a fresh appeal has been issued by the present Prime Minister, after she assumed office, to the women folk of India, who have vast gold in their possession, to contribute gold and, if so, what is the reaction?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Reaction of what?

Shri Basappa: If a fresh appeal is issued by the present Prime Minister, I am sure the womenfolk of India will respond at once to the Government's call . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order. order. That is another question.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any appeal has been made?

Mr. Speaker: Order. order.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के हमले के बाद सुरक्षा कोष के लिए धन इकट्ठा करने के काम में सरकारी मशीनरी को, विशेष कर बिक्री टैक्स के अफसरों को, लगाया, जिससे जनता को बड़ी भारी कठिनाई हुई और गांवों के लोगों को भी तंग किया गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): हमने तो बार-बार सभी प्रदेशों को यह इतिहास भेजा है कि इस बारे में कोई जबरदस्ती न की जाये।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सरकारों ने सुरक्षा कोष के लिए धन इकट्ठा करने के लिए बिक्री टैक्स अफसरों को लगाया है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारे पास यह इतिहास नहीं है।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष के समय पंजाब राज्य ने रक्षा कोष में सभी राज्यों से ज्यादा धन इकट्ठा किया है और पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष में सबसे अधिक नुकसान पंजाब का हुआ है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार की तरफ से पंजाब सरकार को कोई पुरस्कार मिला ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पंजाबी सूबा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह तो बिल्कुल दूसरा प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन—श्री मधु लिमये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा नाम भी इसमें है। मैं इस बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया था, लेकिन अगर वह हाउस में नहीं थे, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? क्या मैं उन को घर से बुलाता ?

Embargo on Arm Supplies to India

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- *655. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Murl Manohar:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 530 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Western Countries have removed the restrictions on the export of military hardware to India;

(b) whether the U.K. Government and other Governments have started issuing licences to export war material to India; and

(c) if so, whether any firm guarantees have been asked or given for uninterrupted supplies to India by these countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). It is not in the public interest to give detailed information on the subject.

श्री मधु लिखवे : क्या सरकार ने इन विदेशी ताकतों के साथ हथियारी सहायता के बारे में इस सवाल को लेकर बात की है कि हथियार देने के लिए क्या कसौटी होनी चाहिए—यानी अन्दरूनी विद्रोह के खिलाफ सरकार को बनाए रखने के लिए या अपने दोस्त देशों को, चाहे वे किसी भी मरुसद के लिए उनका इस्तेमाल करें, या नई दुनिया के निर्माण के लिए हथियारी सहायता देनी चाहिए ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The matter has been taken up from time to time. This question has to be viewed from two standpoints. One is from the interests of our country and the other is from the viewpoint of the susceptibilities of the countries which give us these arms. From the viewpoint of our own country, the House would agree that the matter of flow of vital equipment and the sources also is not being given publicity. From the standpoint of the countries which give, they have got their own political difficulties and susceptibilities which we have to respect. At the same time, I may inform the House that the main sources of supply are UK and USA. As far as UK is concerned, recently we have got intimation that they have lifted the ban on supplies of military hardware. The USA Government have intimated that supplies of non-lethal equipment on cash and credit basis would be resumed on a selective basis.

श्री मधु लिखवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय शायद मेरे प्रश्न को समझे नहीं हैं। मैंने कोई गुप्त जानकारी नहीं मांगी है। अगर आप उनको समझा दें, तो वह जबाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं भी न समझा हूँ ?

श्री मधु लिखवे : अगर आप भी न समझे हों, तो मुझे इस प्रश्न को दोहराना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी ताकत हथियारी सहायता देती है, क्या सरकार ने उनके साथ यह सहायता देने के बारे में क्या कसौटी हो इसकी बहस की है कि वे यह सहायता अन्दरूनी विद्रोह के खिलाफ दे रहे हैं, केवल अपने दोस्तों को दे रहे हैं या नई दुनिया के निर्माण के लिए दे रहे हैं।

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have informed the UK and USA Governments that the country which is aggressed against and the aggressor should not be put on the same par. We have brought this to the notice of the governments which are supplying arms. Apart from that, mainly our weapons are of UK origin and any stoppage of supplies of arms and parts from UK would have great consequences in our country. So, we have taken up this matter and as I said, UK Government have intimated that they have lifted the ban on supplies of military hardware.

श्री मधु लिखवे : बुनियाधी सिद्धान्तों को न अपनाने के कारण जो ज़राब नतीजें निकले हैं, क्या सरकार ने उनकी धीर इन विदेशी ताकतों का ध्यान दिलाया है—जैसे, इन्डोनेशिया को कम्युनिज्म की रक्षा के लिए हथियार दिये गए, लेकिन वे हथियार कम्युनिस्टों के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किये गए और प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये गए, लेकिन संसार के सबसे बड़े प्रजातांत्रिक देश के खिलाफ उन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल हुआ ? बुनियाधी सिद्धान्तों के बारे

में सावधानी न बरतने के कारण क्या ख़राब नतीजे निकल रहे हैं, इसकी ओर इन ताकतों का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I can very well understand the anxiety of the hon. Member. Of course, in a way, it reflects the feelings of the people in our country. We have certainly brought this aspect to the notice of the countries concerned.

श्री किशान पटनायक : यह ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारत को तब लड़ाई करनी पड़ती है, जब कोई उस पर हमला करता है, लेकिन हमले के वक्त विदेशी मदद बन्द हो जाती है, क्या भारत सरकार कुछ देशों से ऐसा सम्पर्क बना रही है, जिससे हमले के वक़्त पर उनकी दोस्ती तटस्थ न रहे; यदि हाँ, तो वो देश कौन कौन से हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would beg of the House to consider that in the present context it would be better to avoid any questions on this matter. We are having delicate talks and negotiations and, therefore, it is better to avoid such questions.

श्री किशान पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय ने सही बात कही है ? इसमें अड़चन क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है । उनके लिए यह बताना मुश्किल होगा ।

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धाण्ठी : पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध के समय अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और दूसरे देशों के हस्त्रों की सहायता पर रोक लगा दी थी । मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ब्रिटेन ने वह रोक हटा ली है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जो करार हुआ था, क्या यह रोक हटाने पर उस करार के अनुसार सामान धरा रहा है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are several agreements. Without getting information on the particular agreement

that the hon. Member has in view I would not be in a position to answer that question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस समय लड़ाई होती है, उस समय हमें अन्य देशों से हथियार मिलने बन्द हो जाते हैं । तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करेगी, ताकि ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर हम अन्य देशों से हथियार न लें, बल्कि स्वयं अपने यहाँ बने हुए हथियारों का प्रयोग करें ? क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That has been our attempt, Sir, to be self-sufficient as far as possible, and the hon. House is aware of the new slogan we have kept in view of self-reliance.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the supply of military equipment is dependent on Indo-Pak amity?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The U.K. Government has informed that in view of the fact that both sides have withdrawn their forces to the 5th August line they are thinking of resuming the supplies of arms and ammunitions of the type which they were previously supplying.

Shri P. C. Borooah: During the last session the hon. Minister of Defence indicated, in answer to a question, that out of about 7 million sterling pounds worth of defence equipments ordered for and licensed for supply by the British Government, the supply was only goods worth about 5,00,000 sterling pounds. The hon. Minister just now said that the ban has been lifted. May I know by what time the supplies will be completed and what has been already supplied?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That question was answered by the hon. Minister of Supplies and Technical Development. He has given certain figures also. I do not know the latest position. The Ministry of Supplies may be addressed

in this matter. We have got only this general information and the details have to be worked out whether any licensing procedure would still remain etc. All these things have to be worked out.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि पाकिस्तानी हमले के समय इंग्लैंड और अमरीका से हम को हथियारों की कोई मदद नहीं मिली। अब भी वे हथियारों और पुर्जों को देने में आनाकानी कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हथियारों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने की दृष्टि से क्या हमारे देश में कोई रिसर्च की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशी मूद्रा को जो कठिनाई है, क्या सरकार उस को दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas : I have already said that there has been a general relaxation in the rigidity of the stand that these countries were taking. We would certainly be attempting to achieve self-sufficiency to the extent possible and we are taking all steps that are necessary in that direction.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले से ही आप को बता दू कि मेरा प्रश्न हथियारों के व्यापक बुनियादी पहलू के बारे में है—खाली भारत के बारे में नहीं है और आप मेरे इस सवाल का जवाब भी दिलवायें। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या कभी भारत सरकार ने हथियार देने वालों से इस व्यापक प्रश्न पर बातचीत की है कि हथियार कब और कैसे और किन किन को दिये जायें, क्योंकि साम्यवाद ने जो हथियार दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों को दिये, वहाँ पर उन हथियारों से खुद साम्यवाद का कल्ल किया गया। हिन्दोशिया में ऐसा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले किया गया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिये ने यह सवाल किया था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय उसका जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप जवाब दिलवायें।

बुनियादी बात को आप सुन लीजिये। हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध में भी वही स्थिति हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुनियादी बात सुन ली है। अब आप उनको जवाब देने दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुन लीजिये, शायद वह न समझें। क्या रूस और अमरीका इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि दुनिया में प्राकृतिक और खास तौर से एशिया में प्राकृतिक तरक्की का जो प्रवाह है, उसको रोकने के लिये ये इस्तेमाल होते हैं या उसको बढ़ाने के लिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूस और अमरीका विचार करेंगे या नहीं, इसका जवाब गवर्नमेंट प्राक्क इच्छिया दे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हम उनसे हथियार लेते हैं या नहीं और वे दूसरों को देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस पर विचार करेंगे या नहीं, यह गवर्नमेंट प्राक्क इच्छिया कैसे कह सकती है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्यों नहीं कह सकती ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस तरह से इस बात को न टालिये ? जब दो देशों में बातचीत होती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे माथ बट्स में न पड़िये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब मैं किस से बहस करूंगा, आप महारानी करके यह सवाल पुछवाइये।

Shri A. M. Thomas : In fact, Sir, I have...

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is this, whether we have ever discussed with these powers who give us these aid and arms, that this aid given to certain countries, which was intended for a particular purpose, has not been utilised for that purpose, rather that purpose has been frustrated and spoiled by their giving that aid and used by the country concerned for other purposes?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir, this matter has been answered by no less a person than the Prime Minister. We have already, on different occasions pointed out this aspect to the countries concerned.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं फिर आपसे मदद चाहता हूँ, इतना गलत जवाब दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री साहब को यह पता ही नहीं था कि वह बात करते हैं इस तरह से।

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have brought this to the notice of the countries concerned.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether there is any condition attached with the supply of arms and ammunitions to India, or can we use it anywhere and wherever we like?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that we have got the general information. I have also said that it would not be in the public interest to disclose any further details.

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका सूचना सेवा का
अधिकारी

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* 656. श्री डा० ना० तिलारी :

डा० रामेन सेन :

श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

श्री बड़े :

श्री भागवत ना आचार्य :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलकत्ता में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका सूचना सेवा के अधिकारी ने कुछ छात्रों का अपमान किया था जो दिसम्बर, 1965 के प्रथम मप्ताह में उसके द्वारा दी गई पार्टी में आमंत्रित किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Sir, an Officer of the USIS in Calcutta had invited some students to a dinner party given by him at his house on 3rd December, 1965, in honour of the Attorney General of Wisconsin who was in Calcutta at the time. After the Chief Guest had spoken and answered questions, an Indian national serving with the USIS who had recently visited US, was asked by the host to give some experiences of his in the United States. This speech apparently was somewhat long and did not interest the students who started talking amongst themselves. As the speech was being disturbed the host asked the students concerned to keep quiet. When they continued talking, he asked them to leave the room. An unpleasant exchange of words followed.

The West Bengal Government investigated the matter and informed the Government of India of the details of the case. The Ministry of External Affairs then took up the matter with the American Embassy who assured the Ministry of External Affairs that they themselves were sorry at the unfortunate happenings.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this matter was ever taken up at diplomatic level and whether this

information was sent to the American Government telling them about the indecent behaviour of their officer?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that the Ministry took up this matter with the American Embassy and informed them of this incident.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the officer who asked the students to leave the room tendered any apology or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: At that time, when the incident took place, as I have already said, there was an exchange of hot words on either side.....

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Afterwards.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a matter between that officer and the senior officials of the U.S. Embassy.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, पश्चिमी बंगाल की विधान सभा की जो कार्यवाही अखबारों में छपी थी और पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की ओर से जो उसके उत्तर दिये गये थे, उनसे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उस अमरीकी अधिकारी ने विद्यार्थियों को गालियां दी तथा भारत के खिलाफ अपशब्द कहे। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार ने क्यों नहीं विरोध प्रकट किया और उस अमरीकी अफसर को वापस बुलाने की मांग क्यों नहीं की ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The information that I have given is the information that has been supplied to us from the West Bengal Government. Even when the matter came up before the West Bengal Assembly, the type of suggestion which the hon. Member is making was not made out. There were some suggestions put forward but the West Bengal Government did not accept those suggestions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अपमान किया गया है विद्यार्थियों का और आपके द्वारा अमरीकी राजदूत को सूचित किया, क्या उनका कोई

उत्तर आया है ? यदि हाँ तो उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में क्या कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उन्होंने कह दिया है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the students who were invited were invited individually or they were invited from some unions and, if so, what are the unions from which they were invited?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no information as to whether they were invited individually or from any unions.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know what was the difficulty for the Central Government to enquire into the matter. Why was it entrusted to the West Bengal Government?

Shri Swaran Singh: The matter took place within the jurisdiction of West Bengal Government and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of their investigation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: From what the Minister says, it is quite clear that the U.S.I.S. officer concerned did behave very badly for otherwise the matter would not have gone so far. May I know, in these circumstances, why the Government does not insist that these people who enjoy a quasi diplomatic status, some thing very similar to it, are not told that they are undesirable people in this country because they seem to behave as if the country belongs to them?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that these facts were brought to the notice of the U.S. Embassy here and they themselves said that they were sorry at the unfortunate incident.

Mr. Speaker: The Member asks why was the suggestion of his recall not made, declaring the person *persona non grata*?

Shri Swaran Singh: In such matters, the matter is brought to the notice of the Embassy concerned. Unless a matter is very serious, we do not, generally, declare a person as *persona non grata*.

Memorial for Jawans in Delhi

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- *657. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 514 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the finalisation of the scheme to raise a memorial in Delhi in the memory of the Jawans of the Armed Forces who laid down their lives for the defence of the motherland since Independence; and

(b) the site selected for it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know how long has this been under consideration and how long will it remain under the consideration of the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, the Chiefs of Staff have already selected a site at Duala Kuan and that land is under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. We have addressed that Ministry in the matter and we have also asked them to expedite the matter so that we may take necessary action.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the form of memorial that will be set up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As soon as the site becomes available, the necessary architectural designs and estimates will be prepared.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार के पास इस किस्म का कोई सुझाव आया है कि जिस दिन हविलदार अब्दुल हमीद कुर्बान हो गए उस दिन को हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई एकता का दिन घोषित किया जाए और उस दिन दिल्ली में और दूसरे बड़े शहरों में राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री, राज्यपाल, मुख्य मंत्री आदि पहल करके सार्वजनिक सहभाज का और सामुदायिक राखीबंधन का कोई कार्यक्रम करवायें ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: Has this suggestion been conveyed to the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not aware.

श्री कृष्ण पटनायक : अगर यह सुझाव अभी तक नहीं आया है तो अभी जो सवाल हुआ है, इसको मान कर इस पर क्या आप अपनी तात्कालिक प्रतिक्रिया बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तो आया है, इस पर सोचेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सुझाव को भेजा गया है । फिर भी यह कहते हैं कि मिला नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाल : स्मारक बनाने की जहां तक बात है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़े बड़े नगरों में, सभी बड़े बड़े स्थानों में या जिस प्रान्त के जो जवान थे, उस प्रान्त में भी इस तरह के स्मारक बनाये जायेंगे ? क्या इस सुझाव पर भी गवर्नमेंट विचार करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तक दिल्ली का सवाल ही पड़ा हुआ है ।

श्री हुकूम खान कक़वाय : उसका विचार करेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question, as you have correctly pointed out; relates to the capital of this country and suitable memorials....

Mr. Speaker: Will it be considered in other places also?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is, more or less; left to the State Governments?

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह : दिल्ली में लाल किले के सामने जो जगह पड़ी हुई है वह इससे ज्यादा उपयुक्त जगह है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वहाँ इस स्मारक का क्यों स्थापित नहीं करती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We appointed a committee consisting of the Chiefs of Staff and they have, as I have already indicated, selected a site at Duala Quan which is on the main road connecting Delhi Cantonment and New Delhi and is in the vicinity of the Services complex.

श्री जयदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सरकार यह जो स्मारक बनाएगी यह नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली छावनी के बीच है । उस स्मारक के अन्दर जो जवान हैं, रॉय एंड फाइ है, जो सिपाही भी है और जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की ग्राहुति दी है, क्या उन सब सिपाहियों को भी नामावली उस स्मारक के ऊपर प्रकित की जाएगी ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the list of names will be inscribed.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will certainly be considered.

Shri Majithia: May I know whether this memorial which is supposed

to be erected is only going to be in the form of a building or whether they are proposing to have some funds collected also for the benefit of the offsprings of the jawans who have lost their lives?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is too early to give any definite scheme. As I have already stated, as soon as a site becomes available, we will draw up the architectural designs and also the estimates of the initial cost and maintenance and all other relevant details which have been pointed out by the hon. members.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Every civilised country in the world has an unknown warrior's tomb. May I know why this matter has been so delayed and whether the India Gate can be turned into an unknown warrior's tomb?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as India Gate is concerned, there is already an all India war memorial there and that has been erected under an agreement between Government and Government—it is a Government to Government agreement—and the assurance given by the Government of India to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission stands in the way of modifying that memorial to any extent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During both the Pakistani and Chinese aggressions, all the jawans, whether Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs or Christians, have laid down their lives to defend our sacred motherland. I would, therefore, like to know whether care will be taken to see that this memorial depicts the national integration not only in the Army but also in the whole country.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a valuable suggestion which will certainly be kept in mind.

Shri Bata Singh: May I know whether there is any scheme to rename the roads in the capital after the names of jawans who have laid down their lives for the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not present being considered.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जो स्थान चुना गया है वह ऐसी जगह है जहाँ फीजी छावनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जन साधारण को भी वहाँ जाने की अनुमति होगी ? यदि नहीं तो जो आसना ध्येय है वह पूरी तरह से कैसे पूरा होगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly the public will have access to these memorials.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister said a little while ago that it was a Government to Government agreement in regard to whatever is the memorial—India Gate and all that sort of thing. We are not only a successor of that Government but also a free Government which has liberated itself from the colonial yoke and in those conditions, is it not desirable for Government to consider whatever agreement was entered into by the British Indian Administration with the U.K. Government in those days as obsolete and to utilise the structures which are there for some purpose more worthy and more apposite to our present circumstances?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Apart from the terms of the Government-to-Government agreement, it is to our interest to see that a separate memorial is raised rather than that our memorial should be tacked on to the other memorial.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The point was in regard to the character of that particular thing. Do we continue our colonial status to the extent of recognising everything which the colonial government had done on our so-called behalf?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That question does not come up in this particular matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether in view of the small magnitude and other similar factors relating

to our recent military conflicts, Government propose to consider whether it is all appropriate and necessary for us to have war memorials at present?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, the principle has been accepted that there should be a suitable war memorial.

श्री रामेश्वररामन्ध : जो स्मारक बनेगा उस में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि कितने उच्च अधिकारी चीन और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के समय मारे गए और कितने मध्यम श्रेणी के और कितने निम्न श्रेणी के किस किस प्रान्त के थे और क्या ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा जिससे उनकी इस प्राप्तीयता का पता लग सके और पता चल सके कि इस प्रान्त के कितने व्यक्ति इस में हताहत हुए ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as this particular case is concerned Government will certainly consider whether suitable suggestions could be invited from Members of Parliament also.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In regard to the selection of the site for a memorial for the jawans, may I know whether apart from Delhi the capitals of the different States also have been taken into consideration?

Mr. Speaker: That question has already been put. The hon. Member has come late.

Collective Security Area in Asia

*658. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion that India should take a lead in the formation of collective security area in Asia backed by a nuclear guarantee from the West has been made; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No such suggestion has been made to us.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that China is fast developing nuclear weapons including inter-continental ballistic missiles, and the capability of Pakistan is also growing in this regard, may I know whether effective steps have been taken by the Government of India or are proposed to be taken to safeguard the security of this area namely India and other adjoining countries, and if so, what those steps are?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have been taking steps from time to time to safeguard our integrity and to guard against a threat India from neighbouring countries according to a very careful assessment more from the point of view of conventional weapons than of nuclear weapons, and I think the Defence Minister has from time to time been keeping the House informed of the steps that have been taken and are being taken to strengthen our defences.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether those countries which have got nuclear weapons are consulting among themselves with regard to safeguarding the security of such areas or such countries as do not possess these weapons and are not likely to possess them in the near future, and if so, what progress has been made in this regard?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think that any consultations between the nuclear powers are taking place on the subject which the hon. Member has mentioned. When we talk to nuclear powers we find that they have got their own views on these matters. For instance, there is the Soviet Union and there is the USA; these are two big nuclear powers; their own assessments on these matters vary from region to region. But I would like to inform the House that in the context of disarmament certain proposals have been put forward by the USA and also by the Soviet Union, in which suggestions have been made that non-proliferation should be achieved and to that extent, the legitimate fears and legitimate vulnerability of non-nuclear

powers should be very carefully considered.

श्री क० ना० सिंचारी : हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध चीन के साथ जैसे हैं और अपनी पाकिस्तान के साथ जो लड़ाई हुई है और उस में जो एटीट्यूड ब्रैस्टन कट्टीच का रहा है जहाँ तक प्रार्म्स एंड एम्प्लियन की सप्साई का सम्बन्ध है, और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि चीन बराबर न्यूक्लियर वैपण्ड की तरफ, एटम बम की तरफ बढ़ रहा है, अपनी सेफ्टी के लिए हिन्दुस्तान क्या सोच रहा है? क्या स्वयं वह इन हथियारों को बनाने या किसी एग्जिमेंट में जाने की बात सोच रहा है?

Shri Swaran Singh: On that issue, the Prime Minister has made the position clear that our decision is to develop our nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wonder if the hon. Minister of External Affairs is not aware that even in the House of Commons the UK Prime Minister stated that when his Foreign Secretary was visiting USSR he was directed to discuss this particular issue with the USSR Government? It is the UK and USA which feel more concerned about the security of this area than we have shown. What is the nature of the proposals put forward by the UK Government to the USSR Government in this connection and what is the reaction of this Government and what is our own idea in this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member has in mind the recent visit of the UK Prime Minister to Moscow, it is a fact that his Foreign Secretary and also the Minister in charge of Disarmament were in his team when he visited Moscow. In concrete terms I do not think that anything substantial came out of the discussions which were directed more towards achieving disarmament. That is a matter under the consideration of the Committee which is meeting in Geneva.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was entirely different....

Mr. Speaker: He says that other countries are more concerned with our protection by their nuclear umbrella, and asks what are the concrete proposals that they have in mind and what is our reaction to the same.

Shri Swaran Singh: They have got no concrete proposals. They have not made any concrete proposals to us. Therefore, we have not naturally been able to form our reactions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is whether these great countries are expressing this concern and taking steps behind our back or in consultation with us? If they are doing in consultation with us, what is the nature of their discussion with us or what is it that they have put forward? I have heard that at least half a dozen times Mr. Rusk and Mr. Wilson have expressed that they feel extremely exercised about this one problem which is uppermost in their minds, namely, the development of nuclear power by China threatening this region. What is the nature of the discussions they have had with Government, and have Government themselves formulated any concrete proposals in this regard?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is right that the US Government's representative as also the UK Government's representative have from time to time made statements expressing concern about the results which might flow from China emerging as a nuclear power. But they have not suggested in any concrete terms as to what could be done, and they have not consulted us as to what should be done. We on our side have suggested that the nuclear powers should jointly consider what steps they should take to ensure the safety of non-nuclear powers if they have to bring about non-proliferation and non-spread of nuclear weapons.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that we leave it to them, the question of our security?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a separate question. We are certainly conscious of our responsibilities. The question was as to whether they had discussed these plans with us or not.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Since no notable progress has been made towards the worthy objective of non-proliferation, do Government not feel that the arrangements at present existing are extremely inadequate and that there is no reason for them to be blissfully complacent, as they are? Also, whether in the conventional context and as a stabilising influence, any understanding or accord is sought to be reached with Japan in particular?

Shri Swaran Singh: This question relates to nuclear guarantee, and Japan is not a nuclear power; she has no intention to acquire nuclear weapons.

On the question of our defence in relation to conventional weapons, we have in the very beginning said that this is a very important aspect and we are taking adequate steps from time to time to strengthen our defences.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question related specifically to the complacency of Government in spite of the failure of any progress towards the objective of non-proliferation. Are Government convinced that the present arrangements are adequate? If they are not, what are they doing about it? It is a very pointed question.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of complacency at all; we have to work for bringing about non-proliferation. At the same time we have to strengthen our defences and we are taking it up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before I put my question, I wish to point out that this question is about collective

security, not merely nuclear policy. He said that it related to nuclear power only.

Mr. Speaker: Nuclear guarantee comes in the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And also collective security. Now, has the Government's attention been drawn to the warning sounded by the former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Kishi, and the present Prime Minister, Mr. Sato, both in December last, warning sounded to all Asian nations against the nuclear menace of China, and if so, has the government been in touch with Japan, USSR, Britain and USA as a follow-up action of the initiative taken by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri when he visited Britain in 1964 and had discussions with the British Premier? Is there a proposal to have a de-nuclearized zone in Asia?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have been in touch with the governments the names of which had been given by the hon. Member from time to time. But I would like to make it clear that we are not thinking in terms of the collective security aspect which was pointedly brought out by the hon. Member. We believe and we have always believed and we continue to believe that collective security pacts do not afford any protection and that they are in fact really something which derogates from the sovereignty of the country, and India is determined to keep her sovereignty and also continue to take steps to safeguard her honour and integrity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Proposal for de-nuclearized zone in Asia?

Shri Swaran Singh: We are in favour of de-nuclear zone but no progress in that respect had been made, particularly because the main mass land of Asia, China, is emerging as a nuclear power. They have not even signed the Moscow test ban treaty.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the government, which rightly stressed the importance of non-pro-

liferation idea in regard to nuclear weapons, is careful about not being inveigled by certain interests into a kind of collective security arrangement particularly with anti-China stance because in spite of the provocation of China, we should not be inveigled into that kind of a stance.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a viewpoint which I take note of. We ourselves will take such steps as are necessary to protect our integrity and to ensure our defence. I have already indicated government's attitude to defence pacts.

श्री सिधु नारायण : जनेवा में जो डिस्अरामेन्ट कांफरेंस हो रही है, चाइना उसमें शामिल नहीं है इस लिये वह उस के फैसलों को मानेगा नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का रिपेक्शन उस पर क्या हुआ है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact that China is not associated with disarmament talks at Geneva for the obvious reason that those talks are taking place under the auspices of the UN and the People's Republic of China is not in the U.N. I would like to inform the House, however, that the UN had adopted another resolution for holding a world disarmament conference to which China also has to be invited.

Shri Hem Barua: Has the government's attention been drawn to a statement made by the US Senator Mike Mansfield which says that Viet Nam will escalate towards a general war on the Asia mainland? In that context may I know if the hon. Prime Minister when she visits the United States very soon is going to have talks on this particular aspect so that Viet Nam may not escalate into a general war in the Asian mainland with President Johnson, short of India organising a collective security area in Asia?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): India is certainly interested that these conflicts should not escalate

and should not affect other parts of Asia. It is difficult for me to say exactly what will be discussed in Washington, but it is possible that the question of Vietnam which does affect peace in Asia might come up for discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was slightly of this type. I wanted the hon. Prime Minister to take the initiative in discussing this matter with President Johnson....

Mr. Speaker: She has replied to it.

Shri Hem Barua: She said she does not know what will be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be answered immediately?

Shri Hem Barua: Is she going there with a blank hand? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Newsprint Situation

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- *659. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association has urged the introduction of a statutory price page schedule to meet the serious newsprint situation; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the shortfall of our annual requirements

and what is the quantity of indigenous production thereof?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main question pertains to price-page schedule. I think I can answer the question about the newsprint, but it should be a separate question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: When it is about newsprint shortage, naturally the question of production also comes in. If you do not allow it, I shall put my second question.

Mr. Speaker: You may put your second question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My second question is also perhaps like the previous one. May I know whether it is a fact that the regional research laboratory at Jorhat in Assam has devised a new method of manufacturing newsprint by de-inking used newspapers and may I know whether the Government have any plan to augment the production of newsprint with this new method?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It would be watched with interest.

श्री म० ला० बिबरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व ही भारतीय दैनिक समाचारपत्रों ने और अन्य पत्रिकाओं ने अपने मूल्य बढ़ा दिये, तो जब न्यूडप्रिन्ट के दाम नहीं बढ़े तो क्या कारण है कि इन प्रखबारों ने अपने दाम बढ़ा दिये ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मूल्यों पर कोई किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण तो नहीं है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ इनके मूल्य बढ़ाने से जो प्राइस पेज शिड्यूल की प्रणाली चालू करना चाहते थे उस का लक्ष्य किसी अंश में पूरा होता है।

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to know whether any periodical checks are given in respect of the price-page schedule as is usually declared by the newspapers and, if so, on how many

occasions steps were taken and whether any discrepancies were found and what steps were taken against the discrepancies and difficulties?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think we have introduced the price-page schedule at all so far.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the opinion of the Press Council of India has been invited in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Press Council of India is yet to come into being.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो समाचार पत्रों को कागज मिलता है वह अधिकांश लोग ब्लैक में बेच देते हैं और बहुत से समाचार-पत्रों को कागज नहीं मिलता है, वह ब्लैक से खरीद कर अपना काम चलाते हैं तो क्या सरकार दोनों प्रकार के लोगों को ध्यान में रखेगी ताकि ऐसी गड़बड़ न हो और क्या ऐसे कोई केसेज पकड़ में आये हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मूल प्रश्न तो नहीं उठता। लेकिन इस प्रकार की शिकायतें कतिपय समाचारपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में सुनने को मिली हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही की ? कितने पकड़े ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इसमें नहीं आता।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने प्राइस पेज शिड्यूल के खिलाफ कोई फैसला दिया था तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार प्राइस पेज शिड्यूल लागू करना चाहती है तो उस बाधा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और प्राइस पेज शिड्यूल को लागू करने के मामले में और दमरी कौन सी बाधाएँ हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो निर्णय दिया था उसको

दृष्टि में रखते हुए दिवाकर कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है जिसके अन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की सम्बन्धित धारा को विस्तृत करके इस सम्बन्ध में प्रावश्यक स्थिति का सुधार किया जा सकता है। वह विचाराधीन है।

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister said that the matter is under consideration and in answer to a subsequent question he added that since other papers have already increased their price it comes to the same thing. These two positions are contradictory. Is it the Government's view or decision that because the prices have been raised by two paise, the question of price-page schedule should be dropped or is the Government actively considering the introduction of this measure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member has not been able to follow what I said or I did not make it quite clear. I said that we do not have much of control over the pricing of individual newspapers and the fact that the price has been increased in same measure answers the requirements of the price-page schedule scheme.

Shri Daji: You do not want to persuade them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I never said that; I am not saying that. I repudiate that.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Are there any restrictions on the supply of newspaper to the newly introduced weekly papers and, if so, when are they likely to be relaxed?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Next question.

Repatriation of Indians in Shanghai +

- *661. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indians now in

Shanghai have petitioned to Government to arrange for their repatriation;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). As the result of increasing hardships and the restrictions placed by the Chinese authorities, many of the Indian nationals in Shanghai have expressed a desire to leave China after disposing of their assets, which in most cases represent their life-time savings. Indian Embassy officials in Peking have been carrying out regular visits to Shanghai and have taken up with the Chinese authorities the question of hardships faced by the Shanghai Indian community, the disposal of their assets and the departure of those who wish to leave China.

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शंघाई में कितने खानदान भारतीय हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में यह विपत्ति आ गई है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : उनकी संख्या बहुत नहीं है। मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक 35 ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं।

श्री ए० ए० द्विवेदी : अभी तक जो कार्यवाही चीन सरकार के साथ हमारी सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें इस मामले के सुलझने की क्या सम्भावना है और कब तक सुलझने की आशा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह कहना कठिन है कि कब तक सुलझेगा।

Shri Subodh Hansda: As this tendency for repatriation is gradually growing, particularly in the South-East Asian countries, I want to know whether government propose to get them back or take the matter to the UNO to relieve them of the difficulties.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no point in taking this to the UNO, because the Peoples' Republic of China is not in the UNO.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Are government satisfied that circumstances exist necessitating the repatriation of Indians from Shanghai?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said they are facing hardships. They originally continued to stay on there thinking they will be able to continue living there and some of them have married local Chinese women. It will be essentially for them to decide whether they want to stay on or go out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that since the invasion of our country by China in 1962, a very large number of Indians in Shanghai and other parts of China have been kept virtually under house arrest and they are subjected to various other kinds of harassment like dispossession of property, expropriation of property and, if so, are the government in a position to tell the House the approximate number of Indians so harassed and detained and what arrangements are being made to repatriate them, if I may use that word, because for western countries, it is Fatherland and they talk of repatriation, but to us it is Motherland,—what arrangements are being made to repatriate them to India?

Shri Swaran Singh: A fairly large number of persons of Indian origin left the Peoples Republic of China after the conflict. The number left behind is very small. In Shanghai, it is only 35.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about other parts of China?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to Shanghai.

Shri Swaran Singh: In other places also, the number is not large.

राजस्थान के ऊपर अज्ञात विमान

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* 662. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 22 दिसम्बर, 1965 को राजस्थान में सैनिक संस्थानों के ऊपर जो जेट विमान उड़ा था उस के बारे में पता लगा लिया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त विमान को क्यों नहीं मार गिराया गया ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय विमानों ने उस का पीछा किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्योम क्या है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The aircraft were visually identified as two F-86 of Pakistan Air Force.

(b) No tactical action could be taken due to delay in the visual report reaching the Air Defence authorities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह मालूम हो गया था कि यह पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाज हैं तो उस समय तत्काल कार्यवाही करने में सरकार को कौन सी दिक्कत सामने आयी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That aircraft flew through Gadra city which is within 12 miles of the line of actual control, at a height of 10,000 ft. The jet aircraft takes barely a minute to cover 12 miles and by the time the information was carried to the air authorities, in Jodhpur, no further action could be taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

External Publicity

*660. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of his Ministry has been streamlined in respect of external publicity; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). External Publicity is the concern of the X.P. Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. Excepting All India Radio which runs External Services, this Ministry with its Media Units only assists the Ministry of External Affairs in External Publicity and functions as a production unit of that Ministry for publicity material. Efforts are constantly made to improve and streamline the functioning of this Ministry in that respect.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये धन-संग्रह

* 663. श्री किशन पट्टमाचक :

श्री जयु लिवचे :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विद्याधर प्रसाद :

श्री बाबुरेवन नावर :

श्री वारियर :

श्री मोहम्मद कोचा :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात को धोर दिलाया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए जो धन इकट्ठा किया गया है उस में से कुछ राशि सरकार के पास जमा नहीं करवाई जानी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि राष्ट्रीय 'रक्षा कोष' के लिए धन इकट्ठा करने के प्रयास में सरकारी पदाधिकारी कई स्थानों पर लोगों पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) हाल में ऐसी कोई भी घटना सामने नहीं आई जिसमें राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए इकट्ठे किए गए रुपये जमान किए गए हों, अथवा उनका हिसाब न दिया गया हो।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए अंशदान देना देने वाले की इच्छा पर ही है, और सरकार बारंबार इस बात को स्पष्ट कर चुकी है। प्रदेशीय सरकारों को भी इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त सलाह दी गई है। फिर भी राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अंशदान प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयोग में लाए गये साधनों के विषय में की गई शिकायतें उचित कार्यवाही के लिए स-बन्धित प्रदेशीय सरकारों के ध्यान में ला दी जाती है।

भारतीय तथा पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोगों द्वारा कार्य प्रारम्भ करना

*665. **श्री लाइटन चौधरी :** क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान में अपने उच्चायोग में कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के लिये अपने कर्मचारी भेज दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत में पाकिस्तानी उच्चायोग ने भी अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या भारत ने पाकिस्तान में अनुरोध किया है कि राजनयिक कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय के अनुसार व्यवहार किया जाये ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां। दोनों हाई कमिशन सामान्य रूप से काम कर रहे हैं।

(ग) ताशकन्द घोषणा के अनुच्छेद V के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमारे राजनयिक कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के अनुरूप व्यवहार करने का बचन लिया है।

Trans-Border Pastures

*666. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has ceased to enjoy its trans-border pastures right in the Himalayan regions;

(b) if so, what were the trans-border pastures rights of India and Tibet on the 15th August, 1947 and 1st January, 1966, respectively; and

(c) whether Indians are not being allowed to enjoy their trans-border pastures rights and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) As a result of the Chinese aggression on India and the continuous border tension kept up by China, trans-border pasture activities traditionally enjoyed by border inhabitants have been greatly curtailed.

(b) and (c). On various points across the international border the inhabitants on both sides have been, according to custom and tradition, enjoying certain pasture rights without prejudice to the sovereignty and administrative control of the respective governments over the areas concerned. On account of the military concentrations

and aggressive activities by China on the border the traditional and customary trans-border movements have been greatly reduce particularly since 1962.

Committee of Representatives of Nagas and Peace Mission

*667. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Committee consisting of the representatives of underground Nagas and the Nagaland Peace Mission Observers to investigate incidents of violence in Assam, Manipur and the adjoining areas;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government have agreed to the appointment of two representatives of the Government of India and of the Underground to work with the Observers team already set up to investigate into incidents of violence in Nagaland, Assam and Manipur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Minister's Visit to Bhutan

*668. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Bhutan recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit?

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

(b) It was a courtesy visit.

Radio News in Sanskrit

*669. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any news is broadcast from All India Radio in Sanskrit;

(b) if so, at what time and from which metre band; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) News broadcasts, by their very nature, are meant to serve as wide an audience as possible. In determining the various languages in which news should be broadcast, All India Radio is, therefore, guided by the extent to which a particular language is spoken and understood. As the number of people who speak and understand Sanskrit is comparatively small, it has not been considered necessary to introduce news broadcasts in Sanskrit. The suggestion is, however, being further examined.

Persons of Indian Origin Detained in Burma

*670. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the supplementaries on the statement made by him in the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1966 regarding the late Prime Minister's visit to Burma and state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin in Burma who have been detained there for the so-called economic offences; and

(b) the steps taken by Government so far at the diplomatic level, or otherwise, to secure their release and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) We do not have full information about people of Indian origin.

However, about 70 Indian nationals were known to have been held in detention for alleged economic offences.

(b) As a result of our efforts with the Burmese Government, 33 have already been released. The Burmese Government are considering the release of the remaining.

Indians in Kenya

*671. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difficulty faced by the Indians in Kenya in acquiring Kenyan citizenship;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government are not aware of any such difficulty.

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

Pak. Refusal to give visas to Indian Journalists

*672. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the journalists from India were refused visas by the Pakistan Government to report the Indo-Pak. meeting of Ministers under the Tashkent Declaration at Rawalpindi on the 1st March, 1966;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any reasons have been given for refusing visas to the Indian journalists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Pakistan authorities were reluctant at first to grant visas to the Indian journalists on the grounds of lack of accommodation facilities. However, on the intervention of the Indian High Commissioner, they decided to grant visas to two Indian journalists.

Succession Rules Regarding Gifted Property to Jawans

*673. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ownership of the immovable and movable property gifted by the States/Centre for the rehabilitation of the bereaved families of the jawans killed during operations on the frontiers, devolves on the children/parents of the deceased Jawans on the re-marriage of their widows; and

(b) the precise rules governing the succession to such property?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No special rules exist in this matter. The position will vary according to the conditions of grant of the property. Where the property is given to the widow as an absolute gift, its ownership will remain with her even on her re-marriage. Where it is given to the widow as a conditional gift with a provision for its transfer to the children or parents of the deceased Jawans on her re-marriage, its ownership will pass to the other beneficiaries on her re-marriage.

Broadcast by S.S.P. Leaders

*674. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 533 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the name of the person who was invited to broadcast on behalf of the S.S.P.;

(b) whether the Chairman or General Secretary of the S.S.P. or leader of S.S.P. Parliamentary Group or any other Member of Parliament was invited to broadcast from A.I.R. upto the 29th November, 1965; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inviting equivalent leaders of other parties except the S.S.P.?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (c). The name of the Member of Parliament referred to in the reply given to part (b) of the Starred Question No. 533 on the 29th November, 1965 is Shri Yashpal Singh. However, Members of Parliament are invited to broadcast not on the basis of their party affiliations but on their merits as broadcasters.

(b) No, Sir.

International Convention on Racial Discrimination

*675. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ratified the International Convention outlawing racial discrimination adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on the 21st December, 1965; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Not yet as this Convention was passed only at the last session of the UN General Assembly (1965) and became open for signature only some days ago. The matter is being examined by the Ministries concerned and a decision will be taken as soon as possible.

Cease-fire Violations by Pakistan

*676. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. has taken cognisance of various cease-fire violations committed by Pakistan towards which his attention was drawn by India from time to time;

(b) if so, the number and nature of such cases;

(c) in how many such cases, the U.N. Observers have made enquiries and submitted their reports to the Secretary-General; and

(d) the action taken by the Secretary-General?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Upto and including 8th January, 1966, the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, under instructions from Government, addressed 53 letters to the U.N. Secretary General, bringing to his attention 2041 cases of cease-fire violations by Pakistan. These letters were circulated by the U.N. Secretariat to all Members of the United Nations as Security Council documents. The cases were investigated by the U.N. Observers and their findings included in the reports issued by the Secretary General on the observance of the cease-fire. These reports were also circulated as Security Council documents.

दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ भारत के सम्बन्ध

* 677. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :

श्री टुकम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :

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

(क) क्या दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ भारत के सम्बन्ध सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में श्रीर कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजनयिक सम्बन्धों के साथ साथ इन देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध सुधारने का भी विचार है; श्रीर

(ग) इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध निकट और मीठीपूर्ण रहे हैं। भारत सरकार इन सम्बन्धों को मजबूत करने को बड़ा महत्त्व देती है। सामान्य राजनयिक और व्यापार सम्बन्धों के अलावा एक-दूसरे देशों के नेता और प्रतिनिधि मण्डल एक-दूसरे देश में आए गए हैं। इन देशों से आने वाले विद्यार्थियों को उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने और अपने व्यावसायिक कालेजों और सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए हम एक कार्यक्रम को चला रहे हैं। इन सब बातों से हमारे सम्बन्धों के मजबूत होने में सहायता मिली है।

Committee on U.N. Finances

*678. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been formed at the U.N. to examine the problem of U.N. finances;

(b) whether India is a member of this Committee; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee?

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

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee are set out in operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. A/RES/2049 (XX), a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5818/66].

Protest Note from Peking

*679. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a strong protest note was received by the Indian Mission in Peking from the Chinese Government immediately after the message condoling the death of the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, alleging ill-treatment of the Chinese in India;

(b) if so, what were the precise allegations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) In their note the Chinese Government alleged that the Indian Government has arrested "large numbers" of "innocent" Chinese nationals and thrown them into "a concentration camp" and jails. It ended with "demanding a "speedy and definite" reply to (1) the release of all Chinese nationals jailed, the return of their property and compensation, and (2) ending of "persecution" and guarantees for their safety and personal freedom.

(c) These Chinese allegations are not new and have been effectively refuted on several previous occasions

The great majority of persons of Chinese origin are residing happily in India as law-abiding citizens. There is no question of persecution. We reject the Chinese Government's attempted interference in our internal affairs.

समाचार पत्र उद्योग में एकाधिकार

*680. श्री तिखेचर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाचार पत्र उद्योग में एकाधिकार की विद्यमानता के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक प्रायोग की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : समाचार-पत्र उद्योग में एकाधिकार के मामले की छानबीन करने के लिए प्रायोग बैठाने का कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Coup D'etat in Ghana

- *681. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a Coup d'etat in Ghana;

(b) whether as a result thereof, a new Government has come to power; and

(c) if so, Government's attitude thereto, particularly with regard to the question of its recognition?

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

(c) The Government of India have noted the desire of the new Government in Ghana to continue to maintain cordial and friendly relations with India which we have reciprocated. Normal relations continue to exist between the two countries.

Balloon Tyres

*682. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous production of balloon tyres is adequate for our Defence requirements;

(b) if not, whether they are being imported; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). No imports have been resorted to in the past. Indigenous capacity exists to meet requirements of balloon tyres in respect of jeeps and Dodge Truck 1-ton. Capacity for tyres required for other types of vehicles is being developed.

Benefits to Families of Jawans

2477. Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the different types of benefits and concessions which have given by the various State Governments to the families of the jawans who were killed, wounded, incapacitated or were found missing during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such families who are receiving these benefits and concession State-wise and district-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) A statement showing the concessions granted by State Governments and Administrations to the families of Defence Services personnel killed, wounded and missing is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5819/66].

(b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Enquiry against A.I.R. Officials

2478. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 231 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against the two A.I.R. officials for indirect contacts with China and Pakistan which were in progress has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Further information in respect of one of the two officials has been received.

(b) The activities of the official concerned have been found to be of a suspicious nature. His services have, therefore, been terminated.

Rules for State Award to Films

2479. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have amended the Rules for entries in State Awards Contest for films for 1965; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date of enforcement?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

एक चीनी कारपोरल का पकड़ा जाना

2480. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :
श्री बड़े :
श्री किम्बर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1965 में उत्तर प्रदेश-तिब्बत सीमा पर पकड़े गये चीनी कारपोरल के पास क्या क्या वस्तुएं पाई गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उसके सीमा पार करके भारत आने के उद्देश्य का पता लगा लिया है ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) चीनी सेना का एक लांस कारपोरल 27 नवम्बर, 1965 को उत्तर प्रदेश तिब्बत सीमा के माना प्रंचल में पकड़ा गया था, न कि लखनऊ में। उसके पास एक राइफल थी, कुछ गोली बारूद सैनिक वस्त्रों और साज सामान की प्रचलित मदे और निजी प्रयोग की कुछ वस्तुएं।

(ख) लांस कारपोरल के कथनानुसार वह चीनी सेना में सेवा की स्थितियों के कारण भाग घाया था, और उमने स्वेच्छा से भारत में आश्रय मांगा था।

(ग) अभी निर्णय लिया जाता है।

Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Station (Rajasthan)

2481. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishan Pattmayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on the 8th March, 1965 and state the action taken by Government on the proposal submitted by the Rajasthan Government for doubling the capacity of Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Station for increasing the electric power potential?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The setting up of the Second Unit has been authorised by Government, subject to suitable financing arrangements being made for the foreign exchange component of the expenditure. Negotiations for foreign aid for this project are in progress.

Cheap Radio Sets

2482. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the extent to which Government have been successful in making available cheap radio sets to the village Panchayats and border areas in the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Government is actively pursuing the question of production of low cost receivers indigenously. Technical specifications for such receivers have been finalised and circulated to the radio industry. The indications are that the trade might be able to produce these receivers provided necessary foreign exchange assistance is given for the import of some essential components and raw materials.

Community Listening sets are now being supplied to rural areas under the Community Listening Subsidy Scheme. The question of supplying cheap radio sets to villages is under the consideration of the Government.

Housing Colony for Defence Personnel

2483. Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a housing colony for defence personnel and ex-servicemen near the Railway Station at Ghaziabad; and

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

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

(b) The Delhi Sainik Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. has not been able to make any progress with the proposal for want of satisfactory response from intending settlers.

Visit of Pak. Nationals to India

2484. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during 1965-66, so far; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the above period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During the period April, 1965, to February, 1966, the number of Pakistani nationals who visited India was 1,31,917.

(b) During the same period, the number of Indians who visited Pakistan was 81,001.

These figures do not include traffic returns:

(i) from the State of Gujarat for the month of February, 1966;

- (ii) from the State of West Bengal for the period February 16—28, 1966; and
- (iii) from the State of Assam for the period February 26—28, 1966.

Information in respect of these returns is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

Diwakar Committee Report

- 2485. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Kamble:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 248 on the 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered finally the report of Diwakar Committee; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A copy of the Report was laid on the Table of the House on the 9th March, 1966. The Report is being examined by Government. The recommendations of the Committee cover a large field of subjects and concern State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Union Ministries, press organisations etc., whose comments on them are being invited. Final decisions on the recommendations will be taken after the views of the interests concerned are received and considered by Government.

A.I.R. Programmes

2486. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Members of Parliament who were invited by All India

Radio to participate in their different programmes during the period between the 1st November, 1965 and the 31st January, 1966 and the dates on which they were invited; and

(b) the total expenses incurred on them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5820/66].

(b) A sum of Rs. 3535 was paid as fee to these Members.

A.I.R. Stations at Lucknow and Varanasi

2487. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All India Radio Stations at Lucknow and Varanasi belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st January, 1966?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	Staff Artistes		Other Employees	
	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
A. I. R., Lucknow ..			12	1
A. I. R., Varanasi ..			6	

Films on Pakistani Attack

2488. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress since made to produce films based on Pakistani attack; and

(b) when they will be released and sent abroad?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Newsreels were released in India and abroad. Some documentary films were also released in India. Because of the signing of the Tashkent Declaration, newsreels and documentary films have been withdrawn from circulation in India and abroad.

A.I.R. Relaying Station at Mysore

2489. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for establishing an A.I.R. relaying station at Mysore;

(b) whether any building has been fixed for the location of the Station;

(c) when the same will be finalised; and

(d) when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A proposal to set up studios at Mysore which would be connected to the Radio Station at Bangalore is under consideration.

(b) The question of taking over the old building earlier used for the Radio Station at Mysore is being considered.

(c) and (d). The scheme, if approved by the Planning Commission, would be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Increase in number of Radio Stations

2490. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of his Ministry has stated in Allahabad on 1st January, 1966 that the number of radio stations would be doubled during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, how much area would be served by this increase?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The present number of Radio Stations is 34. It is proposed to set up 29 new Studio-cum-transmitting Centres and convert 22 relay transmitting Centres into programme originating Centres during the Fourth Plan.

(b) 21 per cent; the total area to be covered being 82 per cent approximately.

A.I.R. Station, Cuttack

2491. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and other employees of the All India Radio Station at Cuttack (Orissa) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 31st January, 1966?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	—	—
Other Employees	25	1
Total :	25	1

Sainik School at Bhubaneswar

2492. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to the Sainik School at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) last year; and

(b) the number of such candidates actually admitted during the last year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No quota is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for admission to any Sainik School in India; but if any such candidate qualifies in the Entrance Examination he is admitted, irrespective of his position in the merit list.

(b) The number of such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates actually admitted to the Sainik School Bhubaneshwar in 1965 was:—

from Orissa	3
from Nagaland	34
from NEFA	4
Total	41

N.C.C. Students

2493. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of N.C.C. students in the country at present;

(b) the facilities given to the N.C.C. students regarding rifles and cartridges; and

(c) whether Government have proposals to make this training permanent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 15.44 lakhs.

(b) NCC Cadets are given facilities to use the following types of rifles:—

- (i) DPBF (Drill Purposes Blank Fire) Rifles for training.
- (ii) .22 Rifles for firing practice.
- (iii) .303 Rifles for firing.

Appropriate scales of ammunition have been laid down for boys and girls of different units of the Senior Division and Girls Divisions.

(c) The scheme of NCC training has already been placed on a permanent footing.

I.N.A. Personnel

**2494. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of pay of the Black and Grey categories of the I.N.A. personnel have been paid; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No arrears of pay are due to be paid to the personnel referred to viz., ex-Indian Army personnel who joined the INA during the last World War and who were classified as 'Black' and 'Grey'. These personnel forfeited their pay and allowances for certain periods. The question of restoring the forfeited pay and allowances has been considered by Government in the past, but not agreed to. The personnel have, however, been given various concessions. The details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-5621/66).

पाकिस्तानी राजनयिकों पर प्रतिबन्ध

2495. श्री छोकार सात बेरबा :
क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम्बोडिया में पाकिस्तानी राजनयिकों के घाने जाने पर लगाए गये प्रतिबन्ध पूरी तरह से हटा लिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध उन पर अभी भी लागू हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चीन से विरोध पत्र

2496. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने 31 जनवरी, 1966 को एक अन्य विरोध पत्र भेजा है जिसमें भारत पर 39 बार सीमा उल्लंघन करने का आरोप लगाया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने उसका क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ। चीन सरकार ने 31 जनवरी 1966 को एक और विरोध-पत्र हमें भेजा है जिसमें अनेक झूठे और ग़रारत भरे आरोप लगाए गए हैं; इनमें से बहुत से आरोपों का तो भारत सरकार एकदम निराधार कह कर पहले ही खण्डन कर चुकी है।

(ख) चीन के इस विरोध-पत्र का भी घट्टा जवाब भेजा जाने वाला है।

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये एकत्रित धन

2497. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 फरवरी, 1966 के हिन्दी दैनिक वॉर अर्जन में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये आधन एकत्रित किया था, उस सरकार कोष में जमा नहीं किया; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) तथा (ख). जी हाँ। किन्तु समाचार बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिये एकत्र की गई 2,27,941.64 रुप की धनराशि में से 2,20,981.87 रुपये पहले ही जमा किये जा चुके हैं। बशर्तियाँ प्राप्त होने पर क्रमशः जमा कर दी जाती है और बचाया रकम को जमा करने के लिये रुकम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Military Training School at Anandpur Sahib

2498. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to open a Military training school on the lines of the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun in the memory of Guru Gobind Singhji at Anandpur Sahib in Punjab; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government forwarded in September 1965, to the Government of India for necessary action, a copy of a letter addressed by two persons to the editor of the Tribune, Ambala, suggesting the establishment of a Military Academy at Anandpur Sahib. The Punjab Government were informed that there was no plan for the establishment of any additional Military Academy in the country in the context of which the suggestion could be considered.

Consultative Meetings between India and Japan

2499. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for instituting consultative meetings between the Indian and Japanese Governments;

(b) if so, who proposed the meetings;

(c) the main points on which consultation will take place;

(d) when the meetings will take place; and

(e) the results expected of the meetings?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Governments of India and Japan have decided to hold meetings between the officials of the two Governments once a year alternately in New Delhi and Tokyo.

(b) The proposal for the meetings emerged out of the mutual desire of the two countries for closer relations.

(c) General questions arising from the current international situation and other matters of mutual interest for the two countries.

(d) The first meeting has already taken place on March 3rd and 4th. Since this was a postponed meeting, which should have been held in September, 1965, it has been decided that the second meeting should take place towards the end of this year, in Tokyo.

(e) To promote better understanding of each other's point of view on matters of international questions of common interest and to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries.

Lessons from War in Kashmir

2500. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article entitled "Lessons from the war in Kashmir" in the official Journal of the U.S. Command and General Staff College, Kansas quoted in the *Times of India* dated the 13th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, how far Government's assessments agree with that in the said article?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Government have seen the article entitled 'Lessons from the war in Kashmir' which appeared in the military review published by the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Although the article in question is complimentary to the Indian side to an extent, some of the facts on which the author has based his opinions are incorrect or inaccurate.

Saudi Arabia's Deal with Pakistan to Share Military Equipment

2501. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Indian Express* dated the 8th February, 1966 to the effect that in Cairo, there are persistent rumours that Saudi Arabia might share with Pakistan the war equipment worth \$300 million which Britain and America have recently contracted to sell;

(b) the types of arms Saudi Arabia is to get and the equipment which is assigned to be handed over to Pakistan; and

(c) whether any probe was made by Government to verify the truth and its implications?

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

(b) and (c). The arms to be supplied to Saudi Arabia by U.S.A. and U.K. include British Lightning Aircraft and American Hawk Missiles in addition to necessary Radar and communications support.

Government have no information that any of this equipment is in any way meant for Pakistan.

Letter from Rev. Michael Scott

2502. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rev. Michael Scott, a member of the Nagaland Peace Mission, has urged the Prime Minister in a letter for a "deeper study" of Nagaland affairs by an expert commission "capable of unravelling the misunderstandings that still existed in an atmosphere more free from tension and the overhanging threat of violence"; and

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

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

(b) The Government do not consider setting up of such a Commission necessary.

Military Cooperation between India and Israel

2503. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports from certain Arab countries that a plan to establish military cooperation between India and Israel has been formulated;

(b) if so, how far this statement is correct;

(c) whether Government have openly contradicted these statements; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India have taken serious note of tendentious press reports in certain Arab countries as well as statements by certain organisations alleging secret negotiations with Israel for purchase of military hardware.

(b) These reports which are totally false have been engineered by those who are interested in bringing about a rift in Indo-Arab relations.

(c) The Government of India have taken up the matter with the different Arab governments and the Arab League and have categorically denied that any negotiations open or secret have been undertaken or are contemplated with Israel on the supply of arms.

(d) Does not arise.

Intelligence System

2504. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the recent events, Government have evaluated the effectiveness of our Intelligence System;

(b) if so, in what manner the Intelligence work has been found weak; and

(c) the steps being taken to strengthen this machinery?

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

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose information about the functioning etc. of the Intelligence machinery.

Defence Production in Public and Private Sectors

2505. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Industries in the public and private sector utilised for the Defence Production work; and

(b) the work being done by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In addition to the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence, the following public sector industries are being utilised for Defence production work.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.

Indian Telephones Ltd.

Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.

National Laboratories under the CSIR.

Prototype Centre, Okhla.

The industries in the private sector being utilised for Defence production work are too numerous to be listed. During 1963-64 orders valued at Rs. 9.20 crores were placed by DGOF on about 125 industrial units in the civil sector for components of arms and ammunition alone. Orders were similarly placed by other production units also on industries in the civil sector. Bharat Electronics Ltd. placed orders of a total value of about Rs. 30 lakhs in 1965 on industrial units in the private sector.

The industrial units meet the requirements of raw materials, components, sub-assemblies and end products. The National Laboratories carry out development and pilot plant production of materials which are at present being imported. Examples of such items are Ferro-alloys and Chemicals.

Recognition of New Regime in Syria

2506. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state whether any formal communication regarding the recognition of the new regime in Syria has been sent by the Government of India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): No, Sir. The Syrian Government has not sought formal recognition.

Management of Shri Nankana Sahib

2507. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1181 on the 28th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Sewadars are sent by the S.G.P.C., Amritsar for the management of Shri Nankana Sahib and all the expenses are borne by the S.G.P.C. and nothing is paid by the Pakistan Government or out of the income collected by the Wakf Board for religious shrines in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the condition of the religious shrines in Pakistan is deplorable due to non-repairs; and

(d) if so, the steps which are being proposed to be taken to pursue the matter with the Pakistan Govt.

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

(b) Utilization of income from the Sikh shrines in Pakistan was to be considered by an Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee set up under the Pant-Mirza Agreement of 1955. Unfortunately, this Committee was able to meet only once; we have been trying to persuade Pakistan to agree to further meetings.

(c) Some of the Sikh religious shrines in Pakistan are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

(d) The question of the proper maintenance of the Sikh shrines in Pakistan also forms part of the subject to be considered by the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee set up under the Pant-Mirza Agreement.

आकाशवाणी के ग्वालियर केन्द्र में तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पद

2508. श्री सूर्य प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के ग्वालियर केन्द्र में तीसरी और चौथी

श्रेणी के कुछ आरक्षित तथा रिक्त पद बहुत समय से भरे नहीं गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे रिक्त पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं और जब से तथा उन्हें न भरने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) ग्वालियर केन्द्र में तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कुछ आरक्षित पद, उनके बनने की तिथि अर्थात् 15-5-64 से अभी तक भरे नहीं जा सके हैं। इन पदों का शीघ्र और उनके न भरे जाने के कारण इस प्रकार है :—

पद का नाम	पदों की संख्या	न भरे जाने के कारण
ड्राममिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव (तीसरी श्रेणी)	2 (अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित)	इस संवर्ग में भती खूली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा द्वारा की जाती है। इस के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त किये हैं और परीक्षा यथाशीघ्र लेने के लिए, कदन उठाए जा रहे हैं।
मॉडर इन्टर (नीमरी श्रेणी)	1 (अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित)	पहले कोई उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिला। परन्तु अब एक उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार मिल गया है और उसकी नियुक्ति की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।
चपरासी (चौथी श्रेणी)	1 (अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित)	पूरी कॉन्डिशन के बावजूद अभी तक कोई उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिला है।
फराश (चौथी श्रेणी)		

Rent for Employees of A.I.R. at Bhopal

2509. Shri Samnani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing letter No. F.875.EE/59, dated 20th November, 1959, laying

down the principle that the Central Government employees stationed at Bhopal have to pay to the State Government the rent that they would have paid if they were the employees of the State Government, has come to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the same principle is being applied to the employees of All India Radio stationed at Bhopal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Works Housing letter No. F.875.EE/59 (correct No. 8575.EE/59), dated the 20th November, 1959, addressed to the Ministry of Education was brought to the notice of this Ministry by Director General, All India Radio.

(b) The matter is under consideration in connection with the Ministry of Works Housing and Urban Development.

(c) Does not arise.

Advertisement Policy

**2510. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Editors' Association at its meeting held on the 23rd February, 1966 demanded that Government should revise its advertisement policy; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Government have seen reports of a Resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Editors' Association in February 1966 demanding a modification of advertisement policy by the Central Government, State Governments, etc.

(b) Government's policy has been to increase gradually and steadily the small and medium circulation paper's share of Central Government advertisements. The question as to how far its share can be increased consistent with the aim and purpose of advertising will be examined in the light

of the Report of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers and other relevant factors.

Manufacture of Medium-Wave Transmitters

2511. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to manufacture medium-wave transmitters in India;

(b) if so, whether any foreign assistance will be sought; and

(c) when the production of transmitters is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). For meeting the requirements of All India Radio for Medium Wave Transmitters during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, Bharat Electronics Limited, who have a Licence Agreement with a foreign company, have submitted proposals for the manufacture of such Transmitters. These are under consideration.

(c) The production of these Transmitters may be expected to commence in 18 to 20 months from the date orders are placed on Bharat Electronics Ltd.

Electronics Plant at Hyderabad

2513. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to expand considerably the scope of the Electronics plant being set up at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the additional items which will be manufactured there and the additional capacity which is to be installed there in respect of each item; and

(c) the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Proposals to manufacture some additional items in the electronics factory being set up at Hyderabad are in preliminary stages of consideration and, full details and the cost of the scheme have not yet been worked out.

Return of Goods Captured during Indo-Pak Conflict

**2514. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has handed over to Pakistan all ammunition and other articles captured by the Indian Forces during the recent conflict with Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan Government has also handed over captured articles; and

(c) if so, the things so far returned to India by them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). No arms or ammunition captured during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict have been returned by India to Pakistan or by Pakistan to India. However, some civilian movable property such as motor vehicles, tractors, tube-well equipment, ploughs and saw mills, taken into custody by the Indian Army between 6th and 22nd September 1965, was returned to Pakistan as a gesture of good-will.

12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth

Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on Indian Refineries Limited.

12.0½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—contd.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, the other day I was just narrating and trying to attract the attention of the Home Ministry through you to the fact that in the Railways there are in the category of Assistant Officers in three categories—Class I, Class II and Temporary Officers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): rose—

Mr. Speaker: He has resumed his speech.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: (कर्नूलबाद):
प्राज का बांधवाही बाका सब खूब है न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बड़े चतुःश्रोत्र के रूप में जाने के बाद श्री मिश्र जी प्राचीन प्रयुक्त स्त्रीय का प्राज पूरी कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैंने प्राज को खूब लिखा है बाका बाका निम्न बजलाते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब स्त्रीय शुरू है तो दरमिदान में प्राज इन्टर न करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: इन तरीके से प्राज बांधवाही करेंगे ताकि बाका भलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नुझे नहीं पालूम कि मैं प्राज के बांधवाही करूँ ?
Now he should sit down. This cannot be interrupted in this manner.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: इन के रूप करने के बाद मैं बसूंगा।

Shri Priya Gupta: Some of these Assistant Officers are Class II, some

[Shri Priya Gupta]

are Class I and some are temporary officers. The same charge is held by each set of these officers. The same work is performed by each of these Assistant Officers though they are in three categories, namely, Class II, Class I and temporary officers. Class II officers in the Railways submitted a memorandum to Shri S. K. Patil on the 28th January, 1966. These officers are the cream of their people but rotting in Class II for 10 to 20 years without promotion to Distt. rank.

The Railway Administration may say that they want young boys as class I Distt. officers, but today the position is that there is direct recruitment in Intermediate Senior Subordinate Categories in almost all the Class III cadre in the Railways, after five or six years, they get promotions to Class II. There are highly qualified, very intelligent and young boys also in them. The Railway Administration are just carrying over the legacy of high-browed bureaucracy of the British times when the Britishers wanted that the departmentally promoted officers should always be deprived of their status, pay scales and other things and even if the same work was done the British officers were getting higher scales of pay; they were placed at a higher level though the same duties and responsibilities were performed. What is happening in the Railway Ministry is unlike other ministries; so, I wanted to submit that these things should be put an end to.

I can quote to you certain recommendations of the Varadachariar Commission—the First Pay Commission—the Kunzru Committee and even in 1947-48 the Railway Board itself recommended that the Class II services should be abolished and it should be categorised in one class of service along with class I.

The Transport Member in pre-independence times, that is, the then Ministry of Transport, also recommended this. The Chief Commissioner of Railways submitted that it should be

abolished. This was accepted in principle and was only to be implemented. Yet, when the matter came up only recently, a few people in the Railway Board did not like it and they were very fishy about it and did not allow implementation of earlier decision of Railway Board. Until Class II service's abolition is done, for which the Home Ministry should make an attempt I would submit a few suggestions which may kindly be considered. They are—

- (a) Reservation of at least 66. 2/3 per cent of posts for Class II Officers in Assistant Officers Cadre and their confirmation against these posts.
- (b) Provision of one and same scale of pay for Class I Junior scale, Temporary and Class II Officers.
- (c) Promotion from Class II service to senior scale Class I service directly on the basis of service rendered as Assistant officer.
- (d) Reservation of 50 per cent of working posts in senior scale as well as 25 per cent in administrative cadre.
- (e) Counting of entire service rendered in Class II in fixing seniority with Class I Officers.

Next I come to the grievance against the Commerce Ministry. The All Bengal Engineering and Metal Workers Federation has written to Shri Manubhai Shah on the 17th February, 1966, against winding up Messrs Apex Brothers who were earning some foreign exchange also.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is too much of talking.

Shri Priya Gupta: I draw the attention of the Ministry of Commerce to take action in respect of this and do something.

Then, I come to the Transport Minister's business. I wish to remind him

through you, that the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Transport Minister and the then Labour Minister promised that the lying idle of the RSN & IGN workers, due to the Pakistani aggression—Riverine Transport from Assam to Calcutta was closed down—would be considered. Now that the Tashkent decision is there and has been implemented, I do not find any reason why the RSN & IGN workers should not be allowed to ply their steamer services between Calcutta and Assam via Pakistan and the services of these people can be again utilised instead of retrenching them or absorbing them somewhere else. So, this service should be reintroduced between Silchar, Assam and other parts.

Then I come to one more important thing. The Education Ministry introduced the National Discipline Scheme Instructors and they were posted all over the States. All of a sudden there has been a decision to wind up the organisation and make them State Government employees. I would make a submission here..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, are we discussing the Railway Budget?

Shri Priya Gupta: It is not Railways; it is on Education Ministry under Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) that I am talking about. In the States you may find that mostly the schools are private schools and the State Governments cannot absorb these National Discipline Scheme instructors. I represented this matter to the Deputy Education Minister, Shri Bhakt Darshan, and he very kindly assured me that it has been postponed for six months. But before resuming their action again, he should kindly find out whether the Centre should retain this organisation for the betterment for which this was formed.

Then I come to the Food Ministry. The Under Secretary of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food)

issued a circular, No. 16(1)/65-RE. I dated the 8th December, 1965, to all concerned including the General Secretary of the All India Central Government Food Employees' Association and in that memorandum they have categorically accepted the transfer of the staff from the Department of Food to man the Food Corporation of India in consequence of the transfer of the functions from the Department to the Corporation and also the terms and conditions of their employment in the Corporation. My only submission is that in the recent tripartite conference held between the representatives of the Food employees, the presiding officer, Shri Dias, Secretary of the Food Department, and the FCI's representatives, the memorandum submitted and the resolution for amending FCI Act and other things submitted by the All India Food Employees' Association should be considered in respect of one thing. They were Government servants and they had their service conditions about pensions and all these things. One thing very peculiar has been done that a form has been forwarded to them in the shape of an application, Form I, where it says:—

"I hereby tender my resignation from the Government service with effect from that date."

and "I offer myself for absorption under the Food Corporation of India." Here, I suggest that the Food Ministry should kindly consider its earlier assurances given in the Parliament. What happened in the case of collieries. You remember, Sir, that the Government Railways were maintaining certain collieries and when most of the other collieries were taken over by private companies, the service conditions etc., having been taken over by private companies, the service conditions of the Government employees were allowed to continue. Similarly, the Food Department employees should be asked to continue as Government employees and have their service conditions etc., having been taken over by the FIC. The FIC is consequential action on the abolition of the Food Department itself. All the Class I,

[Shri Priya Gupta]

Class II and Class III officers in Directorate of Food are of the same opinion, to retain the same conditions and Shri Dias should behave more as a representative of the Food Department employees than as the agent of FCI.

Then, I come to the Stationery Office at Calcutta which has got a staff of about 1348 employees. Now, in the name of decentralisation, the Minister of Works and Housing, Mr. Khanna, is abolishing that organisation altogether. I want to impress one thing upon him and that is that this organisation was performing a duty of supplying all the stationery to all the Government Departments and other organisations—about 7000 organisations were being fed by them. If, in the name of decentralisation, this organisation is abolished and all the 7000 organisations of the Department require at least one clerk each, that will mean, in place of 1348 employees, there will be a minimum requirement of 7000 employees for doing the same work. I can understand decentralisation in respect of storage of the depots at Delhi, Madras and Bombay. But before this is implemented, Mr. Khanna comes with another slogan of decentralisation and the abolition of the entire Organisation at Calcutta. I submit to the Minister of Works and Housing that this Organisation is of a standing of hundred years—it is there since the British days—and from the point of view of their commercial aspect and the administration, the attitude of the Britishers should always be appreciated though for all other purposes their action may be colonial and may be different to us since we were subjected at that time. Now, in the name of decentralisation, the entire Organisation is being abolished.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should conclude.

Shri Priya Gupta: Just one more point, Sir.

I say, the Food Ministry, in the whole of the demands, is to be answerable to the people of India as to how much they have allotted for the betterment of the areas where either due to drought or floods the standing crops have withered away or they have been devastated. In my province, in north Bihar, every year, there is a drought or a flood and due to this lakhs of maunds of paddy, jute and other stuff are destroyed. I submit that the Food Ministry at the Centre, should make an attempt to all of funds for the betterment of those areas because the Bihar Government may not be able to do all that. They should do something for the areas like Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Barsoi, Azamgarh, Korah, Barari and Kadwa which are very badly affected and hard hit. It is not possible for the Bihar Government to help in the matter and the Centre should do something.

Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this much time and I desire that categorical replies and the consideration may be given by the Food Ministry, the Home Ministry and other Ministries, including the Ministry of Works and Housing, to the various points raised by me.

Shri Badi: May we know when the Prime Minister or the Home Minister is going to make a statement on the Punjabi Suba? May we know at what time it will be made?

Mr. Speaker: Not today.

श्री रामेश्वरान्त (कन्दरपारा) : क्या दूने ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे टाइटन नहीं बताया गया है। जब मेरे पास दत्तिला आयेगी, तो मैं जरूर हाउस को सूचना दे दूंगा। पहले मुझे यह दत्तिला दी गई थी कि आज स्टेटमेंट दिया जायेगा, लेकिन अब दत्तिला मिली है कि आज नहीं करेंगे, कल करेंगे, जो कि मैं ने बता दिया है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Home Minister wants to say something.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Immediately after the Question Hour?

Shri Nanda: Very probably. I hope I will be ready by that time.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब से मैं यह दरुदास्त बरना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक मजदूर पर बहस चल रही हो, तब दरमियान में एक दूसरा मजदूर ले लिया जाये और उस के बाद फिर पहले मजदूर पर बहस का रेज्यूम किया जाय, तो यह सब कार्यवाही रिवाइज पर की जायेगी? यह मेरा फर्क तो नहीं था कि पहला बिजनेस खत्म होने पर पूछा कि डाक्टर साहब को या किसी दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को कुछ कहना है। जब पहला काम खत्म हुआ, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को अपनी स्थिति शुरू करने के लिए बुलाया। माननीय सदस्य मुझे से पूछते हैं कि मुझे अब बुलाया जायेगा।

आप यहां हमेशा बिन्यादी उमूल पर ज़ोर दिया करते हैं। अब तक मैं ने कमेंट न दी हो, अब तक किसी मेम्बर साहब का खड़े हो कर यह कहना कि मैं ने एम. चिट्ठी भेजा है, उस का जबाब दिया जाये मुनासिब नहीं है। अगर हर एक मेम्बर बार मेरी कमेंट के अब चहें तब खड़ा हो कर अपनी बात को शुरू कर दे और उस पर बोलें, इस तरह यह कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से दरुदास्त कहूंगा कि उन्होंने मुझे जो चिट्ठी भेजी है, मैं उस को एम्ब्रिडज कर रहा हूँ। मैं उन को उस का जबाब दे दूंगा। अगर उस से उन को तसल्ली न हो, तो वह कहें कि उन को यह मामला यहां पर उठाने की आज्ञा दी जाये। वह भी हो सकता है। मैं इस को देख लंगा। क्विज में दरमियान में इस बात को नहीं ले सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने कुछ बातें कही, जिन पर मुझे बहना चाहिए था, लेकिन मैं आप के आखिरी जवाब को ही मानता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मंत्री साहब की है कि उन के उठो ही बिजली बन्द हो जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि आप ने खाल किया, इसलिए बिजली बन्द हो गई।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhargat): I would like to deal with the points raised by the hon. members.

The Hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee, has referred to the renewal of the terms of managing agents for varying periods upto five years, and in the case of E.I.D. Parry & Co., for ten years "without caring in the least for the notification that it should not normally go beyond the 31st March, 1967". There is a little confusion in the statement which the hon. Member made for the notification that was issued, that the terms of managing agents should not be extended beyond 31st March, 1967, was issued as a Press statement which appeared in the Press on the 1st January, 1966. The decisions to renew the terms of the managing agents for varying terms referred to by the hon. Member were taken long before this date. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is this. I did not say anything myself. . .

Shri B. R. Bhargat: Let me complete my statement and then I hope the hon. Member's misunderstanding will be removed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only read out the question and answer. I did not say anything myself. The question was put on the 8th March, 1966.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The Minister of Law, Shri G. S. Pathak, replied:

"Yes, Sir; it has been decided that managing agencies whose term was due to expire on the 31st December, 1965 or on any date in 1966 would be renewed normally for further periods not beyond 31st March, 1967...."

My point is this. This was known to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and knowing fully well all these things....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No. These earlier cases were decided some time about August, 1965. This decision of extending all the managing agencies by this period was taken in a meeting on the last day of the year, i.e., 31st December, 1965; that is, several months later. So, in August how could the Minister or anybody know several months ahead that this decision was going to be taken? Therefore....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Memorandum was submitted.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The two are not connected....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Let him complete.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is what I am saying. Let me complete the whole thing. I will narrate briefly the actual sequence of events and that will clarify the position.

In January, 1965, Government appointed a Committee, headed by Dr. I. G. Patel, to inquire and report if notification should issue in regard to any industry about the managing agencies, etc., etc. The Committee was expected to submit its report by July, 1965, though no specific date was fixed. In the meantime, proposals for appointment of managing agents in new companies as well as of renewal of terms of the existing managing agents had to be considered. A fairly large number of cases of the latter category,

namely, cases of renewal, came up by the 15th August, 1965. In regard to these applications, it was decided to consider them on individual merits, specially in industries which could not be regarded as established industries. Accordingly all these cases, according to the rules, were processed, and the applications in all those cases were scrutinised in the first instance by the Company Law Advisory Commission which continued to function till the 15th October, 1965, when the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965 came into force. This commission, it will be recalled, was headed by a former Judge of the Rajasthan High Court, and on their recommendation the decisions were taken. This is the general position.

As for the particular company to which the hon. Member has referred, the position is like this. The case of EID Parry was also considered on a similar basis. EID Parry applied on the 6th January, 1965, to be appointed managing agents of Herdillia Chemicals for a period of ten years on the ground that a fairly long gestation period was necessary for this industry. The application was considered in the first instance by the Company Law Advisory Commission who felt that there was adequate justification for the appointment of the proposed managing agents, but expressed a doubt on the ground that EID Parry, though regarded as an Indian company, had foreign participation. The Advisory Commission was doubtful whether in view of the general policy of Government against participation of foreigners in managing agency companies, the application should be agreed to in this case. They, therefore, referred the matter to Government on this point.

Government considered the point raised by the commission and felt that there were other managing agency companies, e.g. Williamson Magor, Pierson Leslie, Forbes Forbes & Campbell etc. with foreign participation against whom no such discrimination had been made. Government's objection to foreign participation

in managing agency companies was, in fact, restricted to accepting any fresh foreign collaboration agreement in such companies but did not discriminate against existing companies on this ground. Therefore, the decision in this particular case was taken. Therefore, there is no question of discrimination either in this case or in the case of the large number of companies in regard to which a decision was taken in August or by August; at that time, there was no idea of what notification was going to be made. In this particular case also, the doubt was only about foreign participation, because we were allowing foreign participation in existing companies and not in new companies. This being an existing company, we have followed the practice that we have been following. Therefore, either in this individual case or in any general case, the question of discrimination either for or against does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was not my point. The hon. Minister may kindly hear me.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Were not general extensions granted by the commission themselves, and was it not only in exceptional cases that Government took a decision?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It was not any exception. In all cases, as long as the advisory commission was there till October, 1965, all cases were referred to them. In this particular case also they recommended it, but because there was foreign participation they expressed a doubt, and as regards that, I have already dealt with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The question was not about one case only, but it was about 35 companies. According to me, in the case of 35 companies the managing agency was renewed for five years or more, and in one particular case, for ten years. I had referred to this matter in the course of the discussion, and my point was that already a committee headed by Mr. I.G. Patel was sitting, and that committee had

not submitted their report. That being the case, why was it renewed for five years or more instead of giving the extension only for six months or one year pending the submission of the report of that committee? What I feel is that the Finance Minister knowing full well that he would go out of the Cabinet did it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he did not know it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. My point was this....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's point is this. A committee was sitting and it had not submitted its report. So, why was the extension given for such a long period as five years....

Shri S. M. Banerjeeand in one case for ten years.

Mr. Speaker:.....Why should Government not have waited till the report came, and even if it was necessary to give an extension for the time being, why should they not have given the extension only for six months?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Even in other cases also extensions based on merits were given for five years. The terms of reference to the committee were in regard to established industries.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not followed my question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The reference was to what were called established industries, and the question whether there was need for managing agencies in such industries was to be considered. But there is no dispute about industries which have to be developed and industries where a longer gestation period can be given. There was no doubt about such cases. The reference itself brings out this point. So, there was no discrimination or no bar against even longer extensions if the merits of the case required it. Therefore, this has been done in other cases, and in this case also.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

This, being a chemical industry, is not in the list of established industries. So it is outside the purview of the Committee. It was done purely on merits.

Prof. Sharma referred to the additional posts created in the former Company Affairs Department of the Finance Ministry. He also said that there is no proper budgeting in the Finance Ministry itself—only because a few posts had been created. If he reads carefully the footnote—not that I say he has not read it, but he might do well to read it over again—the need for these posts has been fully explained in p. 14 of the booklet on supplementary demands for grants. The posts were created as a result of the amendments to the Companies (Amendment) Act 1965 under which additional powers and responsibilities were entrusted to the Company Law Board. It was necessary that a group of posts were created to fulfil that legislative commitment. Therefore, there is no question of any unnecessary posts being created.

A point was made by Shri Bade about the undesirability of bringing foreigners into India for logging training centres. This is a new field for experts and this was part of the UN Technical Assistance Programme. They have been placed at the disposal of projects only after each expert has been approved and cleared by appropriate authorities of the Government of India. The technique of modern logging methods has developed in advanced countries only and improved and mechanical logging equipment is manufactured mostly in foreign countries. The association of foreign experts under the auspices of UN Technical Assistance programme for training in logging is considered not only necessary but also unavoidable in the interest of development of the modern logging technique.

A point raised about the Hindustan Zinc Private Ltd. was replied to by my colleague. I have only this to say

that this is taken under a group of loans which can be reappropriated from one concern to another. All the loans have been put under this Demand. Therefore, although we think that this money may be required, even accepting that the final judgment may go against the department—even assuming that—there are other demands from the Indian Oil Corporation and others for which we would have had to come for supplementary grants. Provision is made under this head and all the loans have been lumped together so that they can be re-appropriated. Therefore, on change in this particular head or our taking out this particular demand is required. I move.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1966, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof, subject to the modification that for Demand No. 100 only Rs. 6 lakhs be granted—

Demands Nos. 4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 21, 25, 27, 28, 30 to 32, 36, 37, 39, 46, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57 to 60, 63, 64, 69 to 72, 74, 78, 82 to 84, 87, 88, 93, 95, 96, 100, 103, 104, 106, 107, 114, 115, 118, 119, 121, 122, 124, 127.

130 to 132, 134 to 136, 138, 140, 142 and 148".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1965-66 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

I. Expenditure met from Revenue

DEMAND NO. 4—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF AVIATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'".

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,03,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'".

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE NAVY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Service Effective—Navy'".

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,50 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'".

DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND NO. 25—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 27—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'".

DEMAND NO. 28—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'".

DEMAND No. 30—AUDIT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 31—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Currency & Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 32—MINT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 36—OPIUM

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND No. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,67,28,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments'".

DEMAND No. 46—FORESTS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'".

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 52—CABINET

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cabinet'".

DEMAND No. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'".

DEMAND No. 55—POLICE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police'".

DEMAND No. 57—STATISTICS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics'".

DEMAND No. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'".

DEMAND No. 59—DELHI

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi'".

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'".

DEMAND No. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply'".

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND NO. 70—BROADCASTING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Broadcasting'".

DEMAND NO. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 280,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 be granted to the President to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

DEMAND NO. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

DEMAND NO. 84—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND NO. 87—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Geological Survey'".

DEMAND NO. 88—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL AND MINES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

DEMAND NO. 93—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Light-houses and Light-ships'".

DEMAND NO. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'".

DEMAND NO. 96—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,09,000 be granted to the President to

defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works'".

DEMAND NO. 100—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'".

DEMAND NO. 103—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses'".

DEMAND NO. 104—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUND

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'".

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 107—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Social Security'".

II. Expenditure met from Capital and Disbursement of Loans and Advances**DEMAND No. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION.**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Civil Aviation'".

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'".

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'".

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,41,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'".

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'".

DEMAND No. 124—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 127—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

DEMAND No. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'".

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'".

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,61,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,77,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'".

DEMAND No. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines'".

DEMAND No. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,18,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'".

DEMAND NO. 148—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not Met from Revenue)'".

12.30 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The current extension of this Bill expires on 4th April, 1966. The present proposal is to extend it by one year and also to extend it to Tuensang district of Nagaland so that it will apply to the whole State of Nagaland and the armed forces will have the same authority throughout the territory of the State of Nagaland. I have no intention to make any long speech. The principle of the Bill has already been accepted and this Bill is in force for a number of years. In the present conditions of the State, we cannot say that the armed forces may not be called in aid of the civilian authority in Nagaland. They have in the

parent Act certain authority to act in case of emergency. These powers also are not very drastic and I would like to acquaint the House how these powers are to be used. Where there is an assembly of five or more people, where those people are armed, they can act. Then there is the authority to destroy any arms dump or other structure that might be used for illegal purposes. Then there is power to arrest without warning and also power to conduct searches without warrant. It is understandable why it is necessary that the armed forces should have certain powers given to them by an Act of parliament so that when they are called upon in aid of the civilian authority they may have the authority to function effectively and make their aid to the civil authority purposeful and effective.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I the provincial law amended accordingly?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is an act of Parliament and only its life is sought to be extended by one year. The provincial or state authorities have got no authority to give any special powers to the armed forces; that is the privilege of Parliament.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am talking about the powers of the police regarding arrest, search, etc. It is a state subject.

Mr. Speaker: We are now investigating the army with certain powers. What the police possess, they will continue to possess.

Shri Swaran Singh: The powers of the police are not affected. This is only for giving powers to the armed forces when they are called to aid the civilian authority. The civilian authority is not affected by this. The House has been informed from time to time about the progress of efforts that had been made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Naga question.

The latest in this series has been the statement which the Prime Minister made some weeks ago after she met the representatives of Naga underground and thereafter the Prime Minister informed the House of the nature of her talks and there is an agreement to meet again. It is the earnest hope of government and I presume of the whole House and the entire country, that efforts to find a satisfactory solution by peaceful means should be continued and it is only in case of activities by the Naga underground being intensified that the armed forces have to be called for by the civilian authorities. So they should have certain powers which were already given by Parliament under the parent Act. This is all that I have to say, Mr. Speaker.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Why is the Minister of External Affairs dealing with this subject, and not the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: It has been made clear many a time.

Shri Swaran Singh: May I say that under the present distribution of work it is my responsibility and, therefore, I am at the service of the House now.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. There is one thing that I wish to inform the House about. A few minutes ago, I had informed the House that the Minister of Home Affairs shall be making a statement tomorrow about the Punjabi Suba, or something. I do not know what it is. Now, he informs me that the statement would be ready by 5 o'clock and it would be made today. Therefore, I will request some hon. Members to inform Swamiji, because he was very particular and he may not have a grievance.

An hon. Member: Why are you particular about Swamiji?

Mr. Speaker: He was anxious about it and I had made that announcement that it would be made tomorrow. It is fair that we should inform him of this change.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We miss him.

Mr. Speaker: At least I miss him; Mr. Banerjee may not miss him.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Do you think that this notice is enough to inform all the hon. Members?

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly inform his own party members; others would be doing the same. Now, Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, the Bill before the House seeks to extend the life of the present statute by another year and also jurisdictionally to other areas of Nagaland, other than those which were covered earlier. It is a sad commentary on the state of affairs that the Bill has got to be extended not merely by one year, that has become more or less routine, but also to other areas of Nagaland. It is a pointer to the fact that disturbance is spreading or has actually spread to other parts of Nagaland as well. The hostile Naga movement has been growing for some years now and the settlement of the Naga problem has been hanging fire for many years. It is true that in 1963 or there about the House and the government took a wise decision to constitute a separate state of Nagaland and I had suggested at that time,—as my hon. friend, Maharaja P. K. Doo, reminds me about—that it might be called Naga Pradesh or Nagalima as I was told by my Naga friends that the word for 'pradesh' in the Naga language is 'lima.'

I had suggested by way of an amendment that the name for the new

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

State could be Naga Pradesh, which would be the Hindi name, or Nagalima. I had also observed that we should not have an outlandish name like Nagaland which sounds like England, Scotland or Poland—a foreign-sounding name.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): As he was speaking in English himself, that shows English was still influencing him also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is no argument. The Prime Minister would not agree, and he then stated that the Nagas themselves wanted the name to be Nagaland; not that he was personally opposed to have the name as Nagalima or Naga Pradesh, but that the Nagas were themselves in favour of Nagaland; so we had agreed to that name. (*Interruption*) That is by the way. I suggested Nagalima. Anyway, it has come to stay—the name of Nagaland, with the Government headed by Dr. Shilu Ao functioning in Nagaland. A parallel movement has grown under the aegis of strange tripartite body,—indeed strange in modern political and international affairs—a strange type of tripartite body, composed of a former leader of a party and a non-party leader now—an Indian leader—a foreign missionary and the Chief Minister of a State.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He is no longer there, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has resigned lately, but he is being persuaded. I do not know what decision he will ultimately take. Be that as it may, the association of a Chief Minister of a State with this tripartite body—rather with this three-man party or body, because there are no three parties as such—is baffling to our understanding. I do not know how the Chief Minister of a State can associate himself with a body

which carries on talks with the hostile Nagas, a hostile band of people, hostile to India and which is anti-Indian, so to say, a body which stands for an independent Nagaland. I can understand if they made it clear that they want a Naga State within the Indian Union but that has not been made clear at all. Even the other day, after the Prime Minister had met the representatives of hostile Nagas, to a question raised in the House, there was no indication of that—what the hostile Naga representatives themselves said to her on this subject. Naturally, the House would demand an assurance from the Minister of External Affairs as to what their stand exactly is on this matter.

Even two days ago, the newspapers carried a report to the effect that the representatives of the "federal government of Nagaland" had written to the Prime Minister again seeking an interview in April. The Government should first make a categorical statement; do the Government recognise them as representatives of the "federal government of Nagaland"? That is the crucial political issue to deal with; the Government should first answer it. The nation and the House must be told what the position is; if the question is left in obscurity then the whole issue will be further aggravated. I do not think it is in the interest of the nation or the Government not to resolve this matter as otherwise it will obscure it still further. I demand an answer from the Government today whether or not they accept the status claimed by them, the hostile Nagas, as the "federal government of Nagaland". If those Nagas claim that status, the Government should not negotiate with those people who claim that status. It is all right if a group of Nagas want to discuss the matter with the Government; we have no objection. But the Government should not have talks with another body of Indians who claim to be an independent government, and the

Government should make it clear once for all to these Nagas. Otherwise, it will demoralise the loyal Nagas, those who are pro-India, those who love India and want to be in the Indian Union—Dr. Shilu Ao and his friends. I would, therefore, ask the Government to make it clear to the hostile Nagas that "your demand will be considered in so far as it is within the Indian Union, and we do not confer, and have no idea of conferring upon you, any status that you claim, the status of federal government of Nagaland."

One more word and I have done. The Minister rightly emphasised that we have to find not merely a military solution for this problem but a clinical solution as well. Unfortunately, because of the vacillation and the dilly-dallying policy that the Government have pursued in regard to this problem of Nagas and Nagaland in general, the trouble has recently spread to the Mizo Hills also, and the Government admitted the other day—Shri Nanda, the home Minister said—that the Mizos, like the Nagas, who have been trained in guerilla warfare and have been armed and equipped by Pakistan, have attained a pitch of efficiency which enabled them to snipe at and hit a helicopter carrying Gen. Manekshaw, GOC, Eastern Command. We do not know the details of the incident. I wish the Minister could tell us more about the details, as to how it happened. If it is not relevant here, it might be deferred to some other occasion. But I want to know whether the hostile Nagas are still in a position to go to and from Pakistan at their sweet will and whether the Government have met with success in controlling their movement to and from Pakistan.

Before I conclude, I would appeal to the Minister to ensure that while trying to control them, to find a solution for this problem, a political solution for this problem, the Government will bear in mind that there is a very large population of local

Nagas who are loyal to the Indian Union—

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण (देवास): इतना झगडा वक्तव्य हो रहा है और सद में गण-पूति नहीं है। गणपूति तो होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech. He will conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will conclude. I would appeal to the Government to ensure that while they carry on talks for a political solution to this problem, they will see to it that the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Dr. Shilu Ao, and/or his representatives are kept informed and the Government keeps in close touch with all those loyal Naga leaders, lest they should feel that they are left high and dry in this affair. I do hope that before long, ere long, a political solution of this problem will emerge and that the Government will not seek to solve it merely by military means.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister rightly observe that the conditions at present in Nagaland are not such that we could refuse any extension of these provisions and these special powers, but the question which this House is entitled to ask is, why the conditions continue to be such. That is the question which has been troubling our minds all the time: whether we have been able to take adequate steps through all these long years which would not have necessitated your coming year after year for the extension of this enactment and asking for special powers.

I have not the least doubt that the conditions continue to be such today and the House will pass this Bill and arm the government with special powers. But may I hope that the minister will assure the house that

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

steps that he has not to come before the House a second time for the extension of these special powers.

Not only a few of us but all sections of the House feel quite exercised about the law and order situation there. We have no objection to your continuing negotiations with those people, but you cannot abdicate your right and responsibility to give a good law and order situation. Every day we hear of unfortunate occurrences. So, I wish the Home Minister takes some strong and firm action to give a good law and order situation in this area. As a matter of fact, these unlawful activities are extending to other areas which were so far safe. We are told that this is also due to the policy which is being pursued by the government now. I will not be very harsh, but even when we say it mildly, the minister should take note of it that the law and order situation, in spite of the special powers, makes us very unhappy about it.

Coming to my third point, I would say very frankly that Mr. Scott who has taken interest in this whole affair had met us more than two years back; he had come here and met some of us, members of the executive. To be very frank, he did not leave any happy impression on our minds. We never minced any words and told our reaction to the late Prime Minister—I think it was Panditji at that time—and we said, in spite of this, if for any reasons you feel convinced that he will be helpful in bringing about a settlement, not as a mediator between the government and our own people, but in his own capacity as a private individual, then we will not have much of an objection. But it is really unfortunate to have to say that our expectations have been belied. Not our impressions of that man, but the government's expectations have been belied. Mr. Scott has been making the most irresponsible statements, which can-

not be tolerated by a free country and by any respectable citizen of India. Now that the government have given him a special status and permitted him to join the negotiating table, it is time for Government to recapitulate and come to some conclusions.

This is not a Government Mission. It is a privately constituted mission to bring about a settlement. Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has got out of it—a man with that patience, with whom this House had no patience because he was going to the utmost limit and his utterances created sharp reactions in the country and in this House, even his patience had been exhausted and he felt how unreasonable the side was for whom he was working all the time, taking all the odium and he felt compelled to get out of it. I do not think any sane people who do not want to shut their eyes to realities can ignore this fact. When he is out of it, how do you permit the Chief Minister of Assam to continue to be associated with it? It would be sheer foolhardiness for the Government to permit the Assam Chief Minister, who is not a private citizen, but who holds a responsible official position, to continue the negotiations with these people.

Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has got out of it and the Assam Chief Minister cannot continue, I would not like to use strong words, but Mr. Scott has given the impression that he is there to create trouble and he cannot be trusted. I do not know what are the terms on which he is continuing here and how long he is to continue under the visa he has got. We have got to take note of it. Now that you have come in direct contact with these leaders, there is no reason why there should not be a direct talk between them and the Chief Minister of Assam, when there

are conditions created that a final decision could be taken according to the framework which we have given to them. There can be negotiations they are our own people and I do not want to stand between them and the Government in coming to a settlement. We might exhaust all peaceful methods. But there are two things which must be clearly understood. Now that you have established direct contact with them, let these talks go on directly between them and the Chief Minister. Mr. Scott should be thanked for all the assistance he has given and told that he is here only to create complications and if he has really the good of the Nagas at his heart, it is time for him to get out of it. He will be helping their cause much more by his absence than by his presence. He should be made to understand this. Let there be a direct contact.

It should be made perfectly clear, and I have no doubt in my mind about it, that the government has nothing to negotiate except within the framework of our Constitution. But when any steps are taken which do not reconcile with this attitude of the government, the government should not tolerate them. Government should give them a clear-cut impression at every step, not only by their utterances here, but by their actions. If their actions belie their profession on this vital issue, they create trouble for themselves and confusion in the mind of the people and a sharp reaction in our minds. Now that they have promised to be here in April, I do not want to say anything which will create difficulties in the negotiations which the government is going to have with them. But these things should be made absolutely clear.

The minister has told us just now that this is a task which has been assigned to him and that is why he is here. I wish to remind him that this House had given more than once a clear indication that it is not happy with this assignment staying with

him and it is much better that he takes steps to hand over this assignment to quarters to which it really belongs. We were told that this assignment was not given to Sardar Swaran Singh, but it was because of a certain special relationship, a special confidence which was inspired by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

Let us not go back upon it. If that was the reason which you gave us, if that was the reason which had compelled you, if that was the reason which had prompted you to keep this matter with the Ministry of External Affairs, that reason does not continue to exist. Therefore, this arrangement does not reconcile with our thinking and the present arrangements. Therefore, the earlier these arrangements are regularised the better it is for the country.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, we people are not speaking very strongly on this subject, but we feel that the situation is deteriorating. Things which are happening elsewhere have their repercussions. I do not wish that the story of Mizo District is repeated anywhere. You should be prepared to meet the eventualities. We want peace to be there. The loyal Nagas should not be frustrated. They should not be made to feel differently. They are standing by you. Those people who do not stand by you you treat them with a premium. Those people who stand by you, thousands and lakhs of them who are loyal to you, they feel that they are being ignored. Let this feeling be removed. Sir, it is a very serious matter which has exercised the minds of many people in this House and outside. It is a very delicate and serious matter. Whenever the people talk to us, they do not talk very much approvingly of the policy of the Government, and it is better the Government takes note of the feelings in this House and outside.

भी स० मो० बलर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो इस सदन के सामने आया है, मैं उस की मुखालफत कुछ नहीं करना चाहता। क्योंकि उस में कोई ऐसी खास चीज नहीं है जिसकी कि मुखालफत की जाय। लेकिन आज जब यहां सदन के सामने मंत्री महोदय बिल ला रहे थे तो एक सवाल पूछा गया था कि वह किस हैसियत से यह बिल ला रहे हैं और क्या नागालैंड में जो कुछ हो रहा है, जो कुछ भी चीजें हैं वहां के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तो क्या वह विदेश मंत्रालय के पास हैं, अब अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को याद है कि इस सवाल को बाफ्री मर्तबा हमारे लोग यहां सदन में रख कर चुके हैं और मुझे अच्छे तरीके से याद है कि आचार्य कृपालानी ने बाफ्री पुरजोर शब्दों में इस की मजहमत की थी और कहा था कि यह गृह मंत्रालय में आना चाहिए यह विदेश मंत्रालय के अधीन नहीं होना चाहिए। हम को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि किसी खास वजूहात से यह विदेश मंत्रालय के मातहत है लेकिन बाकी आमतौर से यह होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर ही रहेगा। आज अगर इस बात को हम न भी मानें और यह मान लिया जाय कि नागालैंड की खास अपने वाइयात हैं, अपनी वजूहात हैं तो भी मैं समझता हूं कि विद्रोही नागाओं की जो मांग है उस को दबे शब्दों में हम लोग मान ले रहे हैं क्योंकि आज जब मैं अखबार पढ़ रहा था तो मैं ने देखा :

"Naga 'army' not to enter Kohima—The underground Nagas have agreed to keep their 'army' away in a village about three miles from here, when they celebrate their 'republic day' on March 22. The decision was the result of hectic efforts by Peace Mission observers and church leaders for a compromise following the State Government's objection to the large gathering of underground leaders and their celebration of 'republic day' so near the capital."

13.04 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस से साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि नागा विद्रोहियों की एक धार्मी नागालैंड के अन्दर एक तरफ़ है और दूसरी तरफ़ हमारे लायल नागाज हैं, वह नागाज हैं जोकि वफ़ादार हैं इस वक्त सरकार के। दूसरी तरफ़ वह विद्रोही नागा हैं वह अपनी एक धार्मी भी रखते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को चूंकि ऐतराज है इसलिए उन्होंने बहुत हैक्टिव एफर्ट्स के बाद हमारे में से और दूसरे लोगों ने चर्च के जो हमारे पादरी लोग हैं उन के प्रयत्नों से यह उन्होंने मंजूर कर लिया है कि हां वह कुछ दूर रहेंगे तो क्या इस से साफ़ जाहिर नहीं होता है कि आज भी हम नागा विद्रोहियों का वजूद जो है उस को माने ले रहे हैं ? यही एक कारण था उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि बार बार हम लोग कहते थे कि अगर उन के साथ समझौता करना है तो पीस मिशन की जरूरत है क्या ? अगर वाकई इन से सीधो बात करनी है तो कर लेनी चाहिए क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं और मैं इस बात में अपने मित्र श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर से बिलकुल सहमत हूं कि इस वक्त वह पीस मिशन को छोड़ दें लेकिन पीस मिशन को छोड़ा किस ने ? श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, ने परेशान होकर पीस मिशन को छोड़ दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि माइकल स्कीट यह एक लिब हैं फिजो साहब जो इंग्लैंड में बटे हुए हैं और जो नागा विद्रोहों बर्मा के बोरडर और दूसरे बोरडर्स पर बटे हैं या जो पाकिस्तान से बाक़ायदा ट्रेनिंग लेकर इधर आ रहे हैं। यह माइकल स्कीट साहब विद्रोही नागाओं और फिजो साहब के बीच में एक लिब हैं। माइकल स्कीट साहब ने जो बयानात दिये जो स्टेटमेंट इश्यु किये कुछ दिन पहले नागालैंड के बारे में और एक लेख लिखा तो उनके दिमाग में जो एक भावना थी कि नागालैंड अलग रहे, नागालैंड कोई खास एक अलग चीज है और वह अलग होनी चाहिए यह

सेप्रेटिस्ट टैंडसी साफ़ तौर से प्रकट हुई और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह भलगाव की प्रवृत्ति जो नागा विद्रोहियों के बीच में उभरी है उस में अगर 60 प्रतिशत: जिम्मेदारी फिजो साहब की है तो 40 प्रतिशत: जिम्मेदारी माइकल स्कौट साहब की है। यह अच्छा होता अगर माइकल स्कौट साहब को उस बक्त बी० आई० धार० के मातहत गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता लेकिन अगर बैसा नहीं किया गया है तो कम से कम उन से कहा जाय, हाथ जोड़ कर कहा जाय कि बहुत शान्ति वह कर चुके हैं नागालैंड में भ्रम वह चले जायं, हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर अगर वह चले जायं उस शान्ति मिशन को लेकर, दूसरे देशों में उसे लेकर चले जायं तो अच्छा होगा। उन को साफ़ तरीके से कहा जाय कि उन के पीस मिशन का कोई हाथ नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि नागा विद्रोही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे, इंदिरा जी से मिले थे। यह जरूरी है कि डाइरेक्ट निगोशिएणंस हों। सदन में जब यह बात आई थी और फिजो साहब को लाने की बात हो रही थी और एक विगेडियर सेन साहब को भेजा गया, हालांकि इंकार किया गया, फिजो साहब से बातचीत करने के बारे में यह कहा गया कि फिजो साहब से बातचीत नहीं हो सकती है। नागा विद्रोहियों से अगर बात करनी हो तो फिजो साहब से नहीं बल्कि यहां पर जो माइकल स्कौट हैं उन से बातचीत हो रही है बाकी वरचुएली मालूम होता है कि यह फिजो साहब से ही बातचीत हो रही है। इसलिए मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि नागालैंड में यह सेप्रेटिस्ट टैंडसी जो काम कर रही है उस का असर देश के अन्य भागों पर भी पड़ रहा है। हम लोगों ने देखा कि सिर्फ नागालैंड में ही नहीं मीजो हिल्स में भी इसका असर हम ने देखा कि मीजो हिल्स के लोग भी भ्रम रहना चाहते हैं और इस तरह से देश में एक भ्रमगाव की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है। है। देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े होते चले जा रहे हैं मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता कि चाहे वह अजायी सुबा बने, हरियाणा प्रान्त बने,

नागालैंड भ्रम बने या दूसरे इसी तरह से भ्रम प्रान्त बनें लेकिन यह सही बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के एकीकरण की जो तस्वीर भी वह धीरे धीरे खत्म होती चली जा रही है। मैं कोई राजनीतिक पंडित नहीं हूँ इसलिए मैं इस विषय पर गहराई में नहीं जा सकता लेकिन यह प्रबन्ध है कि उनके बीच में भ्रमगाव की भावना बढ़ेगी। अभी मैं पंजाब में वहां के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में गया था, मनासी और दूसरी पहाड़ी जगहों में मैं गया था तो वहां पर जो ट्राइबल पीपुल हैं, हिली ऐरियास के जो घादमी हैं उनमें भी अपने खास कल्चर को जिदा करने के लिए हजारों और लाखों रुपया बहाया जा रहा है। यह नहीं कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के ब्रीड कल्चर में हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर में भायें और वह हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक बनें उनको कहा जा रहा है कि तुम जिस जेब में रहते हो वहां की खास परम्पराओं को जिदा बनाये रखें और परिणामस्वरूप हमेशा उनमें एक भ्रमगाव की भावना कायम रहेगी।

इस बिल द्वारा जो ग्राम्स फोर्सेज के अधिकार बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं उस के लिए मेरा कहना है कि मिलेटरी को सिविल पापुलेशन के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल करना गलत बात होगी। आज यह जो मिलेटरी का इस्तेमाल सिविल पापुलेशन के खिलाफ़ किया जाता है वह एक नावाजिब चीज है बाकी अगर यह उनके फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल हों, अगर बिज बनाने के लिए, मकानात बनाने के लिए, बाड़ रोकने के लिए या दूसरी और प्राबन्ध-कताओं की पूर्ति के हेतु मिलेटरी का इस्तेमाल हो तो वह ठीक है और किया जा सकता है। लेकिन आज जिस तरीके से फौज का इस्तेमाल नागरिकों को कुचलने में किया जाता है, बंगाल में जिस तरीके में प्रान्दोलन को कुचलने के लिए, फुड मार्चब को जाँक भुखमरी के खिलाफ़ प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे, ऐसे जन प्रान्दोलनों को कुचलने के लिए जब मिलेटरी को बालिया चलती है तो जो श्रद्धा लोगों को फौज के

[श्री स० मा० बनर्जी]

प्रति है वह श्रद्धा जाती रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मिलेटरी के लोगों का इस तरीके से नाजायज इस्तेमाल न किया जाय। हर एक मूबे के सामने अपनी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं, कोई भी आफत हो तो मिलेटरी को बुला कर भिविल पापुलेशन पर योन्डिया चलाई जाय मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत बात होगी।

मैं दुबारा मांग करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को प्रधान मंत्री को कहें कि सारा हाउस चाहता है कि माइकल स्कॉट बाहर भेजे जायें। मेरे क्ल्यास में पूरे हाउस में सिर्फ एक ही आदमी ऐसे होंगे, हमारे मसानी साहब, जोकि चाहते होंगे कि माइकल स्कॉट साहब बने रहें, अब भगवान जाने मसानी साहब का उन से क्या लगाव है, बाकी हर कोई हाउस में इस बात के पक्ष में है कि माइकल स्कॉट को जल्दी से जल्दी भेजा जाय। जब तक यह यों रहेंगे पीस नहीं हो सकती, शान्ति नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि यह शान्ति के दूत नहीं है। यह दूत घर बन कर आये है यह घर किसी के राजदूत हैं तो यह हमारे फिजा साहब के हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I contemplate this Bill with a very heavy heart. It saddens me to read this Bill. It is because it shows two tendencies on the part of our Government. The first tendency is that our Government believes in unsettling settled things. This Bill refers to that tendency, where a thing had been established, the Government wants to disestablish it; the Government wants to create chaos where peace exists; the Government wants to create confusion where clarity exists and this Bill is an indicator to it.

Our statesman, the great stateman of this country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, established the State of Nagaland. He made provision for eco-

nomical development he gave Nagaland a Plan and money; he wanted that peace should prevail in that land and that the Nagas should lead a happy and good life, under the aegis of the Indian Union, But our Government, which is subjected to so many different pulls—and some of those pulls go in contrary directions and very often it yields to the wrong pulls—has been thinking in terms of a Peace Mission.

What is this Peace Mission? What are their credentials?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): **PIECE**

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are their objectives? They have been talking and talking and talking and ultimately one gentleman has gone out of that mission. The third gentleman, the Chief Minister of Assam, is not keeping very good health and therefore he is not able to attend many of the meetings of the Peace Mission. But the Reverend Michael Scott, who created trouble in South West Africa with-out much result because there people were strong enough to handle him, has come now to Nagaland in order to preach peace to us. I think, he is the self-appointed guardian of the Tribes all over the world.

Shri Tyagi: Moreover, he is a foreigner.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Whenever we have this kind of person, I think, we should be very careful in dealing with him. But our Government, which is the government of appeasement, has given him a long rope. Of course, the Government has tried to strangle not any person—I am using this word in a loose sense—but strangle in a sense those loyal Nagas whom Dr. Ao was giving good peaceful government, to whom Dr. Ao was bringing the message of consolidation. This Peace Mission has set at nought all the good things done by

Dr. Ao and, I think, the Government stands today at the bar of public opinion, not here but outside, as a government which has been talking in a language which is not worthy of the Union Government of India.

I may read out an extract from a letter which Reverend Michael Scott has written. What does he say? He says:—

“Deeper study of Nagaland affairs”—

He wants that it should be a continuous affair so that—Sardar Sanib is not listening to me; I know, he need not listen to me because he is not interested in many things but he is interested in this thing.

I was submitting very respectfully what he said:—

“Deeper study of Nagaland affairs by an expert commission capable of unravelling the misunderstandings that still existed in an atmosphere more free from tension and overhanging threat of violence”—

words partly beautiful and partly confusing.

Now, he knows that the days of the Peace Mission have ended. Therefore, he now wants an expert commission.

Shri Tyagi: Of foreigners.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, from the Peace Mission we shall go to an expert commission and from an expert commission we shall go to some other thing.

I say, this Peace Mission, which is a self-liquidating body, should be liquidated at once and I do not think that we should stand any kind of threats from anybody, least of all from Reverend Michael Scott, or get any advice from anybody, least of all from Reverend Michael Scott. Before we entrusted him with the task of restoring peace in Nagaland, we should have

looked at his record in South West Africa. If we had done that, we would not have entrusted him with this mission of peace.

Shri Tyagi: I hope, the hon. Minister will appreciate that the majority of Members of Parliament are of this view.

Shri Swaram Singh: In South West Africa his work was applauded by the Africans.

श्री टुक्कल चन्द कडवाय : मंत्री जी
उन को हटाना नहीं चाहते ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
याप उन को क्यों सिर पर चढ़ाए हुए हैं ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you read the wrong books and the wrong newspapers, what can I do?

Therefore, the first point is that the Peace Mission has outlived its utility and has done no good. It has not brought any peace and it should be wound up.

My second point is that some person applauded the efforts of our Prime Minister when she met the hostile Nagas. I would not mind meeting anybody. I would not mind meeting even that person who comes to cut my throat; I do not mind meeting even that person who comes to give me a glass of poison, but I would not like to meet those persons who are self-constituted members of a republic which exists nowhere and who—please mind my words—get ammunition and arms from Pakistan and who get other kinds of assistance also from those countries which are not favourable to us. I think, this kind of thing should be put an end to. We can meet our own nationals. They may have one point of view and we can meet them, but we have no right to meet those nationals, so-called nationals, who get help from other countries and who are hobnobbing with those countries which are not friendly to India

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

My third point is that the hon. Minister wants from us power for one year. Of course, I do not mind that though some persons have taken objection to that; but I put him one question: How have those powers been used? Our Army has been humiliated in Nagaland. All kinds of charges have been brought against them. Sometimes our jawans and other persons had been paraded there as miscreants. All these things have happened. If you give special powers to the Army, you should also give them special protection. But instead of doing that, you subject them to humiliation I would, therefore, say to the hon. Minister that all the things that he had said are laudable but the Army people have a right to be treated as Army people, as the honoured citizens of India, as those persons who were sent there on a very difficult mission, as those persons who have gone to a disturbed area. Unless you give them those special privileges, I think, you are trying to defeat the very objectives of this Bill. Of course, you like it, I like it and everyone of us likes it that we should have a peaceful settlement, an honourable settlement of the Naga problem; but we are suffering from onething. We are attaching undue importance to a remnant of the Nagas and heaping undue, I should say, humiliation on those Nagas who are with us. I think, the Nagas who are with us are not being treated properly and all the light is turned upon those Nagas who are hostiles. All the privileges are going to be showered on those who are working against the Union. Therefore, I say that the Bill is good but the safeguards should be there and they should not be treated in a way which is not conducive to the honour of India or the honour of the Indian Army.

Shri Swaran Singh: What type of safeguards are in the mind of the hon. Member?

Shri D. C. Sharma: They should not be humiliated. They should not be paraded in the Nagaland whenever any complaint is alleged against them which is really bogus or trumped up

श्री रामसेबक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दूरअन्देशी से इस सरकार का कोई वास्ता नहीं है। शायद दूरअन्देशी उस से दूर है। अगर सरकार में कुछ दूरअन्देशी होती, तो वह अपने कृत्यों से इस देश में झलगाव की भावना को न बढ़ाती। चाहे काश्मीर का मामला हो, चाहे नीफ्रा, जर्जिया का मामला हो और चाहे नागालैण्ड का मामला हो, सरकार ने वहां की स्थिति और समस्याओं से, वहां के कानून और व्यवस्था से पूरे देश के लोगों को अलग रखा है। उसका परिष्कार यह है कि आज हम चारों तरफ़ समस्याओं से घिरे हुए हैं और कोई भी समस्या हल होती नजर नहीं आती है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि हम आदिवासियों, नागालैण्ड और नीफ्रा आदि के मामले में माइकल स्काट जैसे विदेशी लोगों की आंखों से देखते हैं और हम अपने ही देश के कुछ हिस्सों को दूसरे हिस्सों से इस प्रकार अलग रखे हुए हैं, जैसे वे अजायबघर हों या हम अजायबघर हों, और वे एक दूसरे से मिल न सकें। जब तक इस तरह के कानून, निदेश और नीतियां रहेंगी कि एक हिस्से में रहने वाला भारतीय दूसरे हिस्से में नहीं जा सकता है, तब तक इस तरह की समस्याएँ पैदा होती रहेंगी इस तरह की भावनाएँ उठती रहेंगी और उन को रोकना सम्भव नहीं होगा। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी यह निश्चय करे कि ये इलाके सीधे गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत रहेंगे। इन इलाकों को विदेश मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत रखने की जो परम्परा नेहरू से लेकर आज तक चल रही है उस को अब समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए। आखिर विदेश मन्त्रालय को क्या शीक है कि वह इन सब मामलों को लेकर अलग बैठना

चाहता है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने व्यवहार से इस देश में भ्रमणव की भावना को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है एकता की भावना को नहीं ।

इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि सरकार नागालैण्ड की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए इस कानून को एक और साल की अवधि के लिए जारी रखना चाहती है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि अन्दरूनी मामलों को दबाने के लिए फौज का इस्तेमाल अच्छा नहीं है । आज स्थिति यह है कि जब कहीं कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठता है तब सरकार वहाँ फौज भेज दिया करती है । जब कहीं अनाज के अभाव या महंगाई को लेकर जनतांत्रिक ढंग से कोई आवाज उठती है तो उस को दबाने के लिए फौज का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । जब कहीं विद्यार्थी अपनी न्यायोचित मांगों को लेकर आन्दोलन करते हैं तो उन को दबाने के लिए फौज को इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

मैं भ्रमणव दूँगा कि जब बिहार में खाद्य आन्दोलन चल रहा था और बिहार की जनता महंगाई और अन्न के अभाव से कराह रही थी वहाँ की सरकार उस को राहत पहुँचाने में असफल थी और केन्द्र भी अन्न देने में असफल था उस समय जनता की आवाज को दबाने के लिए फौज का इस्तेमाल किया गया । उसी तरह ठीक उससे पहले जब उड़ीसा की सरकार के खिलाफ विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन चला तो उस को दबाने के लिए फौज का इस्तेमाल हुआ ।

अन्दरूनी मामलों में फौज के इस्तेमाल से दो गलत नतीजे निकलते हैं । पहला नतीजा यह है कि जहाँ सम्बन्ध प्रदेश की जनता को अपनी फौज पर गर्व हो । चाहिए वहाँ उसके इस प्रकार इस्तेमाल किये जाने पर फौज वहाँ की जनता में—और देश की जनता में भी—अप्रिय होती है और जनता उसके विरुद्ध हो

जाती है । दूसरा नतीजा यह है कि सेना में यह भावना बढ़ जाती है कि शायद तिविल प्रशासन कानून और व्यवस्था कायम करने में असफल है और अगर यह काम कोई कर सकता है तो केवल फौज ही कर सकती है । इन दोनों ही दृष्टियों से देश के अन्दरूनी मामलों में फौज का इस्तेमाल जनतन्त्र के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक है ।

इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर यह कानून पास होता है तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक आचार-संहिता भी तय हो कि देश के अन्दरूनी मामलों में और खास तौर से जहाँ लोगों को जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली में शान्तिमय ढंग से विरोध करने का अधिकार है वहाँ जनता के आन्दोलनों और प्रदर्शनों को दबाने के लिए फौज का प्रयोग नहीं किया जायेगा ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : यह तो ठीक है कि जहाँ शान्तिमय ढंग से विरोध किया जाये या आन्दोलन किया जाये, वहाँ फौज का इस्तेमाल न किया जाये और उस आन्दोलन को न दबाया जाये, लेकिन अगर वायलेंस हो, तो क्या किया जाये ?

श्री रामसेवक दासब : किसी ने पत्थर फेंक दिया और उससे एक शीशा टूट गया और उसको वायलेंस समझ कर अगर माननीय सदस्य गोली चलाना चाहते हों, तो मेरे जैसा आदमी हरगिज उसकी इजाजत नहीं देगा । अगर कहीं सशस्त्र बलवा है, बगावत है, तो उसके खिलाफ फौज का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं ।

श्री (धामी) : जहाँ रेल के इंजिन गाड़ियाँ और स्टेशन जलाए जा रहे हों, वहाँ क्या किया जाये ?

श्री रामसेवक दासब : मैं गाफ राय का हूँ कि जहाँ रेल के इंजिन जलाए जा रहे हों, वहाँ फौज का इस्तेमाल लोगों की जान लेने के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए । केवल सशस्त्र बलब के खिलाफ फौज का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीबा : जहाँ प्रादमियों को जलाया जा रहा हो, वहाँ ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रादमियों को यह सरकार खुद जलाती है ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : तकनीक की बात यह है कि सरकार अपने खुद के प्रादमियों को जलने देती है, अपराधीशान के नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : वह अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए ऐसा करती है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह सरकार इतनी निकम्मी है कि वह अपने को ही नहीं बचा सकती है, दूसरों को बचाने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । गांधीजी से लेकर कान्ति-कुमार तक की मिसालें यही साबित करती हैं कि यह सरकार किसी को बचा नहीं सकती है ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : हम बलिदान को मानने वाले लंग हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस सरकार ने गांधीजी को बलिदान कर दिया था, कान्ति-कुमार को बलिदान कर दिया है । क्या उन्होंने स्वयं बलिदान किया था ? यह सरकार उन को बचा नहीं सकी । सरकार के पास इतिला भी, लेकिन फिर भी वह गांधी जी को बचा नहीं सकी । अगर यह सरकार अपने निकम्मेपन को बलिदान कहती है, तो माननीय सदस्य को गर्ब करने का पूरा अधिकार होता ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : गांधीजी को यह बंजर नहीं था कि उनकी प्रोटेक्शन की जाये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह सरकार धीरे-धीरे लोग गांधीजी की हिदायत पर चलते रहे हैं ? गांधीजी ने तो यह हिदायत दी थी कि कांग्रेस एक दल की हैसियत से न रहे—वह उस हैसियत से यहाँ न बैठे, जैसे कि वह इस समय है ।

जहाँ तक नागा शान्ति मिशन का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने उस से इन्तीफ़ा दे दिया है । उसका कारण यह है कि माइकल स्काट के साथ सरकार का बर्ताव उनको पसन्द नहीं है । यह सरकार माइकल स्काट की प्रांशों से ही देखती है । जैसा कि अन्य साधियों ने कहा है, अगर माइकल स्काट बीच में न होते, तो फ़िरो प्राज तक फ़िज़ल घाउट हो जाता—अगर माइकल स्काट की कड़ो बीच में न होती, तो फ़िरो प्राज तक बचा न होता । लेकिन माइकल स्काट के जरिये सरकार ने फ़िरो को ज़िन्दा रखा । प्राज यिदोही नागाप्रां की घोर से जो भांगों की जाती हैं, वे सब माइकल स्काट की लिखी हुई हैं—वे सब फ़िरो घोर माइकल स्काट के दिमाग से निकलती हैं । इस प्रकार इस समस्या को ज़िन्दा रखने की पूरी पूरी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर है । इस लिए जितनी ही जल्दी यह सरकार माइकल स्काट से अपना पिंड छुड़ाए, उतना ही उसके लिए घोर देश के लिए लाभदायक होगा । माइकल स्काट को बीच में रख कर यह समस्या कभी हल होने वाली नहीं है ।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा है, नागालैण्ड को बाकी देश से अलग रख कर इस समस्या का हल नहीं किया जा सकता है । वहाँ पर प्रांशों के सम्बन्ध में लोगों पर नियन्त्रण लगा पड़ा है । किसी को वहाँ जाने की इजाजत नहीं है । अगर कोई इजाजत लेकर वहाँ जाए, तो वहाँ पर वह रह नहीं सकता है । सरकार इन सब बातों को समाप्त करके देश को एक बनाने की कोशिश करे । नागालैण्ड को घोर उसकी समस्याओं को देश से अलग रख कर यह सरकार यहाँ कान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर सकती है घोर न ही नागा समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है । मैं साफ़ कहूंगा कि अगर सरकार नागा समस्या का समाधान चाहती है, तो उसको वहाँ पर सेना का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए । सेना का इस्तेमाल केवल तभी हो, जब वहाँ पर कोई सन्तुष्ट चीज होती है । अगर सरकार किसी राजनैतिक प्रश्न को फ़ीज

के द्वारा हल करना चाहती है, तो वह उसमें सफल नहीं हो सकती है। नागा समस्या नागा लोगों और भारत सरकार के बीच में हल होनी चाहिए। वह समस्या माइकल स्काट जैसे बाहर के लोगों या किसी बाहरी शक्ति को बीच में रख कर हल नहीं हो सकती है।

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill which has been moved by the hon. External Affairs Minister though I share the views that have been expressed about the desirability of this subject being dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. In supporting the Bill, first of all, . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यक्त्या का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य का भाषण होने से पहले प्राय सदन में गणतृति करवा दीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. . . now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Ravindra Varma: While supporting the Bill, I want to pay a tribute to our armed forces which have been operating in these areas under very hard circumstances and dealing with an unusual assignment, an assignment in which they have to give evidence of efficiency without enmity, efficiency tempered by the desire to avoid fratricide.

Sir, the Bill is to extend the validity of the Regulation for a period of one year, and to the whole of Nagaland. The Regulation confers Draconian powers on the Government. But this House has never grudged the Government powers that Government consider are necessary to deal with any threat to legally constituted authority, and threat to the integrity of the country, and threat to the democratic system that we have in this country. But it is incumbent on this House, when the Government seeks

such powers, to ask whether these additional powers are necessary, whether they are really necessary and whether they are still necessary. When the Government seeks the extension of these powers, the House must examine whether these powers are necessary and whether they have been utilised judiciously and effectively. Sir, I doubt whether the Minister is in a position to claim that these powers have been utilised in such a manner that the continued presence of this Regulation on the Statute Book has become superfluous. There is need today for an exercise on introspection. Can it be claimed on behalf of the Government that the situation, for which this Bill was intended, has been altered radically? Let us look at the situation in Nagaland. I do not want to go into the details, but it is very clear that, in the course of the last year, there has been some lessening of violence, of terror, in Nagaland itself. This comparative quiet has been more the result of a reconciliation with ambiguity in authority, rather than the hostiles giving up their ways. The very fact that a few days ago armed hostiles came near the Capital of Nagaland and threatened to hold a session of their so-called Parliament in the Capital of Nagaland shows that the things are not what they should be.

Sir let us look at the situation on the frontiers of Nagaland with Assam. Here too you will see that, in the course of the last year, the number of instances of terror, of violence, of attacks on railways, of attacks on passenger trains, of attacks on estates and of attempts to extort funds from the people have increased.

If you look at the situation in Manipur, which is another area bordering Nagaland, what do you see? The areas of Manipur, peopled by Naga tribes, were never administratively part of Nagaland. But the Government, in their wisdom, the peculiar kind of wisdom which the House cannot sometimes appreciate, decided to

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

extend the application of the Ceasefire to three Divisions of Manipur. What has been the consequence? Has there been peace in these three Divisions, or has the Ceasefire given time and opportunity for the hostiles to infiltrate into these three Divisions and to create trouble in these Divisions? There is compulsory recruitment; people are recruited for the so-called army of the Naga hostiles. Exploiting the cover provided by the Ceasefire, administrative and military posts have been set up by the Naga hostiles in these Divisions of Manipur. Units of the Naga National Council and underground Naga organisations for youth and women have been set up in different parts of these Divisions. Funds have been collected—extorted—from the people for Naga underground organisations. Illegal and parallel administrative units have been set up by the Naga undergrounds in these areas. Sir, today we find that in certain areas of Manipur people cannot move about without the laissez pass issued by the so-called Federal Government of Nagaland. A few days ago we heard that the so-called Federal Government wanted to hold a session of its "Parliament" in Tolloi which again is in Manipur which is not part of Nagaland. The Peace Mission, the truncated Peace Mission, which today has protested against the action of the Government in Manipur, was powerless to prevent the systematic exploitation of the Ceasefire by the hostiles to extend the area of their illegal activities.

Sir, it is the duty of the Government, as has been pointed out by the hon. Members who spoke before me, to protect the vast majority of the people who have no sympathy with these secessionist demands. The Government cannot allow the Ceasefire to degenerate into a unilateral and suicidal abdication of responsibility and authority on its part, and an uninhibited licence for the Naga hostiles to re-train and re-equip their army and to spread the tentacles of

terror into new territories in the region.

What has happened in the Mizo Hills should again be an eye-opener to the Government. I do not want to repeat what other hon. Members have stated. It has been pointed out that the Mizo hostiles have taken a leaf from the pages of the Naga hostiles. I hear that all kinds of foreign interests are involved in the activities of the Mizo hostiles. I have heard reports that from the person of Mizo extremist leaders, letters have been found—letters which were written by one of the Heads of State of a friendly country. I hear rumours that some letters written by Dr. Soekarno, President of Indonesia, have been found with one of the Mizo extremist leaders. If these rumours are untrue, then these rumours should be scotched; if these are true, then the world must know what are the international interests that are behind the insurgency on our frontiers.

Sir, a reference has been made to the fact that this area has a history of isolation from the main current of Indian politics. Unfortunately, largely because of the delay in implementing reforms in these areas, we find a history of escalating demands: a demand for autonomy, then for separation and then for secession. Then we find that the competition to retain leadership stampedes even moderates into extremism. The tactics that the extremists employ, the technique of terror, of raising an underground army and seeking assistance from countries that are unfriendly to this country are, by now, well known. But I want to refer to a point which my hon. friend Opposite, Prof. Ranga, mentioned the other day.

While speaking on the adjournment motion on the Mizo Hills, he said that in this country there were two kinds

of people: one who live on the periphery and one who live elsewhere. He almost suggested that there must be a different standard by which we judge the activities of the people on the frontiers. Sir, there are tribal people in other parts of the country as well not only on our frontiers; tribal people who are equally or more numerous, who are equally or more proud of their history and customs, and equally distinct. Can we accept the theory that their aspirations cannot be met without loosening administrative ties, without a special kind of autonomy, without separation, or can we hold that any distinct set of people on the frontier will have a right to greater autonomy, separation and secession? I submit that we cannot have two standards, two distinct standards to decide what should be the attitude to integration and cohesion in our country, one for the people on the periphery and one for people who are away from the frontier? There will always be a frontier; the frontier may shrink, but the adoption of a theory which holds that there can be double standards for determining what is necessary for cohesion and integration in the country may lead to the dismemberment of the country.

Sir, I shall not deal with the peace mission at length, because my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur had dealt with elaborately. He has pointed out how, in view of the fact that the underground Naga leaders have stated and reiterated that the only solution for which they would settle is a separate sovereign State, in view of the fact that an independent, high-minded, Indian like Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has severed his relations with the peace mission, and in view of the fact that Mr. Scott has begun to reiterate, and identify himself implicitly and explicitly with, the demands and views of the underground Nagas, Government must consider whether much can be gained by maintaining the peace mission as it is.

Sir, I am not one of those who believe that the law of the Army is

the only law with which we can deal with situations of this kind. In fact, it is absolutely essential for us to work for expeditious reform, for immediate economic advancement; and while doing so, we must, of course, deal with movements for secession and demands for secession with a firm hand. A judicious combination of expeditious reform, economic development and exemplary action against secessionists is what is necessary. Otherwise, if we fail in Nagaland, the record of the Government will be a record of the tragedy of noble intentions almost self-defeated or half-defeated. No Government can aspire to be Caesar and Christ at the same time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I speak with some hesitation because Government is engaged in Nagaland and certain other nearby areas in a task which is delicate as well as difficult, a task which is by no means only one of pacification. I have had the advantage last year of having been able to go with some of our friends in this House to Nagaland, and I could gauge something of the difficulty of the situation.

I know we have in this House, in different parts of this House, the same kind of grouse about this matter of Nagaland being dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs rather than by the Ministry of Home Affairs, but I would not at this particular point of time make too much of that grouse, because we are face to face with a problem which has got to be solved, and if the Ministry of External Affairs can solve it, God bless them; let us go ahead with it.

I know that the Army has got to be deployed and that the conditions are such that the presence of the Army in certain parts of Nagaland and nearby areas is imperative. But I would like Government to make sure that the employment of the Army is made in a manner which would make the largest possible contribution to peace continuing in that area. So,

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

whatever our feelings, whatever the arguments in regard to the integrity of our country being challenged by Naga recalcitrants, the fact remains that in this part of our country we have not been able so far to forge relations of friendship which could have produced results even earlier. It is a confession of our own weaknesses, of our own failure that in Nagaland there is this demand for secession, that in Nagaland there functions in whatever clandestine manner a so-called federal government which even tries to stand on ceremony when it comes to Delhi to carry on negotiations. It is a matter of which we ought to be somewhat ashamed that we have not been able to integrate to ourselves, the larger community that is India, the people of Nagaland. But I know that there are certain circumstances which make it difficult for us to take steps of the sort which many of us here might feel imperative, and make it very difficult for us to start pacificatory campaigns and secure the integration of that area into India. It would not produce dividends, and it would not produce results in the way that we wish our country to develop. That is why all of us, I am sure, wish well of the efforts for peace that are being conducted in Nagaland, and the Army is there, let us hope, only as the sentinel of peace.

I have seen our Army functioning there in conditions which should elicit the highest praise. In isolation, cut off from the rest of the country, where communications are rather difficult, and sometimes they live lives which are very difficult, and when we saw some of the posts in very lonely areas where our Army keeps itself to itself and does not want to intervene in the affairs which take place because that might create trouble, we found great reason to be proud of our people who are there in those very difficult conditions. But, at the same time, we heard from all kinds of people in different parts of Nagaland, where Members of Parliament were enabled to visit, repeated complaints about

what they called, surely with exaggeration, atrocities committed by the Indian Army. I am sure that our Army never behaves in a manner which could come under the appellation of atrocity. But I feel that if an approach is made to the Naga people directly, not so much through the so-called federal government, and we tell them that if documented evidence in regard to excesses committed by the Indian Army at any particular point of time can be brought forward by them we shall go into the matter and decide the rights and wrongs of the matter, that would be better. I discovered for myself that when a large number of Naga women, young and old, came to a meeting—and as you know, women live very free lives in that part of our country—they made repeatedly one after the other a succession of complaints about the Indian Army. On that occasion when I had to speak in response to whatever they said, I had told them that while I did not accept the truth of the complaints which they were making before us, yet, since, assuming that all these women were speaking with an apparent sense of grievance, it was very very patent, quite apart from the rights and wrongs of the same,—and not assuming for a moment that our Army had been guilty—I was ready myself to give an apology as an Indian human being whom these people considered to have committed some kind of wrong in regard to them; and that suddenly produced an atmosphere which was extremely helpful for further discussion in regard to the future of Nagaland as a unit inside the Indian Union.

I noticed, therefore, that the kind of approach which we ought to make was not usually made our representatives. I cannot blame the military because military forces operate in a manner where this kind of human approach is not always called for and it may cause complications, but our civilian representatives in Nagaland including those who are running the State of Nagaland did not always pursue a policy of a human approach

towards the people in Nagaland in the way in which it should be made.

Peace has continued in spite of being disturbed from time to time in Nagaland, and that is the biggest single factor which is operating in favour of a settlement. We wish that this condition of peace is maintained so that settlement can really be achieved.

But, in regard to the peace mission, difficulties have arisen. In regard to the composition of the peace mission, in this House as well as outside, very serious observations have been made about a particular member who is not an Indian, who is an alien but who seems to have the run of the land and who goes about; I wondered if why it had never possible so far for our Government in Nagaland as well as in Delhi to approach such people as the Baptist Church, which Baptist Church in Nagaland is the sponsor of the peace mission. Sometimes when we make some kind of critical observation about a particular Member of the Peace Mission, mainly, Mr. Michael Scott, the back of the Baptist Church is up, because, they do not understand why we say it. I feel, Sir, if our people and our Army in Kohima—the Governor of the State of Nagaland for instance who is invested with very special responsibility in this matter—if our people there, or somebody from Delhi with necessary qualities of imagination could go to Nagaland and contact the Baptist Church and the people who, as the leaders of the Baptist Church, have sponsored this Peace Mission, then, Sir, many of the difficulties are likely to disappear. I say so, because we went to the Baptist Church concerned where Mr. Scott as well as Mr. Jayaprakash Narain were staying at that time and we had discussion with both of them participating in that discussion and I had a feeling that if, without depending all the time upon the instrumentality of Mr. Michael Scott, we made a direct approach, as good-living Christian men

and women, they would welcome our approaches and then perhaps some way out of the difficulties might be found. I feel, therefore, Sir, that while it is necessary to invest our army operating in that area with certain powers, while it is necessary to take precautions against whatever might happen by allowing army operations in different parts of the area which might be disturbed, while, therefore, this Bill is a measure against which we should not have very much to say; while we should have patience with Government which is trying to solve a very difficult and delicate job, we should, at the same time, emphasise the fact of peace continuing, even in the rather truncated manner. What is being done in Nagaland is a fact of considerable importance, that we have to build upon the foundations of whatever peace we have got there, that we have to approach the people of Nagaland with a kind of imaginative sympathy which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to show in an abundant and just measure which is absent today. Wherever trouble takes place in the Mizo Hills or Nagaland or Manipur area, the idea that we are ready and willing for the maximisation of the autonomous powers to be exercised by these people who live a very special life in a peculiar context, if that idea is popularised, I hope that even in this way in which the Government proceeds, it might very well succeed in the difficult and delicate mission which it has undertaken. But it has to go very cautiously, very wisely, very slowly—perhaps very slowly, but surely. We have to achieve the task of bringing peace in this region.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the honour of being the first to take part in this discussion for the area for which the Act is going to be applied. I come from the area concerned, which consists of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. Bringing amendments to the *Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regu-*

[Shri P. C. Boroah]

lation, 1958 has become a regular episode in this House from year to year. While participating in the last year's debate, I stated that the Bill was the shortest Bill in as much as it needed only change of the one word 'seven' to 'eight'. This time it is a change which is proposed in the word 'eight' to 'nine'. There is also another change proposed. It is that the words 'The Kohima and Mokokchung districts of' are to be replaced with 'all or as the case may be, such part of the State of Nagaland'. It at once goes to signify that the hostilities in Nagaland are continuing, not only continuing, but that they are spreading towards other areas, that means, to the only remaining district of Tuensang of the Nagaland State. This Tuensang district was peaceful and free from hostile activities till 1962 when the Nationalist Naga Delegation came to Delhi to receive from the hands of our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru the Statehood for that State. And now repeated disturbing reports are being received from Manipur also. Manipur has been declared as a disturbed area. Certain hostiles have also crossed over to Assam border where trains are bombed and deprecations made in the villages and bazars of the districts I come from, Sibsagar. This district has a common boundary of more than hundred miles with this Nagaland. Tomorrow is the 22nd of March and the Federal Government of Nagaland is going to celebrate their Republic Day, not in any other place, but in the capital town of Kohima itself.

Sir, if we refer to the proceedings of this House of the last 2 years it will, I think, be found that after the subjects of food and Pakistan, the affairs of Nagaland will find the third place in the discussions. As such, hon. Members of this House are well posted with the affairs of Nagaland and I do not, therefore, wish to repeat them.

About two-thirds of the people of Nagaland are non-Christians and are

not advanced as their Christian brothers are although their leaders are Christians yet these two-thirds non-Christian sections respect them and they are very much devoted to these Christian leaders.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

Shri P. C. Boroah: I was telling about the population being one-third Christians and two-thirds non-Christians in Nagaland. The non-Christians have high regard to their Christian leaders. Almost all important workers in Nagaland are Christians. As such the Church leaders' effort to have the Peace Mission formed was very much welcomed by everybody, because everybody wanted that peace should come down to Nagaland. We had high hopes—and have high hopes even now—that the Peace Mission will be successful and they will be able to bring peace to Nagaland. In fact they have succeeded in bringing about some sort of temporary peace of stoppage of firings and deprecations and so on and so forth. As a result the underground Nagas came overground while the armed forces has to go underground, because that was the effect of the circumstances. Under the very nose of the armed forces, the hostiles started parades, target practices and so forth. Even this was tolerated in the hope that some day soon there will be a return of peace in the area. But that day is fading away day by day. After the statement by the hostile 'Minister' who came with the delegation led by their 'Prime Minister', Mr. Kughato to Delhi, and the letter which was addressed by the Rev. Michael Scott to our Prime Minister published soon after the delegation's return from Delhi, the situation has worsened. Added to this was the resignation of Shri Jaya Prakash Narain from the peace mission. With all these developments, I do not know

what the fate of the peace mission will be. We are in doubt about it.

14 hrs.

In the meantime, new developments have occurred. The Mizos belonging to the Mizo National Front became rebellious. Over here, we have conceded Punjabi Suba. Then the Tashkent Agreement is not receiving the same treatment as was expected in the hands of the Pakistani authorities who are helping the Naga and Mizo hostiles. The West Bengal riots took a serious turn; then there were the killings and destruction of public property, both in Punjab and in the very capital of Delhi. Thank God all these things are just now on the way to be subsided. I am hoping that this occasion will be taken advantage of by the peace mission and they will continue their effort for the restoration of peace. But one thing must be made known to the Naga hostiles; they should be left in no doubt that it will not be possible for them to get anything outside the Indian Union, and that any such attempt will be futile. The peace mission should be more concerned to achieve this end than their coming to the Government and making both the parties meet.

Another thing that has come to my mind is that have we neglected the nationalist Nagas who are co-operating with the State administration. We should not ignore them. They must be taken into confidence in any settlement arrived at with the Nagas.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill. I would suggest that it should be extended not for one year only but for at least three years, by which time we hope some settlement may be arrived at with the Nagas. Secondly, it should be extended not only to Nagaland, but to Manipur and the Mizo Hills also. (An Hon. Member. It already applies to Manipur): Thank you for the information. Consider-

ing the Bill as a necessary evil, I support it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मन्त्रालय की बहस चल रही है उसका कोई सम्बन्ध इस बिल से नहीं है। हमारे विदेश मन्त्री इस सम्बन्ध में यह विचार करने जा रहे हैं जबकि यह मामला गृह मन्त्री का था। गृह मन्त्री को चाहिए था कि वह इस बिल को पेश करते और इस चर्चा में भाग लेते। परन्तु फिर भी विदेश मन्त्री ने इस बिल को पेश किया और विदेश मन्त्रालय का कोई भी मन्त्री यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं है। इसका मुझे बड़ा दुःख है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हर साल इस बिल को यहाँ लाते हैं और सेना को अधिकार देते हैं परन्तु हर साल यह अधिकार देने के बाद हमने कितनी प्रगति उधर की है ? नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा हर साल रेलें उखाड़ी जाती हैं, अनेक प्रकार के उपद्रव किये जाते हैं और उन लोगों को सताया जाता है लेकिन उनकी मांगें बही की बही कायम हैं। उनकी मांगें ठीक हों, उनसे हमारे सम्बन्ध ठीक हों, इसके लिए शांति मिशन बनाया लेकिन वह भी इसमें कितना सफल हुआ यह हमारे सामने है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे समाप्त करना चाहिए। जहाँ तक माइकेल स्काट की बात है यह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनके बारे में मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इन्हें तुरन्त उस प्रान्त से बाहर निकालना चाहिए। उस प्रान्त में उन्हें भूमने की इजाजत देनी ही नहीं चाहिए। वहाँ विद्रोहियों द्वारा जो कार्यवाहियाँ की जाती हैं, विद्रोहियों की जो मांग है वह सारी की सारी माइकेल स्काट द्वारा दी जाती है और वही वह मांग दोगाते हैं। हमने देखा उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर किस तरह सेना का उपयोग किया ? दुःख की बात है कि जहाँ सेना का उपयोग होना चाहिए वहाँ सेना का उपयोग नहीं होता। सेना का उपयोग वहाँ होता है जहाँ मांग अनाज मांगने के लिए आपके पास आते हैं कि हमें खाना दो, हमें पैसा दो। उनके लिए सेना का उपयोग किया जाता है, उस मांगी का उपयोग उन

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

लोगों पर किया जाता है लेकिन जहाँ उसकी जरूरत है, जहाँ गोली का जवाब गोली से दिया जाना चाहिए, वहाँ उसका उपयोग नहीं किया जाता। अर्मी पास के एक पड़ोसी देश ने हम पर हमला किया। वहाँ गोली का जवाब गोली से दिया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन वहाँ जवाब में हमारी सरकार विरोध पत्र भेजती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को तो पास करा लेंगे। परन्तु जिस ढंग से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए वह नहीं होनी। मैं शान्ति का हामी हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर झगड़ा शान्ति से निगटारा जाना चाहिए। लेकिन हमने उसमें किन्ती प्रगति की है उस क्षेत्र में इसके ऊपर थोड़ा विचार करेंगे। एक कारण यह भी है कि हमने उस नागालैण्ड में...

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक नागा विद्रोहियों का सवाल है कुछ हमारी सरकार द्वारा ऐसे निर्णय लिये जाते हैं जिससे कि नागा विद्रोहियों को धीरे बल मिलता है। यह बात ठीक है, हमारी सरकार ने सरकारी लेबल पर उनसे बातचीत करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। परन्तु उसी के साथ साथ हमारी सरकार द्वारा अभी तक तो निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, परन्तु लेने जा रही है, कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति ने निर्णय लिया पंजाबी सूबे का इससे नागा विद्रोहियों को अपनी मांग जोरदार शब्दों में रखने के लिए एक बल मिला है। आज पंजाबी सूबे को देख कर वह भी यह बात कहेंगे कि हमारी जो मांग है वह पूरी होनी चाहिए। हो सकता है कि उधर के लोग इस बात को दुहराये कि हमें विदमं चाहिए, मालवा के लोग कहें कि हमें भासवा

चाहिए और बुंदेलखण्ड के लोग कह सकते हैं कि हमें बुंदेलखण्ड चाहिए। सरकार स्वयं ऐसे काम करती है और ऐसे गलत निर्णय लेती है जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप देश के विभिन्न भागों में विभिन्न प्रदेशों में एक झलगाव की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होती है और एक विद्रोह रूपी भाग भड़कती है। मीड़ो हिस्स में हमने देखा कि वह भाग किस तरह से उभरी है ?

जहाँ तक ग्राम्बं फोर्स के लिए अधिक शक्ति देने का सवाल है हम वह अधिक अधिकार वह शक्ति अर्मी को देने के लिए तैयार हैं परन्तु शक्ति का उपयोग ऐसी जगहों पर होना चाहिए जिससे कि ठीक प्रकार से लाभ हो। अब इस शक्ति का उपयोग अगर निहत्थे लोगों पर किया जाय तो यह चीज प्रजातन्त्र में शांति नहीं देती है और ऐसा करना अन्याय होगा। आप इस ग्राम्बं शक्ति का उपयोग ऐसे लोगों पर कीजिये जो कि शस्त्र लेकर सामने आते हैं और शस्त्रों के विद्रोह को दबाने के लिये हमें अपनी ग्राम्बं फोर्स की शक्ति का और आवश्यकता होने पर बड़ी हुई शक्ति का उपयोग करना चाहिए। जहाँ पर हिंसक कार्यवाहियाँ हो रही हों और हिंसक प्रवृत्ति का बोलबाला हो रहा है वहाँ हमें अपनी फौज की ताकत का इस्तेमाल करना बाजिब होता है।

मुझे ग्राम्बं फोर्स को अधिक अधिकार जो कि इस बिल के द्वारा भागे जा रहे हैं देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि यह जो इतने सालों से मामला मुलम्ला नहीं है इसे भविष्य में जल्दी से मुलम्ला लें और उसे मुलम्लाने के बाद हम एक अच्छा मार्ग दर्शन वहाँ के लोगों को दिखा सकें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वहाँ नागा प्रदेश में जो उत्तेजना फैली हुई है, नागा विद्रोहियों द्वारा जो नाम-रिकों को सतया जा रहा है और वहाँ के नाम-रिकों को एक धीरे तो सरकार को टैक्स देना पड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ उन्हें नागा विद्रोहियों

को भी टैक्स देना पड़ रहा है और वहाँ जो जनता पीसी जा रही है और भ्रष्टाचार व भ्रष्टांक के कारण जो शीतनीय स्थिति बहा बन रही है उसे हम जल्दी समाप्त कर सकें। वहाँ की भाग भागे और न भड़के इसलिए हम सरकार को शक्ति देते हैं ताकि वह उचित ढंग से टोस व सक्रिय कदम उठाये।

Shri Basumata-1: Sir, at the outset I welcome this temporary measure. I call it temporary because it is extended only for one year. But before going into the details, I want to remind the House that since Independence Nagaland has not been properly handled in my humble opinion of course. During the British times there were certain areas which were excluded; there were other particularly excluded areas. Nagaland came under 'excluded area'. The normal law would not apply there and they have been kept apart from the rest of the country. Therefore, there is a feeling of misunderstanding and misrepresentation in them. When Independence came, they came down in plains to meet our leaders. Some of them were guobure, appointed by the British government and some of them were elected by the people themselves. They came to understand what actually independence was; and wanted they should not be kept in the dark as to what independence meant for Nagaland. Therefore, they came with a clear and open mind. But they were mis-understood by some of our people in authority and from that time onwards there has been misunderstanding and other difficulties came in. Some time later, the president of the AICC and others wanted to discuss and understand actually what were the difficulties. But at that time, the District authority, I do not want to say government, the officers who were at the head of the government. D.C. and superintendents of Police etc. misinterpreted to the leaders. They were not allowed to meet or see the leaders. Since then this misunderstanding has been growing. Therefore, it is a very delicate question. So, you

must deal with this matter very carefully and all the time not believe those who say that the tribals are unreliable, this and that. They have to be looked after properly. Therefore, I want the Government to be very careful when we deal with the tribal people. We have been hearing sometimes discussions about these matters not in a right way. It is only because they have not been taken into confidence. My government has been misunderstood. I mean the Assam Government. Here in this House itself many hon. Members say that they should not allow these Naga people to get on in this way and all that. They fail to understand what actually is happening there and why this trouble came. So also some hon. Member who preceded me said that our chief minister could not deal with them and that the Prime Minister should discuss with them. I do not know what they actually discussed with the Prime Minister but I want this subject to be discussed with an open heart and not with merely lip sympathy. They should understand how to solve this problem, what is there inside, what they actually want and what they think inside and why there has been this misunderstanding. I said in the beginning that this matter has not been dealt with properly. Our late Prime Minister Nehru was a well-wisher of the tribals. He used to like the tribals more than anything and they felt it because he used to do everything possible for the tribals. By and by that is going down now and people over there, the tribals, have developed in a different attitude. I do not want to take the time of House and I only want to request the Government to deal with the subject very carefully. That is all I want to say.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bardipeta): I rise to support the Bill which is before the House. This is not the first time that a Bill of this kind has been moved in the House to extend the life or the applicability of the Armed Forces Special Powers Regula-

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tion that the House approved in 1958. The conditions under which the House is debating this Bill now are very different from the conditions under which we were called upon to extend the validity of the regulation last year. When the Bill came before the House last time the hon. Members who spoke from both sides as well as the hon. Minister expressed the hope that it may not be necessary to maintain the regulation in the statute book for long. The leaders of the Naga hostiles had agreed to a cease-fire.

Shri Tyagi: Is the hon. Member representing Nagaland here?

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: I do not represent Nagaland, I represent the whole of India after coming to Parliament.

The leaders of the Naga hostiles had agreed to a cease-fire and there was widespread hope that this would put an end to the terror and violence in these areas of Nagaland and that peace would return to Nagaland. There was widespread hope that they would seek a settlement by peaceful means. Yet, a year ago the House had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Government should continue to have special powers to deal with the situation that may arise in that area. The year that has passed since then has given us no reason to believe that the special powers with which this Bill arms the Government are less necessary today.

Sir, the deterioration of the conditions on the borders of Assam as well as in Nagaland itself and also in the three sub-divisions of Manipur that border Nagaland and the deeply laid conspiracy of the Mizo National Front to stage an armed insurrection in the Mizo Hills have underlined the nature of the problems that we continue to face in this region.

Sir, the cease-fire and the efforts of the Peace Mission no doubt reduced the incidence of terror and violence

in some of the districts of Nagaland itself. But, I regret, I must say that the cease-fire has in no way brought peace or security or safety to the areas on the border of Nagaland. The State of Assam has nearly 350 miles of common border with Nagaland in the Jorhat, Sibsagar and North Cachar districts. Three adjoining sub-divisions of Manipur, the Ukhrul, Tangoupal and Mao sub-divisions were also brought under the provisions of the cease-fire agreement. The Government of India has scrupulously adhered to the provisions of this agreement. But, what has been the position in these adjoining areas of Nagaland? During the last few months no day has passed without reports of the depredations of Naga hostiles in this region appearing in the Press. Armed bands of hostiles are constantly moving about in the borders of the Sibsagar and Jorhat districts of Assam, terrorising the peaceful inhabitants of the region, attacking railways, attempting sabotage, planting time-bombs on the railway tracks and in trains, sniping and attacking passenger trains from either side of the railway line, harassing and terrorising Government employees attacking police parties, encroaching and occupying forest lands and tea gardens in Assam and creating an atmosphere of mortal terror and insecurity of life and property for the local people. Sir, in recent months, there have been frequent reports of their extorting money as taxes from the people of the bordering areas of Assam, levying so-called 'fees' for collecting firewood, cutting bamboos, grazing cattle and for permits to work as labourers in tea-garden. There have been reports of kidnapping and murder, arson and loot. These unabated activities of the Naga Hostiles have compelled even the Chief Minister of Assam who is a member of the Peace Mission to say in the Assam Assembly as follows:

"Of late the Naga Hostiles have intensified their activities in looting and plundering the villages

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and killing and kidnapping innocent people... Reports received by the Government from time to time indicate that armed groups of hostiles have been moving about all along the Assam-Nagaland border with a view to creating disturbances and carrying on their illegal activities and deprivations."

Sir, if this is the position in the Assam sector, the condition in the three sub-divisions of Manipur has been no better. The cease-fire has been fully utilized by the hostiles to extend their activities to these sub-divisions and to entrench their stronghold in these areas. Young Nagas from these areas have been forcibly recruited to join the underground army. Local Nagas who occupy important positions in the community have been murdered. A number of prominent public men have been kidnapped. The ordinary citizen who has no sympathy for the hostiles, who is in fact a victim of their terror, is made to pay taxes on penalty of death. There are reports of the Hostiles setting up administrative and military units in these sub-divisions of Manipur. All these reports, which have been repeatedly confirmed by the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister of Manipur make one wonder whether the Nagas believe that the cease-fire was a unilateral cessation of all preventive and protective action by Government.

Sir, it is a strange irony that eight years after the regulation was first approved by this House, the situation should be so utterly reminiscent of what the then Home Minister described when he commended the Regulation to the House. The then Home Minister said,

"But the Naga Hostiles have now shifted their scene of activities from this Unit to other neighbouring units of Assam and Manipur. There they are indulging in arson, murder, loot, dacoity,

etc. So it has become necessary to adopt effective measures for the protection of the people in those areas. It is with a view to put an end to these wanton raids, etc. that this Bill has been framed."

It is indeed strange and sad that eight years later we should still be in the same position.

The debate on this Bill is taking place at a time when our Armed Forces are engaged in the task of putting down an armed revolt in the Mizo Hills. There again we have been told how an extremist section of the Mizo National Front dismissed autonomy within Indian Union as inadequate and decided to organise an underground army to fight for secession and a separate sovereign State. The leaders of this extremist group seem to have established contacts with Naga Hostiles and foreign powers who are hostile to our country and emulated the example of the Naga underground, recruited, trained and equipped an underground army consisting largely of former servicemen of the disbanded Lushai Regiment and resorted to the method of open revolt and warfare. Sir, the malaise seems to be familiar. In the name of legitimate aspirations for autonomy, in the name of legitimate grievances about slowness in economic development, in the name of the need for special attention, the innocent people of these areas are incited and terrorised by a handful of power-hungry and cynical leaders who are abetted by powerful and insidious foreign interests. When opportunities for autonomous development are offered, these extremist leaders choose to ignore them and ridicule them as unsatisfactory and begin plotting and preparing for a secessionist revolt. If the people of the tribe are not willing to follow them they let loose a reign of terror on them.

Sir, the armed violence of the Mizo extremists or the elaborateness of their plan is no reason for anyone to

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conclude that every Mizo supports the rebellion or the demand for secession. There are thousands and thousands of peace-loving Mizos who want attention and autonomy, but do not want secession. This is not the first time that we see a determined and organised band of extremists resorting to arms and terrorising the majority of the people in the distant and dispersed hamlets of the Hills in the name of an objective that they seek to impose on the people.

Under such circumstances the Government has to make every effort to redress every real grievance and meet every legitimate aspiration of the people. But, Sir, while the Government expedites its efforts in this direction, no Government worth the name can abdicate its responsibility to protect citizens from the violence and the intimidation of terrorists, terrorists who hope to coerce the majority of the peace-loving and loyal citizens of this country in any region, whether it be Naga Hills or the Mizo Hills or any other part of the country. Sir, it is in this spirit that I support the Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not been called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is representing Gujarat.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am representing India, not only Gujarat. I insist on my right to speak. I am getting the least chance of speaking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time now. We must close at 2.30.

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate for the support that they have given to this Bill. From the limited angle of the approach and attitude, there is common understanding amongst all sections of the House that so long as the present unfortunate

situation continues there is necessity for continuing an Act of this nature on the statute book and from that point of view I am grateful to the hon. Members who have lent their support to the continuation of the provisions of this Act for another one year.

Quite rightly, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this opportunity has been taken to review the Naga situation and I have been greatly benefited by the expression of opinion from various hon. Members belonging to different parties and different groups. I am very happy to note that this matter is being looked at from the national point of view and no attempt is being made to introduce any party attitude in a matter of this nature, which is very good and I greatly appreciate this attitude. There may be difference of opinion, and understandably, on the way to deal with this problem. But the different attitudes and different methods for solving it, that have been put forward here, have cut across the party lines and from that point of view they have to be viewed in the light of their merits rather than on any party consideration. In a matter like this, an attitude of that nature is most welcome and I hope that this will continue to be our approach to deal with this rather difficult and delicate problem, as has been mentioned by hon. Members more than once.

In this connection, I would like to recall that the hon. Members of this House paid a visit to Nagaland about a year ago and this enabled them to understand the problem, to be receptive to the aspirations of local people and this has helped clarification of a great deal of misunderstanding. This is a highly important matter that the people of Nagaland should feel that they are part and parcel of India. Visits of this nature which were undertaken by hon. Members of this House last year have enabled them to appreciate at first hand the great in-

terest that this sovereign Parliament is showing in their affairs and in trying to understand their aspirations. If I may add, the visit of some of the leaders of underground Nagas to Delhi also helped them to see further that there is all-round friendship for Nagas in this country.

श्री हुकम चण्डबाबू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। मन्त्री जी का भाषण हो रहा है और सदन में गण-श्रुति नहीं है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। कम से कम प्रापका भाषण सुनने के लिये तो सदन में 50 प्रादमी होने ही चाहियें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is ringing—Now there is quorum. The Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Swaran Singh: I was making the submission that the visit of the leaders of underground Nagas to Delhi has been a good development and their talks with the Prime Minister did clarify a great deal and to a large measure the misunderstanding that might be entertained by some section of the Naga people. We have done our best and we should continue to do our best to assure all the people living in the State of Nagaland that they are our brothers and as such they are partners in this great venture and they are as much ours as India is theirs, and that is the spirit in which we should approach this problem.

Sometimes, I must confess that I feel a little disturbed when we talk in terms of loyal Nagas and others. Every one who is in this country—and Nagaland is part of our country—every Indian is supposed and is expected to be loyal to the Constitution of India. There may be people with whom we may not agree but in our approach to these problems we should not try to antagonise sections of our people and we should try to project even our differences in such a way that they contribute to the process of consolidation of that concept of nation-

hood rather than excite people and create misunderstandings.

The people of Nagaland are Indians and certain sections amongst them have still certain demands or certain claims and want to progress their claims we have to look at their problems patiently and try to solve that. No one has been left in doubt that any solution of the Naga problem has to be within our Constitution. I do not think there is any misunderstanding on that score, and this has been made clear more than once on the floor of the House as also in the course of negotiations. In spite of that there are certain sections who try to cloak their activities under some nomenclature or try to project a particular point of view,—once we take a decision that we have to persuade them to accept the realities of the situation—we have to proceed patiently, and we need not use hard expression which would unnecessarily antagonise people and not bring them nearer the vast majority of Nagas who know fully well that they are Indians and their future lies in creating feelings amongst all sections of Nagas that every Naga is an Indian citizen. This type of situation can be exploited by outside agencies who are not friendly to Indian and it is up to us to create the necessary atmosphere amongst our own people so that the efforts of those outside agencies are negated, and we need not highlight them and feel angry about it. I am sure that by our approach to this problem in a spirit of understanding, in a spirit of appreciating their difficulty, we can make them feel that they are really part and parcel of the great Indian community and I am sure that we would have crossed a major hurdle.

Then, some other matters which are procedural and some matters which are substantive have been referred to and it is not my intention to spend any long time over them. It has been suggested from among the large

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number of hon. Members that this subject should not continue to be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. I must confess that it is embarrassing for me to face that type of criticism from time to time. I have made the position quite clear that it is not that I want to continue to deal with all this in the External Affairs Ministry. There is a little historical background for it. At the time when our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, dealt with this problem, he also happened to be in charge of the External Affairs Ministry, and in the ultimate declaration that was made and to which the representatives of Nagas were also a party, it was mentioned, that this will continue to be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. At a time when the talks were going on it was considered necessary not to take a step which might unnecessarily create suspicion although it is entirely for the Government of India and principally for the Prime Minister to decide where a particular subject should be dealt with. But in order not to create a wrong psychology, it was decided after careful consideration that for the time being it should continue to be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry.

श्री कमलनवन बजाज : विदेश मन्त्रालय के द्वारा जब इसको डील किया जाता है, इससे देश और जनता में काफी मिसअण्डरस्टैंडिंग है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : न होता, तो इसका प्रेनेरेबल मेम्बर डिक्र नहीं करते । मैं इसे मानता हूँ ।

श्री श्यामी : गलती यदि पीछे हो गई है तो उसको प्रब ठीक कर लीजिये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to assure the House that the Prime Minister has been giving a great deal of consideration to this aspect and the intention is to make a change at a suitable time, and in this change, the

wishes of the people, particularly the Chief Minister of Nagaland, will also be taken into consideration. I think that some method will be found, and I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House through you, let us not raise a controversy over this, because we accept this general approach that this should not be dealt with in the External Affairs Ministry. There is enough of work in the External Affairs Ministry, and apart from that, appropriately it could be dealt with in another Ministry, maybe the Home Ministry, maybe the Cabinet Secretariat or some other Ministry. That is a matter of distribution of work.

Shri Warior: The point is not that the External Affairs Ministry has not got work. The point is that the Naga problem itself smacks of external affairs. It is an internal problem rather than an external problem. That is the point.

Shri Swaran Singh: I wish the hon. Member was present here to hear the opinion of his leader, because he gave some consideration to this aspect and thought that at the present moment, when these talks and negotiations are going on, perhaps it could continue to be dealt with by the External Affairs Ministry. There need not be any controversy on that score. The Government is conscious of the fact that there is a volume of opinion on that score and I am sure that the Prime Minister will take appropriate decision at a suitable time. The Government is not averse to change it and put it under some other Ministry. A great deal has been said about the functioning of the peace mission.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : प्रच्छा समय है, परिवर्तन कर दीजिये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : प्रच्छा समय कौन सा है, हमें प्रच्छी तरह पता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब : हमें भी पता है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The names of some of the members of the peace mission have been mentioned in an attitude of criticism and other names by way of making suggestions to improve their working. I would like to clarify that the constitution of the peace mission also has a history. It were the representatives of the Nagas, particularly the Church leaders, who invited these people to constitute themselves into a peace mission and government agreed to deal with them after a certain confidence was expressed in the members of the peace mission by the representatives of the Nagas. I have reminded this House about this history, because sometimes it is imagined as if the government has constituted this peace mission and government wants to continue it.

Mr. Chaliha, the Assam Chief Minister, has been mentioned in this connection. Some hon. members asked, why should Mr. Chaliha who is a Chief Minister, be a member of the peace mission? I would say that we should be happy that an important leader of government, an important leader of our party, should have conducted himself in such a manner that even those Nagas who are opposed to the existing affairs in Nagaland have confidence in him. That is a matter of satisfaction and I wish there are more persons among us belonging to this side or that side of the House who should be able to inspire confidence among those who may not for the time being agree with our viewpoint, so that by the process of consultation and negotiation, we can induce them, persuade them, to agree to our viewpoint. In fact, I am very happy that Mr. Chaliha is there, because with his experience and position in public life and government, he knows both sides fully well and so his contribution can be realistic and fruitful.

I concede that some statements that Rev. Michael Scott has been making, have been unfortunate, some in their tone and others in their content, and
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we have on our part never left Rev. Scott in any doubt about our assessment of his statements. Essentially, if he continues to function, it is on account of the fact that the hostile Naga leaders have got faith in him. Whenever Rev. Scott has approached any member of the government here, we have explained to him very clearly our attitude to the whole problem and not left him in any doubt about the Government's stand and how we look at the problem and what is our view of the ultimate solution. If notwithstanding the clear enunciation of our policy, they continue to deal with us and try to find some method of ultimately solving it peacefully, I know it is a difficult task, requiring great deal of patience, tact and forbearance. But the alternative to that is undertaking operations on a very large scale. I am not quite sure whether the peaceful efforts for finding a solution will succeed or not. But I do appeal to the House that we should support the peace efforts rather than take the view that nothing can be solved by peaceful means and the only way is to use force for settling it in the manner we want it to be settled. We may have to resort to that, but for the time being, we should encourage the peace efforts.

Shri Tyagi: Why should a foreigner be employed? I hope the minister appreciates that the House has got little confidence in Rev. Scott being there. We do not want a foreigner.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
माइकेल स्काट मॅट परमॅट ब्रिटिश एजेंट है ।
यह आपको पता लग गया है या नहीं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: We should view this matter a little objectively. I have also got a number of matters in which I do not like the way Rev. Scott functions. I am not defending him. In fact, I have said very clearly that some of his utterances and approaches are highly objectionable. I have personally left him in no doubt about the way we look at his activities. He is not our representative.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इस काम से छूट्टी दे लीजिये उनको ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not employed and there is no question of my giving leave to him.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय : प्राप घोषणा करें कि शान्ति मिशन को खत्म किया जाता है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : खत्म करना बहुत घासान है अगर प्रापकी बात को मान लें ।

We do not want to lead to chaos or generate forces which are bent upon creating difficulties. That is not our approach. Let us be quite clear about the issues involved. It is very easy to tell us, do this or that and straightway create all types of tensions in all parts of the country. That should not be the approach. Let us try to understand this objectively. The point here is Rev. Scott is there because the Nagas have certain confidence in him. That does not mean we accept what Rev. Scott says. We do not accept that at all. There is no question of our wishing him good-bye or doing away with him. The question is whether we permit the Nagas to employ him to be their spokesman. If he transgresses certain limits, we can have a second look. But we should look at this problem from this point of view that he is not our nominee; he is not being engaged by us.

श्री मधु लिवधे (मुंगेर) : वह एक विदेशी हैं, इस बात को ममन्न लीजिये । वह मामले को बिगाड़ रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : घाधी समस्या हल हो जाएगी अगर उनको निकाला गया तो । प्राप उससे डरते हैं । प्राप समझते हैं कि झगड़े ज्यादा खड़े होंगे प्राप अगर उनको निकाल देंगे तो ।

Shri Swaran Singh: As has been mentioned by some hon. Members and with great justification, after a direct contact has been established, perhaps the utility of the peace mission may

not be there. There have been direct talks before also. I do not want to give an impression as if something new has happened as a result of the last meeting between the representatives of the underground Nagas and the hon. Prime Minister. Formerly also there has been direct contact and direct talk also between the leader of the Indian delegation and the representatives of the underground Nagas. Notwithstanding that, things have not proceeded in a direction in which one could say that a solution appears to be in sight. That process has to be continued at various levels. Once this type of relationship is established, more and more, the utility of the peace mission will obviously disappear. The best way to make the peace mission surplus or redundant is really to strengthen those direct contacts and to find a satisfactory solution by a process of that nature. What, I am a little apprehensive about is, it is easy to destroy a certain mechanism which might have been of a limited use. We may not like that mechanism. There can be certain objections to it, but if we completely do away with it and there is nothing else that can be done, perhaps that will create a situation which will not be conducive to the realisation of the objective, which I presume is dear to all sections of the House.

I am conscious of the objections that can be raised to the functioning of a body like the Peace Mission, the functioning of which is purely voluntary, it is not binding on anybody and it is sort of trying to get the support of the Nagas to a particular viewpoint. And, let us not forget that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Peace Mission that the only solution of the Naga problem will be by those sections of the Nagaland also realising that the future lies in their remaining in India. That was the unanimous recommendation of the Peace Mission. So, there can be some good points, some indifferent points and some points which we do not like, but if you have a look at the functioning of it from an overall point of

view I am sure the House will agree that, when we know that our own mind is quite clear that whatever solution has to be found it has to be within the Constitution of India, Nagaland remaining part of India, on the other issues if by some adjustments, by some talks, a situation can be created, even that section of Nagas which, unfortunately, at the present moment, does not agree with this point, may also be brought round, it will be a good development and not something which should be scoffed at or lightly brushed aside.

Mention has been made and it was said that we should take care to ensure that Dr. Shilu Ao and his colleagues are kept fully in the picture. They are our colleagues in all these peace talks. They are very much in the picture. In fact, Dr. Shilu Ao himself and his representatives were in the Indian Delegation. Although it was objected to, at one stage, by the representatives of underground Naga leaders, we firmly rejected that, saying that it is our function to decide as to who should constitute the Delegation and what should be the number of the Indian Delegation. So, it is not that they are just kept in the picture, they are very much in the picture, they know everything, and all these efforts that are being made, they have the full support, I repeat, of Dr. Shilu Ao and other Naga leaders who have fully accepted the earlier decision of creating Nagaland as a separate State. There is no question of any secessionist tendencies or claims amongst them. They are our brothers just as others are, and our effort should be to break this unfortunate resistance and to create amongst them the feeling that they are our brothers.

I would go a step further and say that even our discussion here should be such which creates a definite feeling amongst those who are even opposed to us, that there is nothing but goodwill for the entire Naga people amongst the chosen representatives of this great country of ours and that

we, as India minus Nagaland, have nothing to gain special in that part of Nagaland except goodwill, except the best future of the Naga people themselves who are equal citizens with all of us. That should be the spirit in which we should view this problem and not treat this as a problem which is outside India. Therefore, our approach, I submit, should be to deal with this problem in this matter.

With these words, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I commend the motion to the House.

Shri Tyagi: There is one clarification which I would like the hon. Minister to make. There was a suggestion made that these rebel Nagas are receiving some type of inspiration from even Indonesia. It was said Dr. Sukarno's letter or something was caught. Is it a fact that some such correspondence has been intercepted?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not correct. I wish the hon. Member had verified that thing from me before making such a statement. That is not correct. Temporarily we may not agree with the policy of a particular government, but we should be very cautious about making allegations against any Government, much less the head of a foreign government. I wish instead of making that statement the hon. Member had checked it from me. He should not have made that statement.

श्री एचबाब सिंह (बाराणसी): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा लोगों को पाकिस्तान के जरिये से श्री बर्मा के बार्बर से जो धार्मिक और साम्यनिकान मित्रता का उम में कुछ बेक हुआ है या नहीं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: That was, I think, clarified two or three weeks before, that they attempted to go to Pakistan through the Burmese territory and the Burmese authorities on their own took effective action to see

[Shri Swaran Singh]

that people with arms did not go through their territory and the Burmese territory was not used for crossing over into Pakistan territory. That point was clarified some days back.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments. I shall put the clauses together. The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1966-67 AND DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and vot-

ing on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67. 9 hours have been allotted for this. The Minister for Railways has requested me that the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1965-66 may be discussed with this. If the House agrees, both these items may be discussed together and another one or two hours allotted for the entire discussion.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move. We will take up both these things together and extend the time by two hours.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या वह दोनों साथ साथ हो सकती हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों साथ साथ हो सकती हैं। धीरे इसके लिये दो घंटे धीरे दिये जायेंगे।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राज सुभग सिंह) : दोनों के डिबेट एक साथ हो सकते हैं। पिछले साल भी एक साथ हुई थी। हाँ, बोटिंग अलग हुई थी।

Shri A. S. Salgal (Janjgir): We can have the debate simultaneously.

Demands for Grants (Railways), 1966-67.

DEMAND NO. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,26,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,89,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others'."

DEMAND NO. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,22,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 187,01,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 119,96,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 116,62,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,80,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,93,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

**DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,07,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

**DEMAND NO. 11—WORKING EXPENSES—
APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION
RESERVE FUND**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 100,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

**PENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION
PENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION
FUND**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

**DEMAND NO. 12—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL
REVENUES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 133,49,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

**DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS
(REVENUE)**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

**DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW LINES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,08,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND
AND DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 523,72,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 18—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,18,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 20—WITHDRAWAL FROM REVENUE RESERVE FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund'."

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1965-66

DEMAND NO. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND NO. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,31,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,03,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,23,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating staff'."

DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING (FUEL)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,81,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,91,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

**DEMAND NO. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 12—PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Payments to General Revenues'."

**DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS
(REVENUE)**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

**DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW LINES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,07,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND
AND DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,80,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Demands are now before the house.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while requesting you to treat the various cut motions standing in my name as moved, I would like to pin-point my observations not on the entire railway system but on the working of the South-Eastern Railway.

Sir, though the South-Eastern Railway accounts for only ten per cent of the total railway line but, at the same time, it carries 25 per cent of the total goods traffic on all the zones. It not only caters to the needs of the five steel plants, but the sixth plant at Bokaro also is going to be established in that area. So we can easily say that this is our "steel railway".

While discussing the working of the South-Eastern Railway, I would like to point out that Paradeep, which is the major port lately commissioned on the eastern coast of this country, should be linked by a direct line.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Even though at the initial stages we heard so much of administrative improprieties and financial irregularities and wrong doings when the project was carried out by the State Government, it is a good thing that the Central Government has taken over the Paradeep port and it is a matter for jubilation that not only Orissa having a coastline of 250 miles got a major port but this country has now got the deepest port.

15 hrs.

Paradip Port has got a draught of 42 feet at low tide; so, all the big steamers and ships would be easily berthed there even though there is a low tide. The economics of this port is based on the annual export of 2 million tonnes of iron ore which in no time is going to be increased to 3 million tonnes and even to 5 million tonnes; so, through this port we are going to export 5 million tonnes of iron ore. At the same time, this port is going to handle the import of food-grains which we will be getting from the United States under the PL-480 programme.

So, this is a very important port and it is high time that the authorities should think that this port should be linked by a broad gauge railway line. It is most unfortunate that a port of this magnitude has not got a railway line so far. There is only the express highway and some canals which were built about 100 years back. They are not adequate for the transport of iron ore from the iron mines to the port. So, I most respectfully submit that if we talk of planning, of export promotion and of earning more foreign exchange, it is high time that top priority should be given to lay a broad gauge railway line from Nayagarh, that is, the mining area, to Paradip Port.

Secondly, it is very heartening that this port has been equipped with mechanical shiploader which can load 2,500 tonnes every working hour. So, taking advantage of the latest equipments provided in the port, I again urge that the Government should give high priority to have Paradip connected with the railway system of this country.

Sir, if you look at the railway map, you will see that there is a gap of about 50 miles between Talcher and Barsuan. Barsuan is on a line which is extended from Rourkela, that is, from the Bandomunda Marshalling Yard it goes up to Barsuan and there is a gap of only 50 miles. If this could be connected, we will get a connection right through from Bhubaneswar and from the Paradip side up to Rourkela so that the entire Brahmani Valley, which is the main mining area and which comprises of most iron ore and manganese deposits of the country, could be properly developed. That aspect has to be examined.

Though there has been lately great activity on the Dandakaranya, Bolangir and Kiriburu railway for the construction of a new railway line from Kottavalasa up to Bailadilla, I most respectfully submit that it should not be a blind line; it should not terminate at Bailadilla. For the overall development of that area that line should be extended and should join on the Wardha-Vijayawada line either at Chanda or at Itamagundam so that all the iron ore of Bailadilla and the coal of Chanda Valley could be integrated to put up our next steel plant somewhere in that backward area.

Then, lately the railway authorities have introduced some new trains and some bogeys connecting some of our important centres with the capital of the nation. It is a very good idea. I congratulate them on it, but some of the timings that have been suggested or which are going to be given effect to from the 1st April, are no good. The bogey connecting Delhi to Raipur is suggested in a very long and circuit-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

ous route which will take about 37 hours to reach Raipur from Delhi. The route suggested is that the boggy should be attached to the Pathankot Express up to Bina... (Interruption).

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रमो घट्टेच तो होने दीजिए । प्रमो क्यों घबड़ाये है ?

Shri P. K. Deo: If it is not going to take place, it is all the more better; but, at the same time, this aspect should not be forgotten. The only possible way of connecting Raipur to Delhi is by the Southern Express from Delhi to Nagpur, then have it connected by the Bombay-Howrah Express up to Raipur. It will not only connect Raipur to Delhi but it will also connect Raipur to the State capital, that is, of Madhya Pradesh, and the Bhilai steel plant and will take 29 hours to reach the destination.

Shri Bade (Khargone): You mean, from Jagdalpur to Raipur and from Raipur to Delhi?

Shri P. K. Deo: There is no Jagdalpur-Raipur train.

Shri Bade: They should connect it like that.

Shri P. K. Deo: That will be after the new construction, not now. So, that aspect has to be examined.

I wanted to pin-point my observations on certain local aspects which may be examined. It is regarding an over-bridge at Kesinga. The State highway passes over there and there is the usual tussle between the State Government and the railway authorities.

Mr. Chairman: Things are addressed for the hon. Minister of Railways. I hope, the hon. Minister of Railways will listen to what he says.

Shri P. K. Deo: He has been listening to his deputy. There is the usual tussle between the State Government

and the railway authorities as to the responsibility for providing a railway overbridge. I think, that hurdle could be removed if both parties are sincere about it. I, on behalf of the public and on behalf of my constituency, again urge that providing an over-bridge at Kesinga railway station over the State highway is very necessary and should be given effect to.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shree Narayan Das.....He is absent. Shri Subodh Hansda.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I lend my support to the Railway Demands I would like to say a few points for the consideration of this House. In 1964-65, 139 new trains were introduced and in 1965-66 more than 84 trains have been introduced and the run of certain trains has been extended in various sections of the railways, but it is most unfortunate to say that in the South Eastern Railway very few new trains have been introduced. In this section there are two direct trains from Howrah to Nagpur and these trains are running from time immemorial. It has been demanded that for the direct passengers there should be at least one Janata train to Nagpur. There is enough justification for it as there are three steel plants just on the main line of this section and there is no doubt about it and—the railways will not deny the fact—that the passenger traffic has increased at least twice. Therefore I would like to suggest to the railways that this thing should be considered by them.

Again, there is only one train originating from Howrah to Ranchi. As this House is well aware, Ranchi is fast developing and this is the only express train; there is no passenger train just to cater to the needs of the poorest section of society. Therefore I would urge that at least a passenger train from Howrah to Ranchi should be provided via Tatanagar.

We had been demanding in this House for a long time that there should be one express train or a fast running train from Gomoh to Howrah via Kharagpur. Previously, it was suggested that there are a number of express or mail trains in the Eastern Railway passing through Gomoh coming towards Delhi and vice versa. We suggested that at least one train should be diverted from Gomoh via Kharagpur to Howrah. But this has not been attended to. I would, therefore, urge that since there is only one passenger train originating from Gomoh via Kharagpur to Howrah, at least one express or fast running train should be provided there.

I am thankful that in this demand a day train in the Kharagpur-Tatanagar section had been provided by the railways. I must thank the railways for that. I would like to say that even this timing has been done in such a way that it is not possible for the office-goers to do any work with the help of this train. Therefore, I would suggest that the timing should be made in such a way that everybody should be able to avail of the train to attend the offices at Kharagpur or Tatanagar.

Now, I come to another point and that is about the passenger amenities. The Railways are providing all sorts of amenities for the 1st Class and the 3rd Class passengers and not for the 2nd Class passengers usually come from the middle-class society. They are not provided with any kind of travelling facilities. All the 2nd Class coaches are the old Inter Class coaches and there are no good sitting arrangements. There is no good lighting arrangement and there are no fans. Even the latrines are worse than those provided in the 3rd Class coaches. And even the fare is very high and, I think, it is more than double the 3rd Class fare. In the circumstances, the persons who are inclined to travel by the 2nd Class usually travel either by the 1st Class or by the 3rd Class. By saying that, I do not mean to say that the 2nd Class is almost unpopular. But the fact

remains that since the fare is very high and the arrangements are so bad that the people do not like to travel by the 2nd Class. Therefore, I suggest that if all the 2nd Class Coaches are re-modelled and the fares are also reduced to an extent, I think, the 2nd Class passengers will get some comfort, some amenities and they will become more popular. I may give an illustration here. Take, for instance, the earnings of coach, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, from Howrah to Delhi—I am speaking of approximate earnings. The earning of the 1st Class coaches is Rs. 2400; the earning of the 2nd Class coach is about Rs. 4300 and that of the 3rd Class is Rs. 2600. Even if the fare of the 2nd Class is reduced by 25 per cent, if it runs to capacity you will see that the earning of the 2nd Class coach is at least 8 to 10 per cent higher than that of the 3rd Class or the 1st Class. If the 2nd Class is to be made popular, I suggest that all the 2nd Class coaches should be re-modelled and the fares which are so high should be brought down. If that is done, the 2nd Class coaches will become more attractive to the people. I have also noticed that the number of coaches provided in all the Mail and Express trains is very limited. In the Bombay Express train, only one composite bogie is provided. I request that at least two bogies for 2nd Class passengers must be provided with all the amenities which I mentioned earlier.

Then, I come to the staff matters. As this House is well aware, there is a sort of grievance amongst the staff particularly the Class III and Class IV staff, regarding their promotions. This sort of grievance is growing day by day. I have had occasional talks with the running staff and I find from them that they have an impression that if there is nobody at their back, got. If that is the impression, I think, that is the impression that they have nobody is going to get any promotion. It should be removed, and, this cannot be done at departmental levels. What I suggest is that if a cell is established and a special officer is put in there to deal with all the grievances directly, then, I think, the staff will be satisfied.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]
that their grievances are properly dealt with.

Coming to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people, this is a standing grievance, a standing complaint, particularly, in the Railways that the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes people are not getting their due share. The point is being made by the Railways that the scheduled castes people are not capable for Class III and Class IV posts. But I do not agree with that. There is nobody in the organisation to look after the grievances of these people. Now there are certain organisations like the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes employees welfare associations at Calcutta and also the backward classes employees welfare association at Calcutta, who are submitting memoranda after memoranda for the redress of their grievances. But I do not think there is anybody in the organisation to look after their interests or to find out the truth in the grievances made in their memoranda. Therefore, what I am suggesting is that if the intake of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes people is to be increased, then, I think, in all the Railway Service Commissions and also in the recruitment boards or in the selection boards, there must be someone who represents the interests of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes people. If that is not done, I do not think that the quota fixed for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people will be fulfilled.

Then, when you say that suitable candidates are not available, I would urge upon the hon. Minister—it is my feeling and also the feeling of the people—to set up a committee to look into the figures for the last five years as to how many posts are reserved for these people, how the publicity was given, how many applications are received by the Railways and how these applications were dealt with by them. If you do that, you will know whether the explanation that is offered, that suitable candidates are not

available, is justified or not. I believe, if that is done this will satisfy both the sides, the Railways as well as the people who complain that their quotas are not being fulfilled. I hope the hon. Minister will certainly look into it. If the Railways feel or the Railways do not recognise that there should be any reservation for these people, that is a separate thing. But if the Railways want to fulfil the reservation that is provided for these people in the Constitution, then, I believe, the Railways will take up certain steps to fulfil all these quotas reserved for these people.

Another point which is important is about the BOX wagons. Loading of all these box wagons is usually done on bulk system. There is complaint by a number of public undertakings that they are always facing a shortage for carrying iron-ore, coal and other minerals to their factory sites. This is because there are no weigh-bridges. Therefore, they are seriously facing all this shortage. What I am suggesting is that some weigh-bridges should be set up at the transit stations just to weigh all these wagons. All these public undertakings also say that the cost of production has increased due to this shortage. The weigh-bridges should be provided at the transit stations and the charges which are incurred can be realised either from the companies or from the contractors.

Now, I come to catering arrangements, particularly in the restaurant cars. Whenever the M.P.'s travel I have always found that the cooking is slightly better. Whenever there are no M.P.s and other V.I.P.s and no Railway officials travelling and there is only general public travelling the cooking is worse than anything. I have come across with this a number of times. When I did not give my identification, I had noticed this state of affairs. I would urge upon the Minister to look into all this. Only the M.P.s are not travelling by trains but there are others also who are travelling by the trains and, therefore, proper cooking arrangements must be made for the general public.

There is also a complaint from the bearers of the restaurant cars that they have not received their pay for the last six months. I do not know why the pay of the bearers has been held up. I do not know whether by this time they have been given their pay. But recently this complaint has come to me that they have not been paid for the last six months.

Another point is about a feeder road in Jhargram, my own constituency. I have been urging for a feeder road on the northern side of Jhargram Railway Station on the South-Eastern Railway. Passengers coming from the north have to cross the level crossing. Sometimes when some train comes, the railway level crossing is closed and it is very difficult to cross with any car or rickshaw to go to the other side and catch the train. Therefore, to give facilities to the passengers coming from the northern side of the Jhargram Railway Station, I would urge that there should be a feeder road from the main road, P.W.D. highway, to the northern side of the Jhargram Railway Station.

The last point is about schooling facilities for the railway employees' children. Though it is not the full responsibility of the Railways to give schooling facilities to the children, I think it is the moral obligation of the Railways to give equal opportunity in education to the children of the railway employees. I find from the report that not more than 50 per cent of the children are provided with schooling facilities and the rest are allowed to make their own arrangement.

I come from Kharagpur where, as every one in this House knows, there is a big railway colony. But there is only one railway school there catering only to 50 per cent of the needs of the total children population of the railway employees. Of course, there are certain other schools also. The employees send their children to the other schools, but the conditions there are such that even in the private schools it is very difficult to get admissions. Therefore, a few years back, some railway employees

started one school there and it has got the recognition upto High School standard. I have brought this matter to the notice of Railway authorities a number of times. There are about 800 boys and girls reading in this school today. If the Railways really want to give any facilities for the education of children of the railway employees, then I should say that those children should be admitted in the railway school. I am not demanding a building or any land for constructing a building for housing that school. I am simply urging that it is the duty of the Railways to provide schooling facilities to all the boys and girls. If that is not possible then I come to the alternative. The demand of the school authorities at the moment is that the land, which they are demanding now, should be given to house the school because the recognition for that school was given only on a provisional basis. Unless they have the land to house the school, the recognition will be withdrawn. This is the second year and if they do not give the land for the school, then the recognition given will be withdrawn. I would, therefore, urge the Railway Minister to look into this thing very seriously; otherwise, a number of difficulties would arise.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I, along with my other friends, have proved several cut motions and I hope that the Ministry will look into those cut motions as usual and, if possible, they may let us know what they propose to do about them, what action they are going to take about them. I am not dealing with all those in detail now.

The main point I want to stress is that—I am saying this now because I did not get any chance in the general discussion—there are two aspects in the development of Railways in this country. One is the absolute, immediate, urgent necessity to develop and expand railway construction in those areas which are developed industrially. The hon. members mentioned the development of Paradeep. That requires immediate attention. Naturally, I hope the Railway Ministry will be alert to that. So also those

[Shri Warrior]

regions where industries have grown vertically like Bombay and Calcutta and at those places where new mines have been developed. All these must be attended to. There is no dispute about it because in a long-term planning we cannot neglect the immediate, urgent necessity, but at the same time considering the potential necessities of this country in developing all regions equally, in developing those regions which had been neglected for the last so many years, for hundred years or so, it is absolutely essential that some perspective planning must be there.

There are many parts in the country which are not opened at all not only to railway traffic but also to motor traffic; for instance, regions like Ratnagiri or Wainad; the entire area of the western ghats contains so much of wealth which can be tapped for the development of the country, but these are neglected. The cause is not traceable to this Ministry or the Minister in charge. The reason is this. When the Britishers first planned to lay these railways, their first consideration was naturally that of military and strategy. Then the industries also developed all along the line where there were transport and communication facilities. Now we are having a peaceful development of the country and that process, that course which had been in vogue, must be slightly amended, if not completely reversed. The Estimates Committee's report which Mr. Deo is pointing out to me in this respect is very relevant. The Committee note that the South-Eastern Railways has not sufficiently penetrated into the interiors of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh—Mr. Kamath will be very much pleased about it—and West Bengal. This is the case not only in these States but also in so many other States.

For instance, if you look at the railway map of India, you will find that almost all the railway lines in the southern India are metre gauge and not broad gauge. Of course, there are one or two broad gauge systems, but the main system in the south is metre

gauge and that is actually attributed to make it still remain as a hinterland rather than an industrial developed place.

Coming now to Kerala, again we find the same thing. We are in a very tragic position; rather it is a tragic comedy. When we approach the Ministry of Industry or, for that matter, private industrialists, they will always complain that there are no transport facilities there and ask how can they come there and establish industries. They say that it will be an extra charge for all those things. So far as raw materials are concerned, Kerala produces 90 per cent of rubber, but the rubber-based industries are growing not in Kerala, but in other places. The main reason given is lack of transport as well as other means of communications. I do not know whether it is justifiable or defensible, but that is the fact. When we approach the Railway Ministry or the Transport Ministry for more transport facilities or railway facilities, then we are told that we have not got many industries. There are industrial priorities here, there and everywhere in the country except in Kerala. So we are in between Scylla and Charybdis. We are in that situation!

Let us see the history of railways in that State. The only railway line that we have got throughout these fifteen years—this House must know the history—is the one for 93 miles, the Cochin Harbour or Ernakulam—Quilon link and that also, only a metre gauge. First it was thought that it would be a broad gauge. We thought that, if that line was made a broad gauge, then consequentially the link between Quilon and Trivandrum, the Capital of Kerala State, also would be compelled or forced to be converted into broad gauge. But just the reverse happened. In the beginning we are told, it will be a broad gauge. What was the pull to make it metre gauge is still unknown to us. We are ignorant about it. There are so many reasons. One is that the hinterland of South India must be connected not only by a broad

gauge system but also a metre gauge system so that all those areas can be fed and that can be a feeder line to Cochin harbour. That proved futile. If the traffic survey is looked into (Interruption).

An hon. Member: Even Cochin is not connected with broad gauge.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Both the gauges.

Shri Warrior: They say both, but the metre gauge system was a loss in that respect. If it is sustained now it is because of the traffic of Kerala alone. But the pull was from Madura. That is the funniest part of it. If we want that division itself, the Madura division to be converted into a zonal system there in Kerala, then, it will be termed as parochial. So, I am very diffident about it. There is not so much pull here. The criterion or the deciding factor or the determining factor is this. That is how much traffic goes from Tamilnad, from Madras. So, we are dependent always like that. If a new train is introduced the first consideration is how much traffic will flow from other parts, not from Kerala. The development of Kerala is always at default. My hon. friend opposite, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh knows all these things. I know that. He makes a thorough study of these things. I am very happy about it. He is not like some of the other Ministers. I am very sorry to comment, some of them brush aside whatever arguments are there. He has a sympathetic attitude. I know. The House also must be taken into confidence about it.

Mr. Chairman: That is why the hon. Minister is listening to every word of what the hon. Members say.

Shri Warrior: Regarding Cochin, harbour, I wish to say this. Because of the heavy traffic ships are not willing to berth in the Cochin harbour for the one reason that there are no godown facilities, no godown space. Why is there no godown space? Immediately the cargo is

unloaded in the harbour, in the port that is not transferred quickly by train. It takes so much time. Suppose there is a double line upto Coimbatore at least—this has become the industrial hub in that part of the country—the whole cargo can go away. Eight oil trains alone are running today. What is the line capacity? How much traffic is there? Is there not sufficient potential element there to justify the doubling of the line? So, instead of single line, it should be a double broad gauge line.

In our country the highest density of population is in Kerala. Now, we are not going to reduce that population anyway. Everything depends upon the population basis. We shall get more from the divisible pool if we shall have more population. So we are not going to have family planning unless the Government reverses its policies in regard to population basis. If we reduce our population we will not be having anything at all. Now at least the pressure of population is there to show us something.

I now wish to say something about the coastal line. The development of the Fisheries Industry in India can bring in hundreds of crores of rupees, if this can be properly looked into and properly developed. But here again we face this problem of transport. As soon as the ship arrives at Cochin port or any other port in Kerala, if the same can put in frigidaire and put into compartments, and bogies and transported throughout India, we can say that half of the food problem will be solved on that score alone. At present there is no such facility. So, all these potential elements are there which justify more consideration from the Railway Minister as well as from the Planning Commission. When we ask the Railway Ministry, the Railway Ministry is ultra-sympathetic to our cause. But then they will simply tell us 'Please convince the bosses in the Planning Com-

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mission also! When we go to the Planning Commission, they would say that the Railway Ministry says that priority should be given to such and such a line and not to the others. So, where are we? We just move like a shuttle-cock up and down, and by that time, the budget is over, appropriation is over and implementation is over and we are nowhere. This is what is happening. This should not be so. I think the House must consider the case of Kerala sympathetically.

There is a standing complaint in this country that most of the middle class employees are from Kerala and they are to be found everywhere in India. Some people say that it has become a rather chronic disease with the Malayalee people. But I think the people must also be thankful that we serve them in many capacities throughout India in fact not only in India but even abroad. Now, from Kerala, our beautiful and very efficient nurses are going even to England and Germany on the request of those Governments to serve the people there. So, this country must be thankful for at least that much of export of intelligence which we are making. But, in return, can we not ask for a few more seats in the trains for our people? But that is denied. About fourteen to twenty thousand women workers are employed in Ahmedabad from Kerala alone. In the Bombay textile working class, a good number of workers are from Kerala. You would find that this is the case in other places also, such as Rourkela, Bhilai etc. Until the local people come of age and take up this construction work, our people get some employment there, because naturally our plan must go ahead. Of course, after ten years, they may be retrenched, but at least for ten years they can eat something, though afterwards they may have to starve, as is the case with regard to the Bhilai employees. These people want some traffic facilities. Why not give them those facilities?

ties? We have submitted certain schemes to the Ministry and I hope that under the sympathetic and able guidance of the hon. Minister of State, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, we shall have a better deal, a better deal if not a fair deal.

Now, I would like to say a word about the diet in our hospitals. Shri Vasudevan Nair and I have given notice of a cut motion in this regard, and this has been as a result of the experience of Shri Vasudevan Nair at the Olavakkot hospital. The diet is the worst possible in the hospital there. At least in those places where Government take the responsibility to feed them and there, the food that they supply must be good, as for instance, the food in the jails, the food in the hospitals and the food in the Caravelle flights. That is the personal responsibility of the Minister or rather the Ministry. Unfortunately we find that food generally is not the responsibility of anybody and it seems to be the responsibility of God and the monsoon and so it is said that we can not complain. But at least on the Railways, if Dr. Ram Subhag Singh cannot give us good food, we shall complain to him.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We shall be giving good food. So, my hon. friend need not worry about it.

Shri Warior: It should be given in sufficient quantity also. Then, again, there is a large quantity which is pilfered in these hospitals. That must be checked.

There was a complaint in the Olavakkot branch in this connection, and I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Ministry to that point. The subordinate officers must always be left contented and satisfied. Disciplinary action is for the betterment of the efficiency of the organisation and not to victimise and penalise all and sundry. The best disciplinarian is he

who can convince his subordinates of better and efficient execution of work; instead, if he invites only the discontentment and dissatisfaction of his subordinate officers, then I must say that no amount of disciplinary action will correct the mistake, nor is that officer the fit person to be in that post. I do not blame anybody. But such things should not affect the proper and efficient working of the organisation. That is all that I wish to say. Now the commission is there the references are there, and it is all known to the Ministry and proper action must be taken.

About the Delhi-Cochin third class sleeper coach, I may not say much because I have already explained it well enough. There is a combined third and first class coach. First of all the first class compartment is unnecessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Where do we sit?

Shri Warrior: That must be scrapped, because the first class is now patronised only by those people who are not paying anything.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But we shall keep air-conditioned accommodation?

Shri Warrior: Why should the Members of Parliament not be given free passes to travel by air? Why should these first class compartments be kept there? We are not making use of these facilities often.

Shri Bade: In a socialistic pattern there should not be any first class.

Shri Warrior: I have not used the first class pass also as often as I should have done. That is what I feel. I have not often used it because there is no necessity. I think that it would be uneconomic to the railways. Instead these could be converted to third class sleeper coaches for long distance journey and by that way more revenue will come to the railways and a greater number from among the pub-

lic can also be served. That is what I would like to suggest. I am not standing on any idealistic or ideological grounds. It is a practical suggestion which I am making. The reservation in the third class at present is no reservation to all, although some reservations are made on paper. We find the third class so congested....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is all bogus.

Shri Warrior: The bogie is there, but it is all bogus, as my hon. friend Shri Kamath says.

Mr. Chairman: But not according to the hon. Member.

Shri Warrior: I would make a similar suggestion in regard to the Bombay-Cochin express also. First of all, we would urge upon Government that unless and until we get a straight line from Bombay to Cape Combrin via the West Coast, things would be very difficult; I am not saying that they must have railways through tunnels in as many of the rocks in the Western ghats as necessary, but there must be a straight railway line instead of such a circuitous route as is there now.

Shri P. K. Deo: Connecting Konkan also.

Shri Warrior: Yes, connecting Konkan, Ratnagiri, Goa and so on. Unless and until we get this, there must be more trains running to the south from Bombay exclusively reaching Mangalore and Cochin Harbour. That is very essential. It may be said that the present traffic may not justify it. But there is no traffic at present because the facility is not there. If more facilities are given for traffic, then there would be more people coming and more people going, and there would also be goods traffic. I may tell the Railway Ministry the secret of the thing. By doing so, they would get the cream of the traffic. This traffic may not be known to the railways now because much

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of it is taken by private motor transport. The cream of the revenues, therefore, goes to the private pocket and it is only the most uneconomic traffic or their own traffic which comes to the railways. Why should not the railways also take some portion of this traffic? At present the traffic is not coming to the railways, because goods do not reach in time, and it is not safer and the railway facilities are not adequate. If these difficulties could be eliminated, then the railways would get more traffic.

In regard to railway quarters, I would not dwell upon it very much now. But it is a well known fact that there has not been much progress. I wish to know whether Government have advanced even a bit in this respect, or whether it is still 60 or 65 per cent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It has gone up to over 36 per cent.

Shri Warrior: It is only a little less than 36 per cent. In this country, these are the only few things which the employees can get, namely some shelter somewhere and some bit of food. These two are their minimum needs. Here in Delhi there is Rail Bhavan, Nirman Bhavan and so many other Bhavans are also coming up. But there is not any Bhavan for the poor employees.

Shri Priya Gupta (Kathar): There is not a single Minister or an Officer of the Railways without a quarter. Every one of them has got quarters or Saloon or transit camp tenement to live in.

Shri Warrior: No, I shall come to dining car employees. I have come across a recent circular of the Railway Board. It seems that the responsibility for all the faults and for all the breakages and for all consequent losses is put on the shoulders of the catering staff. What is the

Manager thereof? To make up the accounts and get whatever he has in balance? The Managers must be put to some responsibility. Not only that. This catering staff is treated in the worst possible way. Because the passengers must be served with some food before they reach their destination—they are also worried to reach their destination in time—the catering staff is running here and there. The food is also not according to the prescribed standard. Whatever is doled out by the management is served and the people get so angry that these people are treated in a sub-human way. I have also noted that some complaints have been sent even by MPs. They don't realise that these people are rendering service in running trains and not in the de luxe hotels. These people are suffering all these things. Finally, when they receive the pay-packet, they find that all the fines for the breakages and loss are deducted from their salary and they don't get even half of their salary. Supposing a small stainless steel vessel is lost—some gentlemanly passenger might have put it unknowingly inside his box—then the bearer is to foot the bill.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Is there any time-limit, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Time is allotted to the parties.

Shri Warrior: I am not taking more than the limit. According to the recent circular, these people are to be penalised for all the losses. In addition to their physical suffering of serving in the running trains, they are also to suffer financially. The Minister of State, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, must look into these things particularly and do something. This is more a human problem. I have seen that one casual bearer, who was recruited from the platform of Madras, who did not know how to board the running train or how to get out of the running train, fell down and died by catching hold of

the handle. What is a casual worker getting? Rs. 1.25 per day. Should it be so low? Is not the life of people valuable in this country even now? There are riff-raff on the platform and when there is shortage of hand anybody is recruited. Why should there be so much absenteeism in the ranks of regular service people? That is an indication to show that all is not well there. Before the passengers they look very humble and they may pose that everything is all right. Inside they feel that they are not given justice. That is why I want to bring to your pointed attention these things.

Now, there are a few lines which are of urgent necessity like Cape Camorin-Tirunelveli line and I hope my friend from Tirunelveli will support me. But there is one thing to be noted. Whatever line we may get in Kerala, 75 per cent advantage is for Madras State.

In regard to the allowances of the workers, there are certain anomalous positions today. The workers in Olavakkot sitting on the eastern side of the Railway line do not get a particular allowance which the people sitting on the western side get.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They will get now.

Shri Warier: Thank you, Sir.

So that is decided.

About the general pay scales etc. I am not dealing with it as my hon. friend, Shri Priya Gupta, is awaiting his opportunity to speak.

Then there is the need to construct a coastal line in the Ernakulam-Kayamkulam-Alleppey belt. It is very important. Alleppey is one of the finest towns which tourists used to call the Venice of the south. It once employed 25,000—30,000 coir workers. It is a completely dead city today. How many Gujarati business people have packed off? Because there is no business. Such a commercially im-

portant city between two canals, a beautiful place, is now like a desert. No railway, no worthwhile system of communication. The old canoes cannot carry all these goods to Cochin port.

Then about the opening of the Kumli line. We export so much of tea from 8000 ft. so, much of rubber from 5,000 feet and so much of cardamum from 6,000 feet high. Even then you cannot give us even a small railway to haul all these goods to Cochin port. What is this?

Mr. Chairman: One minute more.

Shri Warier: I do not want any more minute. I hope the Railway Ministry will wake up to its responsibility, not only to the giants that are coming up in certain fortunate parts of this unhappy country....

An hon. Member: Bihar and U.P.

Shri Warier: I do not name any—but also to the unfortunate state of affairs of a State in the extreme south neglected not only by the present but the past masters also, criminally neglected. I hope the Ministry will give us if not our due share at least a small share for the development of the potential of the State of Kerala.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, while supporting these Demands for Grants, I would like to say a few words about the measures of industrial safety obtaining in our railway workshops. In other wards, I would like to say a few words about what we are doing in the railway workshops in the matter of accident prevention activities and also the measures we are taking to arouse safety-consciousness among the railway staff.

I know quite a lot of good work is being done, very valuable work is being done, among the staff on the

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

open lines. But I would like to draw pointed attention to what is actually being done among the staff of our railway workshops.

15.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The railways have a large responsibility in the sphere of provision of industrial safety. They are one of the biggest employers of industrial labour. They have a vast net work of workshops, I think over 200 of them, and employ a large working population of almost half a million.

As we know, in this country, generally the rate of accidents is on the increase. That is only to be expected because the machines that the worker has to use are getting more complicated and more sophisticated demanding greater intelligence and activity on the part of the worker in their use. In 1962, the rate of accidents was 42.40 per thousand workers. This compares with the rate of accidents of 20 per thousand workers in prewar days. That is a clear indication of how things are going in terms of industrial accidents. But what I am informed is that the rate of accidents in railway workshops is almost double the all-India average of I do not vouchsafe for my figures; I hope they are correct. I hope at least they are not very far wrong.

In an accident, the worker is the first victim. If he suffers injury or loss of limb; or if he loses his life, his family is the next sufferer. The employer too suffers considerably; he suffers in loss of productivity and working time. Multiplication of these accidents brings no good to anybody. In fact, they mean a considerable loss of productivity to the country. The loss is, of course shared on both sides, the employers and the employees, since production is a joint venture.

16 hrs.

Now actually in the railway workshops, the arrangements are somewhat like this. The officer directly responsible for safety is the works manager who exercises authority on the shop floor through the supervising staff. In some cases, there may be a separate safety department, but generally these safety department officers function in an advisory capacity or their functioning is of an advisory nature. In a railway with a number of workshops, the Chief Mechanical Engineer will be in charge of these workshops and the various Chief Mechanical Engineers will be responsible to the Member (Mechanical), Railway Board. Accident prevention work has to be progressively planned and persistently pursued. It is not just accomplished without effort. There are certain accepted standards of safety work in workshops. One has to conduct safety courses; one has to conduct surveys in an organised manner and maintain accident statistics. All this has to be done; they all form part of the standard accident prevention programme. Now, Sir, as you know, as science develops new sciences come up and safety engineering has now become to separate science. Judging the situation as we see it some of us from outside, we do not know it from the inside of these workshops, we feel and we come to the conclusion that something more than what is being done at present has to be attempted. At present the workshops are administered on the basis of each individual workshop as a unit by itself. I hope I am right. That does not help very much in making it possible to have a proper collection of statistics, proper classification of data and co-ordination of accident prevention measures. All this has to be done and it has to be done in the interest of greater productivity and safety of human lives and also the progress of railway workshops. One

would come to the conclusion that it might perhaps be begun by having some kind of a separate organisation, a separate department, some kind of department for industrial safety, by having an officer who can co-ordinate all these activities connected with accident prevention. I know from our experience in these matters that the Railway Board has a liberal attitude, a kind of a receptive attitude. I hope the Railway board will consider this suggestion rather seriously. Before I close I have to say this, I do not want to give the impression that not enough is being done by the railways. From the literature supplies to us we can see that quite a lot of excellent and first-class work is being done in the matter of safety. For instance, in the speech of the Railway minister in para 28 on Page 23, we read a very good account of what is being done; it is of very advanced quality and sophisticated nature. That sort of thing should be appreciated by this House. For instance the Railway minister says:

"A psycho-technical cell is now functioning in the Safety Directorate of the Railway Board for studying the personality characteristics that tend to make some employees accident prone. Pointsmen, cabinmen, drivers and motormen are the categories so far covered in the studies."

That is exactly the point. Much is being done. That is the impression we get. Much is done in respect of the open line staff and that should also be taken up now in respect of the staff in the railway workshops.

श्री ए० सि० लहानल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अपनी सप्तीमेट्री डिमांड 65-66 तथा 66-67 की पेश की है। अभी मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने यह कहा कि जितनी नयी रेल गाड़ियां देनी हैं उन्होंने नहीं दी हैं। मैं उन से यह कहूंगा कि अभी तक हमारे यहाँ 91 नये वास्तुमान बलाये जा रहे हैं और

जो कि हमें दी जा रही है। इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। इसके अलावा 356 नयी ट्रेन्स अभी उन्होंने चलायी है। यह 91 नये हास्पिटल्स दिये हैं। इसके साथ साथ 2 हजार के करीब नये टिकटे उन्होंने इस साल में दिये हैं। इन सारी चीजों को देखा जाये तो उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहूंगा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अपना कार्य जिग खूबी से करना चाहिए या उसे उन्होंने किया है। उसके साथ साथ आपके हावड़ा से लेकर के मद्रास तक डिजल इंजिन से और भी गाड़ी चलायी जा रही है जिगकी कि स्पीड ज्यादा कर दी गई है और दूसरी चीज जो कि सब से बड़ी है वह है दिल्ली से मद्रास तक मरने एक्सप्रेस जो जायगी, उसमें तो कई घंटे की कमी कर दी गई है। मेरी एक प्रार्थना उन से है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जो इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि 36 घंटे हमको कम से कम गाड़ी में न बँटने दें। हम आप से कहेंगे कि बिलासपुर से लेकर के नागपुर और नागपुर से लेकर के जो ट्रेन आप की सदन एक्सप्रेस है उसमें उसको जोड़ दें। एक डिब्बा बंद और फस्ट क्लास का देने की बिलासपुर से कृपा करें। यह वक्त है कि आप इस चीज पर गौर करें। इसके अलावा जो पहली मेरी डिमांड है उस को मैं फिर दोहराता हूँ मंत्री जी के सामने . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : डिमांड पीछे पूरा करवायेंगे। पहले सदन में गणपूर्ति करवा दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बंटी बज रही है। . . . अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी करें।

श्री ए० सि० लहानल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि हम लोगों ने और हमारे बर्हा के बहुत से लोगों ने मंत्री महोदय और रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास इन बात की मांग की है कि बानटेयर से वह एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी गिस्की तक के लिए दें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

उस ट्रेन को घाप बाया कटनी धीर बीना लेकर धायें बलिक घाप को घामदनी को महेनजर रखते हुए उस रेलगाड़ी को कटनी से लेकर इलाहाबाद धीर इस तरफ़ से लेकर धायें ठाकि घाप को अधिक फायदा हो सके । इसलिए मैं घाप से कहूंगा कि यह हमें करना चाहिए ।

इस के बाद मैं घाप से कहूंगा कि जो हमारे विद्यालय हैं जहां पर कि हमारी पढ़ाई होती है, उस को कायम करने के लिए वहां बिलासपुर में जो रेलवेज की जमीन थी वहां पर इजाजत दी लेकिन फिर क्या कारण था कि उस बनते हुए मकान को रोक दिया गया यह मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन इतना मैं प्रबन्ध कहूंगा कि जब एजुकेशन के लिए, विद्या के लिए एक जगह बनाई जा रही है, एक इंस्टीट्यूटशन बन रहा है, वहां की जो कमेटी है वह उसे बना रही है तो उसे बनाने देना चाहिए । वहां जो गुच्छारा बन रहा है उस में यह स्कूल घट्टेच रहेगा धीर सारा खर्चा हम उस का कर रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं घाप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उस पर घाप गौर करने की कृपा करें ।

मैं अपने रेलवे मंत्री जी को बिलासपुर घाने के लिए निमंत्रण देता हूं कि वह स्वयं अपनी घांखों से देखें कि तीसरी धीर चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी लोग किस तरह से मकानों में रहते हैं । इस के प्रस्ताव जैसे कि मेरे एक भाई ने खड़गपुर के बारे में कहा है मुझे वहां भी जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ धीर मैंने देखा कि उन की हालत सब से खराब है । हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य है कि हमारे तीसरे धीर चौथे दर्जे के जो लोग हैं धीर जोकि हमारे एम्प्लायीज हैं उन की बेहतरी के लिए हम बुनासिब इंतजाम करें । जब तक हम ऐसा इंतजाम नहीं करते तब तक हमारा काम छोड़ न हुआ । मैं घाप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वह जो हमारे तीसरे धीर चौथे दर्जे के

कर्मचारी हैं, काम करने वाले लोग हैं वह हमारी रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं धीर उस रीढ़ की हड्डी को हमें कभी भी कमजोर नहीं होने देना चाहिए । अगर हम उन को ठीक से रखेंगे धीर वह संतुष्ट रहेंगे तो हम बहुत कुछ घाने तरक्की भी कर सकते हैं ।

घाप के जो स्टेशन सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट्स होते थे उनको घर्ड क्लास धीर फोर्थ क्लास एम्प्लायीज को डिसमिस करने धीर पनिश करने का अधिकार हासिल होता था लेकिन उस को घाप ने उनसे वापिस ले लिया तो इस तरह से कहां घाप अपने कार्य में एफिशिएंसी ला सकेंगे ? कोई भी ठुकूमत हो, कोई भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो वह ठंडे हाथों से नहीं चलता है उस को कामयाबी से चलाने के लिए मजबूत हाथों की जरूरत पड़ती है । नीन बाएलेंस एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाना दूसरी चीज है । उस के लिए घाप को अपने हाथों को कड़ा करना पड़ेगा । घाप को कड़ाई से मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा । मैं घाप से कहता हूं कि यदि घाप अपने को कड़ा कर लें तो यह जो घर्ड धीर फोर्थ क्लास के कर्मचारी हैं वे घाप का कहना मानेंगे इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती है ।

घाप के यहां जो स्कूल हैं उन स्कूलों में हमें बच्चों को अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा देने का भी इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा । रेलवेज के स्कूल इस काम में अग्रसर हों धीर अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करके एक आदर्श उपस्थित करें । वहां पर रामकृष्ण परमहंस, गुरु नानक, मसीहा, टैगोर, महात्मा गांधी आदि महापुरुषों धीर संतों की वो बाणियां हैं उनके जो लेख हैं उन को वहां पर पढ़ायें । इसके प्रस्ताव आजकल के युग के जो एक महाप्रभु हैं जिनका कि नाम मेहरबाबा है उन के शिष्यों को भी घाप वहां पर पढ़ाने धीर बतलाने की व्यवस्था करें ठाकि लोगों में अध्यात्मवाद

की प्राप्ति प्रायः । हमें स्कूलों में अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय ने जैसा कि पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा एक सराहनीय कार्य किया है और मैं भी उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ । मैं प्राय की मार्फत रेलवे बोर्ड और जो प्राय के अन्य कर्मचारी हैं जिन्होंने कि मस्ती से अपने कर्तव्य को निबाहा है, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई का परिचय दिया है, अभी पिछली लड़ाई के दौरान जिस कामयाबी के साथ अपने फर्ज को अंजाम करने का उन्होंने परिचय दिया है उसके लिए हम सब उनके बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं ।

जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा देनी बड़ी आवश्यक है क्योंकि ईमानदारी से काम तभी होगा जब हम अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा अपने बच्चों को शुरू से देने की कोशिश करेंगे । उनको ऐसी स्वस्थ शिक्षा दी जाय जिसका कि किसी धर्म से कोई सम्बन्ध न हो । वह ऐसे विचार रखने वाले बनें कि सब धर्म एक हैं, सब का उद्देश्य एक ही है और उनका किसी धर्म से खास सम्बन्ध न हो, एषः युनिवरसल रिस्पीजन की, एक युनिवरसल टीचिंग, जैसे कि प्राय के भवतार मेहरबाबा का उपदेश है उसको सामने रख कर उन्हें अध्यात्मवाद की शिक्षा दें तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि प्राय को पूरी सफलता मिलेगी । बस इतना कह कर मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants in respect of Railway Budget for 1966-67, Subjects to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving promotion to the commercial clerks working in Howrah strictly on the basis of seniority (20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for making all the local trains in Howrah-Bandel and Howrah-Tarakeswar sections three unit coaches instead of two (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the introduction of another four up and down trains in Howrah-Burdwan chord line (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the arrangement of watering of station platforms in the Howrah-Burdwan section (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for introducing three more up and down trains in Howrah-Tarakeswar section (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the construction of foot over-bridge in the northern side of Haripal and Serampore stations (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving weekly rest as per Adjudicator's Award to the Train Examiners of Mughal Sarai C. & W. shed (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for maintaining seniority list of the Train Examiners of grade 'C' and above in Eastern Railway (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rationalising the procedure for giving training to Train Examiners (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for payment of full wages to the employees of Lilooh Workshop for the lock-out period (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb in the permanent job the electrification project employees after the completion of the projects in different zones (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for sanctioning more cabin men for the cabins on both sides of Rishra Station on Eastern Railway (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination in regard to the entry grade pay scales of direct recruit train examiners and departmentally promoted train examiners (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discriminatory treatment in declaring 80 per cent of the posts from entry grade to next higher grade as reserved for the train examiners recruited directly and only 20 per cent for the train examiners promoted departmentally (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question of declaring the non-selection grade of Rs. 205—280 for train examiners as selection grade (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for distribution of higher grade posts for Train Examiners (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Chaotic condition prevailing in the C. & W. repairing departments (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving night duty allowances to all the train examiners (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of opportunities of promotion to the Train Examiners of grade Rs. 250—280 against the increased number of posts created (38)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of opportunities of promotion to the train examiners of Adra unit to the grade of Rs. 250—380 and above (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of promotion to the artisan staff qualified for absorption as train examiners grade 'D' in Eastern, South Eastern and Central Railways (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Non-payment of Night Duty Allowance to the Train Examiners of Mughal Sarai C. & W. Depot in Eastern Railway (41)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to confirm the Train Examiners officiating in grade 'C' and grade 'D' posts (42)*].

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for extension of Barhan-Etah Line (44)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for stoppage of Express Trains at Bhadan, Northern Railway (45)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for improvement in catering between Barauni and Tinsukhia (46)*].

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for providing winter uniforms to the bearers of the Dining Cars, whether temporary or permanent cadre (85)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for absorbing the staff on temporary cadre in permanent cadre (86)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for extending the Howrah-Rourkela Express to Waltair via Titilagarh (87)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for constructing a new broad gauge railway line connecting Kesinga (South-Eastern Railway) to Jeypore (D.B.K. Rly.) (88)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for extending the D.B.K. Railway line from Bailadila in Bastar to Ramagundam or Chanda on Wardha-Vijayawada section of Central Railway (89)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for providing an over-bridge near Kesinga (S.E. Rly.) (90)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for providing a platform towards the Town at Kesinga Railway Station and a foot over-bridge (91)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for having a ladies waiting room at Kesinga, South-Eastern Railway (92)*].

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for improvement in the quality and quantity of diet supplied in the Railway hospitals (93)*].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for looking into the complaints and grievances of subordinate staff of the Signal Branch of Olavakkot (94)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Delhi-Cochin coach into a Third Class sleeper coach (95)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start an express train from Bombay to Cochin (96)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of more quarters for the railwaymen (97)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discuss the grievances of the dining car employees (98)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing more deluxe trains (99)].

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for speedy traffic survey for a new line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum via Nagarcoil with a branch to Cape Comorin (104)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay-scales and increase the running allowance of guards (105)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give house rent allowance to employees residing within 8 k.m. area of Palghat town at Olavakkot (106)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay-scales and service conditions of class IV staff without any delay (107)].

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start new railway lines in Kerala State (108)].

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new coastal railway line connecting Ernakulam and Kayamkulam in Kerala State (109)].

"That the demand under the head 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Ernakulam-Trivandrum line from Metre gauge into Broad gauge (110)].

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for sanction of Border Allowance to employees of Northeast Frontier Railway affected by Naga troubles and Chinese threats (111)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for granting three increments to class III and class IV staff of Northeast Frontier Railway at par with gazetted officers (112)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for payment of arrears of C.P.C. scales of pay to casual labour relating to period prior to 1st January, 1962 held up on ground of Limitation Act (113)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reinstate in service and pay arrear salary beyond 3 years counted from date of Supreme Court judgement in respect of those removed under Rules. 148/149 of IRE Code (114)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give chance for option to ex-company staff while liberalizing the leave rules on acceptance of recommendation of Second Pay Commission (115)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give chance to retired employees for option for pension scheme as well as to other employees fresh option for pension while liberalizing pension rules (116)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to discuss introduction of Divisional Scheme in North, Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railway (117)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Manning Personnel Branch by Executives from other Departments on a tenure basis resulting in want of uniform and regular implementation of Rules (118)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to revise the yardsticks and increase sanctioned strength with the increased workload (119)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Indiscriminately retiring the staff below 58 years of age when the superannuation age has been elevated from 55 years to 58 years—thus debarring many employees the retirement benefits, as they do not complete 30 years at 55 years of age (120)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Introduction of written examination in class I Gazetted Cadre for all promotion to Distt. or Administrative ranks at par with other staff (121)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to declare licentiate medical Assistant Surgeons left out, as class II A.M.O's. (122)]

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement upgrading in static artisan cadre of loco shed, carriage shed, electric bridge, signal and tele-communication Departments (123)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce upgrading of all categories of staff (124)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase rates of incentive bonus in workshops while implementing authorised scale of pay and to pay arrears thereof retrospectively (125)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise pay scales of Guards, implement 33-1/3 per cent upgrading and revise rate of running allowance (126)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of quick disposal of stock lying in store depots (127)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more amenities to 3rd class travelling public by introduction of more 3rd class coaches (128)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reconstruct Katihar Station building, connecting the Broad Gauge Line upto the Metre Gauge Katihar Station and connecting Barauni with Katihar by Broad Gauge (129)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregular application of D.I.R. putting employees under suspension on flimsy grounds for unlimited periods

and disposing the cases with minor punishments (130)].

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up construction of a railway over-bridge or subway near Vaniyambadi Railway Station (Southern Railway) (139)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise the Railway Station of Ambur (Southern Railway) (140)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up construction of a railway line to place Pernambut, on the railway map connecting this town with Mailpatti, Gudiyattam and Ambur (Southern Railway) (141)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite payments of compensation claims to persons involved in accident at Valathoor, Southern Railway (142)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglect of Kerala and Madras in Railway development works (143)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up the construction of a new line from Melathur to Feroke (144)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Iamburam-Villupuram line into a double line (145)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a Railway overbridge at Tirur (Southern Railway—West Coast) (146)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new broad gauge line between the Nilambur—Shoranur (147)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a covered platform at the Chromepet Station (Madras suburban electrified line) (148)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the small approach road to the Chromepet Station (149)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate office accommodation at Chromepet Station, Madras, Southern Railway (150)].

Shri Warlor: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discriminatory treatment in granting a higher entry grade pay scale of Rs. 205—280 only for the directly recruited Train Examiners and denial of the same to the departmentally promoted Train Examiners (152)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discriminatory treatment for declaring 80 per cent of the next higher grade post of Train Examiners grade 'D' for directly recruited persons and allowing only 20 per cent for departmentally promoted Train Examiners (153)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for declaring non-selection grade of Rs. 205—280 for Train Examiners as selection grade for departmentally promoted Train Examiners (154)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement a uniform yardstick of worth of the charges for Train Examiners, Head Train Examiners, C. & W. Inspectors and Carriage Foremen on Indian Railways as demanded by All India Train Examiners Welfare Committee in its 13th Annual Conference (155)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Chaotic conditions prevailing in all the carriage and wagon repairing depots to repair coaches and wagons in sick lines and on trains in absence of any uniform yardstick of man-hours, materials and requisite tools (156)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give night duty allowance to all the Train Examiners in Indian Railways without any discrimination (157)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of opportunities of promotion to the Train Examiners of grade

Rs. 250—380 against the increased number of posts created as per adjustment of the distribution of posts from 7.5 per cent to 8 per cent as per New Deal (158)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Disproportionate distribution of selection posts in South Eastern Railway and consequent denial of promotion to Train Examiners of Adra Division of grade Rs. 250—380 (159)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of promotion to the artisan staff of C. & W. Department in Eastern, South-Eastern and Central Railways who have qualified themselves after passing necessary Examination and giving promotion to direct recruits superseding such artisans (160)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay arrears of night duty allowance to the Train Examiners of Mughal Sarai in Eastern Railway (161)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of weekly rest as per Adjudicator's Award to the Train Examiners of Mughal Sarai Carriage & Wagon Depot of Eastern Railway (162)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain seniority list of Train Examiners of Grade Rs. 205—280 and above in Eastern Railway (163)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement uniformity in the procedure of training of Train Examiners at different Technical Institutions in Indian Railways (164)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing the Train Examiners messing arrangements at Jamalpur, Bhusaval and Alambag C. & W. Training Institutions (165)].

Shri Priya Gupta I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply to all staff summer and winter uniforms as well as implement recent sanctions of uniform scales (166)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over Bangaigaon, Mariani, Katihar and other schools by Railway Administration (167)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise running allowance rates and T. A. rates in the context of spiralling rise in the cost of living (168)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase number of teachers and accommodation of Railway Primary Schools to cope with increased number of children (169)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve amenities of travelling public of Manihari, Sonalit, Barsoi, Sudhani by introducing more

trains and providing foot over-bridges, ladies waiting rooms (170)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for conversion of workcharged posts in signal workshop in North Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway into regular cadre (171)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot higher scales of pay to artisan staff employed on sewerage plants in Engineering and Electrical Departments (172)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot higher scale of pay and classification as running staff to courriers of General Manager and District/Divisional Offices (173)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm all Class III and class IV employees to the posts held by them for 3 years (174)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prescribe planned ways to fill up vacancies in diesel sheds and running of diesel and electric locomotives from steam locomotive side (175)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot higher scales to Gangman, Station Masters, A.S.M. TXR's according to the recommendation of Accident Committee's Report (176)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement recommendations of Marine Committee's Report in respect of scales of pay, allowances, uniforms, etc. and to publish the report (177)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend night duty allowance to all class III and class IV employees who work in night irrespective of classification as continuous, intermittent etc. (178)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the practice of utilizing BTM's in regular shifts and against regular working cadre and conversion of such posts into regular skilled cadre (179)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce pass book system for maintenance of Provident Fund Accounts correctly (180)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement JAC scales to Loco and Traffic Running staff retrospectively and then give authorised scales of pay (181)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to classify pumpdrivers, SPA's as skilled artisan workers (182)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give Switchman, cabin man, leverman and other yard staff revised scale of pay (183)].

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the Bandomunda-Barsuan Railway line to Talcher so as to connect Rourkela with the State Capital (184)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Paradip Port with a railway line (185)].

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a new line (broad gauge) between Alwar (Rajasthan) and Mathura (U.P.) (186)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise pay scales of Guards and to upgrade and revise their rates of running allowance (187)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the disparity in pay scales of directly recruited Train Examiners and those promoted departmentally (188)].

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a 25-year-phased programme of converting all metre gauge railway lines to broad gauge lines (189)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a 25-year phased programme to switch from steam traction to electric and diesel traction (190)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake immediate conversion of the metre gauge Miraj-Kolhapur line to broad gauge as part of the programme of conversion of the Miraj-Poona line to broad gauge and to extend further the programme to Marmagao (191)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake survey of the Sultanganj Deoghar broad gauge line in Bihar (192)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to accord top priority to work of conversion to broad gauge of the important Barauni-Gauhati line from defence standpoint (193)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to scientifically evaluate all jobs in Railway Workshops (194)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint to a separate Wage Board for Railways (195)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reintroduce cheap grain shops for Railway workers (196)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the ban on the Railway employees (other than policy-making officer cadres) becoming members of political parties (197)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide additional punching machines in Railway workshop or extend the time for the punching operation (198)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to withdraw air-conditioned passes given to Labour leaders which is having a negative effect on the development of healthy trade unionism amongst Railwaymen (199)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to hold zone-wise referendum to determine the representative character of rival unions on Railways (200)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a platform at Purab Sarai Station in Monghyr District on Eastern Railway (212)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide III class waiting halls with all amenities at Purab Sarai and Monghyr Stations, Eastern Railway (213)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate sheds and shelters at Jhajha and Kiul Stations, Eastern Railway (214)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce an additional train on the Sahibganj-Kiul loop line, Eastern Railway (215)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the Howrah-Barauni Fast Passenger upto Sumastipur, Eastern Railway (216)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a stop at Telua Bazar, near Simultala, Eastern Railway (217)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the Gaya-Kiul shuttle upto Jamalpur, Eastern Railway (218)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the run of the Howrah-Bhagalpur Sleeper coach right up to Danapur on 327 UP, Eastern Railway (219)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to adjust Sahibganj loop timings to enable passengers to catch Toofan Express UP, Eastern Railway (220)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide additional trains on the Kiul Jamalpur Section, Eastern Railway and adequate stops for the intermediate stations which cannot be reached by means of bus transport (221)].

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make permanent the casual and temporary workers in the class IV category (236)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give same pay scale when an employee gets partially disabled and he is offered an alternative job (237)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undertake the full control of Howrah-Amra and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway (238)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the fare of season ticket in Howrah-Burdwan Suburban section (239)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have overbridges connecting Kasba and Ballygunje and Tiljala and Bondel Road near Ballygunje in the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway (240)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a foot overbridge connecting two platforms at the southern end of the Dhakuria Station in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway (241)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for settling up a flag station at the midpoint between Garia and Jadavpur Stations near Haltu area in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway (242)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better amenities for passengers in Ultadanga, Dhakuria, Jadavpur and Kalighat Stations of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway (243)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for absorption of staff employed under Railway Electrification in permanent categories (244)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Wage Board for the Railway employees (245)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient number of local passenger trains for Howrah and Sealdah Divisions of Eastern Railway (246)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Eviction of persons staying in Panchanantala Bustee near Ballygunje Station and in Railway colony near Tollygunje bridge and Dhakuria Station of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway (247)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Introduction of electronic machines in Railways (248)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise Ultadanga, Dhakuria, Jadavpur and Garia Stations of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway (249)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise Sealdah Station of Eastern Railway (250)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-provision of ghat section engines on the Western Railway (251)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Track re-laying on the broad gauge and metre gauge (252)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ordinary working expenses—Operating Staff' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give winter uniform to the Dining Car staff (253)].

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to investigate the death of the son of a worker at Kiul, as a result of the carelessness of the Railway doctor (263)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to encourage the Workers Co-operative Union of Railway porters at Kiul (264)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the inconvenience caused to passengers by the smoke emitted by the engines while stationed under the bridge at Jhajha Station (265)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop Down Express train at Simultala in order to check ticketless travel and for the convenience of passengers of 19 UP Mithila Express (266)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to repair properly the third class waiting room at Simultala (267)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give facilities to and revise pay scales of attendants in class I compartments (268)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take concrete steps in order to reduce the overcrowding in local trains of Bombay and the accidents taking place as a result thereof (269)].

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce coordinated Inland Transport by bringing Railway Marine Service in its fold for augmenting transport facility for Assam (270)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Priya Gupta]

[Need to construct broad gauge lines connecting Jogigopa by bridge over Brahmaputra with Dibrugarh by a shorter route (271)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove anomaly by allotting Rs. 250 380 scale to all Assistant Inspectors in Commercial, Transportation, Engineering Departments at par with independent charges held by them (272)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot scale Rs. 335—425 to all claims Inspectors as recommended by Second Central Pay Commission (273)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into charges of corruption by the Railways Advertising Canvassers and Agents Association, Bombay against Western Railway Publicity Department (274)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce an additional train in Jubbelpur-Itarsi Section of Central Railway to reach Itarsi by forenoon (275)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re introduce through trains for passengers and perishable goods between Katihar and Gauhati in North East Frontier Railway (276)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot higher scales of pay to commercial tracers to remove ano-

maly of their juniors getting higher pay (277)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop mass transfers of commercial staff and pay clerks in order to avoid hardships of accommodation, food and children's education (278)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure regular supply of rice, atta and other essential commodities to railwaymen in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam (279)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sanction special compensatory allowance to clerks in Loco Sheds, Carriage, Power House and IOW, BRI, PWI and Signal Offices for performing 8 hours duty daily and for foregoing of gazetted holidays (280)].

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Rourkela with Talcher by rail (281)].

"That the demand under the head 'Railway Board' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Puri-Talcher line upto Sambalpur (282)].

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे का सप्लीमेंटरी बजट प्रस्तुत हुए हैं। एक में उन्होंने 49.40 करोड़ रुपये का ज्यादा खर्चा मांगा हुआ है। वैसे रेलवेज की यह इयटो होती है चूँकि वह एक कमिश्नरल कंसर्न है लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमारा डेवलपमेंट भी

उन की जिम्मेदारी है। मध्य प्रदेश के लोग पहले से ही बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली आदि बड़े बड़े शहरों को ह्वाइट एलिफेंट कहते थे और समझते थे। मध्य प्रदेश का कोई मिनिस्टर न होने से या जैसा कि कभी कभी आप के साथी कह देते हैं या जैसे कि हमी हमारे मित्र श्री वारियर ने कहा कि चूंकि वहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने नहीं हैं इसलिए वहां कोई रेलवेज नहीं हैं या यह कहिये कि रेलवेज नहीं हैं इसलिए कारखाने नहीं हैं। ऐसे एक शिकंजे में मध्य प्रदेश फंसा हुआ है। हकीकत यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज पदार्थ भरे पड़े हैं। प्रकृति ने मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को खनिज सम्पदा से मालामाल कर रखा है, यह बख्शीस वहां के लोगों को नेचर से मिली हुई है। बालाडीला और बस्तर में घाली, रामारी, जगदलपुर, भद्राचलम और दंदवाड़ा तक एक रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिए। इस की भांग मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने रेलवे मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से की हुई है। उसमें उन्होंने एक अपना प्लान दिया हुआ है कि एक रेलवे लाइन घाली, रामारी, जगदलपुर, भद्राचलम और दंदवाड़ा तक डालनी चाहिए। यह मैं भी हमारे सामने पेश है जोकि मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय को प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। इससे उन्हें पता लगेगा कि हमारे वहां कितना बंगल पड़ा है? दंडकारण्य वहां पर होता था और अगर आप बस्तर आदि में जायेंगे तो आप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि दरभसल में भगवान रामचन्द्र कैसे बौहड़ दण्डकारण्य में रहते थे? वहां पर बहुत बड़े बड़े और घने जंगल खड़े हैं। वहां पर एन्चुमली नड आदमी रहते हैं और उन्हीं के साथ मैं स्त्रियां भी वस्त्रहीन होकर रहती हैं। पुरुषों के साथ साथ स्त्रियां भी वस्त्रहीन रहती हैं। वहां जब अमरीकन स्टील कॉर्पोरेशन के विदेशी लोग आये थे तो उन्होंने वहां के मज नवासियों के फोटो लिये थे। इस तरह के फोटो लेकर वह विदेशी लोग आ जाते हैं वह यह दिखाने के लिए लेते होंगे कि 18 साल के कांग्रेस के शासन के बाद भारत में यह अवस्था है या फिर यह बताने के

वास्ते ले जाते होंगे कि यहां किस प्रकार के जंगल विद्यमान हैं? जहां यह आदिवासी इलाका है वहां बस्तर में एक श्री नागराज प्लानिंग कमिशन के मेम्बर आये थे और उन्होंने वहां की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के बाद बस्तर और दंडकारण्य के डेवलपमेंट के लिए नई इंडस्ट्रीज की एक बड़ी लिस्ट दी है।

“A study has already been made by Dr. Nagaraj Rao of the Planning Commission. A list of industries suggested by him.....”.

एक काफ़ी बड़ी लिस्ट उन्होंने दी हुई है। उसमें श्री नागराज ने कहा है कि वहां लोहा अत्यधिक मात्रा में मौजूद है और आधे से लेकर डेढ़ मील तक लोहा पहाड़ों के ऊपर फैला हुआ है। बस्तर से विजगापट्टम लोहा ले जाया जायगा। विजगापट्टम से जगदलपुर तक लाइन आनी है जैसा कि इस प्लान में दिखलाया गया है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि वह रेलवे लाइन आगे और बढ़ा दी जाय। जंगल की जो तमाम लकड़ी होती है उसका भी उपयोग किया जा सके। खंडवों से दाहौद तक रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिए क्योंकि वहां ग्राउन्डनट और कपास काफ़ी होती है। बैस्ट निमाड़ में 250 जिनिंग फंक्टरीज हैं। माननीय कामथ जी का भी क्षेत्र आता है और जैसा मैंने कहा इसमें 250 जिनिंग फंक्टरीज हैं। ढाई लाख टन ग्राउन्डनट वहां से बाहर जाता है लेकिन वहां रेलवे नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बैस्ट निमाड़ के सौ, डेढ़ सौ मीज नार्थ साउथ और ईस्ट-बैस्ट के क्षेत्र में रेलवे का नाम भी नहीं है। यहां तक कि लोगों ने रेल भी नहीं देखी है। जब कभी मैं किसी आदिवासी को रेल से इन्दौर ले जाता हूँ, तो वह हमेशा मेरे साथ ही रहता है—वह मेरे साथ ही रेल पर बैठा रहता है और जब मैं किसी स्टेशन पर नीचे उतरता हूँ, तो वह भी मेरे साथ नीचे उतरता

[श्री बड़े]

है, क्योंकि वह समझता है कि रेल न मालूम उस को कहां ले जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश पुरा प्रादिवासी क्षेत्र है, जहां 56 लाख प्रादिवासी रहते हैं। अगर इस एरिया को डेवलप नहीं किया जायेगा, तो इस का दोष रेलवे मन्त्रालय पर ही होगा। हम हर साल इस बारे में चिन्ता करते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड का इस तरफ कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है और हमारा कहना अरुणरोदन के समान रहता है। हमारे यहां रतलाम से खंडवा तक मीटरगेज है और भोपाल से इन्दौर तक ब्राडगेज है। इन लाइनों के प्रतिरिक्त बाकी के सौ, डेढ़ सौ मील पूर्व-पश्चिम और उत्तर-दक्षिण के क्षेत्र में रेलवे का कोई पता नहीं है।

जहां तक माल-वाहक कन्वेंयेंस का खवाल है, हमारे यहां केवल ट्रक चलते हैं, जो सरदार जो के हाथ में हैं। इसके अलावा वहां पर और कोई मोन्ड्र प्राफ्र कन्वेंयेंस नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि घाली-रझारा-जगदपुर-भद्रवःत्रम-रोड-दन्तवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन को तो कम से कम बना दिया जाये। इसके द्वारा बस्तर के मिनरल्स और जंगल की उपज का लाभ उठाया जा सकेगा। खंडवा होहूद रेलवे लाइन डिफ्रेंस की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

मैंने सुना है कि हंगरी को हमारे यहां से जुने डिब्बे भजे जा रहे हैं। जब हम लोग कहते हैं कि देश में अधिक रेल-गाड़ियां होनी चाहिए, तो सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास रौलिंग स्टाक नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर हमारी अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं, तो फिर बोगीज को बाहर क्यों भेजा जा रहा है। जहां तक मीटरगेज का प्रश्न है, जूनियर डिब्बे नये डिब्बों से अच्छे हैं, इस लिए उनको बाहर भेजने से पहले अपनी आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है।

रेलवे की एमेनिटीज के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि हर एक स्टेशन पर लिखा होता है : "ठंडा पानी", लेकिन अन्दर या तो पानी होता ही नहीं है और या गर्म पानी होता है। हर एक स्टेशन पर पानी ठंडा करने की मशीनें बिगड़ी हुई हैं। इस बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि चूकि कंटेनर का सम्बन्ध रेलवे अधिकारियों से है, इसलिए खराब मशीनें प्रा गई हैं।

चाय का दाम तेरह पैसे से बढ़ा कर पन्द्रह पैसे कर दिया गया है, लेकिन वह बहुत खराब होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं किसी समय उस चाय को बोटल में भर कर और उसका एनैलिसिस करा के मन्त्री महोदय के पास भजूं, ताकि उनको पता चले कि बड़े क्लास के लोगों को किस प्रकार की चाय दी जाती है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि चाय के स्थान पर लोगों को मिट्टी मिला हुआ पानी दिया जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग चाय का आधा कप पीते हैं और बाकी रेलवे मन्त्रालय को गाली दे कर फेंक देते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : यह बात छही है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कहां ?

श्री बड़े : मैंने रतलाम स्टेशन के बारे में कम्प्लेंट की हुई है। वह चाय स्टिक करती है, हालांकि उस के दाम बढ़ा कर पन्द्रह पैसे कर दिये गए हैं। जब से रेलवे कैंटीन हुआ है, तब से चाय की क्वालिटी और भी खराब हो गई है। लोग परेशान होकर मन्त्रालय पर शिका करते हैं और कहते हैं कि एक के ऊपर एक जो आफ्रिसर लगे होते हैं, उनको हिस्सा मिलता है। वे इस बारे में एक पुरानी कहानी सुनाते हैं। एक सेठ जी ने दूध लाने के लिए एक नौकर रखा हुआ था। वह नौकर उस एक सेर दूध में पाव भर पानी डालता और

पाव भर दूध स्वयं पी लेता था। इस पर उस सेठ ने उस नीकर को देख-भाल करने के लिए एक इंस्पेक्टर रखा। नीकर ने उस इंस्पेक्टर को कहा कि पाव भर दूध मैं लेता हूँ, पाव भर घ्राप भी ले लीजिए। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि नीकर और इंस्पेक्टर पाव पाव भर दूध पीने लग गए और उसके स्थान पर एक सेर दूध में घ्राध सेर पानी डाला जाने लगा। जब सेठ जी ने देखा कि दूध की क्वालिटी ज्यादा ख़राब हो गई है, तो उन्होंने एक और इंस्पेक्टर रखा और कहा कि देखें, अब कैसे पानी डालेंगे। लेकिन हुआ यह कि पाव भर दूध वह नीकर लेता, पाव भर इंस्पेक्टर लेता और पाव भर वह हेड इंस्पेक्टर लेता और वह एक सेर दूध में तीन पाव पानी डाल दिया जाता। जब सेठ जी ने एक और इंस्पेक्टर रखा, तो वह दूध पूरे का पूरा पानी हो गया।

इसो प्रकार कैटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट में एक इंस्पेक्टर होता है, उस पर एक सल्ल इंस्पेक्टर होता है और उसपर एक और इंस्पेक्टर होता है। चूँकि उन सबको हिस्सा मिलता है, इस लिए थर्ड क्लास के पैसंजड़ को अच्छी चाय नहीं मिलती है। पहले उनको अच्छी मिलती थी, लेकिन रेलवे कैटरिंग होने के बाद उनको ख़राब चाय मिलती है।

थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में भीड़ के बारे में हम चार साल से चिल्ला रहे हैं कि मुसाफ़िरों को खिड़की में से घाना-जाना पड़ता है। एम० पी० बनने के बाद तो हमको फ़र्स्ट क्लास में यात्रा करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बड़े पेट वाले, बड़े बदन वाले लोगों के लिए खिड़की में से घाना-जाना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी हम दोनों थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में से घुस कर देखें। वहाँ पर हतनी भीड़ होती है कि घटेलने से ही आदमी घन्दर जा पाता है। कुली को सामान घन्दर घटेलने के लिए घाठ घाने और उसी कुली को, बड़े पेट के

आदमी को घकेलने के लिए चार घाने देने पड़ते हैं।

हमने देखा है कि बम्बई से जो देहरादून एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली आती है, उसकी डाइनिंग कार छः बजे कोटा में कट जाती है, जिसकी बजह से किसी को खाना नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में लोग बहुत निराश होकर यह शंका करते हैं कि कोटा का वह कंट्रैक्टर शायद रेलवे अधिकारियों से मिला हुआ है। मेरे मित्र, श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, ने इस बारे में शिकायत की हुई है, लेकिन हमारा अनुभव है कि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें कागज़ों के ढेर में पड़ी रहती हैं। श्री कछवाय ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि वह डाइनिंग कार सवाई माधोपुर में कटनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार जब वह गाड़ी दिल्ली से जाती है, तो डाइनिंग कार सवाई माधोपुर में लगाई जानी चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि स्टाफ़ पांच पांच, छः छः साल एक जगह रहता है, लेकिन उसको ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जाता है। इन्दौर का स्टेशन मास्टर छः साल से वहाँ पर है। लोग उसके बारे में कम्प्लेंट करते हैं, लेकिन उसको वहाँ से स्थानान्तर नहीं किया जाता है। मैंने शिकायत की है कि टू-टायर और थ्री टायर डिब्बों में बर्थ के लिए कंडक्टर और पैसंजर्स में व्हिसपरिंग और काना-फूसी होती है और अपने फ़ेवरिट्स को बर्थ दिये जाते हैं। इन बातों को रोकने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि स्टाफ़ को—मैं क्लास 4 की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ—ट्रांसफर करते रहना चाहिए।

आज कल टी० टी० को रनिंग स्टाफ़ में नहीं रखा जाता है, जिसकी बजह से उनका भत्ता नहीं मिलता है। उनको रनिंग स्टाफ़ में रखना चाहिए।

जैसा कि श्री वारियर ने कहा है, चूँकि हम अपने देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न और समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या माननीय सदस्य समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं ?

श्री बड़ें : ... इस लिए हमारे यहां विभिन्न क्लासिज नहीं होनी चाहिए । हमारे यहां टू-टायर और घी टायर होना चाहिये । उनमें वही फ्रंसिलिटीज होती है, जो कि फ्रस्ट क्लास में होती है ।

हम देखते हैं कि घी टायर डिब्बों में कंडक्टर को कोई स्लीपिंग बर्थ नहीं मिलता है । वह रात भर कोने में एक सीट पर बैठा रहता है । जब उस को ज्यादा नींद आती है, तो वह वहीं बैठे बैठे सो जाता है । मैंने लिख कर सुझाव दिया है कि घी टायर में टी० टी० और कंडक्टर को सोने के लिए बर्थ मिलना चाहिए ।

दूसरा मुझे यह कहना है कि गंगापुर में क्वार्टर्स की संख्या काफी नहीं है, वहां पर रहने वालों के लिये पूरे क्वार्टर्स नहीं हैं । माननीय मन्त्री जी से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ— सरदार जी की बात अभी मत सुनिये, वे धापका ध्यान धाकषित कर रहे हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वे भी धापके यहां के ही हैं ।

श्री बड़ें : गंगापुर में क्वार्टर्स सफिशियेन्ट नहीं हैं, इस वास्ते वहां के लोगों को धागरा धाना पड़ता है, या सवाई माधोपुर धाना पड़ता है । यदि धाप वहां क्वार्टर्स बढ़ायेंगे तो वहां लोगों के वास्ते सहूलियत हो जायगी ।

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): I am glad the Railways' finances have been very good this time. That is why there was no increase in passenger fare, but I am disappointed on account of the 3 per cent surcharge on freight. Of course, I am glad that certain commodities for export are not going to be taxed, specially commodities like manganese ore and iron ore. I would have been glad if this concession had been extended also to those manganese ore and iron ore which are meant for supply to steel

plants because otherwise eventually this will increase the cost of the steel and iron. That is why I hope the hon. Minister will consider this. These are special commodities and should be given certain concession as far as the surcharge on freight is concerned.

I would have been happy to congratulate the Minister on the performance of the Railways, but when I went through the Estimates Committee's report on the South-Eastern Railway, I was disappointed. The performance of this Railway has not been upto the standard of the old Bengal-Nagpur Railway of which this formed a part. They are also disappointed that it has not even reached the efficiency of the Eastern Railway of which it was a part till 1955-56. My hon. friend, Maharaja Pratap Kesari Deo, has already spoken about the development of under-developed areas like Madhya Pradesh, Midnapur in West Bengal and my own area. So, so far as the South-Eastern Railway is concerned, it should be given particular attention.

I would then come to the vital connection about which the Estimates Committee recommended, i.e., about the line from Banspani to Paradeep. I would like very much to quote from the Estimates Committee's report. The hon. Minister will then be inclined to consider this matter favourably because it comes from the Estimates Committee and, therefore, must be based on facts which are justifiable. I am quoting from the Estimates Committee's report:

"The Committee understand that, at a meeting held on the 9th October, 1962, at which the representatives of the Railway Board, Ministry of Transport and the Government of Orissa were present, it was agreed "that the Nayagarh-Banspani area must be connected by rail with Paradeep passing through the Tomka area and that for that purpose, the entire railway line from Banspani

to Paradeep should be included as a priority scheme in the Fourth Plan". The Committee would like in this connection to refer to the recommendation made by them in their Seventieth Report on the Ministry of Transport—Paradeep Port (1964-66)."

Having said that, I come to another vital matter with which the Estimates Committee has dealt at great length, i.e., about terminal facilities provided for the passengers in a city like Calcutta where there is great congestion; my hon. friends, who come from West Bengal, will bear me out. It is often very difficult to get a conveyance to go to the City proper if a person arrives during peak hours. That is why, the Estimates Committee quite rightly pointed out in their report that it should be right and proper if the Government—though it is not a matter about which the Railways are directly concerned, but considering the amenities for the passengers—take this matter into consideration and did something to alleviate the miseries of passengers which are felt particularly at the peak hours—as I have said, generally in mornings and evenings when important trains leave or arrive at Howrah. That is why I would like to draw the attention of Government to this very important fact.

Another aspect which has already been discussed by various Members is in regard to catering on which the Estimates Committee has made some observations; The Estimates Committee has pointed out how this has generally deteriorated and this should be taken up seriously and something should be done so that the catering on the railways may improve. If the standard was maintained well when it was dealt with by private individuals, I cannot understand why the standard of catering should not improve when the railways have taken it upon themselves. The old Bengal-Nagpur Railway was also a railway concern, though it was

run by a private company as a railway, and the catering on that railway was very good. The amenities that they used to give were superb practically on the whole of Indian Railways, and even the railway hotels like the B. N. Railway hotel and the railway hotel at Ranchi were supposed to be ideal for catering. Of course, the South-Eastern Railway at Puri still maintains a very high standard, as far as catering is concerned, in the hotel there, and I must congratulate them for it. But I cannot understand why the same should not be the case in all the railways.

The other day I was travelling by the Kalka mail and the tea supplied was of a very bad kind and bad quality. I had drawn the attention of the railways to this matter by writing to them and also by making a complaint in the complaint book. But even though nine months have nearly elapsed after I had made that complaint, the standard has not improved; rather, it has deteriorated. While making that complaint I had specifically pointed out the fact that the catering arrangements especially relating to food had gone down so badly that we were forced to carry food with us. If the Railway Board wants that along with the railway ticket we should also carry a stove to have our tea prepared in our compartments, I would not be reluctant to do so. I hope Government will consider this particular aspect about catering and do what they can to improve the standard of catering.

Another matter which I would like to bring to the notice of the Railway Ministry is about the development of the areas round about Paradeep port about which I have already given the views of the Estimates Committee. Orissa is rich in minerals and also in timber. That is why it is very necessary that the interior regions of Orissa should be connected by railway communication so that this deep water port of Paradeep becomes viable. Otherwise, it would be waste of Government of India's money, if this port

[Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo]

is not properly developed. The same is the case in regard to Haldia also. That also must be linked with railway line from now onwards so that when the port comes into full operation it will be of advantage to that port also.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Ministry to another line which does not go through my area but which goes through my State, namely the railway line from Baripada in Mayurbhanj to Jamshedpur. Though there have been recommendations in the past that this line should be converted into broad gauge and developed properly so that that important area may be served, I am sorry that due attention has not been given to that fact.

Before concluding, I would like to ask a question of the Railway Minister about the function of the Amortization Fund which has been suggested by the Railway Convention Committee. I quite understand that there is overcapitalisation in the railways and that is why they are going to form this Amortization Fund which will be a sort of fund operating, as I understand it, in this way, that whatever savings there will be from the Development Fund will be put there to the tune of the interest so that eventually it will reduce the overcapitalisation in the railways. But the nucleus of the fund that has been suggested to be created on the percentage of interest would, I think, be very small. I quite realise that this is a sort of sinking fund which will eventually reduce the overcapitalisation in the railways, but when the Development Fund is there, I do not understand what is the necessity for creating another fund? There are already so many Funds; there is the Railway Development Fund, there is the Passengers' Amenities Fund; there is a Fund for opening new lines. All these are there. So I cannot understand what will be the actual function of this Amortization Fund when the object could have been met from the Development Fund.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not also congratulate the railway staff on the admirable way in which they discharged their duty during the time of emergency. The staff stood at their posts at considerable risk to their personal lives and discharged their responsibility admirably.

I support the Demands for Grants.

Shri Muthiah (Tiruneiveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the railways are the biggest public undertaking in India, employing more than a million people, and contributing most to the general exchequer. The railway staff have done splendid services to the country during the emergency.

The Railway Budget for 1966-67 is a balanced budget with a surplus of Rs. 22.19 crores. Passenger earnings for 1966-67 come to Rs. 227.20 crores and goods earnings amount to Rs. 506.53 crores. The total traffic receipts are Rs. 795.33 crores. The general surcharge of 3 per cent and the increase in the freight rates are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 18.10 crores.

Freight rate has been increased on coal and salt. The increase in the freight rate on salt affects salt producers and salt merchants. Salt is one of the most essential commodities used by the common man. Further, it is associated with the freedom movement. So much sentiment is attached to it. Popular sentiment cannot be ignored by Government. The Minister says that the increase occurs only beyond 800 kilometres and that 50 per cent of the salt transport is within 800 kilometres. This is not true in the case of Tuticorin salt, most of it is transported to distant areas beyond 2,000 kilometres to West Bengal and the Bengal-Assam border. A bag of salt containing 80 kgs. costs Re. 1 excluding the bag. The freight rate now proposed comes to 40 paise per bag for Tuticorin salt which is

exported beyond 2,000 kilometres, if we calculate at the rate of 1/2 paise per kilo of salt. This is really a hardship to the salt producers and salt merchants of Tuticorin, who have to send most of their salt only by train. I request the Railway Minister to view the case of Tuticorin salt producers and merchants with sympathy and cancel the proposed increase in the freight rate on salt.

The Railways have developed considerably during the Third Plan period. They have spent Rs. 1,877 crores in the Third Plan and have achieved complete self-sufficiency in wagon and coach manufacture, and laid the foundations for diesel and electric locomotive production. They have produced in the Third Plan 1275 locomotives, 5600 coaches and 117,000 wagons.

I come to safety works. The railways are taking various measures to arouse safety consciousness among the railway staff, especially among pointsmen, cabinmen and drivers. The railway ministry made a good proposal in respect of safety works, which was accepted by Parliament, namely, that the railways should contribute to the general revenues about Rs. 2 crores annually in the Fourth Plan period to assist the States in providing their share of the resources required to finance safety works such as unmanned level-crossings and overbridges. In this connection, I want to plead for central aid to the Madras government for the proposed over bridge near Tirunelveli junction level crossing. It deserves the highest priority in the Madras State. The traffic there is the heaviest and the most congested in peak hours. The gate remains closed for more than thirty times every day and it remains closed for half an hour every time during day time, causing extreme hardship to the people. The hon. minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was kind enough to visit the level crossing on the 5th August 1965 in response to my request and received

several memoranda from the prominent people there, including the municipal chairman and commissioner.

Shri Warrior: He wants Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to visit a level crossing.

Shri Muthiah: They urged the immediate construction of the overbridge there, and the hon. Minister graciously promised help in the matter. The Chief Minister of Madras is most sympathetic to the request of the Tinneveli and is prepared to implement it in the Fourth Plan. I saw the Chief Minister of Madras twice, on 28th October and on 6th November, 1965 and talked with him about this; I submitted a detailed memorandum to him regarding the overbridge and approach roads. I understand that the Railway Minister and the General Manager of the Southern Railway are in correspondence with the Chief Minister of Madras regarding the project. On behalf of the people of Tinneveli and on my own behalf I express deep gratitude to the Minister of State for railways, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for the sincere interest he is taking in this matter. I request him to implement the scheme by the end of 1966.

I now come to the demands and take up demand No. 2. It concerns surveys and ten lakhs have been set apart for surveys for 1966-67. The engineering and the traffic surveys for the Tinneveli-Kanyakumari line were completed several months ago and yet the two survey reports have not been submitted to the railway board till now. Steps should be taken immediately to see that the survey reports are submitted to the railway board without delay and to see that the estimates for this railway line are prepared in 1966. I request the Railway Minister to include and implement this long-pending railway line in the Fourth Plan. He may implement it in stages. First, the line may be constructed upto Kanyakumari and then to Nagarcoil, and later it may be extended to Trivandrum. This line is important because it is sure to develop the industrial potential of the two districts.

[Shri Muthiah]

Tinneveli and Kanyakumari and to ensure the exploitation of valuable minerals in the districts, like ilmenite, monizite sands, limestone, etc. I am glad to hear that the Madras Government has accorded the highest priority to this line in their Fourth plan.

I now come to demand No. 5 which concerns repairs and maintenance of buildings, tracks, etc. The Tirunelveli junction railway station requires a lot of improvement. The waiting hall for the Third-class passengers is too small for the ever increasing number of passengers. It has to be extended to accommodate more people. A bath-room for third-class passengers is absolutely essential and urgent. Thousands of pilgrims and tourists travelling third class from North India come there every year and have to stay there for a few hours before they get into the bus for Kanyakumari. They suffer from want of bath-room facilities. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, promised to construct a bath-room there in 1965, for the third class passengers when he visited Tirunelveli junction station on 5th August, 1965. The bath-room has not been constructed so far. I appeal to the Railway Minister to take up the work and finish it in 1966.

Again, the platforms in the Tirunelveli junction station are not completely covered. This causes great inconvenience to the passengers and the R.M.S. staff. The Railway Minister promised to take up the complete covering of the three platforms—Nos. 1, 2 and 3—in 1965 itself. But it has not been done. Recently, in reply to my question, the Minister replied that work was in progress for the complete covering of platform No. 1 in 1966 and that platform Nos. 2 and 3 would be completely covered in the succeeding years. I appeal to the Railway Minister to take steps to see that the three platforms are completely covered in 1966 itself. It will not cost much.

I come to Demand No. 14 which concerns the construction of new lines. Rs. 5.81 crores have been allotted for 1966-67 for the Southern Railway for this purpose. I repeat and emphasise that the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line should be taken up and implemented in the Fourth Plan. A broad gauge line from Tiruchirapalli to Tuticorin is an absolute necessity in view of the Tuticorin port becoming a major harbour and the hinterland becoming speedily industrialised, and also in view of the fact that exports and imports are on the increase at the Tuticorin harbour and the cargo handled there has exceeded one million tons and will reach two million tons soon.

Then I come to Demand No. 15 concerning development expenditure. This covers expenditure on passenger amenities and staff welfare including quarters for Class III and Class IV staff. For passenger amenities Rs. 3.98 crores have been allotted for 1966-67. For 1965-66, Rs. 4 crores were allotted. But much of it was not spent for passenger welfare. Only a small fraction of the passenger earnings is spent on passenger amenities. That is what I understand. I am told that it is less than one per cent. At least, five per cent of the total passenger earnings should be spent on passenger amenities.

The Railway Minister should particularly care for the convenience of the third class passengers as our State is a welfare State and as our goal is the establishment of a democratic socialist society. The third class passengers still suffer from several hardships. Every third-class compartment should be fitted with electric fans and wash-basins. The three-tier sleeping coaches should be replaced by two-tier sleeping coaches.

Finally, I have to make a few requests to the Railway Minister. Overcrowding in trains should be stopped. Punctuality should be maintained for all the trains particularly for long-distance trains. Automatic signals

should be set up Caution-boards with the words "STOP AND PROCEED" should be put up on both sides of the unmanned level crossings to prevent accidents. Catering arrangements in all trains should be improved.

16.53 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COMMITTEE TO REVIEW WORKING OF ADVOCATES ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, as the House is aware, the Government has decided to appoint a small Committee, consisting of the Law Minister as Chairman, myself, the Attorney-General of India and nine Members of Parliament to review the working of the Advocates Act, 1961, in all its aspects. The names of the Members of Parliament, who have agreed to serve on the Committee are: Shri P. N. Saprū, Shri Diwan Chaman Lall and Shri Debabrata Mookerjee—all from Rajya Sabha—Shri Hem Raj, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri Frank Anthony and Dr (Shrimati) Sarojini Mahishi—all from Lok Sabha.

Before I come to the details I would bring to your notice and through you to the Railway Minister as well as the Home Minister, a circular whose number is F3|27|GS-CS-II dated 25th February, 1966 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of deployment of staff rendered surplus, that is, the absorption and retrenchment etc., and the benefits to be given to them. The circular states that those who have put in 15 years' service and above will be given another five years weightage for the purpose of calculation of pension rates. This should also apply to surplus Railwaymen. I do not know whether the Railway Ministry is in receipt of this circular or not. There are many other circulars issued by the Home Ministry which controls all the ministries, but the Railway Ministry is either unaware of them or if they are aware of them, they are not allowed to be made public.

Regarding the circular issued by the Home Ministry as to how confidential reports are to be submitted, the Railway Ministry has issued a circular and it is kept confidential at the General Managers' level. It has not been adhered to and it has not been given publicity. The result is, if I may use a Hindi expression, *najaz faida* i.e. undue advantage is derived by some.

Coming to Night Duty Allowance, the Central Pay Commission recommended that whosoever is doing work at night must be given night duty allowance. There are three points in this. Firstly, what is the definition of night? The Railway Board came out with the clarification that from 12 A.M. the night starts and it is upto 6 o'clock. But 12 A.M. is day time since A.M. means day, and they say it is night! My submission is this. Under the Factories Act, when the sun sets the night starts and when the sun rises the day starts. That can be followed by the Railway Board. Or, after 9 P.M. no first class passenger can be disturbed by the TTEs till 6 A.M. So, that period from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. can be called night. After a great deal of discussion, the Railway

16.54 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1966-67, AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1965-66—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Priya Gupta.

Shri Priya Gupta: Only a few minutes are left.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; but he can continue afterwards also.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

Board has accepted that from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. is night.

The second question is, who are eligible for it. According to the railway, whosoever is on duty for 8 hours are eligible and within that 8 hours, he must have a certain quantum of work load to make him eligible for night duty allowance. 12 hours duty men have been deprived of it. May I ask whether government will allow an employee on night duty to lie down or have a wink of sleep during the time he is on night duty, when he has no particular work to do for the moment? If that is not allowed, why should not night duty allowance be paid to him?

Thirdly, regarding the payment of night duty allowance, for 6 months or even for 1 or 2 years, the prescribed night duty allowance is not paid even for the very small number of categories who have been sanctioned night duty allowance.

I submit there should be a uniform rate of night duty allowance to be paid to all staff on night duty irrespective of classification of work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue after the Home Minister's statement.

16.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REORGANISATION OF PUNJAB ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, the Committee of Members of Parliament, headed by the Hon'ble Speaker, has made its report which was laid on the Table of the House on 18th March, 1966.

The Committee has come to the conclusion that it would be in the larger interests of the people of Punjab and of the country as a whole, that the present State of Punjab be re-organised

ed on a linguistic basis and has recommended that:

- (a) the Punjabi Region should from a unilingual Punjabi State;
- (b) the hill areas of Punjab included in the Hindi Region, which are contiguous to Himachal Pradesh and have linguistic and cultural affinity with that territory, should be merged with Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) that the remaining areas should be formed as a separate unit which may be called the Hariyana State.

The Government have given careful thought to these recommendations. They have decided to accept, in principle, that the present State of Punjab be reorganised on a linguistic basis.

The Committee further recommended that in case there were any boundary adjustments to be made, a Committee of experts be set up immediately to suggest the necessary adjustments. Government accept, in principle, that the boundaries may be determined with the help of experts. They intend to take early steps to give effect to the decision to reorganise the State of Punjab on the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Before announcing these decisions, Government took into full and careful consideration representations made to them by various interests including those who were opposed to the reorganisation of the Punjab on the lines proposed. In the course of the long meetings held with some of them, misunderstandings and misgivings regarding the reorganisation that was under consideration were largely removed. The Government have made it clear to them:

- (i) that the proposed reorganisation of Punjab will follow the

linguistic basis, without any communal or religious factors being allowed to come into consideration.

(ii) such common links between the units resulting from the proposed reorganisation as are found feasible will be provided in consultation with the concerned interests;

(iii) the legitimate rights and interests of the minorities, linguistic and others, will naturally be fully safeguarded in the units.

17 hrs.

Government trust and hope that the leaders and people of Punjab, representing all shades of opinion, will lend their constructive co-operation to Government in the maintenance of peaceful conditions, unity and amity between all sections of the people, and above all in the creation of appropriate conditions for the smooth and early implementation of the decisions relating to the reorganisation of Punjab.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity, once again, on behalf of the Government and, if I may, on behalf of this House, to express our profound sympathies for the families of those who have lost their lives in the recent disturbances.

May I also add, Sir, that Government welcome the decision of Shri Yagna Dutt Sharma, announced a little while ago, to break his fast.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read rule 372.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We want to have some clarification on the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I allow one, I will have to allow several.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is always done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please read Rule No. 372.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The rules are there, but we are following a convention here. We want to seek some clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, if you want clarification, I will allow two or three.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, the hon. Minister...

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, when you say "two or three" you will have to say who are those chosen two or three. If you once permit, you will have to permit all those who want to seek clarification. Let that be absolutely clear to you. There is no question of any drawing of the line.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, you have already called me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 372 is very clear on this point.

श्री मधु लिखये (मुंगेर): इस नियम के बावजूद यह परिपाटी रही है कि आप सभी विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बुलाते हैं।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is always at the discretion of the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 372 reads like this:

"A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made."

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That has been violated so many times.

Shri Nanda: Sir, it is not merely the technical protection of the rule that I seek, but I also seek protection, because at this juncture, the Cabinet having just considered this and speedily taken a certain decision, I

[Shri Nanda]

would not be in a position to answer any questions about other aspects which have yet to be considered in detail.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, a very important point remains.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, you called me and I was on my legs. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. One at a time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has made the statement that on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee they have come to the conclusion that they accept the recommendation so far as the principle of the division of Punjab is concerned. But he is silent on two of the other specific recommendations. One is whether the Government . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with that now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: One is about Haryana Prant and the other pahari areas which were recommended by the Committee to be attached to Himachal Pradesh, whether that has been agreed to and also Haryana Prant would be constituted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has not said that. Let him say whether he has said that. He has not said that. He only said that a Boundary Commission would be appointed. I repeat that it has not been categorically stated in the Minister's statement. Secondly, we want to know whether this expert commission would be asked to report sufficiently before the general elections so that the three States could participate in the general elections as new administrative units.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would again appeal to the House not to ask questions. They may take any other opportunity, but not at this stage. I am very sorry . . . (Interruption).

Shri P. K. Deo: You called me, I was on my legs and you made me sit down . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry; I cannot allow any questions . . . (Interruption). If I allow one, I will have to allow all. I am very sorry . . . (Interruption). I refuse to allow any questions now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him clarify this . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I allow one, I will have to allow all . . . (Interruption). Every party wants some clarification and there will be no limit . . . (Interruption). I am very sorry; I am not allowing any questions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him give an answer to this . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You may take other opportunities to raise this point, not now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I put the question with your permission and he should reply to it. It is on record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Priya Gupta may continue his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very unfair. I have put the question. If you had not permitted me to put the question, it was another matter. Having put the question, I must get an answer. This is very funny.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. The rule is very clear. I cannot allow . . . (Interruption). Shri Priya Gupta will continue his speech . . . (Interruption). I am very sorry . . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): He has asked a question; the question is on record. It will be reported to the country. . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not allow any question. He himself got up and went on putting the question . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not call him . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What are you sorry for then . . . (Interruption)?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit about the rule that the rule is there but that rule has been violated on so many occasions by the Chair and even now you violated the rule when you asked Shri Dwivedy to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule is very clear. All of us must observe the rule . . . (Interruption). I cannot allow any questions now. Shri Priya Gupta will continue his speech . . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why did you permit him to ask the question? That has gone on the record. It will be reported in the papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not permit him. He got up and went on . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, that is not correct.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That is most unfair . . . (Interruption). That is a reflection on yourself . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might have committed a mistake, but I own it. I am not going to allow any question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It may be a mistake but it is on record.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Are you to tell us . . . (Interruption).

An. hon. Member: An impression will go to the country that the Chair disallowed the question . . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You talk about the present impression in the country. The country will learn tomorrow that this question was asked. I had an idea that he would give an answer . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not permit him. I am very sorry . . . (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I submit that only last week when the Speaker was in the Chair, Sardar Swaran Singh made a statement on Rhodesia on his own, *suo motu*, and we all put questions to him . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be so. Rule 372 is quite clear. I am not allowing any question . . . (Interruption). Shri Priya Gupta will go on with his speech . . . (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिखये : नियम के होते हुए भी यहाँ पर-परा चल पड़ी है कि प्रश्न पूछने दिये जाये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On a statement made by the Prime Minister or any minister questions are being asked. It is being followed in the House, not only today but all these years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On this question I am not going to allow any question . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On this question you have permitted one question . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I am very sorry . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If this is the manner to conduct the proceedings of the House, we have no faith . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may do anything. You may move a motion to remove me from my office. I have no objection, but I am not allowing any question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You know fully well that the Opposition is not in a position to remove you; so, do not say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may take other opportunities.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Having permitted me to put a question

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not permit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not think anybody will have any faith . . . (Interruption). You permitted . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: I walk out . . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You say, you did not permit him. It is a long question that he asked and you did permit him to clarify. It is on the record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not call him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You called me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the Chair changed its mind like this, there is no use sitting in this House. Let us, as a protest, walk out . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. I am not allowing any question . . . (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why did you allow it . . . (Interruption)?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is most objectionable . . . (Interruption).

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो मदन त्याग करना पड़ेगा और कोई चारा नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You remove him from the Chair . . . (Interruption). If the Chair behaves like this, what is . . . (Interruption).

I walk out as a protest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Priya Gupta may continue his speech . . . (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले अठारह साल में सरकार ने इस मामले को बिगाड़ा है और इस सम्बन्धमें इसकी कोई नीति नहीं रही है । (व्यवधान) ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आइंग, आइंग ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अब सरकार ने इस बारे में में एक फ़ैसला किया है, जो कि नया और महत्वपूर्ण फ़ैसला है । सरकार ने अब इस फ़ैसले को इस सदन में रखा है । (व्यवधान) ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आइंग, आइंग ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इससे पहले भी इस सदन में हमेशा यह परिपाटी रही है कि ब भी सरकार की ओर से कोई बयान दिया जाता है, तो उस के बारे में सवाल और सफाई पूछने का मौका दिया जाता है । आप उस पर परा को तोड़ रहे हैं और सदस्यों को सफाई मांगने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि परम्पराओं का महत्व क़त्ब से ज्यादा होता है । (व्यवधान) ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and some other Members then left the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If they want to go out, let them go out. I am not allowing any question. All these things will not be recorded . . . (Interruptions)**.

Shri Priya Gupta may continue his speech.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): You said, "You may pleased continue on the next day."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I never said that. I said that you may continue your speech after the Home Minister's statement. Are you continuing your speech or not?

Shri Priya Gupta: I do not want to continue my speech as a protest, as you have insulted our leaders by not compelling the Home Minister to reply the question, and you have gone back from what you had allowed.

Shri Priya Gupta then left the House.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ बाइर है। आपने श्री एम० एन० द्विवेदी को क्वेश्चन पूछने के लिए परमिट नहीं किया। इन अवस्था में मैं उन्हें जहाँ कुछ कहा, वह सब कुछ एकसपोज हो जाना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Maniyangadan.

Shri Sheo Narain: May I know your ruling, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever I said will not be recorded, that will not go into the record.

17.13 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS, 1966-67, AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1966—contd.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the speech made by the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister in his Budget Speech referred to the policy adopted by the Railway Ministry in the construction of new lines. He said:

"New line construction in the Third Plan has been mainly to

meet the requirements of industrial, mineral and major port developments on a large scale or to secure the objectives of Defence."

I have no quarrel with the policy that was being adopted. Knowing very well the limitation of the resources, I have to request him not to confine himself absolutely to this. For the growth of industry in any part of the country, transport is an essential ingredient. In that respect if the construction of the new railway lines is confined to the existing industrial areas only, the other regions will remain as backward as they are. The industrially backward areas have also to be opened up by transport facilities like the railways.

Mr. Warior was referring to this matter and I fully agree with him. When the question of industries is thought of in the States like Kerala, the main objection is the lack of transport facilities. The policy now adopted in the Third Plan by the Railway Ministry is to open up new lines only in industrial areas. Of course, there are Defence requirements and other things and I have no objection to that. What I submit is that this point of view must be accepted by the Ministry and backward areas must be opened up by the Railways. I have in mind mainly the State of Kerala.

The total length of railway lines in our State has remained stationary for a number of years; it is 888 kilometres. No investment on construction of new line has been made in that State during the Second or Third Plan periods. The mileage per lakh of population is 3.4 or one-third of the all-India figure which is 9.5 miles per lakh of population.

Kerala is an industrially backward area and the reason is lack of transport facilities. The Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, very well knows the area and I hope he will take these factors into consideration, I am grateful to him: he recently

[Shri Maniyangadan]

called a meeting of all the M.Ps. from Kerala and all those points were raised before him. I believe he will implement those decisions.

In this connection, I may be permitted to refer to a certain passage from a Memorandum submitted by the Government of Kerala regarding the Fourth Five Year Plan. This is what the Memorandum says:

"The different sections of the State's railways system suffer from imbalance. In certain areas, the traffic is so heavy that construction of parallel lines to relieve pressure of traffic has become urgent. The need for creation of additional lines to meet the expanding passenger and goods traffic will be felt in the coming years especially in view of the rapid growth of industries envisaged. The area south of Ernakulam is served by the metre gauge system and the north by the broad gauge system. The main railway route, viz., Trivandrum-Kasargod line traverses mostly the coastal belt. Therefore, a large geographical area to the east of this line, rich in cash crops and other products, is left unserved by the railway system.

"The National Council of Applied Economic Research has estimated that about 2½ million tons of additional goods traffic will have to be borne by the State's railways by 1971. The load will go up still further with the commissioning of the oil refinery at Cochin.

"Out of an expected total goods traffic of about 9 million tons by 1971, the railways share will be about a third. The passenger traffic is also expected to increase considerably during the Fourth

Plan period. There is no broad gauge line south of Ernakulam. The break of gauge at Ernakulam is a great handicap hampering the movement of goods between Cochin and Trivandrum."

Taking all these factors into consideration, they have given a list of works to be undertaken. The first thing that I have to stress is the conversion of the metre gauge line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum into a broad gauge. In what I have read just now, the reason is given. If anybody wants to go from the northern end of the State to the Capital of the State, Trivandrum, they have to break their journey at Ernakulam; if the travel is performed by train, upto Ernakulam there is a broad gauge and then there is only this metre gauge. This is the difficulty that is experienced by all, be it passengers or officials. So many people want to go from one end of the State to the other, especially to the Capital and this is the difficulty that they have to experience. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that this work should be immediately taken up. In this connection I may also say that, when this line was constructed, it was constructed in such a way that conversion would be easier. The cost involved in this would also not be very much. I, therefore, submit that this work should be taken up immediately.

Regarding some new lines also, I have to submit that the State Government have given a list of new lines to be included in the Fourth Plan and I submit that that list with the priority given by the State Government be accepted.

One such line is a link line from Kottayam to Bodinakannur via Peermade and Kumili. This is a line which will contribute to the development of the port. The development of port also is one of the criteria adopted in opening new lines.

Cash crops like tea, rubber, coconut and other things are cultivated and produced in those areas. If this line is opened up it will be very easy and it will encourage the cultivators and it will provide easy transport; and more than that, Madurai and other towns will also be linked up with the Cochin port. So, I submit that this line should be taken up immediately.

Another suggestion is in regard to doubling of the existing railway line between Cochin and Coimbatore. Shri Warrior has already referred to it in detail and so I do not want to go into that matter. I do not also want to go into the details of the further new lines that are necessary, because the State Government have already submitted their list. I hope that these lines would be taken up with the topmost priority possible.

As regards the facilities for travel for people from Delhi to the southern most State, namely Kerala, there is the Southern Express now, and after long requests, a combined first and third class bogie is now attached from Delhi to Cochin and from Delhi to Mangalore. There are so many complaints that we have to put forward in that connection. We are thankful that this has been done. But my hon. friend Shri Warrior has already referred to the difficulties faced by the third class passengers there because there is no sleeper accommodation. Think of the difficulties that a third class passenger has to undergo when he has to spend three nights in the train without and sleeper accommodation, because he has to sit all through; the windows are not safe; there is no safety and there is convenience.

Perhaps in his anger Shri Warrior said that first class may be abolished. I, for one, would request that first class should not be abolished and I am sure that if the railways want it they can have the first class facilities and also third class facilities with

sleeper accommodation. Perhaps Shri Warrior was angry, seeing the difficulties of the third class passengers. But it is not only the pass-holders that travel by first class, but there are also others. So, first class accommodation must be there. If possible I would suggest that there should be a first class bogie and a third class bogie separately with sleeper accommodation. Anyhow, the third class facilities have to be increased and there is no doubt about it.

The Southern Express now reaches Madras at 10.20 hours, according to the new time-table, and the connecting train leaves at 15.35 hours. For more than five hours, it is delayed there. The Delhi-Cochin coach is shunted far away from the platform to a place where the passengers have to suffer from rain or the hot sun as the case may be. Moreover, there is no guard here; the passengers if they want their luggage to be saved will have to remain in the bogie itself for more than five hours. That is the present situation. If the timing of the train which leaves Madras could be advanced a bit from 15.35 hours to some convenient hour, then the interval could be lessened. Some guard also should be provided there so that the passengers could at least go out and remain outside the bogie.

Then, again, the train which reaches Cochin does so at 8.30 hours; the next train that goes south towards Trivandrum city is at 11.35 hours. There is a train now at 11.35 hours up to Kottayam. If that also could be made to start by 9.00 or 9.30 hours, then it will be very convenient for the passengers. I request that the hon. Minister may please look into this matter.

A greater difficulty is experienced while travelling this side. The train from Cochin reaches Madras at 11.45 hours, and the connecting train leave Madras only at 20.30 hours. For 9 hours, the passengers have to remain there at Madras. This may also kindly be looked into.

[Shri Maniyangadan]

I have now to refer to one or two minor matters. One is regarding the level crossing at Kottayam, near the Kottayam railway station. When you go there, you find that due to shunting or passage of passenger trains, almost for half the day it is closed. I have seen at times more than 50 buses waiting for clearance. Something must be done to remove this bottleneck. An overbridge may be built at that place; or it may be handed over to the State Government to do that. Something must be done to overcome this difficulty.

The other point is regarding the licentiate doctors in the railways. Recently Government have been pleased to raise the status of the doctors to Class II. But what happened to the licentiates who have been there for ten or more years and who were working on a par with the other degree holders in all respects? Certain licentiates have been in charge of medical units with MBBS doctors working under them. But now all the degree-holders have been upgraded to class II status whereas the licentiates remain where they were, with the result that licentiates who were senior are now juniors. This is a very sorry state of affairs. I request that at least those licentiates who are now serving may be upgraded to class II status.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore):

Sir, I come from a state where the development of railways has been very meagre and has been neglected for a very long time. At the same time, I am thankful to the Ministry for the Hassan-Mangalore Railway and also for the remodelling of the Bangalore railway station. As a matter of fact, the Hassan-Mangalore railway had to come into existence on account of the development of the Mangalore port as a major one. Even now some of the foodgrains which we are getting from abroad are also unloaded at Mangalore so much

so that the necessity of connecting Mangalore with the hinterland of Mysore has become very urgent.

In this connection, I would urge that the work on that railway may be speeded up. As a matter of fact, the budget provision does not seem to be adequate. I hope that the work on this railway line will not be slowed down on account of the meagre allotment in the budget.

There is another thing. The railway line which connects Mangalore from the south is broad gauge. But the system of the line at Hassan is metre gauge. So the Ministry has decided to have a track for broad gauge. But actually the line will be laid for metre gauge. I submit that in the first instance itself, it will be advisable to have it broad gauged because there has been a great demand from the Mysore Government and also from the public that the line from Poona to Bangalore should be broad-gauged. As a first stage, it is already broad-gauged from Poona to Miraj. In the second lap, the line between Miraj and Hubli must be made broad gauge. Further, the line from Guntakal to Hospet which is metre gauge has now been made broad gauge also. The connection between Hospet to Hubli also may be broad gauged. Government should take steps at an early date to make a survey and complete this work.

We have been pressing for a long-time the construction of the Chamrajanagar-Satyamangalam line and the Kottur and Harihar line the latter of which is an important link that will convey the iron ore to the western ports. After coming to Harihar it will go either to Hassan or to Hubli and from there it will go to Karwar or Mangalore. So this small line connecting Kottur and Harihar may be surveyed at an early stage. I am sure the railway ministry will realise its importance which should not be missed. We are told that there is

a little re-thinking as regards the Bangalore railway station. It is a very important centre and the capital of a State. The ministry should stick to the original plan of putting up a modern railway station with up-to-date amenities.

Hon. friends mentioned about the through coaches running between Delhi and West coast, either Mangalore or Cochin. There is only first class and third class accommodation. People have to spend three nights. Besides retaining the first class, I urge that sleeper coaches should be provided in third class so that people may not become very much tired of the journey on account of sleepless nights.

The government's policy in respect of overbridges, is well-known. The railways are always prepared to have an overbridge or underbridge provided the concerned local authorities of municipalities provide the approach roads. Tiptur is a very important commercial place and a lot of copra and other goods are being transported from that station. The absence of an over bridge creates a lot of difficulty. Some of the important trains do not halt there! I suggest that they may be permitted to halt at the station. There are other local grievances, but I would not mention them here because there are zonal committees and DRUCC.

I have to make a submission about the reservation of retiring rooms. Often it is in a confused state. Even in big stations, we see the reservation boards and find rooms are empty. From the registers also we find that the rooms are empty. But when you actually go there and demand the rooms, the attendants will say that they are occupied and some sort of explanation is given that the occupants arrived late in the night and so they could not be entered into the register. Some such explanation is given.

After probing further, we realise that actually these rooms are not let

out, and after some time the attendants come and ask that we can occupy, saying that the persons who promised to come have not come. The rooms are so given especially if they are Members of Parliament. For others, they try to hide the facts, and after great difficulty, if at all, they say that "we asked somebody to come but he has not come; there is room for you." This should not happen. After all, it is not the convenience of MPs alone that should count. As a matter of fact, why we are not complaining of such matters is because the matter becomes too personal. Members of Parliament feel that in respect of inconvenience suffered by them, they should be reticent. But this is a matter which must be thoroughly examined by the Ministry to see that such malpractices do not happen.

Then, it may be pointed out that in important stations they charge about Rs. 5 per bed and in other stations it is about Rs. 3 per bed. It is really very cheap, considering the hotel rents which are twice or thrice as much. Sometimes, people who are not bona fide travellers are also accommodated in such rooms. The people incharge would just wait for an opportunity to say that the rooms are filled up, and then, for the local people who are waiting for it, accommodation is given in these rooms. This should be thoroughly checked and some register or book should be kept and it should be open to inspection by any body. This matter should be looked into and the Ministry must make efforts particularly to see that malpractices do not happen in this respect.

There is another matter also which I would like to mention and that is about ticketless travel. Some times we are told that on some short distances in some railways, actually nobody purchases any ticket. Recently, I had been to Rameswaram. From Rameswaram to Mandapam, it is only a short distance; you just cross

[Shri A. S. Alva]

the Palk Strait. There is a train which leaves Rameswaram early in the morning, about 5.30 A.M., I believe. We travelled by that train and we came to Mandapam; it takes about an hour. The guard or some body take the checking Inspector comes there. There is no first-class in that train; it is all third-class, and we were about 15 to 20 people in one compartment, all travelling third class. That railway official came there and checked the tickets of one or two of us who are MPs and strangers; he did not check the tickets of anybody else. I was given to understand that all the other people were actually travelling daily without tickets, and the checking Inspector knows them and they do not purchase tickets. In lieu of these tickets, we heard that money is paid either at the starting station or at the place where the passengers detain. This malpractice must be thoroughly checked. I was told that on this short route nobody purchases any tickets. I request that there should be a special check in respect of this matter.

As far as catering is concerned, I also join issue with Shri Warior. The servers or the bearers are penalised mostly, and the supervisor or the supervising staff goes scot-free. Always you will find that the catering department runs at a loss. Instances have been given when the catering department was privately managed they were making lots of money. Even now, I know of several caterers in the Southern Railway especially, because I am also a member of a

DRUCC. In that particular division, there are private contractors who give a very good fare and also make plenty of money. I do not see any reason why government should be suffering a loss in running these catering establishments. Of late there is some little improvement, but formerly I have found that no receipts were being issued. After the passengers have finished their food, some amount is mentioned and the amount is collected. Very often receipts are not given on some pretext or other. I am told that after the amounts are collected, some receipts are made for a lessee amount and that is how this deficit occurs.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रगर कोरम का प्रश्न न उठाया जाये तो इसके यह मतलब नहीं है कि इस तरह से कार्रवाई चलती रहे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप किस तरह से आये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जिस तरह से हमेशा आता हूँ वैसे ही आया हूँ । लेकिन इस तरह से हाउस का चलना बहुत ही डिसग्रेस-फुल है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

The bell has stopped ringing and there is no quorum.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 22, 1966|Chaitra 1, 1888 (Saka).