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Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 30, 1966 [Chaitra 9,
1888 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से संसद् के लिए
प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव

+

* 862. श्री भगवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसरा :

श्री प्र० च० बरघा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 18 अगस्त, 1965
के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 84 के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य
से संसद् के लिए प्रत्यक्ष चुनाव कराने का उप-
बन्ध करने वाला संविधान संशोधन विधेयक
तैयार किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) इस विधेयक के संसद् में कब
पुरःस्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). A proposal received from the Jammu and Kashmir Government to apply to the State articles 81, 325, 326, 327 and 329 to enable the representatives in the House of the People from Jammu and Kashmir being elected directly from territorial constituen-

cies, as in other States, is under active consideration of the Government of India. This will require the issue of an Order by the President under article 370 of the Constitution. No amendment to the Constitution will be necessary to give effect to the proposal.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know when these suggestions were received and, since in this House Government has agreed to this principle, how much time will be taken by the Government to issue a Presidential Order, if a Constitutional amendment is not necessary?

Shri Hathl: The formal consent for articles 325, 326 and 327 was received on 24th March this year. It would not take, I think, more than a fortnight. It will be placed before the Cabinet and a decision taken.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the delimitation of constituencies is very necessary before the elections in Jammu and Kashmir, will the same Delimitation Commission responsible for delimitation of constituencies in all the States in the country go into the delimitation of constituencies here also; if so, by what time?

Shri Hathl: I think it will be for the Delimitation Commission to go into the question of delimitation. The time will be....

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि नया प्रमेंडमेंट बिल लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आर्टिकल 370 के अन्तर्गत ही आर्डर जारी कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन पता चला है कि सदन की यह मांग है कि संविधान की धारा 370 को गिरा दिया जाए। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आर्डर इस धारा को गिराने के बाद होगा या पहले, और इसे कब तक गिरा दिया जाएगा ?

श्री हाथी : धारा 370 को गिरा देने की बात नहीं है। जब तक धारा 370 है उसके अधीन काम करने में सुविधा रहेगी और इस चीज को हम संविधान में प्रमोट किया बिना लागू कर सकेंगे।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that by a Presidential Order the thing will be done. May I know whether in the meantime the State Government has been informed to have an election machinery in the State for conducting free and fair elections?

Shri Hath: Actually, an election machinery is there, but the delimitation of constituencies is required to be done. I may also add that it may also be necessary to amend the Representation of the People Act. All this will have to be done.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this question has been raised several times in this House and in the Kashmir Assembly itself as to why so much time is being taken; if so, may I know how much more time will be taken to amend both the Acts because the elections are very near?

Shri Hath: As I have just replied, we got the formal concurrence on 24th March, 1966 and now it is under active consideration. We would not lose more time than is necessary.

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Will the election to Parliament from Jammu and Kashmir take place under the election law of India or the election law of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Hath: The Election Commission will be in charge of that—our Election Commission.

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Of course, the Election Commission will be in charge of the election. But I have asked whether this election will take place under the election law of India or the election law of Jammu and Kashmir because these two are separate.

Shri Hath: As I said, it will also need amendment of the Representation of the People Act which deals with elections.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the principle of examination for delimiting constituencies followed will be of the same pattern as it is done elsewhere in the country, where members of Parliament and others are associated?

Shri Hath: I think it should be left to the Delimitation Commission to decide. They will look into it.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ये जो चुनाव होंगे वे वहां की प्रसेम्बली के चुनावों के साथ साथ होंगे या सारे देश के चुनावों के साथ होंगे, और अगर उन के साथ न होकर के अलग से होंगे, तो क्या भारत सरकार भी इस नीति का पालन करेगी कि यहां भी चुनाव प्रसेम्बलियों के और लोक सभा के अलग अलग हों ?

श्री हाथी : इस बात पर अभी कुछ विचार नहीं किया गया है।

उर्बरक कारखाना, बरौनी

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* 864. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 25 अगस्त, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 181 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूस के सहयोग से बरौनी में उर्बरक कारखाना कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा;

(ख) इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) कारखाने की क्षमता तथा सहयोग की शर्तें क्या होंगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (c). The Fertilizer Corporation of India have been asked to carry out a techno-economic feasibility study on the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Barauni. Their report is awaited.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know by what time their report is awaited?

Shri Iqbal Singh: It will come soon. The Fertilizer Corporation has been asked to make a techno-economic survey of Assam, Barauni and Haldia. It will have to take an overall view of the situation. I think it will be ready in one or two months.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the formalities like acquisition of land have been completed and, if not, why not?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): It will be too early to say. We are awaiting the report. In fact, this question has been answered several times on the floor of the House. The Soviet Union themselves are putting up a naphtha-based fertilizer plant with Western collaboration. They will acquire the know-how and then pass it on to us. Perhaps only later in the Fourth Plan we shall be able to have their report and in the last year of the Fourth Plan this plant will be put up.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What will be the estimated cost of this fertilizer factory?

Shri Alagesan: It is too early to say that.

श्री विश्वास प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फरटीलाइजर फैक्टरी में किस तरह का फरटीलाइजर बनाया जाएगा, फास्फेटिक, नाइट्रोजेनस या पोटेशियम ?

Shri Iqbal Singh: It is too early to say whether it will be a complex fertilizer factory or single type of fertilizer factory. There will be three or four factories in the eastern region—Durgapur, Haldia, Barauni and Assam.

We are making a comparative study and then we will decide it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the eastern region will attain self-sufficiency in all types of fertilizers and whether this complex that the hon. Deputy Minister has referred to will be able to satisfy the needs of the eastern region?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the figures for the eastern zone separately. Our intention is to establish a capacity of 2.4 million tons of nitrogen in the Fourth Plan and we are taking steps in that direction. When that capacity is established we can get 80 per cent production out of that capacity. We shall be able to meet our fertilizer needs mostly but, even then, we will have to import something.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is the Government aware that according to the present plans the Kanpur fertilizer plant has been assured of the naphtha from Barauni and, therefore, it will not be possible for the Barauni complex to feed two fertilizer factories, one at Barauni and another at Kanpur and that one of them will have to be cancelled unless some entirely new arrangements, not connected with Barauni, are made?

Shri Alagesan: It is proposed to supply naphtha not only to Kanpur but also to Gorakhpur from Barauni. Now we are refining only 1 million tons in Barauni; it will shortly go up to 2 million tons and the ultimate capacity will be 3 million tons in Barauni. So, when this increase in capacity is achieved, we can have enough naphtha even for a fertilizer factory in Barauni.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि बरौली का कारखाना बनने के बाद भी इस मामले में कितनी कमी रह जाएगी और हम कब तक सेल्फ-सफ़ीसैंट हो जाएंगे ? और क्या सरकार ने कमी यह सोचा है कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों को दे दिया जाए जिससे

अप्यज महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने पहले कह दिया ।

Shri Alagesan: I think, I answered it.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said.

Dr. Ranen Sen: For some time past we are hearing that these fertilizer factories in Barauni, Haldia and other places are going to be established. If this is a firm decision, why has even land not been acquired for all these fertilizer factories up till now?

Shri Alagesan: That is a thing which will follow. Once we take a decision to establish these factories and the other details are known, certainly land can be acquired. If we acquire land now, we will be locking up capital unnecessarily and will have to pay interest on it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the question of Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya, the hon. Minister said that naphtha will be supplied not only to Kanpur but to Gorakhpur also. I would like to know whether Government has taken a final decision to establish a fertilizer factory in Kanpur and it has been given to the ICI. Has a final decision been taken?

Shri Alagesan: Some months ago a letter of intent was issued and a few days ago the licence has been issued. That means, a firm decision has been taken to establish a urea factory in Kanpur.

शिक्षा संस्थाओं को सहायता

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* 865. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री लिंग देवी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन इस प्रायश्च का कोई प्रस्ताव है कि किसी धर्म अथवा किसी विशेष जाति से सम्बद्ध नामों वाली शिक्षा संस्थाओं को प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सरकारी सहायता नहीं दी जानी चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार के प्रवक्ता, प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर नीचे तक हमेशा कहते हैं कि यह लोकवादी या आधिभौतिकवादी राज्य है और मंत्री जी के लिये उसी आधार पर शार्टर प्रॉक्स-फोर्ड इंग्लिश डिक्शनरी से मैं एक जुमला लाया हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहस की बात नहीं है, आप जो बात पूछना चाहते हैं, वह क्यों नहीं कहते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

"The well-being of mankind in the present life to the exclusion of all considerations drawn from belief in God or in the future state."

सेकुलर उसी को कहा जाता है जो Advocate of exclusively secular education...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिये, बहस न कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार इस सुझाव पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसी किसी शिक्षण संस्था को जिसके नाम में किसी मजहब या जाति का नाम है, उसको सरकार की तरफ से मदद न दी जाये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह शिक्षण संस्था न रहे ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am as staunch a secularist—the House knows that—as my hon. friend, but we have certain constitutional difficulties. For instance, we have article 30 where we have to maintain the rights of minorities. Then, we have got the two Central universities. The Banaras Hindu University Bill is before the House and the House will decide whether the name should be continued or not. We have got the Delhi Secondary Education Bill in the Joint Committee and they have decided to drop a clause

which said that schools which are named after sects should not receive aid. The reason for this is—I want to explain it in the House—that many sects or castes want to give funds to establish schools provided they are named after the sect or caste although in admission there is no discrimination. We felt that the cause of education in Delhi would suffer if all the schools were to be derecognised and no aid was to be given. Therefore, the difficulties are practical. It is not that we are not secularists—we are; our Constitution lays it down; our policy is that of secularism and we will pursue the policy of secularism with all the vigour that we have.

श्री मधु लिमये : मन्त्री महोदय ने 0 वीं धारा का जिक्र किया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उस पर बहस होगी क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं तो केवल धारा की और धापका और मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिला रहा हूँ ।

“The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution . . .”.

तो मैंने यह कब कहा है कि अल्प संख्यक लोगों की शिक्षण संस्थाओं के खिलाफ कोई ऐसा काम किया । मेरा सवाल तो दूसरा था । मैं यह कह रहा था कि निजी क्षेत्र में ये शिक्षण संस्थायें रहें, वे यदि चलाना चाहते हैं तो धाप उन पर रोक न लगायें । लेकिन जहाँ तक राज्य की ओर से सहायता देने का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि 30वीं धारा बाधा नहीं डालती है । इसलिये मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता । धाप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय के बारे में इन्होंने कहा कि वह विधेयक धाने वाला है । तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ और बनारस दोनों

समय-समय आयेंगे, ताकि उनके ऊपर जो बहस हो, वह बंटने न पाये और किसी के मन में कोई गलतफहमी पैदा न हो ?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I have given an assurance to this House that I will be guided by this House for the decision it takes about the Banaras Hindu University. If this House decides to drop the word “Hindu,” I will introduce a Bill with regard to the Aligarh University dropping the word “Muslim”.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government have no mind of its own?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I have said so several times and I stand by it. Let the House decide what they want to do with the Banaras Hindu University.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कन्ट्रिवर्सी क्विस्ट की जा रही है, तो जैसे इंग्लैंड में पब्लिक स्कूल चलते हैं उसी तरह से इनको हटाकर धाप पब्लिक स्कूल का नाम लगा दीजिये, न हिन्दू, न बनारस, पब्लिक स्कूल हों और उनको धापहेल्प दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सुझाव है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी जो बिल है, धाप कब उसको इस हाउस में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

Shri M. C. Chaglia: It has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. It is pending here and I hope, if the financial business permits us, to have it taken up as soon as possible.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को ही धापने टेस्ट प्वाइन्ट क्यों बनाया, पहले अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का बिल क्यों नहीं लाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जबाब उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

Shri Brij Raj Singh: It is a plain question. बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का टेस्ट प्वाइन्ट क्यों बनाया, इसका जबाब उनको देना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister be pleased to explain why the Government has not made up its mind about the piloting of this Bill in a particular manner with a particular direction—it is a Government Bill—and why it leaves this particular Bill to the wishes of the House?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not left the Bill to the wishes of the House. What I have left to the wishes of the House is the question of name. In the Select Committee also, I did not vote on either side. I said, let the Committee decide it. I took the same attitude in the Rajya Sabha. I propose to take up this as soon as possible. After all, I am leaving it to the wishes of the House and my hon. friend should appreciate that, and we are not issuing any whip on that. What else can I do to get it done in a democratic way?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do it in respect of all Bills.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is another matter. There are matters when the Government takes up a definite attitude. It has also happened in the House of Commons. A Bill was debated in the House of Commons with regard to death penalty and the Government said, "We will not issue any whip. We leave it to the wishes of the House."

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा कि आप सेक्यूलर हैं, तो फिर आप व्हिप क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Have I called him? I have not called him. **Shri Yashpal Singh.**

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जिस समय बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस थे, उस वक़्त आपने यह फ़ैसला दिया था कि सेक्यूलर स्टेट में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सभाशा को बराबर के हक़ दिये जायेंगे, तो

वे बराबर के हक़ अब कहाँ रहे? आप गवर्नमेंट की एड को खत्म कर रहे हैं, जबकि सेक्यूलरिज़्म का मतलब होता है हिन्दू मुस्लिम बराबर तरक्की करें, अगर आप हिन्दू, मुस्लिम को हटा देंगे तो आगे इस देश में कौन रहेगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This a very serious aspersion on Government and on Government policy. I want to assure my hon. friend that in every institution which is under the control of the Union Government, no discrimination is practised as between Hindus and Muslims or any citizen of the country. Whether it is Banaras University or Aligarh University, every student has a right to join it and anyone can be recruited as a professor provided he appears before the selection committee and he is selected. There is no discrimination whatsoever.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister of Education has just now gallantly informed the House that he is a very staunch secularist and that only constitutional and practical difficulties stand in his way of accepting the fantastic suggestion made by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye. I want to know whether there is any connotation of the term or the concept of secularism which authorises him or encourages him to remove from the Indian history or the memories of men the names of our castes and religions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Secularism is defined in our Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The word 'secular' does not appear in the Constitution at all.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Secularism means respect for all religions—there are many religions in the country—a belief that the way to God lies through many ways and one may reach it by one way or the other. That is my concept of secularism.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help it.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : सरकार ने यह कहा है कि उसने अपना कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है कि हिन्दू शब्द और मुस्लिम शब्द निकलें या रहें। क्या यह सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझती है कि वह इस पर निर्णय ले कि वह हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी बिल में और मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी बिल में अपनी तरफ से यह मुझाव लावे कि नाम रहे या न रहे। सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से क्यों हटती है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Bill is coming from the Rajya Sabha bearing a certain name. The Rajya Sabha, by majority, has decided that the Banaras University should bear a particular name. Now it comes before this House. Just as no whip was issued in the Rajya Sabha, no whip will be issued in this House also and I do not suppose that any Member of this House can object to Government leaving it to the free vote of the Lok Sabha.

Vacancies in public and private sector Establishments

*866. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the public and private sector establishments in Uttar Pradesh during the period from January 1964 to December, 1965; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through various employment exchanges during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b):

Sector	Vacancies notified	Vacancies filled
Public	1,69,632	1,23,022
Private	65,338	45,773
TOTAL	2,34,970	1,68,795

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : ये जो नियुक्तियां पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हुई हैं ये क्या पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के माध्यम से की गई हैं या इनकी नियुक्तियां प्रबन्धकों के माध्यम से की गई हैं ? किस तरह से इन जगहों पर नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने कहा है कि इन जगहों को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के धू पूरा किया गया है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : यह तो ठीक है कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के धू भरा गया है लेकिन क्या इसके लिए कोई कमेटियां थीं और वहां पर प्राथियों में से चुनाव किया गया या जो प्रबन्धक थे पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उन्होंने ही इन जगहों की पूर्ति की और लोगों को भरती करने में मनमानी की ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोई मनमानी की बात नहीं है। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के पास वे अपनी डिमांड भेजते हैं और एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज नुमासिब आदमियों को छांट कर भेज देती हैं।

श्री श्री ० प्र० शर्मा : जिस तरह से प्रांशुदे उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में दिये गए हैं क्या

दूसरे मूबों के सम्बन्ध में भी दिये जायेंगे श्रीर इनको भी सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सवाल इस तरह का होगा तब दे देंगे । आपने जो सवाल पूछना हो पूछें ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा तरीका सोच रहा है कि देश में जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है उस में जो नियुक्तियां होती हैं ऐसे व्यक्तियों की हों जिनके पब्लिक सेक्टर के उसूल के खिलाफ न हों ? कोई ऐसा तरीका होना चाहिये कि चाहे ये नियुक्तियां एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज के जरिये हों या अन्य जरियों से जिससे यह इतनीनाम हो जाए कि ऐसे लोगों की ही नियुक्तियां हों जो के पब्लिक सेक्टर में विश्वास रखते हैं और इसके उसूल के खिलाफ नहीं है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : ये जो नियुक्तियां हैं ये ऊपर के तर्कों के अधिकांशियों की नियुक्तियां नहीं हैं । आम तौर से तीसरे दर्जे के या चौथे दर्जे के जो मुलाजिम समझे जाते हैं उनकी ये नियुक्तियां हैं । जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज का सवाल है वहां पर हम यह प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं कि जो हमारे यहां नाम दर्ज कराते हैं उनके पॉलिटेक्नल ख्यालात देखे । यह तो जो लोग नियुक्ति करते हैं उनके देखने की बात होगी । वहां पर इसको देखने का सवाल होगा, हमारे यहां देखने का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : इसीलिए मैंने सवाल पूछा है । एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज में भी कुछ कायदे बानून बगैरह बनाये जाते हैं । क्या गवर्नमेंट यह मुनासिब नहीं समझती है कि ऐसा कायदा बानून बना दिया जाए ताकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो नियुक्तियां हों उन में जरूरतन ऐसे आदमियों के नाम बगैरह जायें जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में विश्वास रखते हों फिर चाहे वे चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजिम हों या तीसरे दर्जे के हों या टाप दर्जे के हों ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सजेशन फार एक्शन ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : आपके मन के माफिक हों ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रोजगार दफ्तरों में जिन व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराये जाते हैं अधिकांश उन में से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन का साल, दो साल या तीन-तीन साल हो जाते हैं लेकिन सर्विस नहीं मिलती है, क्या यह सही है ? क्या यह भी गरी है कि उनको उस समय सर्विस मिल जाती है जिस समय किसी बड़े अफसर या किसी राजनीतिक नेता द्वारा उनकी सिफारिश कर दी जाती है ? क्या यह सही है कि ऐसे लोगों को दो महीने या चार महीने में नौकरी मिल जाती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है । यह गरी है कि कुछ खास विस्म की कैटेगरीज है जिन का ज्यादा देर तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है । लेकिन जो टैक्नीकल कैटेगरीज हैं, जिनके पास कोई टैक्नीकल क्वालिफिकेशंज होती है उनको अधिक देर तक इंतजार नहीं करना पड़ता है ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्या किसी संसद् सदस्य ने आपको ऐसा पत्र भी लिखा है कि उन्हीं आदमियों को पब्लिक सेक्टर में भरती किया जाए जो कांग्रेस में हों और फिनो ट्रेवलर्स हों ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ऐसा कोई खत हमें नहीं मिला है ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैं भी एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि 2 लाख 34 हजार 970 वैकेंसीज नोटिफाई की गई और 1 लाख 68 हजार 795 भरी गई । क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि उत्तर

प्रदेश में रजिस्टर्ड बेकारों की तादाद इसी दौरान में यानी 1964 और 1965 में चार लाख सत्तर हजार के करीब बढ़ी है और बेकेंसीज केवल दो लाख लोगों को मिली हैं ? क्या सरकार कुछ ऐसी योजना भी कर रही है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट डोलज उन लोगों को दी जायें जोकि सालों से बेकार हैं और कोई जगह उनको नहीं मिल रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : ये जो आंकड़े मैंने दिये थे ये बेकेंसीज नोटिफाइड के थे। रजिस्ट्रेशन का जो नम्बर है वह इससे बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि काफी तादाद में लोग अन-एम्प्लायड हैं। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का कोई अनएम्प्लायमेंट डोलज देने का अभी विचार नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government under consideration any proposal or scheme whereunder, with a view to better co-ordination between the private and public sectors and closer and cordial relations between them in the national interest, there could be an exchange of officers in the two sectors, particularly in certain categories in the higher echelons of the two sectors, periodically or from time to time?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member is aware that many experienced officers from the public sector, after they retire, find jobs in the private sector, and to that extent there is exchange....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was different....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is done in pursuance of some scheme.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, we have no such scheme.

Enforcement of Prohibition in States

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*867. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Seshiyani:
Shri S. Kandappan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have considered the unreserved statement of every State Government that it was ready to go 'dry' on the condition that the Centre must replace the revenue;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States have brought up the question of meeting the cost of enforcement;

(c) whether Government have devised any scheme of raising extra revenue to replace the excise revenue that is likely to be lost with the introduction of Prohibition; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce total Prohibition by 1969?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The wet and the partially dry States with the exception of Kerala have pressed for Central assistance to cover the loss of revenue from intoxicating liquor on the ground that with their present commitments they would not be able to forgo it. The matter is under active consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) This is one of the recommendations of the Study Team on Prohibition and it is under consideration of Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have drawn the attention of the States to the Directive Principles in the Constitution, which have to be acceded to, without any condition whatsoever and if so, what their reactions are?

Shri Hathi: Yes, the States know it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that 1969 happens to be the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi who wanted to give a guidance to the country in respect of the prohibition scheme, what definite proposals are before the Government today to carry it out?

Shri Hathi: The proposals are contained in the Tek Chand Committee's report, and those proposals when implemented will go a great way.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सुना गया है कि संसद् के कई सदस्यों ने इस नशाबन्दी के बारे में सरकार के पास एक निवेदन भेजा है। अभी निदेशक सिद्धांतों का उल्लेख किया गया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल नशाबन्दी के बारे में जो निदेशक सिद्धांत हैं, उसी का विचार किया जाएगा या दूसरे हैं जैसे एक सिविक कोड लागू किया जाए या दस साल के अन्दर अन्दर खादा या कि मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा दा जाए, इनका भी विचार है? अभी धारा 47 का उल्लेख माननीय चक्रवर्ती जी ने किया है। उस में सब से ज्यादा महत्व दिया गया है जीवन के स्तर को, भुखमरी खत्म करने को, स्वास्थ्य का ख्याल करने को। उन सिद्धांतों को और भी सरकार का ध्यान है या नहीं? क्या हमेशा नशाबन्दी की ही चर्चा करते रहेंगे या इन की भी चर्चा करेंगे?

श्री हाथी : सब के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये, केवल नशाबन्दी के बारे में नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब से ज्यादा महत्त्व किस को देते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला। सब के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये, इस का क्या मतलब है? मैंने कहा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी अर्ज सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में कई चीजें हैं जिन का ख्याल सरकार नहीं करती है और कहती है कि विचार किया जायेगा। इस का क्या मतलब है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री जी के उत्तर से ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि सरकार नशाबन्दी में विश्वास करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारी भोज होते हैं या जो सरकारी होटल होते हैं उन में नशाबन्दी तुरन्त लागू करने के लिये क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है और यदि कर रही है तो कैसे इस को करेगी।

Shri Hathi: The question before us is in regard to enforcement of prohibition in all States. Different States have taken different steps, I cannot say what steps in which State.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जो सरकारी भोज होते हैं या सरकारी होटल होते हैं उन की बाबत पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री हाथी : हर एक स्टेट में अलग अलग नियम हैं और वहाँ से इस के लिये परमिट्स दिये जाते हैं।

Shri S. Kandappan: What prevents the Central Government from giving effect to the prohibition policy in areas which are under its direct control?

Shri Hathi: The Central Government have taken steps in the areas directly under them, for example, in Delhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a gradual process.

Shri Hathi: Yes, But it is not a total prohibition as yet.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि मद्य निषेध कमेटी ने यह प्रतिवेदन दिया था कि 1959 तक यहां पूर्ण मद्य निषेध लागू कर दिया जाये और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा कि प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक इस बारे में निर्णय ले लेगी।

श्री हाथी: इस के बारे में हम ने हर राज्य से उस का मन्तव्य मांगा है। जब उन के जवाब आ जायेंगे तब हम चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलायेंगे और उस में इस को तय करेंगे।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस की कोई तारीख भी है, छः महीने, एक साल, दो साल।

श्री के० बे० मालवीय : ऐसे ही चलेगा।

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In States where there is complete prohibition, illicit distillation is being practised on a very large scale. When such cases are discovered, instead of their being severely dealt with, they are encouraged by our policemen. Will Government give incentives to our policemen to keep the morale high so that prohibition is implemented effectively?

Shri Hathi: Wherever illicit distillation is going on, the law should be enforced.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In reply to a supplementary, the hon. Minister has said that as Delhi is under the direct control of the Centre, steps in respect of have been taken here. Is it or is it not a fact that the 'dry' days which were already few have now been further reduced recently? Also, why have the recommendations

of the Tek Chand Committee not been implemented so far?

Shri Hathi: I do not know whether the Member refers to Friday which was a dry day which had been turned into a wet day . . .

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is shocking.

Shri Hathi: But she has not seen the notification issued the very next day turning it again into a dry day.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The other part of the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If one is answered, I will be satisfied.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are Government cognisant of the fact that the drinking habit has been increasing and gaining ground in the country? If so, is not postponement only contributing to the final abandonment of the directive principle of state policy in this regard?

Shri Hathi: If it is increasing really, it can be stopped by legislation, and also by cultivating public opinion against it; that, I think, non-official agencies are also doing.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are Government aware that the drinking habit has been increasing in spite of these measures?

श्री त्यागी : चूंकि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब पीने वालों की कमजोरी से वाकिफ नहीं हैं और न शायद उन्हें पता होगा कि किस बजह से वह मजबूरन पीते हैं, इसलिये बजाय इस के कि उन के ऊपर कोई कानूनी जोर डाला जाये क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं है कि प्रचार क जरिये से उन को इस बात के लिए तैयार किया जाये कि वह इस आदत को छोड़ दें।

श्री हाथी : भ्रमी मैंने श्री सिधवी के प्रश्न के जवाब में यही कहा था कि प्रोपेगैन्डे और जनमत के जरिये से ऐसा किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what are the States which have enforced prohibition fully and which are those States who have not yet enforced prohibition fully and what steps will the Centre take to bring home this fact to the notice of those States and have prohibition enforced gradually, in stages?

Shri Hathl: I think Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras have enforced prohibition fully; so far as other States are concerned, some areas are wet and some areas are dry. We have sent the Tek Chand Committee's report for their comments.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has it ever sunk into the overworked head of the Government.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can put the question straight.

Shri Kapur Singh: Government are overworked, Sir. Certain suggestions have to be made to them so that they understand.

Mr. Speaker: But no adjectives need be brought in. The question may be framed without them.

Shri Kapur Singh: I only sympathise with the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Overworked" is not an adjective; I think it is an adverb here.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is an indication of sympathy.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may put the question. (*Interruption*).

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes; I shall not use any adjective. Has it so far sunk into the overworked head of the Government that when the States tell them that they cannot implement the policy of prohibition because of financial difficulties, what they are politely trying to convey to the Government is that the whole idea is puerile and impracticable? No adjectives.

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer as well.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question was..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hathl: This is a matter which can be discussed with the State Governments and we are going to discuss it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि हमारे देश में विदेशी शराब कितनी आती है और जो अवैध शराब पकड़ी जाती है उस को सरकार किस प्रकार व्यवहार में लाती है ? उस को बेचती है या फक देती है ? इस योजना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती ।

Shri Basumatari: Since it is found that a large number of people are getting licences on the ground of health and mostly they are found to be high officials, may I know what action the Government is going to take in the matter?

Shri Hathl: Wherever there is a law giving a permit on grounds of health, it is being done; permits are given.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जवाब देने लायक सवाल ही नहीं है ।

Consumer Stores

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*868. **Shri Kapur Singh:**

Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Press report

(Hindustan Times dated 31st December, 1965, page 4) that Government of India might bring in a legislation to compel industrial establishments to open fair price consumer stores; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Broad details of the proposal are:—

- (1) A fair price shop shall be set up and maintained in every industrial establishment employing 300 or more workers, if at least 200 workers agree to buy their stated requirements from this shop for a period of at least 6 months.
- (2) Such shops should distribute to the workers rice, wheat and sugar supplied by the State Governments at the same prices and on the same scales as prevailing in the general fair price shops, if any in the area, and two popular varieties of textiles, dal and cooking medium at prices equivalent to the wholesale prices prevailing in the nearest wholesale market as notified by Government, the cost of distribution being borne by the employer.
- (3) If, within three years of the setting up of such a fair price shop by the employer, a consumers' cooperative society of the employees (with the employer participating) is not formed in the establishment under the relevant State laws, it will not be obligatory for the employer to continue to run his fair price shop.
- (4) The term "Industrial Establishment" for purposes of this Act will be defined in wide terms so as to include

factories and workshops, railway and transport services, ports and docks, mines, plantations, banks and insurance companies, shops and commercial establishments, and also building and construction works including those for roads, bridges, waterways, irrigation and generation of electricity etc.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know how these fair prices, to be fixed by the Government, are going to be correlated to the prices prevailing in the open, competitive market. Will they be the same or will they be different and, if they are different, why and how?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Commodities which are available in the fair price shops in the general local market will be sold by these stores at the same price. For the others, the idea is that the price should be equivalent to the wholesale price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that this decision was taken in November, 1962 at the time of the Chinese aggression? Why has the Government delayed it so much? Is it also a fact that some employers have said that they can provide shops but not grains and the grains have to be provided by Government? If so, when is this legislation likely to come? Will it be introduced in this session?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is true this idea was first mooted in December, 1963. It has been considered from time to time. It was considered at a very high level in July 1965. The concensus of opinion was that it would be better in the interests of industrial relations that this should be brought about by mutual cooperation of the employers and employees rather than through coercive legislation. We are trying our best to induce the employers to fall in line and open these consumer cooperative societies of their own accord. I am glad the response has been fairly good.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This decision was taken, he says, in 1963, but the employers have not agreed. Will they bring legislation?

Mr. Speaker: He says in the interest of industrial relations, Government think they should be persuaded to accept it instead of enforcing it by legislation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There should be a limit to persuasion.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of this decision of the Government to open fair price shops, may I know whether the commodities like foodstuffs which they intend to sell through them will be made an exception in all the States, so far as rates and restriction on movement are concerned, whether it is a deficit area or not and whether the Government will undertake supplies of the grains apart from the normal rules which are applicable to the States, since the Government of India has opened them through the Labour Ministry itself?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The intention is that in the areas where there is statutory rationing, every consumer store, if they so desire, will be treated as a ration shop and the rations will be supplied and guaranteed by the State Government. In the other areas, where they have partial rationing, there also we have had meetings with the State Governments and they assured us that they would do their best to make the supplies regular.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is restriction on movement of foodgrains from State to State and from district to district. Since it is an initiative from the Government of India, I want to know whether they will ensure supplies from other areas at least to these shops, because most of the ration shops are going without foodstuffs.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The State Governments will be responsible for supplying the rations. Movement of foodgrains within the whole country

is a larger question on which a decision has to be taken separately and not by this organisation.

Shri K. N. Pandey: In view of the fact that several consumer stores which were opened after this decision had to be closed because of inadequate supply of foodgrains, what purpose is going to be served if legislation is brought for opening consumer stores when there is no adequate supply of foodgrains?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is true that certain difficulties came to notice on the opening of these consumer co-operative stores. The main difficulty which came out during the discussion was that the workers were working in one industrial establishment and they were living in distant places. The difficulty of carrying rations from the places of work to their places of residence was the main difficulty. We have requested the State Governments to open shops in the areas where they are residing rather than where they are working, and this matter is being attended to.

Shri Ranga: Sir, it is unfortunate that Government has taken four years before it could come even to this—I do not know whether it is any decision at all—statement of policy here before the House. May I know whether it has been considered by the Government, whether any steps have been considered by the Government, to see that no possibilities for exploiting workers would be kept open when these shops are opened by the employers, in view of the fact that in England and other countries also they had had to pass the Truck Acts in order to prevent employers from taking advantage of the sale of these various foodgrains and other usual necessities of the employees and thus keep them under their control and under their influence?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Every care will be taken to ensure that the employers do not exploit the scheme. Although the participation of employers is envisaged in this scheme,

the actual operation and control of running of these consumer cooperative stores will be in the hands of the actual workers.

Shri P. B. Patel: Sir, the industrial establishments when they open these consumer cooperative stores will have to sell foodgrains at a cheap price and thereby incur losses. May I know whether that loss would be allowed to be put in the profit and loss accounts of the establishments concerned?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: According to well established traditions and usages, in certain plantation areas mainly, there was a system of supplying subsidised rations to the workers. That system is still continuing where it is feasible, but in other places where there is wholesale procurement of foodgrains the managements are finding it difficult to supply rations at controlled prices.

Shri Buta Singh: As the Minister told us that items supplied through these shops will be made available on the wholesale price basis, may I know whether Government propose to subsidise these shops?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the employers will.

Dr. Ramen Sen: The hon. Minister just now said that since 1962-63 this is being discussed and it has been accepted in principle by all the parties concerned to have consumers stores by the employers. Now, is it a fact that a number of employers have raised the question of linking up dearness allowance with these consumer cooperative stores and have threatened to reduce the dearness allowance given to the workers if they want consumer stores; if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government in regard to this?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the first instance I want to state that out of the establishments which are employing 300 or more workers the overall coverage for consumer cooperative stores and fair price shops for the

whole country is 65 per cent and in the public sector it is over 86 per cent. Regarding the objection raised by employers that the dearness allowance should be linked up with these consumer cooperative stores, this question was raised at almost all the meetings we had with the representatives of employers and workers in different regions and the decision arrived at is that this is quite a separate issue and it shall have nothing to do with this.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether in view of the fact that the Standing Labour Committee which met on 12th and 13th February this year, 1966, once again reiterated the demand that legislation must be brought forward, may I know which is the so-called high-powered committee of 1955 which is important enough to brush aside a later decision of the Standing Labour Committee constituted by the Government of India? May I also know whether any legislation is in the making or not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, the intention of introducing this scheme is to supply essential materials to the workers at a reasonable price. The participation of employers is envisaged. We thought that it would be in the interests of better relations if it is left to voluntary implementation. All the State Governments and the public sector undertakings had to be consulted to find out their views. It is as a result of their views that the decision was deferred. Now the final date is 30th April, 1966 when the whole thing will be reviewed and if it is still necessary we shall take necessary steps....

Mr. Speaker: Will legislation be undertaken?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I was coming to that. I have not finished yet. As I said, we are working on it and 30th April is the date on which we will review it. If it is necessary, we will introduce legislation.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, my question has not been answered. The Minister says he has consulted the

State Governments. The Standing Tripartite Committee consists of the State Governments, the Central Government and the Central Trade Unions. There we decided it when the Minister was present; of course, the Deputy Minister was not present there. It was decided that if 40 per cent of the employers were not making arrangements even after three years, legislation must be pushed through. That decision is very definite.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): May I add a word? Certainly, legislation will become necessary if it is found that the response from the employers is not commensurate with the requirements of the situation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How long will you wait?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Will you permit me to have my say? As my colleague has already informed the House, 65 per cent of the working population which, according to the standard, has to be covered has already been covered. If during the remaining period it is felt that further coverage will be affected, then there will be necessity for legislation; if it is not affected, then perhaps hon. Members will feel that there is no necessity for legislative measures.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti: In view of the fact that the Mines Welfare Fund is administered directly by the Union Government in a place called Jagjivan Ram Nagar, may I know whether Government are taking effective steps to make available to the half a million workers there all the essential goods?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have a very good system of consumer co-operative stores and fair-price shops working in the collery areas. The hon. Member would be glad to know that the Fund is working very satisfactorily.

विज्ञान कांग्रेस, चंडीगढ़

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* 870. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1966 में चंडीगढ़ में हुए विज्ञान कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में क्या विशिष्ट निर्णय किये गये; और

(ख) सरकार इन निर्णयों से कहां तक सहमत है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सींगम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस संस्था (Indian Science Congress Association) के महासचिव ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि जनवरी, 1966 में चंडीगढ़ में हुए विज्ञान कांग्रेस के अधिवेशन में ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट निर्णय नहीं लिया गया था, जिस पर सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई की जरूरत हो ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार विज्ञान कांग्रेस के माध्यम पर यह निश्चय करेगी कि ऐसे उपाय बतों जायं शिक्षण संस्थाओं में जिस से कि विद्यार्थियों की शारीरिक और मानसिक उन्नति हो सके । और जिस से कि वह राष्ट्र के उत्तम नागरिक बन सकें ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: The Indian Science Congress is an organisation whose objectives are to advance the promotion of courses of science etc. They hold a Congress every year where many papers are read by eminent scientists. They do not form a policy of educating society as such. They send us their report. That is all. I did not really understand it fully.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या यह निश्चय भी किया जायगा कि अध्यापकों के और विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो कर और

हमारा जो पाठ्यक्रम है प्राइमरी से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय तक वह अच्छा हो सके ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: They give generally suggestions about higher education, specially the practice of scientists pools, placing a premium on foreign doctorates and steps how to attract brilliant young men and women to scientific research field; then, adoption of policy that preferential treatment should not be given to a person simply because he holds a foreign degree. So, they gave suggestions how it could be improved; but it is not just formal education in school or college.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is it a fact that in the session of the Science Congress Dr. Neel Ratan Dhar, a very eminent scientist, read a paper saying that the use of fertilisers was harmful to the soil and that the use of compost mixed with steel slag was very beneficial? Has Government obtained information on the subject? It is a very important matter.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No such specific recommendation came.

Mr. Speaker: He says, he read a paper like that. Has Government that information?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No; we have got the papers.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि विज्ञान कांग्रेस में जिन वैज्ञानिकों ने भाग लिया सभी वैज्ञानिकों ने आमतौर पर यह शिकायत की, कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को अनुसंधान की पूरी सुविधा नहीं दी जाती रिसर्च के जो काम होते हैं उनको पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है और उन के बदले विदेश के वैज्ञानिकों को बुला कर उन से काम लिया जाता है और उन से जो भी अनुसंधान के काम मिले जाते हैं उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान के

वैज्ञानिक खुद कर सकते हैं, यदि हां, तो उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I assure my hon. friend that every facility is given to research workers? They are doing admirably well. If my hon. friend has any doubt, I would invite him to go through our 25 laboratories which are national laboratories and see for himself whether the scientists had the right atmosphere for research or not.

Chief Ministers' Conference

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*873. **Shri D. S. Patil:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the issues discussed at the Conference of Chief Ministers of States which took place in Delhi in February, 1966;

(b) the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

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). There was no formal Conference of Chief Ministers. Taking advantage of the presence of Chief Ministers who had come to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, there was an informal and general exchange of views on various matters, including the use of the Defence of India Rules and the procedural and other safeguards to prevent indiscriminate and excessive use of emergency powers. A statement has been made by the Home Minister on the subject in Lok Sabha on 28th February 1966.

श्री डे० जि० पाटिल : मुख्य मंत्रियों का जो यह सम्मेलन हुआ है उस के बाद

गवर्नमेंट की क्या कोई मीटिंग हुई और उस में कुछ निर्णय लिये गये ?

श्री हार्षी : उस के बाद कोई दूसरी मीटिंग नहीं हुई ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की इस बैठक में कितनी बातों की चर्चा हुई और देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिये मुख्य मंत्रियों को भारत सरकार ने क्या सलाह दी ?

श्री हार्षी : मैंने जो बातचीत हुई उस के बारे में यहाँ बयान दिया है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I request you to be good enough to extend the time by two minutes for this question, as the question has been reached?

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Kapur Singh. Short notice question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the Minister agrees . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask a supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have done it before.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12.00 hrs.

Closure of Commercial Section of Indian Embassy in Jakarta

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SNQ. 15. Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Buta Singh:

Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial Section of our Embassy in Jakarta has been closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how the present regime in Indonesia has reacted to this?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In November, 1965, Government took a decision to close the Commercial Section in the Indian Embassy in Jakarta because there was virtually no trade exchanges and there seemed little prospect of this improving. However, in view of the recent events, the Government have decided to leave the Commercial Secretary in position.

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps do Government propose to take to remove the general impression caused by their own actions, such as this that our Government is not quite happy at the elimination of the strangle-hold of the communist in Djakarta?

Shri Swaran Singh: The form of Government that may be there in Indonesia is a matter essentially for Indonesians. I have given the date, that our decision to close the Commercial Section was taken in November, 1965. This was after the Indo-Pakistan conflict and the Government of Indonesia at that time had extended a very powerful support to Pakistan in our conflict with Pakistan and there were several demonstrations in front of our Embassy. We found that the functioning had become practically impossible and there was little prospect of trade improving. As I said, this decision was taken in November, 1965. Now, as I have already said, we have taken the decision to keep the Commercial Secretary in position because we feel that trade prospects might improve.

Shri Buta Singh: Recent developments in Indonesia indicate that the Chinese influence in that country is dying fast. Will the Government take cognizance of this development and explore some avenues to improve the relations with that country?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have always been anxious to improve relations between Indonesia and India. Unfortunately, their very open and loud support to Pakistan at the time of the Indo-Pakistan conflict had strained

the relations between India and Indonesia. We, on our side, have always been anxious and will continue to be anxious to improve relations between Indonesia and India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since this Commercial Section was closed down as long ago as in November, 1965, may I know why this question has been admitted as a Short Notice Question at all. There are so many other pressing things on which Short Notice Questions have not been admitted. What is the reason for admitting this Question, when the decision was taken in November last year, as a Short Notice Question? I have no objection to the subject being raised here. But what is the procedure that is followed? I do not know it. There are so many other pressing issues on which Short Notice Questions are not admitted. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: At least, it could not be in my knowledge.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are other more important Questions which are not admitted.

Mr. Speaker: I could not have known that this had happened. That was an information that was to be given by the Minister.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What is wrong with the Question?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has given the information. Otherwise, it might have remained with him. How would the people know it. There was nothing wrong in that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister be pleased to state why these relations with Indonesia are not reconsidered in view of the position that Indonesia has always shown sympathy towards Pakistan . . .

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Not always.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, always. At the same time, they are inimical towards the only country, Malaysia, which supported us in the United Nations. Why is it that the Government is not reconsidering its position vis-a-vis Indonesia?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of reconsideration of the policy. We have diplomatic relations with Indonesia; we have got our Ambassador functioning in Djakarta and there is the Indonesian Ambassador functioning here. I do not know what precisely the hon. Member meant when he mentioned the question of reconsideration. Of course, our relations with every country are under constant review. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That was a suggestion.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to reiterate that we should try to improve relations with all countries and we should not look at the problem from the angle from which the hon. Member sees this problem.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe that, after the recent upheaval resulting in the well-deserved debacle of the pro-China Communist Party in Indonesia, the new Government of Indonesia has shown visible signs of a rapprochement with India, better relations with India?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to wait and see rather than indulge in conjectures.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No signs so far?

Mr. Speaker: By this time he is not in a position to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No signs so far? Does he say that?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is not visible to him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who far the Government of Indonesia has been responding to our expressions of goodwill, friendship and rapprochement during the last six or eight months?

Shri Swaran Singh: It has not been uniform. The reaction has varied from time to time.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : पिछले दिनों मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में बताया था कि मिजो विद्रोहियों के पास से ऐसा पत्र-व्यवहार मिला है, जिस से प्रकट होता है कि उन्होंने इन्डोनेशिया से मदद मांगी थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उस देश के साथ व्यापार में बड़ोतरी की भाषा से यह जो निर्णय लिया है, यह उस पत्र-व्यवहार के मिलने से पहले लिया गया था या बाद में; यदि यह निर्णय बाद में लिया गया है तो उस का क्या आधार है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैंने इस फ़ैसले की तारीख़ दी है कि नवम्बर, 1965 में हम ने यह फ़ैसला लिया था, लेकिन यह जो आफ़िसर था, इस ने अप्रैल में वापस आना था। इस बीच में इन्डोनेशिया में यह तब्दीली हो गई। शूकि इस बात की कुछ भाषा है कि व्यापार बढ़ सके, इसलिये हम ने फ़ैसला किया है कि उस आफ़िसर को वहीं रहने दिया जाये।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। मैंने यह पूछा है कि मिजो विद्रोहियों के पास से जो कागज़ात मिले, यह फ़ैसला उस से पहले किया गया या बाद में। मिजो विद्रोहियों ने इन्डोनेशिया से मदद मांगी थी, इस बारे में उनसे कुछ काराजात मिले थे। मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह फ़ैसला उस से पहले किया गया था या उस के बाद में।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कागज़ कहां मिले, कब मिले, उस से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह व्यापार की बात है। इस से और किसी बात का सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त कोई व्यवस्था का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : जब आप सवाल पूछने की इजाज़त दे देते हैं, तो मंत्री को यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि सवाल नहीं उठता है। तब उस को जबाब देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री को यह अधिकार है कि वह मेरी तबज़ह उस तरफ़ दिलाए और अगर मैं उस से एपी करता हूँ, तो उसी तरह होता है—श्री कछवाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय इन्डोनेशिया ने पाकिस्तान का खुल कर समर्थन किया, उस का कारण यह था कि हमने उस के पूर्व इन्डोनेशिया सरकार ने ठीक सम्बन्ध नहीं बनाए रखे, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप उस ने पाकिस्तान का समर्थन किया ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं इस सवाल को समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। अगर माननीय सदस्य ज़रा धासान भाषा में सवाल करें, तो मैं समझ जाऊँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय इन्डोनेशिया सरकार ने पाकिस्तान का खुल कर समर्थन किया और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप हम ने वहां से अपना सारा घंघा उठाया, वहां पर अपना कामशल सैक्शन बन्द करने का निश्चय किया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस से पहले इन्डोनेशिया सरकार से हमारी कुछ धनबन या आपसी मन-मुटाव थे, जिस के कारण उस ने पाकिस्तान का समर्थन किया और हमारा समर्थन नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने जो किया, ठीक किया और हमने गलत किया ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Self-sufficiency in Antibiotic, and Drugs

*863. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to make the country self-sufficient in anti-biotics and drugs; and

(b) when the country will be self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Based on the trends in consumption, health programmes undertaken by the Government of India, developments taking place in the chemical industry to meet the raw material requirements, targets of production are drawn for implementation. Capacities for indigenous production are licensed and set up based on such targets. Apart from this, the production of various essential drugs including Antibiotics are being taken up in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. a Public sector undertaking. The two units of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., namely, Antibiotics project, Rishikesh and Synthetic Drugs project, Hyderabad are expected to go into production during this year. In addition, the capacity for production of Streptomycin at Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, another public sector project is also being expanded. This unit will also produce Vitamin C adopting a process developed at one of the National Laboratories.

It is anticipated that when all the public sector projects work in full production and by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the country would be more or less self-sufficient in most of the essential drugs.

Murder of Former Mizo Leader

*869. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Laimana, a Mizo Leader, was ambushed and shot dead by a group of armed miscreants on the 3rd January 1968 near Aijal; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted to find out the motive of the crime?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation is in progress.

Economic Pool for Staffing Public Undertakings

*871. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 58 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the formation of an Economic Pool for staffing various management positions in the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The various aspects connected with the formation of Central Economic Pool are still under consideration.

Trombay Fertilizers Factory

*872. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trombay Fertilizer Factory has begun producing technical grade methanol for the first time in the country;

(b) if so, the production capacity of this plant for this product; and

(c) the country's annual requirement of this product?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Trial runs of the Methanol Plant at Trombay are in progress. Commercial production is expected to start by May/June, 1968.

(b) 30,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) About 20,000 tonnes at present which is expected to rise further in the near future.

Crude Oil from Middle East

*874. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan gets the supplies of crude oil from the Middle East at a discount of 40 to 45 per cent below the prices; and

(b) if so, what stands in the way of India to get such discount?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No official information is available of discounts of this magnitude being available to Pakistan.

(b) Irrespective of what Pakistan may or may not be getting, on some varieties of crude oil imported into India from the Middle East, the discount is as much as 38 cents below the Posted Price.

Science Training in Primary Classes

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

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce science training in primary classes; and

(b) if so, whether States will be given any aid for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandaran): (a) General Science in some form is taught in most primary schools of all States and Union Territories. It is proposed to strengthen and improve science education at the primary stage also.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Commonwealth Education Conference

*876. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken and resolutions adopted at the Commonwealth Education Conference held in July 1959, at Oxford;

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement them;

(c) the changes, if any, made subsequently; and

(d) the help in any form, given by India to any Commonwealth country since then?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5944/66].

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Commemorative Stamp in Memory of the Late V. D. Savarkar

*877. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received that Government should issue a special commemorative stamp in memory of the late Vinayak Damodar Savarkar;

(b) if so, from whom; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannath Rao): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Citizens Council, Delhi.

(c) The proposal will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee of the Posts & Telegraphs Department. It is, however, not possible to consider the issue of the stamp in 1966 due to the limited capacity of the Security Press and shortage of adhesive paper which is imported.

Shortage of Light Diesel Oil and Kerosene in Maharashtra

- *878. Shri Dighe:
 Shri T. A. Patil:
 Shri Kambie:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri D. S. Patil:
 Shri Mukane:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of light Diesel Oil and Kerosene in Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to secure the speedy supplies of the above commodities to Maharashtra?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Supplies of Kerosene to Maharashtra in recent months have been adequate to meet the normal demand. Supplies of Light Diesel Oil to Maharashtra since October, 1965, have been considerably more than in the corresponding period from October, 1964.

(b) State-wise Company-wise quotas of Kerosene have been fixed from 1-3-1966. A supply plan for Light Diesel Oil is drawn up each month and the quota for Maharashtra is fixed keeping in view the available supplies and demands of all areas supplied from the production of Bombay Refineries.

Fast by Shrimati Sarojini Devi

*879. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by this Ministry from Shrimati Sarojini Devi of Mysore and other persons and the Government of Mysore regarding the whereabouts of Shri Kakodkar, President of Goa Congress;

(b) if so, what reply has been sent to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that hundreds of persons along with Shrimati Sarojini Devi of Hospet have started public fast in Mysore State to get some kind of authentic reports from the Central Intelligence Bureau Officer appointed for the purpose by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, what further steps have been taken in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Except for acknowledgment in one case, no reply was considered necessary as urgent steps were taken to assist the Maharashtra Government in the investigation.

(c) Shrimati Sarojini Kottur Shettar observed a fast from the morning of the 26th February, 1966 to the noon of 5th March, 1966. However, it did not attract much general notice.

(d) Adequate steps have been taken to expedite the investigation.

Mizo Rebellion

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the armed rebellion by hostiles in Mizo hills district of Assam has been substantially quelled;

(b) whether bands of hostiles have been feeling towards the international borders in a bid to escape into the Chin hills in the East, Arakan in the South and East Pakistan in the West; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Union Home Minister has already made a detailed statement on the subject in this House on 23th March 1966. There is nothing to add to that statement.

Iron Without Coking Coal

- *881. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute at Jealgora, Dhanbad has discovered a new process for manufacturing iron without coking coal;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make use of this new research so as to economise the use of coking coal, the supply of which is limited; and

(c) the nature of further incentive granted to the research workers to continue researches in the line?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora has, in fact, developed a process for making a substitute for metallurgical coke from non-coking coal incorporating at the same time some of the raw materials for iron making.

(b) The process is still under investigation.

(c) For encouraging scientists doing exceptionally creditable work in the National Laboratories/Institutes, a scheme for grant of 'Merit Promotion' and 'Advance Increments' exists.

Future of Goa

- *882. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Goa recently requested the Prime Minister for an early decision on the future of Goans; and

(b) if so Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Damage to Civilian Property and Religious Places

- *883. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 3 on the 3rd March, 1966 regarding withdrawal of troops under the Tashkent Declaration and state:

(a) whether inquiries have been made about the damage to civilian property and religious places in areas vacated by Pakistan;

(b) if so, the extent of damage; and

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Pakistan Government and if so, the result thereof?

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). Sir, the information is being collected.

Administration of Emergency Laws

- *884. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have further carefully examined the implications of the Supreme Court's observations in the Kerala Kerosene dealer's case on the administration of emergency laws after the Home Minister's statement on the subject in Parliament;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether it has been decided to revoke the Emergency?

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): There is nothing to be added to the Home Minister's statement on the subject in Parliament on the 28th February, 1968.

Advisory Council for NEFA

*885. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee appointed by the Governor of Assam has recommended to Government that an Advisory Council be formed for the North East Frontier Agency;

(b) if so, when the recommendation was made; and

(c) the main features of the recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c): A Committee was appointed by the Governor of Assam and it made a report on the 4th Jan., 65. Main features of its recommendations are:—

(a) At the Agency level the Committee has suggested formation of an Advisory Council comprising four elected members from each of the five Zilla Parishads. The Member of Parliament from NEFA would be an ex-officio Member.

(b) The Council will meet the Governor once or twice a year at Shillong.

(c) It would discuss in detail the Five Year Plan of the Agency as also the annual budget proposals and allocation of funds to the districts. Imposition of taxes or proposals for enforce-

ment of fresh Regulation in the Agency could be discussed by the Council.

Recovery of Bonus Already Paid By Petroleum Companies

*886. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign petroleum companies are trying to recover some amount of money from their employees as their right to do so under the Bonus Act, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of the employees?

The Minister of Labour, Employment, and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Three oil companies have claimed that certain alleged overpayments of bonus in respect of previous years are recoverable from the workers.

(b) Efforts are being made to bring about an amicable settlement.

Fertilizer Factory in M.P.

*887 Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of setting up of a super-phosphatic fertilizer factory in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). In the public sector, a proposal made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh was considered in 1964 but it being uneconomical was not accepted.

In the private sector, three parties were granted licences. Only one of them implemented the scheme for the manufacture of super phosphate. The licences of the others had to be cancelled.

At present, applications from three parties for industrial licence for the

manufacture of super-phosphatic fertilizers are under consideration of Government.

काश्मीर में राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों का पुनर्वास

- * 888. श्री प्रभाशंकर शास्त्री :
 श्री नृकम चन्द कक्षशाय :
 श्री हेम बक्ष्पा :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाती :
 श्री काशी राम गुप्त :
 श्री मीर्य :
 श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
 श्री नाथ पाई :

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

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में कुछ लोगों को फिर से बसाया जा रहा है जहां से वे लोग पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों पर कब्जा कर लेने के बाद पाकिस्तान चले गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन में से 30,000 से अधिक लोगों को पाकिस्तान में हथियारों के प्रयोग में तथा अन्य युद्ध-सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों में नियमित प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन में से कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी सम्मिलित हैं जो पहले सरकार के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करते रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2300 के 16 मार्च, 1966 को दिये गए उत्तर को ध्यान धारकित किया जाता है ।

(ख) ऐसी सूचनायें मिली हैं कि पाकिस्तान में लोगों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या को हथियारों के प्रयोग और छापामार युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है । उन लोगों में में कई ऐसे लोग भी शामिल हैं जो पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर को चले गए थे ।

(ग) सरकार के पास कोई निश्चिन सूचना नहीं है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार उन लोगों को भारत लौटने देने से रोकने के बारे में सतर्क हैं जो सरकार विरोधी कार्यवाहियों में लगे हों और जो पाकिस्तान या पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर को चले गए हों ।

Instructors of National Discipline Scheme

- * 889. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
 Shri Inderjit Gupta:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to transfer to the States, 7,000 instructors of National Discipline Scheme which has now been merged with the National Fitness corps;

(b) whether the integrated physical education programme of the National Fitness Corps will be implemented in the high and higher secondary schools under the supervision of the State Governments;

(c) if so, when it is expected to come into force;

(d) the funds, if any specially allocated by the Centre to the States for intensifying this new scheme; and

(e) whether the instructors have been assured by Government of their financial and service interests having been protected?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The programme has already been introduced in most of the States.

(d) For Fourth Five Year Plan Rs. 50 lakhs have been earmarked in the Central Sector for assistance to the States on 50:50 basis.

(e) Efforts are being made by the Government of India to protect the interests of the Instructors.

Bombay Textile Workers' Strike

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

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

(a) the extent of the loss of production resulting from the Bombay Textile Workers' strike to date;

(b) whether the advice of the Centre was sought by the State Government in regard to the workers' strike;

(c) if so, what advice was tendered; and

(d) whether there is a move to intervene in the dispute with a view to avoid the threatened token general strike of all the workers in support of the textile workers of Bombay and further loss of production resulting therefrom?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Loss of production is reported to be about 37 million metres of cloth and 8 million kilogram of yarn.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the matter lies within the State sphere and the State Government is fully seized of it, the question of intervention by the Central Government does not arise.

Conference of Heads of P. & T. Circle

2985. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Heads of Posts and Telegraphs Circles held in New Delhi in November, 1965, formulated a number of recommendations for improving the post, telegraph and tele-communication services;

(b) if so, the recommendations made;

(c) whether there are heavy arrears of telephone bills; and

(d) if so, whether the said conference discussed about the more effective measures to collect these arrears?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list giving the major recommendations of the Conference to improve the P. & T. Services is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5945/66].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

D.A. to Workers in Textile Mills of Bombay

2986. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mill owners of Bombay have drastically cut the dearness allowance hitherto paid to the workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by the Central Government to protect the interests of the workers?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir.

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

Mannuthy Livestock Farm

2987. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an industrial dispute recently in the Mannuthy Livestock Farm, Trichur;

(b) if so, what were the issues involved; and

(c) whether there was any settlement and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue related to the allocation of work to casual labourers.

(c) An understanding was reached between the parties in the Conference held by the District Labour Officer, Trichur on 10-11-1965 whereby the Union agreed to call off direct action. No formal agreement was signed.

Kerala Industrial Relations Board

2988. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripartite Conference held at Ernakulam requested for the reconstitution of the Kerala Industrial Relations Board; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Re-constitution of the State Industrial Relations Board is under consideration of the State Government.

Five Year Programme in Kerala

2989. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the

Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have undertaken a five-year phased programme for improvement of a thousand school buildings in Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the programme;

(c) the allocation for 1964-65; and

(d) whether several Government schools are in need of urgent improvements?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The State's programme for construction of buildings for departmental schools is being implemented as part of its Five Year Plan. During the Third Plan period, it was proposed to provide new buildings or additional accommodation to 600 Lower Primary Schools, 350 Upper Primary Schools and 204 High Schools with an estimated outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs, 50 lakhs and 46.44 lakhs respectively.

(c) Rs. 29.302 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

2990. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family quarters constructed for the P. & T. employees in Kerala District-wise during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the total provision made and the amount utilised by the State Government?

The Minister of State in the Developments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Number of quarters constructed district-wise:

	1964-65	1965-66
Ernakulam	4	..
Trichur	..	1
Calicut	..	1
Kottayam	..	1
Alleppey	..	1

(b) The amount spent and provided

for the Kerala P. & T. Circle is as under:

	Provision made.	Expenditure incurred
1964-65	Rs. 1,59,000	Rs. 1,71,743
1965-66	Rs. 1,27,000	Rs. 17,098

*The expenditure of the year is known after the close of the year, the amount shown is which has been booked uptill now.

Help to Children of Political Sufferers

2991. Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have decided to extend the scope of help to the children of the political sufferers;

(b) if so, what is the extended definition of political sufferers; and

(c) how many students are getting help under this scheme at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Board for Physical Education

2992. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Board for the Administration of Central Institution in the field of physical education;

(b) if so, the composition of the reconstituted Board; and

(c) the powers and functions thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have set up a Society for the Administration of the Central Institutes in the field of Physical Education and Sports

(b) The Board of Governors of the Society shall be composed of 17 persons as provided hereunder:

(i) Chairman to be nominated by the Government of India;

(ii) Not more than 3 representatives of the Government of India one of whom, so designated shall act as the Financial Adviser;

(iii) A representative of the All India Council of Sports to be nominated by the Government of India;

(iv) Not more than 12 members to be nominated by the Government of India one of whom shall act as Member-Secretary;

(c) The Board of Governors of the Society, will have the following powers and functions:

(1) Management of all affairs and funds of the Society and the control and administration of the Central Institutes in the field of Physical Education and Sports;

(2) Authority to exercise all the powers of the Society PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Board shall have no greater powers in the matter of expenditure from the funds of the Society than the Government of India themselves possess in respect of expenditure from public funds;

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Board shall have power:

(i) With the sanction of the Government of India, to make such bye-laws as they shall think proper for the conduct of the business of the Society and for the preparation and sanction of budget estimates, the sanc-

tion of expenditure, the investment of the funds of the Society and the sale or alteration of such investment and any other purpose that may be necessary or expedient for the management of the affairs and funds of the Society and the administration and control of the Central Institutes;

- (ii) to appoint any Committee or Sub-Committee as and when necessary and with such powers as the Board may deem fit.

Introduction of Indian Culture in School Curricula

2993. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to introduce Indian Culture in the school curricula from the Primary stage is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The draft syllabus on Social studies for classes I to XI prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training includes aspects of Indian culture.

The Council has sent copies of this syllabus to State Governments for their consideration and is also bringing out text-books based on this syllabus.

Cooperative Stores for Industrial Workers

2994. Shri P. K. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 655 on the 23rd February, 1966 and state whether any cooperative store has so far been opened in the

Premier Tyres Ltd. in Kalamassery, Kerala?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No, Sir.

Shortage of Inland Covers

2995. Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Warior;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inland covers are not available in any Post Office in Kottayam district of Kerala State for the last one month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure sufficient supply of inland covers?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir, there has been some shortage.

(b) Inadequate supply from Controller of Stamps, Nasik.

(c) Arrangements were made to rush supplies from the Nasik Stamp Store as soon as the shortage came to notice. Adequate supplies have since been made and the position is now satisfactory.

Alleged Police Excesses in Kerala Towns

2996. Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Warior;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have ordered an enquiry into the police excesses at Balaramapuram and Thrippoonithura; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No terms of reference have been specified.

Shortage of Water Supply in Viiyoor Jail

2997. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of water supply in the Viiyoor Central Jail, in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure sufficient water supply in this jail?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to supply water to the Viiyoor Jail from the Trichur Water Supply Scheme is under consideration.

Suicide by a Clerk of Accounts Department

2998. Shri Lakshmi Bhawani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a clerk of Accounts Department committed suicide on the 12th March, 1966 at Netaji Nagar due to frustration;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held in this regard; and

(c) whether the cause of the frustration could be known?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A clerk of the Income-tax Office, Race Course Camp, New Delhi, committed suicide.

(b) and (c). The inquiry is still in progress.

Public Sector Undertakings

2999. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings and other limited Companies under the control of the Ministry of Communications;

(b) the number of employees working in Class I, II, III and IV categories in each of the undertakings and Companies as on 1st March, 1966;

(c) whether reservation has been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each of them; and

(d) if so, the number of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category as on 1-3-1966?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There are two public Undertakings under the administrative control of the Department of Communications namely, the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, and the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras. Both of them are run as private limited companies;

(b) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5946/66].

Education Policy in N.E.F.A.

3000. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity in education policy in N.E.F.A.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the lack of uniformity has resulted in a lot of hardship to the students; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The general education policy in NEFA follows the pattern adopted in the rest of the country. However, the question of medium of instruction in the schools of NEFA from the primary stage onwards has posed practical difficulties. The Ering Committee has made certain recommendations in this regard and these are now under examination.

Headquarters of NEFA

3001. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to shift the Headquarters of NEFA from Shillong to somewhere in NEFA;

(b) if so, to what place and by what time; and

(c) if no decision has been taken the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी में पुस्तकें

3002. श्री विश्वाभ प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी, लन्दन में इस समय कुल कितनी पुस्तकें हैं और यह लाइब्रेरी कब बनी थी ;

(ख) अब तक इस लाइब्रेरी की पुस्तकों का कितनी बार स्टाक टेकिंग किया गया और इसके फलस्वरूप कितने पुस्तक गुम होने का का पता चला ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) : इंडिया आफिस लायब्रेरी इस समय ब्रिटिश सरकार के हाथ में होने के कारण भारत सरकार की आवश्यक जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

3003. श्री विश्वाभ प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1965 के

प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1682 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के अनुसन्धान महाककों के पदों को स्थायी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि कोई नहीं हुई हो तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भवत बर्षन) : (क) और (ख) : मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इस स्तर पर यह कहना है कि अन्तिम निर्णय कब लिया जाएगा । मामले को जल्दी निबटाने का हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग

3004. श्री विश्वाभ प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1680 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी बनाने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कब निर्णय किसे जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भवत बर्षन) : (क) और (ख) : मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इस स्तर पर यह कहना कठिन है कि अन्तिम निर्णय कब लिया जायगा । मामले को जल्दी निपटाने के हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी परिषद्

3005. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मौर्य :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी परिषद् के नये चुनाव किस तारीख को हुए थे और इस परिषद् की प्रब तक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि कोई भी बैठक नहीं हुई है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उसकी बैठक कब होगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० खासला) :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय, उस के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों की वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी परिषद् का चुनाव अलग अलग तारीखों में में हुआ था और 28-1-1966 को पूरा हुआ। नामजदगियों के अभाव के कारण कुछ मोटे अंश खाली हैं और इन मोटों के लिए नए आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किए गए हैं। वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी परिषद् के पुनर्गठन संबंधी प्रादेश मार्च, 1966 में जारी कर दिए गए हैं। नई परिषद् की अभी तक कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है।

(ख) क्या कि वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी परिषद् का पुनर्गठन हाल ही में हुआ है, इस लिए, इसकी अभी तक कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है। परिषद् की पहली बैठक अप्रैल, 1966 मास में होने की सम्भावना है।

अष्टाचार सम्बन्धी शिकायतें

3006. श्री गोपबन्धन प्रसाद :

श्री श्रीधर सिंह

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) 16 अप्रैल, 1966 को उन के

पास अष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में कितनी शिकायतें आईं; और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्ध मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) प्राप्ति की पंजी से पता चलता है कि 16 अप्रैल, 1966 को विभिन्न व्यक्तियों से अलग-अलग तारीखों की 22 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) जो शिकायती पहली नजर में ही कार्यवाही करने योग्य लगी उनको उचित कार्यवाही के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के पास भेज दिया गया।

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के अधिकारी के विषय आरोप

3007. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री हिमाचल प्रदेश के भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के एक अधिकारी के विषय अष्टाचार के आरोपों के बारे में 5 मई, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3077 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को एक० आई०, आर० म० 23 दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 1965 से सम्बन्धित कागजों की नकल देने से मना कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित कागज गायब कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सही है कि मामले को दबाने अथवा उसमें देरी करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्ध मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कागज सुरक्षित रूप से रखे हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले पर केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से विचार कर रही है ।

रक्षा सामग्री के बारे में समाचारों का प्रकाशन

3008. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री कपूर सिंह :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में रक्षा सामग्री की सप्लाई सम्बन्धी समाचार प्रकाशित करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन प्रतिबन्धों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हार्थी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ, किन्तु इस प्रतिबन्ध के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में समय-समय पर दी जाने वाली हिदायतों के अधीन ।

Export of Teleprinter Machines

3009. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to export teleprinter machines to neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, to which countries; and

(c) when these are likely to be exported?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao) (a) to (c). The Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. started production only in April, 1961 and has not yet achieved full indigenous production. Steps have, however, been taken to publicise the teleprinters manufactured in India in two of our neighbouring countries, namely, Nepal and Ceylon. Two teleprinter machines each have been supplied to these countries in order to promote the sales and show the high quality of our products. Active steps will be taken towards export promotion as soon as a proper sales service organisation has been established in the factory.

Public Sector Undertakings

3010. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1495 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the term public sector covers undertakings owned and controlled by State Governments; and

(b) whether they include Municipal Undertakings like B.E.S.T. (Bombay), P.M.T. (Poona) and D.T.U. (Delhi)?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) This depends on the context in which the term is used; the decision referred to in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1495 on the 29th November 1965 is not applicable to the undertakings owned and controlled by the State Governments.

(b) The Municipal Undertakings like B.E.S.T. (Bombay); P.M.T. (Poona); and D.T.U. (Delhi) are not

covered by the decision referred to above as they are run by local authorities which have been specifically excluded from the purview of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 under section 32 (iv) thereof.

भूतपूर्व राजे महाराजाओं के विरुद्ध मुकदमे

3011. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

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

(क) भूतपूर्व राजे-महाराजों के विरुद्ध दीवानी मुकदमे चलाने के लिए गत पांच वर्षों में उन के मंत्रालय के पास स्वीकृति के लिए कितने प्रार्थनापत्र आये और उन में से कितनों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई तथा कितने अब भी विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) उन पर निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगा; और

(ग) जो प्रार्थनापत्र विचाराधीन हैं उनमें से पृथक रूप से कितने सब से लम्बी अवधि के हैं और कितने कम से कम अवधि के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क). से (ग). : दो विचारण पटल पर रखे गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5947/65]

Protein From Petroleum

3012. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research is being made to make protein from petroleum;

(b) if so, where and whether any result has been obtained; and

(c) whether any plant has been put up for this purpose?

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

(b) At the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun in collaboration with the Institute Francais Du Petrole, Paris, protein concentrates have been prepared and tests are in progress.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, has isolated from oil well soil samples some organisms for bio-synthesis of protein.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए बट्टियाह शिविर

3013. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अम्पारन में (बिहार) जिले के बट्टियाह नामक स्थान में विस्थापितों के लिए स्थापित किये गये शिविर में अब भी बस हजार से अधिक विस्थापित व्यक्ति हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें स्थायी स्थाई रूप से बसाने के लिए सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चह्लाण) : (क) वर्तमान में शिवर की आबादी की संख्या 1643 परिवार हैं ।

(ख) जहां तक संभव हो सका है इस शिविर के परिवारों को बिहार में वर्तमान प्राप्त रिक्तियों में कृषि पर बसाया गया है । बिहार राज्य में प्राप्त बंजर भूमि या कृष्य भूमि को ध्यान में रखने हुए विस्थापितों को भूमि पर बसाने के बारे में बहुत सी योजनाएं बिहार सरकार

द्वारा तैयार की जा रही हैं। भूमि की कमी के कारण कुछ चुने हुए विस्थापितों को व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण देने की भी कुछ योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं। छोटे व्यापारी परिवारों को भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित सांघे के अधीन व्यापार के लिए ऋण भी दिया जायेगा।

नजरबन्द लोगों के मामलों पर पुनर्विचार

3014. श्री सधु लिमये :
श्री हरिसचन्द्र न. दुर :
श्री वधराम देव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 3 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन 1900 व्यक्तियों को भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान पकड़ा गया था, उन में से जो लोग अभी तक नजरबन्द हैं, क्या उन के मामलों पर पुनर्विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मामलों पर; और

(ग) उस के परिणामस्वरूप क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां। राज्य सरकारों इन मामलों पर सतत पुनर्विचार करती रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग) नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों में से अधिकांश को रिहा कर दिया गया है। 30 मार्च, 1966 तक के सही आंकड़े राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित करके यथा समय सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

Artificial Rain

3015. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the experiments on artificial rain during 1965; and

(b) the percentage of success achieved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 19,068 was incurred on the cloud seeding experiments by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) 60 per cent of the trials made in 1965 indicated positive trend of result

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के दौरों पर व्यय

3016. श्री हुकम चन्द फड़वाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिफारे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने आपातकाल को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के दौरों पर होने वाले भारी व्यय के रूप में राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यय को रोकने के लिये एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी बचत होने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क), (ख) तथा (ग). केन्द्रीय मंत्री अपने अधीन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर जिम्मेदार होते हैं, तथा ऐसी आशा की जाती है, कि देश में होने वाली प्रगतिओं से वह समीपवर्ती सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं। वह दौरों पर केवल

तभी जाते हैं, जब कि उनके कार्यों के सम्पादन में यह आवश्यक हो।

दिल्ली में मजि.प्र. के साथ छेड़ छाड़ का घटनाएं

3017. श्री दुःशम चन्द्र कटधाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिखरे :
श्री राम सेखर यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) वर्ष 1985 में दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में युवतियों के साथ बलात्कार और छेड़छाड़ की कितनी घटनायें घटीं ;

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्याधरन शुक्ल) : (क) 1965 में दिल्ली पुलिस के पास बलात्कार के 23 मामले और छेड़छाड़ की 198 घटनाएं दर्ज हुईं।

(ख) बलात्कार के मामलों में 21% वृद्धि हुई जब कि छेड़छाड़ में 12% कमी।

(ग) राजधानी में छेड़छाड़ की घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिये बस स्टापों और भीड़ भाड़ वाले बाजारों में गश्त बढ़ा कर और कालिजों, स्कूलों, लड़कियों के छात्रावासों सिनेमाघरों, थियेट्रों, मस्जिदों, बस स्टापों और कुछ भीड़ भाड़ वाले स्थानों तथा मनोरंजन स्थानों पर सादाबर्दी पुलिस बल नियुक्त करने के रूप में उपाय किये गए हैं। छेड़छाड़ को कम करने तथा गुन्धों तथा समाजविरोधी तत्वों पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रखने के लिये उठाये गए कदम, बलात्कार की घटनाओं को नियंत्रित रखने में सहायता करते हैं।

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों की कतिबिधियां

3018. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिखरे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सेवा के नाम पर विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा भूखे और नंगे धादिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किये जाने के बारे में दैनिक हिन्दी "हिन्दुस्तान" के दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1965 के पृष्ठ 3, स्तम्भ 1 पर छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ग) उम का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सम्बन्धित धर्म प्रचारकों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सन्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर कोई जांच आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई।

(ग) तथा (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Report of U.S. Experts on Graft

3019. Shri Kolla Venkatah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the U.S. experts who were invited and toured the country in the last two months of 1984 to find out the effective methods to deal with graft in services and public life have been received by Government:

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the reports; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the recommendations?

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). Attention is invited to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 217 in the Lok Sabha on 18-8-1965. The report of the officer who came to advise on the legal aspects of investigation and prosecution has been received. This report makes recommendations relating to the legal, investigative and prosecutive aspects of Government's anticorruption programmes. It contains recommendations relating to the organisation of the Central Bureau of Investigation and also matters of administrative reforms. Some of these recommendations have already been under our consideration and some are on the lines of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. The examination of the report is being completed and it is expected that decisions will be taken shortly.

Cultivation of Land Attached to Fertilizer Projects

3020. Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether all the excess lands attached to the fertiliser projects have been put under cultivation;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land put under cultivation; and

(c) the yield per acre from those lands and the amount invested in those lands?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) All available surplus lands with the Fertilizer factories are either under cultivation or are being developed for cultivation.

(b) At present, about 350 acres are under cultivation.

(c) The land is being utilised for cultivation of a variety of crops, most

of which have not yet sufficiently grown up to give an estimate of the yield. The investment, per acre, for important crops is as follows:

Crops	Investment per acre (approx.)
Paddy	Rs. 160 to Rs. 500.
Banana	Rs. 1,500.
Vegetables	Rs. 200.
Arecanuts	Rs. 350/-.
Cocoanuts	Rs. 3000/-.
Tapioca	Rs. 500/-.
Potato	Rs. 800/-.
Sugarcane	Rs. 700/-.
Groundnut	Rs. 200/-.

"China Review"

3021. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government still allows the publication of "China Review";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether protests have been made to ban it completely?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Corruption Cases Registered in Delhi

3022. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of corruption cases registered with the Director, Vigilance, Delhi Administration during 1965;

(b) the number of complaints found to be genuine; and

(c) the action taken on them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b).

1. No. of complaints of corruption cases received by the Director of Vigilance, Delhi Administration during 1965	1009
2. No. of complaints which were anonymous/pseudonymous	136
3. No. of complaints which did not pertain to offices under the administrative control of the Delhi Administration	104
4. No. of complaints which were vague, frivolous and <i>prima facie</i> unsustainable	583
5. No. of complaints which were <i>prima facie</i> worth looking into	186
6. No. of complaints in which enquiries have been completed	91
7. No. of complaints which were rejected after enquiry	68
8. No. of complaints in which action was taken	23
9. No. of complaints which are pending enquiry	95

(c) Departmental action has been taken in 10 cases and departmental proceedings are pending in 13 cases.

Consumption of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in U.P.

3023. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66 is estimated at about 714,000 Metric tons.

(b) It is regretted that the details thereof cannot be disclosed since their disclosure is restricted under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3024. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 को देश में कुल कितने टेलीफोन केन्द्र थे ; और

(ख) 1966-67 में देश में कितने टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क)
2546।

(ख) उक्त संख्या के अलावा लगभग
300।

Outstanding Telephone Revenue in U.P.

3025. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of telephone revenue outstanding at present in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Rs. 14.79 lakhs on 1-1-1966 for bills issued upto 30-6-1965.

(b) Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers. Other special steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are also being taken to secure early settlement.

Trade Unions

3026. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of allowing outsiders with political affiliations to hold office in the trade unions;

(b) how far the recent experiences revealed the fact that the presence of outsiders in the trade union movement could not stop the emergence of solidarity among workers who were fully alive to the serious national crisis;

(c) whether Government have evolved any effective scheme to secure an increasing association of the trade unions in management; and

(d) if so, whether the trade unions have been advised to take the initiative in training workers in organisational skills?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The question of limiting the influence of outsiders in trade unions is being discussed by the Labour Panel set up by the Planning Commission in connection with the various aspects of labour policy and programmes for the Fourth Plan.

(b) The workers as a class showed their solidarity in the national crisis which the country had to face in 1965.

(c) The policy of the Government is to secure an increasing association of the trade unions in the management of industrial undertakings. The scheme for Joint Management Councils has been one of the major programmes which aimed at securing increasing association of the trade unions in management.

(d) The trade unions are aware of the need for training workers in organisational skills. The Central Board of Workers' Education is also helping

the workers to understand more about their industry, their civic responsibilities and generally about the skills required for making an effective contribution to joint consultation.

Holiday Home for Coal Miners

3027. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the holiday home for Coal Miners at Rajgir;

(b) whether any holiday homes are functioning at present in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if not, whether any arrangement has been made in the near future to give such facilities to the miners in those areas; and

(d) the other benefits which the miners receive in the holiday homes?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Holiday Home at Rajgir is now functioning in a rented building. A proposal to construct a permanent building is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, attempts are being made to set up Holiday Homes at Puri or Bhubuneshwar and at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Batches of coal miners from the Jharia Coalfield are taken to the Holiday Home at Rajgir every month. They enjoy hot-spring bath and see places of historical interest in and around Rajgir. Free transport is provided to take the workers to the Holiday Home and back.

Deposits under Small Savings Scheme

3028. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total amount deposited in the various Post Offices of Punjab under the Small Savings Scheme as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the comparative figures of other States for the same period?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The total amount of gross deposits made in Post Office Savings Bank and Certificates in the Post Offices in the Punjab State during the period from the 1-1-1965 to the 31-12-1965 is Rs. 46,73,25,662.

(b) State-wise statistics are not available. Statistics for the different Postal Circles are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5948/66].

Ford Foundation Grants to Indian Universities

3029. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ford Foundation has given grants to Indian Universities during 1965-66;

(b) the names of the Universities receiving such grants; and

(c) the amount received by each University?

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

(b) and (c). The names of universities—receiving grants from the Ford Foundation and the amount received by each of them are indicated as follows:

1. University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore, \$61,250.00
2. Banaras Hindu University, \$79,500.00.
3. Bombay University, \$162,708.43.
4. Kerala University, \$18,500.00.
5. Delhi University, \$513,899.15
6. M. S. University of Baroda, \$250,000.00.
7. Mysore University, \$5,000.00.
8. Punjab Agricultural University, \$130,000.00.
9. Rajasthan University, \$13,500.00.

Swami Vivekanand

3030. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in contacting the Government of U.S.A. to evolve a joint scheme of perpetuating the memory of the historical performance of Swami Vivekanand before the Convocation of the World Religions in Chicago, U.S.A.;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of setting up a marble statue of Swamiji in the Art Institute of Chicago, now occupying the Hall where he made his first appearance to interpret the message of India;

(c) whether Government propose to present a tablet to the Institute with extracts from his first speech inscribed thereon; and

(d) whether Government have appointed a Committee to examine the merits of different proposals in this connection?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). No such proposal is under the consideration of Government. However, according to available information, some effort in this direction is being made by the Vivekananda Vedanta Society of Chicago with the support of some devotees in India.

Exchange of Scientists

3031. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has enter-

ed into an agreement with West Germany and Britain for exchange of scientists;

(b) if so, how the travel expenses will be met; and

(c) the terms of agreement and the period for which it will hold good?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have entered into arrangements for the exchange of Scientists with the German Academic Exchange Service, West Germany and the British Council, U.K.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5949/66].

Unemployed Women in Andhra Pradesh

3032. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of women candidates (both graduates and non-graduates) who have been registered in various Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

Category of women applicants	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-65	No. placed in employment during the year 1965
Graduates (including Post-graduates)	310	150
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates)	2,313	1,313
Below Matric	11,020	2,228
TOTAL	13,643	3,691

Postal Services in Andhra Pradesh

3033. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered by Postal Services in Andhra Pradesh till the end of January, 1966 and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered by Postal Services during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and

Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) All the villages in Andhra Pradesh have the facility of delivery of mails. The position regarding the frequency of delivery service as obtaining in the State towards the end of January 1966 is given below:

Daily	32716
Tri-weekly	1049
Bi-weekly	785
Weekly	545

The Postal Services were rendered by 34 Head Offices, 1,277 Departmental Sub Offices, 58 Extra Departmental

Sub Offices, 2 Departmental Branch Offices and 11015 Extra Departmental Branch Offices at the end of January 1966.

(b) All the existing villages are already covered by Postal Services.

Outstanding Telephone Revenue in Rajasthan

**3034. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of telephone revenue outstanding at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Rs. 3 lakhs on 1st January, 1966 for bills issued upto 30th June, 1965.

(b) Action has been taken to enforce the disconnection of telephones of defaulting subscribers. Other special steps, such as, pursuing the defaulting subscribers, recourse to legal action, where necessary, are also being taken to secure early settlement.

Unemployed Technical Persons in Rajasthan

**3035. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan as on the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance till the end of December, 1965?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 2,522.

(b) 1,116 registrants of this category were placed in employment during the year 1965.

Grants for Oriya Literature and Culture

**3036. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants were given to Orissa for the uplift and preservation of Oriya Literature and Culture during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) An *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 500 has been given to Ganjam District Drawing Master's Association, Berrampur for holding Children's Art Exhibition and for conducting Children's Drawing and Painting Competition.

(ii) It is proposed to give Rs. 25,874 to the Government of Orissa for the development of Oriya Literature.

Promotion of Oriya Dramas in Orissa

**3037. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa by the Sangeet Natak Akademi for promotion of Oriya Dramas in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Colleges and High Schools in Orissa**3038. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the affiliated colleges and high schools of Orissa were given any financial assistance for improvement of pay scales of teachers during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has given the following grants to affiliated colleges for the improvement of salary scales of teachers during 1965-66:

1. Stewart Science College, Cuttack	Rs. 4,437.00
2. Sundargarh College, Sundargarh	Rs. 7,367.85

No financial assistance has been given for the improvement of salary scales of School teachers during 1965-66.

New Jemahari Khas Colliery**3039. Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) whether the Conciliation Officer (Central) has given a decision in regard to New Jemahari Khas Colliery under a settlement dated the 15th December, 1964 clause 6 regarding various legal dues;

(b) whether the decision has been implemented by the management; and

(c) if not, the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri

Jagjivan Ram): (a) The Conciliation Officer (Central) gave his decision in respect of the legal dues to the workers under Clause 6 of a Settlement dated 8th December, 1964 (not 15th December, 1964).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question of taking appropriate legal action against the management is under the consideration of Government.

Seminar on the Role of Panchayati Raj in Education**3040. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar on the role of Panchayati Raj in Education was held in New Delhi during January, 1966;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Seminar; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Seminar was organised by the All India Panchayat Parishad—a non-official organisation, who have informed the Ministry that the report of the Seminar is not yet ready.

(c) Does not arise.

Engineering College in Punjab

3041. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges which are likely to be opened in Punjab during 1966-67;

(b) the location thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted therefor?

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

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

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन राजस्व की बकाया राशि

3042. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में टेलीफोन राजस्व की बकाया रकम चिरकाल से बसूल नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह रकम कितनी है और उसे बसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) दिल्ली में टेलीफोन की मांग पूरी करते के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इस समय कितनी मांग है और यह कितनी पूरी की गई है ?

संपद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :

(क) तथा (ख). 30 अप्रैल, 1965 तक जारी किये गए बिलों के सम्बन्ध में 1 नवम्बर 1965 को 222.41 लाख रुपये की रकम बकाया थी। इस रकम में 31 मार्च, 1960 तक जारी किये गए बिलों से सम्बन्धित 14.65 लाख रुपयों की रकम भी शामिल है। बकाया रकम के जल्दी निपटाने के उद्देश्य से दोषी उपभोक्ताओं के पीछे लगना तथा प्राथमिकता पढ़ने पर कानूनी कार्रवाई करना जैसे विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। दोषी उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन काटने की दिशा में भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ग) विभाग के पास उपलब्ध साधनों के अनुसार नये टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने तथा मौजूदा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की क्षमता यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने की दिशा में लगातार प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में संलग्न एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या LT—5950/66]

Crimes in Delhi

3043. श्री Ramachandra Ulaka:
श्री Dhuleshwar Meena:
श्री P. C. Borooah:
श्री Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of burglaries, murders, attempts at murder and stabbing cases separately in the Capital during the last three months; and

(b) the number of cases in which Government employees were involved as culprits or victims?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5951/66].

Cultural Centres in Punjab

3044. श्री Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Punjab Government for the construction of Cultural Centres in the State during 1964-65, 1965-66 and allocations made for 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Sir.

(b) Rupees 5,750/- during 1965-66 for the construction of five open-Air Theatres under the scheme of "Open-air Theatres in Rural Areas".

No allocations have, however, been made for 1966-67.

Assistance to Punjab for Publishers, Printers and Booksellers

3045. श्री Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the assistance given to the publishers, printers and booksellers of Punjab in the field of Social Education

and Literature during 1965-66 and allocated for 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): No such assistance has been given, nor has any allocation for this purpose been made for 1966-67. However, under the prize scheme for books written for neoliterates, some books published in Punjab have received awards and have been purchased during 1965-66.

Waste of Engineering Talent

3046. Shri Maheshwar Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the extent to which Engineering talent is being expended on works which could be handled by less qualified technicians in India has now been worked out and measures to remove this national lacuna have been taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): While no comprehensive assessment of the extent to which engineering talent in India is being utilised in jobs that could be handled by less qualified technicians has been made, a survey conducted by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research regarding graduate engineers in 22 establishments, as also the utilisation patterns in some areas suggest that there is under-utilisation of graduate engineers to some extent. The Government have brought to the notice of all Ministries and all State Governments the need for ensuring full utilisation of scientific and technical personnel.

Tyre Factory in Kerala

**3047. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Maniyangadan:**

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

(a) whether the Premier Tyre Factory at Kalamassery, Kerala State is locked out;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the normal working of the factory?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Workers have been laid off and not locked out.

(b) and (c). It is understood that the lay-off is on account of power-cut. It is also reported that there is a dispute between the workers and the management over revision of wages, dearness allowance etc. and that the Labour Commissioner of the Government of Kerala is engaged in conciliation proceedings.

Advance Increments for P. & T. Officials

**3048. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two advance increments have been given to the Posts and Telegraphs Officials in Punjab Circle who served during the recent Pakistani aggression in the border towns as volunteers or otherwise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same benefit was not extended to the officials of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi, who served at Jammu and Srinagar during the aggression;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify matters?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No Sir. Only the cases of certain officials working in the border circles who displayed exceptional courage and high devotion to duty during the conflict are under consideration.

(b) No officials from the C.T.O. New Delhi who served in Jammu and Srinagar came up for special commendation deserving grant of advance increments.

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

Memorial to Shri Kunjalimarakkur

3049. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a memorial to the Great Navigator, Shri Kunjalimarakkur in his birth place Iringal (Kottackal) in Malabar;

(b) whether his ancestral home is being acquired for this purpose; and,

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala wanted to acquire and preserve the house where Shri Kunjalimarakkur was born, as a memorial to him. But, they were not able to do so, as the present owners were not willing to part with their family property.

Antique found in Jabalpur

3050. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 4000-year old antique has been found in the Thevar village of Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During a small excavation done under the supervision of Dr. Sankalla of Deccan College some material dating from 4th Century B.C. to 4th Century A.D. was unearthed.

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Pay scales of Survey of India Employees

3051. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Survey of India employees have decided to launch an all-India agitation demanding upward revision of pay scales, recognition of Union and regularisation of services of contingency-paid staff;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum to this effect;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to have negotiations with the union representatives; and

(d) whether the demands have been considered by Government, and if so, the reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Survey of India Karamchari Class IV Union has threatened to take "direct action" to force Government to take a quick decision on the following three matters:—

- (1) Upward revision of pay scales;
- (2) Recognition of Union; and
- (3) Regularisation of services of contingency paid staff.

(c) and (d). The question of revising the pay scales in the Survey of India has been considered on several occasions in the recent past, and it has been decided that it is not possible to revise all the pay scales, which were modified as recently as 1960 on the lines suggested by the Second Pay Commission. Individual cases are however constantly being considered by Government.

The Home Ministry is considering rules for the recognition of Trade Unions of Government employees. The question of recognition of the Survey of India Karamchari Class IV Union will be taken up after these rules have been finalised.

Contingency paid staff is required to meet temporary requirements of a seasonal and of a fluctuating nature. These men are not required throughout the year; but as many as possible are transferred to the regular establishment to meet requirements of a permanent nature.

R.M.S. Headquarters of Mysore P. & T. Circle

**3052. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Dajl:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme regarding bifurcation of the RMS Headquarters of the Mysore P. & T. Circle to form another RMS division with Headquarters at Hubli; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any representation has been received against such bifurcation?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communication (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). A proposal for the bifurcation of RMS 'Q' division and the formation of a new RMS division with headquarters at Hubli was recently examined but it was observed that the bifurcation of the division was not justified according to the departmental standards.

No representation had been received against the proposal for the bifurcation of the division.

Disciplinary Action against Survey of India Employees

3053. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of the Survey of India, Southern Circle, Bangalore against whom disciplinary action was instituted during 1959-60, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the different punishments imposed on the said employees with their numbers during 1959-60, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(c) the number of persons against whom disciplinary action was instituted on the charge of corruption/ embezzlement or mis-appropriation of Government funds; and

(d) whether it is a fact that disciplinary cases increased during one period of office of the present Director, Southern Circle?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5952/66]

Post Office for Inderpuri Colony, Delhi

3054. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Post-Office in Inderpuri Colony near Pusa Institute, Delhi which is in existence for the last 15 years; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to open a Post-Office there?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir. A branch post-office has been functioning in Inderpuri Colony since 1-8-62.

(b) Does not arise.

National Science Council

3055. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Scientific Workers of India has called for the establishment of an autonomous National Science Council to integrate all scientific efforts in the country; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) It is reported by the General Secretary, Association of Scientific Workers of India that at their annual meeting held during February 28 and March 1, 1966, the Council of the Association passed a Resolution regarding setting up of a National Science Council and that the Resolution has not yet been forwarded to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Long Term Prisoners

3056. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long term prisoners who have become almost invalid due to their old age or diseases, at present serving their convictions in various jails of India; and

(b) whether the Government intend to release the old and infirm prisoners before the term of their conviction is complete?

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

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

Foreign Collaboration in Fertilizer Factories

3057. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fertilizer Factories in India that are working in collaboration with Foreigners at present;

(b) the percentage of shares of the Foreigners in Indian Fertilizer Factories; and

(c) which foreign country enjoy the largest share in the field?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) None.

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

पीर पगाड़ों के अनुयायियों की गतिविधियाँ

3058. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पीर पगाड़ों के अनुयायियों की गतिविधियों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सितम्बर, 1965 के पाकिस्तानी प्राक्रमण के समय उनकी राजनैतिक गतिविधियाँ किस प्रकार की रही हैं; और

(ग) उनकी भारत-विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) पीर पगाड़ों के अनुयायी सितम्बर 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान भारत-विरोधी गतिविधियों में लगे थे ।

(ग) आवश्यक निरोधात्मक कार्य-वाही की गई है ।

Pak. Infiltrators

3059. Shri R. Barua:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Pakistani infiltrators who were deported or sent back to Pakistan from Assam during the last two months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Haithi): 2,644.

Development of Sanskrit in Maharashtra

3060. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central assistance given to (i) the Government of Maharashtra and (ii) the voluntary organisations in Maharashtra, separately for the development of Sanskrit in the State during 1965-66;

(b) the names of the organisations to whom these grants were given during that period; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to the (i) voluntary organisations and (ii) the State Government for the same purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) (i) Rs. 42,000.

(ii) Rs 2,18,400

- (b) 1. Deccan College Post-Graduate & Research Institute, Poona.
 2. All India Oriental Conference, Clo. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
 3. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
 4. The Editor, Balasanskritam, Bombay.
 5. Vidarbha Sanshodhan Mandal, Nagpur.
 6. Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.
 7. The Editor, Bharatvani, Poona.
 8. Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala, Poona.

(c) It is not proposed to allocate amounts in advance for giving grants to any voluntary organisation or State Government during the financial year 1966-67. Grants will be given as before to voluntary organisations/institutions and State Governments on receipt of specific proposals. However, Government is committed to pay a grant of Rs. 1.50,000 p.a. upto a period

of ten years commencing from 1956-57 to Deccan College Post-Graduate & Research Institute, Poona, for the preparation of Sanskrit Dictionary Based on Historical Principles.

Junior Technical Schools in Maharashtra

3061. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some junior technical schools are proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections Pending in Maharashtra

3062. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of telephone connections pending in various telephone exchanges in Maharashtra as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagamatha Rao): (a) 62,400.

(b) Continuous efforts are being made to open new telephone exchanges, increase the capacity of existing exchanges and lay underground cables to the extent possible consistent with the resources available.

Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

3063. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Maharashtra as on the 31st January, 1966;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their number during 1966-67; and

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bhadgaon | 9. Igatpuri |
| 2. Bhawapur | 10. Jamner |
| 3. Bhokardan | 11. Jintur |
| 4. Bhuinj | 12. Kalbadevi-Bombay |
| 5. Chitalengar | 13. Kolhar |
| 6. Dapoli | 14. Mominabad |
| 7. Edilabad | 15. Murud (Kolaba) |
| 8. Ghoti | 16. Nilanga |

Oil Exploration in Iran's Off-Shore Areas

3064. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil discovery by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Iran's off Shore Areas has turned out to be only a red herring;

(b) if so, the precise result of the explorations; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the venture so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Exploratory drilling is still in progress and it is premature to express any opinion about the potentialities of the structures.

(c) Rs. 6.84 crores upto 31st December, 1965 out of which the share of Oil and Natural Gas Commission is one-third.

Representation by C.S.S. (Grade I) Officers

3065. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reports which appeared to various newspapers regarding the

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 236.

(b) Yes.

(c) New exchanges are likely to be opened at the following places.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 17. Nerparsopant | 25. Ramtek |
| 18. Omerga | 26. Sangola |
| 19. Parenda | 27. Selooj |
| 20. Parola | 28. Shevgaon |
| 21. Poladpur | 29. Tuljapur |
| 22. Paithan | 30. Vita |
| 23. Purna | 31. Vaduj |
| 24. Phondsgat | 32. Wathar. |

resolutions passed by the C.S.S. (Grade I) Officers and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deemed date of appointment is given to all officers of I.A.S. and other Services (including promotees);

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving similar facility to a C.S.S. officer on his promotion as Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government agreed in principle some years back to give a deemed date of appointment to C.S.S. officers, but this is not being implemented now; and

(d) the reasons for not following it for the C.S.S. officers when it is being followed in respect of officers of all other organised Services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d). The Question presumably refers to a resolution passed in the General Body meeting of the C.S.S. (Grade I) Association held on the 23rd June, 1965, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on the 18th August, 1965, in reply to unstarred Question No. 238.

"Deemed date of appointment" mentioned in part (a) of the question presumably refers to the "year of

allotment" which obtains only in the two All India Services, viz., I.A.S. and I.P.S. The "year of allotment" in the case of these Services is intended to determine the relative seniority of the officers belonging to different State cadres. In the case of Central Services, the system of "year of allotment" does not obtain.

As regards the Central Secretariat Service the need for a "year of allotment" or a "deemed date of appointment" does not exist. Before the constitution of the Service in 1951, however, there were a large number of officers drawn from various sources who were either purely temporary or substantive holders of lower posts in different departments of the Government of India or under State Governments. When they were appointed to the Central Secretariat Service, the need arose for determining their relative seniority, and in doing so, it was considered necessary to give due weightage to their past service. To achieve this, it was decided to arrive at a "deemed date of appointment" for every officer so appointed on the basis of a formula which gave weighted credit for service in posts carrying a pay of Rs. 1,100 and above, posts carrying a pay of Rs. 800 and above and the total service rendered after attaining the age of 25 years. After the completion of the initial constitution of the Service, the normal mode of appointment to these posts has been by promotion from lower grades of the Service. These promotions are made solely on the basis of merit and the relative seniority of the officers is determined with reference to the merit-ranking accorded to them by the Selection Committee.

Youth Hostels in Maharashtra

3066. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Maharashtra State for the construction of Youth Hostels in the State during 1965-66;

(b) the places where such hostels have been constructed during the above period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to the State during 1966-67 for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Nil, so far.

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

Arrest of Nagas Near Jorhat

3067. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Naga hostiles transporting arms and ammunitions by jeep was apprehended near Jorhat in the second week of March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the quantity of arms and ammunitions seized?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). On the 7th March, 1966 a jeep carrying six Nagas and containing 51 rounds of live ammunition, 11 empty cartridges and 5 chargers was apprehended near Jorhat.

उज्जैन में रात्रि डाकघर सेवा

3068. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन में कोई रात्रि डाकघर की व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसके न होने से जनता को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या उज्जैन के नागरिकों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को प्रभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

संसद्-कार्य मंत्री तथा संचार विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) उज्जैन में कोई भी रात्रि डाकघर नहीं है। इस सुविधा के अभाव में किसी खास कठिनाई की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बम्बई में कपड़ा कारखानों के मजदूरों की हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप कपड़े के उत्पादन में हानि

306). श्री भवु लाल ये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किन्नन पटनायक :

श्री भीर्य :

क्या अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई में कपड़ा मजदूरों द्वारा हड़ताल प्रारम्भ किये जाने के फलस्वरूप कपड़े के उत्पादन में प्रतिदिन कितनी हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) उत्पादन में अब तक कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है ;

(ग) इस हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन-शुल्क में कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की हानि से बचने के तथा अब तक उठाई गई हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) उत्पादन, में अनुमानित औसत दैनिक हानि 3.7 लाख मीटर कपड़ा तथा 8 लाख किलोग्राम सूत थी।

(ख) कुल अनुमानित हानि 370 लाख मीटर कपड़ा और 80 लाख किलोग्राम सूत थी।

(ग) उत्पादन शुल्क एक ऐसा कर है जो कि सामान्यतः उत्पादित माल पर उसकी खपत के समय लगाया जाता है। जब तक माल को शुल्क की प्रदायगी के बिना उठाया नहीं जाता तब तक राजस्व की कोई भी वास्तविक हानि नहीं हो सकती। यह भी निश्चित नहीं है कि उत्पादन में हुई कमी प्राणामी मशीनों में पूरी नहीं हो सकती जिससे कुल उत्पादन शुल्क से हुई आय पर कोई प्रसर न पड़ सके।

(घ) बम्बई में कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए प्रौद्योगिक सम्बन्ध के विषय में महाराष्ट्र सरकार "उचित सरकार" है और उन्हें पहले से ही इस मामले की जानकारी है।

Financial Assistance to Border States

3070. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given to the border States which have been affected as a result of the recent undeclared war by Pakistan, for rebuilding of damaged houses and for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons and for rebuilding the industries?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): A sum of Rs. 425.30 lakhs has so far been given as financial assistance to the border States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan for rebuilding of damaged houses, for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons and for normalizing the industries. Further financial assistance commensurate with requirement will be given during 1966-67.

Extension to I.O.C. Officials

3071. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extension of service is being granted to senior officers of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.;

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

(c) whether their posts could not be filled up by promotion or recruitment?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri O. V. Alagesan): (a) to (c). Extension of service has been granted only to one senior officer of the refineries Division and four senior officers of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited. These officers have vast experience in their respective fields of work and extension of their services was considered necessary in a developing organisation like the Indian Oil Corporation, in order to take full benefits of the experience of these officers in their specialised fields.

Summer Institutes

**3072. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to set up Summer institutes in the country for Secondary Schools in the fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total number of such institutes; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Programme of Summer Institutes for secondary school teachers initiated in 1963 will be continued during the Fourth Plan period. About 700 Summer Institutes are proposed to be held during that period.

(c) The tentative estimate is about Rs. 2,266 crores.

Delhi-Rawalpindi direct Telegraphic Circuits

3073. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Board has approached the authorities in Pakistan for two direct telegraphic circuits between Delhi and Rawalpindi to facilitate Indo-Pakistan Ministerial talks; and

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

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Administration also agreed to the proposal but presumably on account of line trouble beyond Lahore, only one circuit was commissioned at 1300 hours on 2nd March, 1966 which worked for about two hours and cleared a few telegrams. Thereafter the telegrams to and from Rawalpindi were cleared via Lahore on the normal New Delhi-Lahore telegraph circuits.

Extra Departmental Employees of P. & T.

3074. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Extra Departmental employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have no other source of income but are "wholly dependent" on the emoluments drawn as an Extra Departmental Employees; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees in the Punjab District-wise?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The policy of the

Government has been to employ as Extra Departmental Agents only those who have independent means of livelihood. However, there may be some cases where it has not been possible to engage persons fulfilling this condition. The number of Extra Departmental Agents who are wholly dependent on the emoluments received by them as Extra Departmental Agents, in the Punjab Circle, district-wise, is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Pay Fixation of War Service Candidates

3075. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the initial pay of war service candidates appointed to civil posts on a temporary basis which had already been fixed vide para 2 of Office Memorandum No. 6/14/49-CS, dated 26-8-1949, were later on revised vide Office Memorandum No. 16/3/50-CS, dated 19-3-1951;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pre-16-8-1947 incumbents were asked to give their Option in para 2(iii) of the prescribed form under the Central Civil Service (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, for Selection of prescribed scales;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for re-fixation of pay of such employees after such a long period;

(d) the number of employees who have been put to financial loss as a result of this re-fixation.

(e) whether Government have recently received any representation in this connection; and if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Pay was required to be re-fixed only in those cases where the initial pay fixation was not in accordance with the relevant orders.

(d) The required information is not available but will have to be collected from various Ministries.

(e) No representation from the Government servants concerned has been received recently. However, a reference was received from an M.P. The correct position has been explained to the M.P. Reconsideration of any individual case or of the general orders was not found necessary.

Automation in Industries

3076. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta convention of Trade Unions held recently, has decided to observe All India Day against automation in industries;

(b) what are the specific demands put forward by them against the automation; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) Main demands relate to banning of imports of expensive machines for automation, and discouraging it by Government in view of unemployment and foreign exchange difficulties.

(c) The demands have been passed on to the Ministries concerned for consideration.

Examination of India's Fertiliser

Programme by A.I.D. Officials

3077. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of top A.I.D. Officials recently visited India at the instance of the authorities in the

U.S.A. to examine India's fertilizer programme; and

(b) if so, the result of their discussions and the prospects of resumption of A.I.D. assistance for the fertilizer programme as they emerged from their discussions?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Some A.I.D. officials met officials of the Department of Chemicals a few weeks ago. We have no knowledge whether or not these officials had been sent specifically to examine our fertilizer programme. The meeting was purely informal and such matters as resumption of A.I.D. assistance for the fertilizer programme were not discussed.

National Loan Scholarships Scheme

3078. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students declared eligible, under the National Loan Scholarship Scheme, for loan, in Kerala State during 1965-66;

(b) the number of students who were paid scholarship amount and the reasons for the failure to pay to the remaining students;

(c) whether the scheme is being continued during 1966-67; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) According to the information received from the State Government, 1026 candidates were selected against the State quota of 1026 scholarships. Additional 105 scholarships out of the unutilised quota of other States were recently allotted to this State with instruction to select 105 more candidates out of their waiting list.

(b) Upto 22nd March 1966, payments have been made by the State Government to 553 candidates. The remaining students have not yet executed the

agreements prescribed for the release of the loan-money. The State Government are, however, continuously reminding the students to finalise the execution of agreement so that payment of the scholarships may be made to them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservations of Seats in Kerala Colleges

3079. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have published the report of the Kumara Pillai Commission on the question of reservation of seats in Colleges for Backward Communities;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the report?

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

(b) Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library on 29-3-1966.

(c) No, Sir. The report is under consideration.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को सेवा पुस्तिकाएं (सचिव बुक्स)

3080. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की, जो भ्रष्टेजी नहीं जानते हैं, सेवा पुस्तकें भ्रष्टेजी में रखा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने एक अभ्यावेदन दिया

है कि जिस में उन्होंने यह मांग की है कि उनकी सेवा पुस्तिका हिन्दी में रखी जाये ताकि वे अपनी सेवा पुस्तिकाओं में की गयी प्रविष्टियों का सत्यापन कर सकें ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनका यह अभ्यावेदन अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कृषि विभाग की जूनियर स्टाफ काउंसिल ने उस विभाग को यह प्रतिवेदन दिया था, कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकाओं की प्रविष्टियाँ हिन्दी में हों, ताकि वे अपनी सेवा-पुस्तिकाओं को सरलतापूर्वक पढ़ सकें ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . सेवा-पुस्तिका का काम हिन्दी में अनूदित हो चुका है, तथा नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के कार्यालय में उसकी विद्योक्षा की जा रही है । चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा पुस्तिकायें हिन्दी में रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

P. & T. Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram New Delhi

3081. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramakrishnapuram Posts and Telegraphs Quarters in Sector No. 6 have not been allotted by the department on the plea that water supply arrangements could not be made by the Corporation;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Corporation have already supplied water in Sector No. 5 and Sector No. 7 and Sector No. 6 lies in between;

(c) if so, the reasons for not making water available there; and

(d) the loss in rent involved as a result of non-allotment of the said quarters?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Majority of the quarters have been allotted, but the possession will be given when the water supply becomes available.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Municipal Corporation made water available to the CPWD for 2,000 quarters. The matter of distribution of water was taken up with the W. & H. Ministry requesting them to allot water to some of the P & T quarters in Sector 6 also, but this could not be done, due to inadequacy of supply.

(d) About Rs. 38,000 per month.

केरल शिक्षा विभाग

3082. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल सरकार को केरल शिक्षा नियमों के अध्याय 26 के नियम 6 के अन्तर्गत घोषणा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ख) केरल शिक्षा नियमों के अध्याय 26 के नियम के अन्तर्गत घोषणा (जारी करने के बारे में रिट अपील संख्या 129 तथा 137/64 पर दिये गये उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय में क्या निदेश दिया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त निर्णय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग) . उच्च न्यायालय ने राज्य सरकार को निदेश दिया कि वह इस बात पर विचार करे कि क्या अध्याय 26 नियम 6

में संकल्पित घोषणा आवश्यक है, और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा किया जाए। उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्देश राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

केरल के अध्यापकों के बेतन तबरा योग्यताएँ

3083. श्री अकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केरल शिक्षा नियमों के अध्याय 26 के नियम 6 के अन्तर्गत किन योग्यताओं वाले अध्यापकों को समान स्तर वाला माना जाता है और उसी अनुपात में प्रथम बेतन क्रम में पदोन्नति किया जाता है ;

(ख) दिनांक 28 नवम्बर, 1952 के प्रादेश संख्या ई० डी० -9-165431521 ई० एच० एल० की पांचवीं और छठी कंडिकाओं के अनुसार किन योग्यताओं वाले लोगों को केरल सरकार ने स्नातक के समान मान्यता दी है ; और

(ग) क्या ये योग्यताएँ उक्त केरल शिक्षा नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुकूल हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) स्नातक योग्यता वाले प्रथम सरकार द्वारा घोषित स्नातक के समकक्ष अन्य योग्यता वाले हाई स्कूलों के भाषा अध्यापकों को अन्य स्नातक अध्यापकों के समान स्तर वाला माना जाएगा और और प्रत्येक सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूल प्रथम एक मात्र शैक्षिक एजेंसी के अन्तर्गत सभी स्कूलों के लिए प्रथम बेतन-क्रम पदों के लिए नम्बर निश्चय करने हेतु स्नातक अध्यापकों की सूची में शामिल किए जाएंगे।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Released Emergency Commissioned Officers

3084. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the admissible age for released emergency commissioned officers to enable them to appear for Central competitive examinations for various services;

(b) if so, the nature of the relaxation; and

(c) if no such relaxation has been made the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). A certain percentage of permanent vacancies in the All-India Services and the Central Services posts, Class I and Class II (non-technical), which are to be filled by direct recruitment, have been reserved for Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers who have been recruited since 1st November, 1962 and may be released from the Armed Forces. For recruitment against the reserved vacancies, the age limit has been relaxed in favour of such released officers to the extent that they will be considered eligible if, at the time of joining the precommission training, they were not overage for the relevant service post.

मंत्रालयों के अनुवाद कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारी

3085. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 जनवरी, 1965 से पहले संसदीय प्रश्नों के अनुवाद जैसे कार्य तथा अन्य हिन्दी कार्य के लिये भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में नियुक्त हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

स्थानों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपबन्धी (बीबिदा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Grants to Hindi Institutions

3096. **Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**
Shri Maurya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants to Hindi Institutions are not made by the Ministry on uniform basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether grants to all the Hindi Institutions would be made on uniform basis in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Grants to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for propagation and development of Hindi are given on a uniform basis i.e. at the rate of 75 per cent. of the expenditure on approved schemes.

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

Vacancies in Class I and II Posts

3097. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in Class I and II posts in various departments of the Central Government proposed to be filled through the I.A.S. etc. Examination conducted by U.P.S.C. in the year 1964;

(b) the number of appointments made from among the candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C. as a result of I.A.S. Examination in 1965;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant with the relevant departments; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up these vacancies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 187 vacancies in the Class I Services and 30 vacancies in the Class II services were proposed to be filled in the various departments of the Central Government on the results of the I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1964.

(b) 183 to Class I posts and 24 Class II posts.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5953; 66].

(d) The allotment of candidates to the different services is made on the basis of the ranks of the candidates in the merit list and the order of preferences for the various services expressed by them. If some candidates cannot be appointed for various reasons, such as, refusal to accept an appointment, medical unfitness, etc., consequential adjustments become necessary in the allotments of other candidates on the basis of ranks and preferences. After a certain lapse of time it is administratively not feasible to make such adjustments. Therefore, after a certain date, no further appointments are made and the vacancies are carried forward to the next examinations.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORT STARVATION DEATHS IN ORISSA.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported starvation deaths in Orissa.”

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इस के पहले कि मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें, मेरा निवेदन है, कि कुछ लोगों ने इसी पर काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव दिया था, ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया था, क्या उन सभी लोगों के नाम इस में जोड़े लिये जायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी के नाम नहीं जोड़े जा सकते । यह सवाल पहले भी उठा था, किसी वक्त काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव भी आ जाता है और काल एटेंशन नोटिस भी आ जाता है, अगर उन में से एक मंजूर हो जाता है, तो दूसरा रह जाता है । उस के बाद फिर दूसरी डेबेलपमेंट होती है या ऐसे हालात होते हैं कि फिर उसी सब्जेक्ट पर फिर काल एटेंशन नोटिस आ जाता है तो उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाता है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : नई डेबेलपमेंट कुछ नहीं हुई है । भुखमरी चल रही है उड़ीसा में ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री किशन पटनायक ने आज सुबह मुझे एक नये एडजानमेंट का मोशन दिया था, उनका नाम मैंने इस में शामिल कर लिया था ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उस में डा० लोहिया का भी नाम था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस का जवाब देने दीजिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, इस पर लोगों ने काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, कम से कम उन सभी लोगों को प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Food Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to make a submission. Kindly hear me . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called the hon. Minister now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to make a submission not about the statement but generally about the calling-attention notice . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I find that hon. Members stand up and hold the House to ransom and they do not allow me even to proceed. Now, I have called the hon. Minister and let him make the statement that he wants to make.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारे कामों में जो अड़चन होती है, उस के लिये हम आप से ही निवेदन कर सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको अड़चन नहीं होती, आप मेरे लिये अड़चन पैदा करते हैं ।

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Government have seen reports in the papers of the debate in the Orissa Assembly on the alleged deaths due to starvation in the village of Deoderah in Kalahandi district of Orissa. The information received from the Orissa Government shows that on the matter being raised in the Orissa Assembly, the Deputy Minister, Revenue, Orissa Government and two other members of the Orissa Assembly visited the area to check up the conditions. They found that test relief works and other labour intensive works had been taken up extensively in the affected area providing employment to a large number of people. They also found that the able-bodied persons in the village mentioned were working at the test relief works. They, however, noticed that the general conditions of the women and children in the village were not very satisfactory. They were informed by the villagers that nine deaths mostly of children had taken place in the village during the previous fortnight. These deaths were reported to be due to ailments and according to the vil-

lagers the deceased persons succumbed to the ailments because of prolonged mal-nutrition. (श्रीगुरुदेव)

कछबाय (देवास) : रोग काहे से हुमा था)

The Orissa Government have taken steps to intensify the relief measures in the area. They have arranged for distribution of cash doles and have also arranged for free distribution of rice. To combat mal-nutrition, a mobile medical health unit with necessary staff, milk powder and medicines has also been sent to the affected area.

Orissa is one of the States which have been affected by drought in 1965-66. The rainfall over some areas of the State has been deficient and according to the estimate made by the State Government, in the Kharif crop area the crops have been damaged almost completely in about 16 per cent and partially damaged in about 36 per cent of the total area. According to a Central Team headed by an Adviser to the Planning Commission which visited the State, the districts which were worst affected, are Bolangir, Korapet, Kalahandi and Sundargarh. Parts of Sambalpur, Cuttack and Dhankanal districts have also been affected by drought. The Team has reported that the main problem in the Orissa State is one of finding employment for the lower income groups than of finding food. The State Government have started a number of scarcity relief works in the affected areas by which employment is provided to the people. With regard to supply of food, the people in Orissa are mainly rice-eaters. The State Government have started a system of monopoly procurement and have opened a large number of distribution points for making rice available to the public at reasonable rates. The quantities of wheat which have been asked for by the State Government are being made available to them. In addition, State Government have also placed 10

quintals of rice at each block headquarters for free distribution to old and infirm people and to young children who cannot earn wages by working at the scarcity relief works. A scheme of distributing milk reconstituted from milk powder to the vulnerable groups namely children from 0-5 and expectant and nursing mothers is to be drawn up for Orissa State shortly and as soon as some quantities of milk powder which are expected from abroad, become available, the scheme of distribution of milk to these vulnerable groups will be started.

श्री किरान पटनायक : यह तो अब काल-एटन्शन खत्म होता है एडजार्नमेंट मोशन शुरू होता है ।

श्रीगुरुदेव महोदय : आप बँट जाइये, मैंने काल एटन्शन लिया है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose to take such steps as might be acceptable to this House to fix overall responsibility for this tragic state of affairs?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the Central Government and also for taking steps, the responsibility is that of the State Government. Whatever resources are asked for from us, in the context of overall responsibility we try to make available those resources to the extent possible.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What special assistance are the Union Government offering to the State Government, and would whatever assistance the Union Government offer to the people, be channelled not through the usual channels, political and administrative, but through some non-political and entirely scrupulous and honest channels such as the Ramakrishna Mission, which was utilised by my hon. friend, when he was a Minister in Madras, when there was a famine in Rayalaseema?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In this I would rather depend upon the State administration than take decisions from here, because at the village and various other levels, they have their own agencies; if they think that some other agency should be utilised, it for them to find out and do so.

Shri Ranga: It is for him also. He can advise them.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall certainly tell them that this arrangement should be made. But ultimately it is their responsibility as to what administrative machinery or other voluntary agencies they would use in their State.

With regard to the assistance which we are giving, first, we are giving financial assistance for the running of these relief works up to certain limit laid down by the Fourth Finance Commission, the State Government have got to take the liability; after that it is shared on a 50:50 basis.

With respect to despatch of wheat from the central quota, whatever quantities are asked for, taking into account the requirements of the other States, we make them available to the State. In January, we gave them 3,000 tonnes, in February 7,500 tonnes in March, they wanted more and we are giving them 14,500 tonnes. In addition to this, milk powder and vitamin tablets also are being supplied to various states. These are being obtained on a gift basis from various countries. We are making arrangements for distribution of this milk powder and vitamin tablets in Orissa also.

Shri Ranga: What steps have Government taken to see that they do not go into the black market?

Shri Maheswar Naik (Mayurbhanj): In the State Assembly, the Deputy Minister, Revenue, made a statement to the effect that 9 children had died in the area he had visited; he had also said that the health of women and children was deteriorating. May I know why prior steps had not been taken to prevent scarcity conditions actually develop-

ing? What purchasing power are Government trying to give to these people so that there may be no further deterioration in their condition?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To Orissa also, from the Centre we sent a team to make an on the spot investigation of the actual state of affairs arising through draught. On the basis of that, we have made recommendations to the State Government that various steps be taken. Most of these are being taken.

श्री किसान पटनायक : उड़ीसा में चावल एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a very difficult year. No doubt, it is the responsibility of everybody to see that no calamity occurs as a result of this. But in all these matters, the Central Government will have to depend upon the reports from the State Government, and most of the action will have to be initiated by them.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं करे, तो बैठे रहोगे क्या ?

श्री किसान पटनायक : मेहरबानी करके मुझे कुछ तथ्यों को रखने की इजाजत दीजिये, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स दिल्ली में जो थोड़ी सी न्यूज आइटम निकली थी, उसी को पढ़ दिया। स्टारबेशन के बारे में उड़ीसा पिछड़ा इलाका होने के कारण वहाँ की खबरें प्रखबारों में अच्छी तरह से छपती नहीं हैं। यह प्रखबार है और इस में फर्स्ट पेज में लिखा हुआ है कि सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों की सड़कों पर मरे हुये लोग पाये जा रहे हैं...

श्री बागड़ी : क्षमं ।

श्री अशु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : इसको टेबल पर रखा जाए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन सा भ्रष्टाचार है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : मातृभूमि । इस में लिखा हुआ है कि दस दिन के अन्दर ग्यारह आदिमियों की भुखमरी से मृत । नवापाड़ा सब-डिविजन में लोग रास्ते पर पड़े हुए हैं । गाय और बिल काट कर खा रहे हैं ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : शोम, शोम ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : लोग पेड़ों के पत्ते खा रहे हैं ।

दैनिक समाज में सर्वोदयी नेता श्रीमती रोमादेबी का विवरण आया है । वह कहती हैं कि लोग घर और गांव छोड़ कर चले जा रहे रहे हैं । पत्ते खा रहे हैं । उनको काम भी दिया जाता है तो उन में ताकत नहीं है कि काम कर के मजदूरी लेने की ओर भेजे हुए गेहूँ को खरीदने की . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल करें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं पढ़े दे रहा हूँ ।

Shri Ranga: He should make the position known to them, Sir. This is what the Government is doing. This information is to be given to the Government. The poor people, the children and the women, are dying even now.

श्री किशन पटनायक : कुछ दिन पहले मंत्री महोदय ने बयान दिया था कि इसी हाउस में . . .

श्री मधु लिखये : आने दीजिये न ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह सवाल करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्व कछबाय : पिछली बार कहा था कि कोई मरा नहीं है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : आपको याद होगा कि पिछली बार जब मंत्री महोदय ने

कहा था कि उड़ीसा में सरपलस राइस है तो मैं ने इन के इस कथन को चुनौती दी थी । आप देखें कि उड़ीसा के मंत्री ने क्या कहा है । वह कहते हैं कि उड़ीसा में सरपलस बिल्कुल नहीं है । 52 लाख टन का उत्पादन वहां होता था । लेकिन इस वर्ष सिर्फ 36 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ है । वेस्ट बंगाल को इन्होंने वहां से चावल दिया है । उड़ीसा से राइस तेजी से वहां भेजा जा रहा है । मंत्री महोदय खुद उड़ीसा प्रसीम्बली में कहते हैं :—

The Centre seems to have a wrong impression that this surplus in Orissa was exportable surplus. It is not exportable surplus; it is marketable surplus.

इस तरह से वहां की हालत हो गई है । मैं अब कालिग एटेंशन के ऊपर क्या सवाल पूछूँ ? आप एडजर्नमेंट भोगन को पेश करने की इजाजत दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : हमारा नाम था इस में ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में कुछ अपना उत्तर देंगे ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किशन पटनायक ने जो भ्रष्टाचार का और बहा के सर्वोदयी नेताका का हवाला दिया है और जो तथ्य लोक-सभा में रखे हैं क्या उन के उत्तर में खाद्य मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वहां ऐसी हालत है या नहीं है ? यदि है, तो इसकी जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार पर है या केन्द्र पर है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I already read out, and it is not as if . . .

श्री किशन पटनायक : आपने तो उस न्यूज प्राइम को पढ़ दिया है जो "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में आई है । वह मेरे पास भी है और मैं भी पढ़े देता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not as if either the Orissa Government or the Orissa Assembly are not taking notice of this. All these matters were raised in the Orissa Assembly, and the Minister visited, and on the basis of his visit he has submitted a report also and I have read it out. Therefore, it is not as if no action is being taken. On the other hand, every action is being taken for the purpose of seeing that these unfortunate incidents do not recur. Particularly the women and children are properly taken care of. (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I beg you to allow some discussion on this matter either by way of an Adjournment Motion or anything which you choose to decide. It is a cruel thing to see that these poor people are dying. The Minister has gone on record. It is a most cruel thing: the infants are dying of malnutrition, which is a cruel thing. Could we not have a discussion? Let us find out the truth. The children cruel than that? And we are proceeding here listening to this kind of thing. Let the Government tell us something about it. Let us have a discussion on the matter and let the Government tell us what the facts are.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Adjournment Motion is there.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरखाबाद): सवाल तो मैं पूछता हूँ लेकिन मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव का विषय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने इन्कार किया है उसके लिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप दुबारा खींचें। मैं सवाल पूछ लेता हूँ। मेरा क्याल यह है। कि मंत्री महोदय ने लम्बे कम खाने का जिक्र किया है, प्रोलांग्ड मैल न्यूट्रिशन का अपने बयान में जिक्र किया है।

इस में और भूखमरी यानी स्टार्वेशन में क्या फर्क है? मैं खाली शाब्दिक फर्क नहीं जानना चाहता हूँ। अगर यह स्टार्वेशन शब्द का इस्तेमाल अपने बयान में कर देते तो उसके कानूनी और आर्थिक क्या क्या नतीजे निकलते, यह वह बतायें?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Malnutrition is under-feeding; starvation is no feeding at all. It is a fact that in our country, even under normal conditions, 30 per cent of the population is supposed to be suffering from malnutrition. It is a fact, and it is unfortunately a very sad fact, and we have to improve the situation further; particularly because of the drought conditions, this situation becomes serious, and that is why we are taking all ameliorative measures possible to get aid, even though I am maligned or getting this aid from other countries. Taking into account the human conditions prevailing here, we are getting aid for the purpose of meeting the situation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मेरे सवाल को आपने सूना लिया था। स्टार्वेशन शब्द का अगर इस्तेमाल हो जाए

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने एकसप्लेन किया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उन्होंने बिल्कुल जवाब नहीं दिया है। कानूनी और आर्थिक क्या परिवर्तन हो सकेंगे? आप मेरे सवाल को पहले सुनें। आपने सवाल तो मेरा समझा न है न? मुझे आपसे मतलब है या मंत्री जी से मतलब है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जी से।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं ने कई बार प्रयत्न किया है कि आपको मैं अपना सवाल समझाऊँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं समझा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : भुखमरी शब्द के आ जाने से कानूनी और आर्थिक क्या-क्या परिवर्तन होंगे ? क्या उससे केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जाएगी अगर वह शब्द इस्तेमाल हो जाएगा ? खाली यह सवाल मैंने पूछा है । और बढ़ेगी तो किन-किन दिशाओं में वह बढ़ेगी ?

श्री बागड़ी : इसका क्या जवाब सरकार दे रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are not my words. I have quoted the reports from the Orissa Assembly. I have not sent my team to investigate into it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is hypothetical whether deaths from prolonged malnutrition would be included in starvation deaths, because Dr. Lohia feels that if the minister admits these are deaths from starvation, probably the responsibility of the Centre would be enhanced.

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are not starvation deaths.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जाने नहीं दूंगा इसका जवाब लिये बगैर । यह सवाल नहीं है कि ये भुखमरी की मौतें हैं या नहीं हैं । बिल्कुल यह सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि अगर भुखमरी शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर दिया जाए तो फिर केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी कहां और किन-किन दिशाओं में बढ़ जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हिपैथेटिकल है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पहले से मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ । आप जवाब मिलवाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : स्वयं प्रस्ताव को नीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इन्कार कर दिया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : ऐसे सवाल पर अगर स्वयं प्रस्ताव नहीं लेंगे तो फिर किस पर लेंगे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मंत्री महोदय की रक्षा कर रहे हैं, यह मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ ।

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF IIT, BOMBAY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): On behalf of Shri Chagla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1964-65 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5939/66].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathli): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 307 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Probation) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5940/66].

REPORT OF ENQUIRY ON LOWER BADJNA COLLIERY ACCIDENT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of Enquiry on the fatal accident at lower Badjna Colliery, Dhanbad on the 11th January, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5941/66].

12.28½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th March, 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
FOURTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.29½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-SIXTH AND NINETY-SEVENTH
REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Reports (Parts I and II) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport—Bombay Port.

12.29½ hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT
FOURTH REPORT

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.29¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS

Twenty-third Report

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Indian Airlines Corporation, New Delhi.

12.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soondaram Ramachandran): On behalf of Shri Chagla, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (xii) of section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati for the next term."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (xii) of section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of

the First Statutes of the University, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati for the next term."

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

RE. FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

Mr. Speaker: Members may now put questions on the food situation in West Bengal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि बंगाल में खाने की कमी नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ आप यह भी कह देते हैं कि जी लैफ्टिस्ट लोग हैं वे जनता को बहका लेते हैं। जब वहां पर खाने की कमी नहीं है और लैफ्टिस्ट लोग जनता को बहका लेते हैं तो यह तो वहां की गवर्नमेंट की नालायकी हुई कि खाना रहते हुए भी थोड़े से मुट्ठी भर लैफ्टिस्ट लोग जनता को बहका लेते हैं और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पाती हैं। क्या सरकार ने कभी यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि इसका असल कारण क्या है और कितना वहां की विरोधी पार्टियों ने मांगा था और कितना सरकार ने दिया और बीच में जो गैप है, उसको कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I thought I made it clear. There was a shortage in the production and there is a gap between the supply and demand. That is why we are supplementing whatever is available in West Bengal with wheat which is being supplied from the central reserves. I have also indicated that as far as Calcutta is concerned the ration was reduced during November be-

cause of the difficulties with regard to the availability of wheat due to the pause in the P.L. 480 arrivals. It was reduced to a total supply of 1900 grams per week. Now it has been stepped up to 2000 grams per week, which is the quantity supplied except in one place, in all the other areas. Only 2000 grams per week is being given in Delhi, in Kanpur, in Madras, in Coimbatore and in all the other statutory rationed areas. 2000 grams is the maximum that is being given in all these places, whatever might be the content with regard to wheat and rice. That limit has been now reached in Calcutta. Therefore, from 1900 grams it has been raised to 2000 grams and orders have been issued in regard to that. In modified rationed areas, where there is no statutory rationing, they were giving 1500 grams and now it has been stepped up by another 300 grams and the people there would be given 1800 grams per week. This is the main thing. And, to meet this demand on this basis, whatever extra wheat is available we are making available to West Bengal Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on page 5 of the statement the Minister says:

"I am sure that with all these steps taken by the West Bengal Government to increase the availability of foodgrains to the public, the situation in that State should improve considerably."

Then he says:

"Government of India is in constant touch with West Bengal Government and all possible measures will be taken to help the West Bengal Government to meet the difficult situation in that State"

This means, Sir, it is admitted by the hon. Minister that the situation in West Bengal is difficult. I would like to know whether he is aware that on 6th April a call has been given for a day's hartal despite the assurance given by the Chief Minister because

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

the United Leftist Front feel that the quota asked for by the Government of West Bengal, the quota which is actually needed to feed the people of West Bengal, that is not being given by the Centre; if so, I would like to know what is the demand of the Government of West Bengal, what is the demand placed before the Union Food Minister by the United Leftist Front and the actual supply by the Centre to West Bengal. I want to know what is the difference between the two.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid food is being mixed up with other things. As far as food is concerned, the Chief Minister of West Bengal phoned me up twice saying that he had discussions with the United Leftist Front leaders and that this increase from 1900 grams to 2000 grams per week in statutory rationed areas, on a par with other statutory rationed areas in other parts of the country, and also the increase by 300 grams, from 1500 grams to 1800 grams per week in modified rationed areas, has given general satisfaction. As far as that is concerned, they would require an additional quantity of 25,000 tonnes of wheat, which they asked for, and I have agreed to give that—it is not only 25,000 tons, on calculation it was found that they would require 30,000 tons and I have agreed to give this extra 30,000 tons needed for the purpose of meeting this requirement. They are asking for the release of all persons who have been charged with murder, arson, looting and all those things. They are asking for the release of these persons who have been arrested for these things and also various other things in which they were involved. As far as food is concerned, I would like to give this assurance to the House that everything possible, particularly with reference to the general food situation in the country, is being done and the West Bengal Government also are taking all possible steps to meet the situation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The Central Government has stated more than once, through the Food Minister, that only one lakh tons of rice can be supplied to West Bengal this year. On page 3 of the statement the Minister has said:

"A quantity of 4.30 lakh tonnes in terms of rice has been so far procured and it is expected that West Bengal will be able to achieve the target set for itself."

I want to know, since the target set is 11 lakh tonnes and only 4.30 lakh tonnes have been procured by the end of March, is it not quite clear to the Food Minister that the State Government's procurement target is never going to be reached and, therefore, with one lakh tonnes of rice which is promised from the Centre, based on the assumption that the procurement in the State would succeed, the quantity will now prove to be totally inadequate? Will he, therefore, reconsider the question in that light since procurement in the State has failed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Since the West Bengal Government is the best judge on this matter of procurement, they are still confident that they would be able to reach this procurement target. The hon. Members belonging to the hon. Member's party and various others have extended their cooperation particularly for procurement from the bigger hoarders who have not yet delivered their stocks. I am sure if that cooperation is also coming forward, apart from the efforts of the Government of West Bengal, they will be able to reach the target. If it is not reached, at that time we may have to review the situation and see what further has to be done.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the time, what is the target date?

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Previously, last year, the total amount of ration in Calcutta industrial area was

more than 2000 grams. Then there was a cut and it was reduced to 1900 grams and now raised to 2000 grams. The main demand of the ULF leaders in regard to food is to increase this quantum a little more than what has been offered by the State Government. They ask only for wheat and not rice. For some time past the hon. Minister for Food has been saying before us, not only informally but also in the House, that he can release any amount of wheat for West Bengal. They do not demand rice, they want only wheat. Of course, they want some kind of an assurance in the near future in regard to rice also. Therefore, in view of the statement of the hon. Minister about releasing any amount of wheat to West Bengal, I hope a little more wheat, about 100 grams more, will be made available to West Bengal. Since this is the demand of the people, may I ask the hon. Minister to look into the whole thing afresh and see that a deadlock is averted in West Bengal on the 6th April.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would very earnestly appeal to hon. Members to consider this. We have fixed, as far as the ration quantum is concerned, apart from the question of how much quantity of rice and how much of wheat, that in the statutory rationed areas we should stick to this 2000 grams as the maximum. Because of the very difficult situation we have to restrain consumption and we should have controlled distribution. Now, on what basis should I discriminate in favour of Calcutta and say that they should get more than 2000 grams when in Delhi we give only 2000 grams, in Madras only 2000 grams, in Coimbatore only 2000 grams and in all the statutory rationed areas only 2000 grams. I have no doubt this will have further repercussions also. As far as manual labour is concerned apart from this an additional quantity is given. That is quite a different thing altogether. Therefore, I would

appeal to hon. Members not to insist on this extra 100 grams. After all, it is a small quantity compared to 2000 grams being given per week, taking into account the overall situation and the supply position in all the other statutory rationed areas and the great difficulty even for this supply. Even though hon. Members on the other side have been objecting to PL 480, all this is from PL 480, supplies and we have to depend upon the arrival of PL 480 supplies even for the supply of wheat.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): I am sorry, the ways of Government appear to smack of horse-trading methods, because concession is coming in annoying dribbles only when pressure is there, and that is why there is this question of hartal on the 6th of April. Government waits for this kind of pressure and then gives some kind of concession. This is a sort of thing which will not work. I ask, why is it even at this point of time Government of India does not exercise its good offices with the Government of West Bengal in terms of the assurance which the Prime Minister had earlier given to some of us, that popular committees would be set up at different levels in order to assist in the work of procurement as well as the distribution of foodgrains? Without this kind of thing, whatever the Government is trying to do on appear would not produce the right results, and I want an assurance from the Government of India that in regard to the setting up of popular committees at different levels to help procurement and distribution the Government of West Bengal would be told what is their duty.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the hon. Member would not charge the Government of India that we have not taken any steps or that we have not moved in the matter. I am sure the hon. Member is aware of

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

the action we have taken. Now the question is whether all-parties committees should be set up. As a matter of fact, a step has been taken by the West Bengal Government and a committee at the State level has already been appointed. If further committees have got to be appointed at the district level, block level and the village level, I am sure the Committee at the State level, when it meets, can take that decision. With reference to the total situation in West Bengal, with reference to procurement and distribution, if constructive suggestions are made in this Committee, I have no doubt in my mind that the West Bengal Government would actually respond to it. I am sorry, the hon. Member said that there is horse trading. As a matter of fact, I would like to know on which side there is horse trading. The West Bengal Government have increased the ration to the level which is available throughout the country. Now, after having reached that level, they want 100 grams more, which is not a significant quantity. I would like to know on which side is horse trading now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद): मंत्री महोदय ने सफा 2 पर जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च के अनाज के अनुदान बताये हैं। जनवरी में 80 हजार टन, फरवरी में 1 लाख टन और मार्च में 1 लाख 10 हजार टन। इसके मानी फरवरी में 25 सैकड़ा बढ़ा और मार्च में 40 सैकड़ा बढ़ा और उसी के साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय में आपका ध्यान दिलाऊँ कि फरवरी से तोड़फोड़ और गोली जारी है, तो मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं जनता को यह बताने के लिए कि इन दोनों में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और तोड़फोड़ और गोली चलने के बाद में ही अन्न की पू बढ़ नहीं जाया करती। मैं आपका ध्यान दिला दूँ 25 सैकड़ा और 40 सैकड़ा बढ़ा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what answer I have to give to this. Am I expected to give any opinion on this?

An hon. Member: Answer the question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no answer to give.

Mr. Speaker: I have not followed this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? यह कुछ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर दोहरा दीजिए। लिये साहब, मैंने आपको बुलाया आप खड़े नहीं हुए।

श्री मधु लिये (मुंगेर) : मैंने सुना नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जनवरी फरवरी और मार्च, में अन्न की केन्द्र की तरफ से बंगाल को जो पूर्ति दी जाती है वह बढ़ती जा रही है। 25 सैकड़ा और 40 सैकड़ा बढ़ी और उसी के साथ साथ फरवरी और मार्च से तोड़फोड़ और गोली जारी है, बढ़ा जबदस्त आन्दोलन जारी है, तो मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं जनता के मन से इस बात को निकालने के लिए कि जब गोली चलती है, तोड़फोड़ होता है, उपद्रव होते हैं, तभी अन्न की पूर्ति बढ़ायी जाती है ? कोई कार्यवाही तो कर रहे होंगे न ? दोनों में सम्बन्ध जुड़ गया।

Shri C. Subramaniam: After taking into account the general availability in the country, we make available to the State Government as

much as possible according to their demand. If the hon. Member thinks that we are going to yield to pressure or violence alone, then perhaps the hon. Member expects that I should refuse anything they ask for.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय इनका 'एलोन' शब्द नोट किया जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब देखिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'एलोन' इन्होंने कहा। इसके मानी इनके ऊपर जरूर प्रसर पड़ना है उसका भी। तो जरा मारपीट हो जाया करे तो यह ज्यादा दे दिया करेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ राष्ट्रीय नाविक दिवस . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): This is a very important issue. We must be given a chance.

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपका नाम नहीं है।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: We have come only today. We must be given a chance. I am interested in this matter. The hon. Minister has made a wrong statement.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot help it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He is giving a wrong impression as if we are demanding discrimination between one State and another. He is making such statements.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will sit down. But my appeal to you is to give me a chance to correct the statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He is creating wrong impression in the country that we in West Bengal are asking something special.

Mr. Speaker: Will he listen to me or not?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will listen. But, at the same time, Sir, I would request you to listen to me also.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly sit down. I will ask him to do it. If he feels that the statement given by the Minister is wrong, he can write to me.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I will write to you and then you will give me a chance. But, in the mean time, everything will appear in the paper, people will read it and a wrong impression will be created.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to change the procedure for his sake.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Time is wasted so much.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How is so much time wasted?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bans): What is the rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 376.

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not a general rule that every time . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, kindly hear me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय (देवास) : यह जिवनारायण जी हमेशा कार्यवाही में बाधा डालते हैं, मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि उन्हें निकाला जाय . . . (स्ववचन)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि कल यह स्टेटमेंट जब सदन के सामने आया था तो हम लोगों ने खड़े हो कर पूछा कि हम लोगों ने कालिग प्रॉपोज़िशन नोटिस दिया है। आपने कहा कि कालिग प्रॉपोज़िशन नोटिस रिजेक्ट कर दिया है लेकिन यह स्टेटमेंट मिनिस्टर दे रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि नाम बुलाने में सहूलियत के हिसाब से यह किया कि जिन्होंने कालिग प्रॉपोज़िशन दिया था और जिनको रिजेक्ट कर दिया था उनको आपने पुकारा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि दिनेश भट्टाचार्य जी एक पार्टी को बिलांग करते हैं तो जिस तरह से आपने स्टेटमेंट के ऊपर कालिग प्रॉपोज़िशन में जिनका नाम था उनको चांस दिया जब कि वह रिजेक्ट हो गये थे, सुधो मोटो जैसे आपने उनको बुलाया वैसे ही इनको भी आप चांस दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जब स्टेटमेंट करने के लिए स्वीकार किया तो मैंने रेस्टोर कर लिया वही जो काल प्रॉपोज़िशन नोटिस मेरे पास थे और आप यह देखिये कि 376 इसलिये नहीं है कि आप उसके नीचे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रोज कर सकते हैं। प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर किसको रिलेट करेगा उसमें यह है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं ने पढ़ा है। फिर पढ़े देता हूँ :

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules...."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly read what is mentioned next.

Mr. Speaker: "...or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House...."

श्री एम. ए. बनर्जी : प्रश्न मुझे कार्यवाही चलाने दीजिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे निवेदन है और सदन से प्रार्थना है कि प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय सामुद्रिक नाविक दिवस मंडल हाल में हम मनाते हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी उसका उद्घाटन करते हैं। और इस वर्ष भी राष्ट्रपति जी राष्ट्रीय नाविक दिवस

Interruptions * * *

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record—four hon. Members talking at the same time and spoiling the record.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबांकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मधु लिमये साहब का नाम था उसमें। सुन नहीं सके। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगर कोई मेम्बर यहां बातों में मसरूफ रहे और मैं बुलाऊं तो उस वक्त खड़ा न हो, फिर यह कहे कि मैंने सुना नहीं तो मैं उसकी हेल्प नहीं कर सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बातों में नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह जो सामने मामला है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय लिस्ट होती है तो पता चलता है, सावधान रहते हैं : इसमें तो लिस्ट नहीं थी। हमें पता भी नहीं था। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मौर्य जी, मधु लिमये को आपकी मदद की जरूरत नहीं जो आप खड़े हो गए। आप बैठ जाइए। (व्यवधान) . . . यह क्या बात है? कार्यवाही चलने क्यों नहीं देते?

श्री मधु लिमये : चूंकि कोई लिस्ट मेरे सामने नहीं थी इसलिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो खत्म हुआ मामला । अब वह नहीं उठ सकता ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था हाउस से कि हर साल हमारा राष्ट्रीय नाविक दिवस सेंट्रल हाल में आयोजित होता रहा है और इस बार राष्ट्रपति जी उसका उद्घाटन करेंगे । राज्य सभा मेरे विचार में 4 तारीख को 5 बजे उठ जायगी बाकी लोक-सभा में हम लोगों ने दो, चार दिन पहले प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि हमारी बैठक 6 बजे तक हुआ करेगी इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि 4 तारीख को 5 बजे शाम को हमारा हाउस ऐडजर्न हो जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हाउस की मर्जी है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): This is a very good suggestion. If the House agrees and you agree, the House should rise at 5 o'clock on that day. It is a very good occasion.

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees, we can rise at 5 o'clock.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर श्री रघुनाथ सिंह हम लोगों को सिगापुर और टोकियो आदि घुमवा दें तो बड़ा अच्छा हो ।

12.51 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. 2 hours and 35 minutes remain.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): At 3 o'clock the Home Minister is to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister like to take?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): A minimum of 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will be calling him at a quarter to three.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That statement will be after this or before?

Mr. Speaker: We can take that up after this, if the House so desires.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Yes, Sir; that may be taken up after the reply is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, we have not followed, who will reply to what.

Mr. Speaker: The Defence Minister will reply to this debate at a quarter to three and finish by 3.30. Then, there will be the Home Minister's statement. Shri Surendra Pal Singh may continue his speech.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying yesterday that since we have had an opportunity of having a first-hand experience of fighting with the Chinese and the Pakistani armies, we should now be able to make a proper assessment of all the strong and weak points of the two armies and on the basis of that assessment and also on the strength of the information that we may have received from our intelligence and other sources, we should be able to formulate and evolve our own military strategy in order to prepare our armed forces fully to meet the danger from across the borders. After all, it is not necessary that we should always purchase military improvements through boundless waste of human blood. This progress, in my opinion, should come from the power of human thought and reflections.

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

Having made these few remarks of a general nature. I would now like to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister to two or three matters of importance which vitally concern our defence preparations, and the morale of our armed forces. I will, first of all, say a few words on the subject of border roads because I do feel that this is a subject of very great importance, particularly now when there is no actual fighting going on on our borders and we should pursue this matter more vigorously than we have done so far.

We have been given statements and assurances in the House on a number of occasions to say that all was going on well with the Border Roads Organisation and that the work of construction of new roads was proceeding satisfactorily. We have never really felt satisfied with these assurances because side by side with the information provided by the Government we keep on getting news, disquieting and contradictory news, from other sources like the press etc. which gives us the information that all is not well with this organisation and that the projects are sometimes held up because of the lack of co-ordination between the various agencies which are responsible for making the roads and sometimes because of the paucity of funds and so on and so forth. So, we cannot really assess what really is the position and we want the Defence Minister to throw more light on the subject and tell us how this work is progressing. Our difficulty in making a proper assessment of the performance of this organisation arises from the fact that from the various reports and other information placed before us we can never really find out whether there is any proper schedule of work laid down for this organisation; whether any annual targets are set for them and whether those targets are achieved or not. For instance, I will just read a few lines from the Report of the Transport Ministry for the

year 1965-66 which reveals the position more clearly. On page 60 of that Report we are told that the total length of the 20th feet wide new roads to be constructed by this organisation is 5,341 miles but the date by which this task is to be accomplished is not given. Actual length of the roads constructed up to 30th November, 1965 comes to 1,553 miles, that is, roads of the proper specification of 20 feet width. This shows that during a period of six years only one-third of the actual target has been achieved. This, in my opinion, is rather a slow progress and since we have not got the full information, I do not know whether the Defence Minister will be able to elaborate on this point and tell us whether he himself is satisfied with it or not. At least we feel that the work is going rather slow.

If we just indulge in a bit of arithmetical calculations, something rather interesting is revealed. I will just quote a few figures. The length of roads constructed up to 30th September, 1964 is 1,133 miles as per information given in the report of the Transport Ministry for 1964-65 and the length of new roads constructed up to 30th November, 1965 is 1,553 miles. If we subtract this 1,133 from 1,553, the figure comes to 420. This shows the achievement of this organisation during the year 1965-66, that is, 420 miles—whatever that may mean.

Despite all that is said in praise of this organisation from time to time, I do feel that its work is going very slow and some very important and sensitive parts of our border areas are still without roads. That impedes the work of our armed forces whenever they are called upon to operate in those areas and the pathetic example of the Mizo Hills trouble, which is very fresh in our memory, goes to show how things went wrong in that area. It is within our knowledge that as early as 1963 proper

warning was given to the Government that some trouble was brewing in that area and that may explode at any moment; it was necessary that roads should be built in that area as early as possible. Unfortunately, that warning was not heeded and the result is before us. Our armed forces contingent had to march on their feet for as much as 10 to 15 days to reach the trouble spots. It took them, in my opinion, about four to five times more time to quell that rebellion than they would have taken normally if good roads had been there. That is an example of how things can go wrong in those areas if we do not build a proper net-work of roads.

13.00 hrs.

Apart from the strategic and military importance of these roads, roads are also important in these backward areas for the economic development of these regions. It is, after all, also the right of those people who live there to demand good roads and better means of communication for their economic development. If roads are built, it will lead to economic development of those areas and the betterment of the living conditions of the people who live there and if they are better off and prosperous and happy, naturally they will give more co-operation and help to our armed forces in times of an emergency than they will do if they are poverty-stricken and backward. More often than not they co-operate with the enemy and not with the Indian armed forces. So, once again I will implore the Defence Minister to give more attention to this matter and expedite the work of the Border Roads Organisation as much as possible.

The second point which I want to refer to is the question of the payment of flying bounty to our fliers in the Air Force. I feel what is being given to them now as flying bounty is most inadequate. I will just quote a few figures. In 1949 our Pilot Officers and Flight Lieutenants etc. were getting Rs. 1,800 per year as

flying bounty, and Squadron Leaders and Wing Commanders were getting Rs. 1,500 per year. In 1962 a revision took place as a result of which this bounty was raised from Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 1,500 in the case of the officers I have just now mentioned to Rs. 3,000. This was a substantial increase, I admit; but then the advantages of this increase were more than offset by the phenomenal rise in the cost of living over this period of 12 years. Therefore, actually this rise did not amount to much, and I feel that whatever they are getting now is hopelessly inadequate and the Government should pay more attention to it. I think, in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by the Air Force in our recent encounter with Pakistan, something ought to be done for the Force as a whole and one way of doing it is that this bounty should be substantially increased. It is a matter of shame when I have to say that even countries like Pakistan and Indonesia and I believe one or two other neighbours of ours, are paying much more than we are paying to our flying men by way of flying bounty. The other advantage of raising the flying bounty is this: We will be attracting better human stuff to our Indian Air Force. It is very necessary. Because of technical advancement flying conditions have drastically changed. More and more faster planes and the weapon systems too have become more complicated and sophisticated, and as such, therefore more and more intelligent persons are required to handle them. It is most desirable that we should make it worth their while to join the Air Force.

The other point I want to bring to your notice is about family accommodation for the armed forces. In my opinion enough attention has not been given to this subject as is due to it because this is a subject which is very dear to the armed forces personnel. The Government policy on this matter has been very inconsis-

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

tent. They have never actually gone all out to solve this problem once and for all. The authorised accommodation for Officers is 100 per cent; in the case of JCOs it is 50 per cent and in the case of other ranks 14 per cent. We know for a fact that the available accommodation is far short of the authorised accommodation. I request the Government to make a special note of this fact and do something quickly to make up this deficiency.

In this connection a survey was carried out by the Defence Ministry in 1957-58. The survey revealed that at the rate at which we were pursuing this matter it would take us more than hundred years to provide the requisite accommodation for our armed forces personnel. The progress is very slow indeed. Some more effective steps should be taken to chase this matter. Whenever some big projects were taken up, they were invariably given up due to paucity of funds or for other reasons. This may be a small matter, but it is something which is very dear to the hearts of our Armed forces. I, therefore, request the Government to take up this matter seriously.

The fourth suggestion is about resettling the ex-servicemen on our borders. I fully support the suggestion made yesterday by the Maharaja of Bikaner that we should inhabit all our border areas with ex-servicemen as early as possible and we should arm those people. This matter has been raised several times in the House. We do not know what the Government is doing about it. It is very necessary to do this and I think from this measure three advantages will accrue.

First, by so doing we will be solving the problem of resettlement of ex-servicemen to a great extent. Secondly, it will put an end to the espionage activities by our enemies on our border areas. Thirdly, if these people are provided with arms, we

will have a well-trained and well-disciplined civilian population all along the border which will take care of the border intrusions. They will also give us early warning of such enemy activities on our borders.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ex-I.N.A. personnel also.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I will briefly mention about our Navy also, though the case of the Navy was ably and forcefully put forward by Mr. Raghunath Singh yesterday. After all that he has said, I have very little to add. Navy is still receiving a step-motherly treatment. Assurances are given to us from time to time that necessary steps are being taken to augment the strength of the Navy and to make it a more balanced force and to give it more teeth etc. But we are not satisfied with the progress made so far. Our main difficulty is that of replacement of old ships, as most of our ships have reached a stage when they should be discarded as scrap. Apart from those assurances, we would like to know from the Defence Minister as to what steps are being taken to procure surface craft from anywhere in the world. Now new ship has been added to the Navy since 1962. Whatever is being manufactured at Mazagaon Dock is not likely to be available till 1973. The question is, in addition to Mazagaon Dock Frigate project, are we doing anything else to get surface crafts from somewhere?

As far as submarines are concerned, I am sorry to have to observe that the Defence Ministry has not gone very much forward from the days of Mr. Krishna Menon. Up till now there was at least a mention of the word 'submarine' in the reports. Now this word has been completely omitted from the 1965-66 Report. There is no mention of submarine at all in the new Report. I do not know why this matter has been left out of the report. We have a feeling that only lip service is paid to this matter.

I could request the Defence Minister to say once and for all whether any efforts are being made to secure submarines and, if so, what are the results thereof.

About our aircraft carrier Vikrant, I want to say that its sea-hawk planes have become obsolescent and are soon to become obsolete. I will request the Hon. Defence Minister to tell us what is happening about the replacement of those planes. The Sea-hawks had become obsolescent when they were purchased by us. I believe that some negotiations were going on with the British Government sometime back for the thin sky—hawk planes. We do not know whether this deal has gone through or not. It is very necessary to provide the aircraft carrier with proper planes, and a proper escort of submarines and smaller crafts like destroyers and frigates. With these words I support the demands of the Defence Ministry.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, निश्चय ही हर एक भारतवासी का हृदय और प्राण प्रफुल्लित होता है। पिछले वर्ष हमारी सेना के बहादुरों ने अपने देश के स्वाभिमान और सार्वभौमिकता की रक्षा में जो बलिदान दिये, उन का स्मरण कर यह राष्ट्र मदा उन का ऋणी रहेगा। हम उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं, जिन्होंने इस संघर्ष में अपने प्राण दिये। हम उन की सराहना करते हैं, जो घायल हो कर अस्पतालों में आए और स्वस्थ होने के बाद पुनः उसी स्वाभिमान और मुस्ती के साथ अपने कर्तव्य पर चले गए। हम उन के प्रति बड़े दुःखी हैं, जो इस युद्ध में इस प्रकार अग्रंग हो गए कि अपने हृदय में भावना रहने के बावजूद अपने देश की रक्षा में फिर से सक्रिय भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं। सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र अपने नायक, श्री

चह्माण को, जो हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री हैं, और उनके जरिये अपनी सेना के तीनों बहादुर सिपाहसालारों और उन तमाम जवानों और धक्सरो को बढ़ाई भेजता है, जिन्होंने अपने देश के स्वाभिमान और सार्वभौमिकता की रक्षा के लिए इतनी कुर्बानियाँ की और अपने रक्त की घाबिरी बूद तक भी दे दी।

हम जानते हैं कि 1965 का वर्ष हमारे लिए बड़ा कठिन वर्ष रहा। इस कठिन वर्ष में पाकिस्तान ने 1960 के समझौते को तोड़ कर रण भ्राक कच्छ पर घाबा बोल दिया, जिस को रोकने में राष्ट्र संघ धममधं रहा। राष्ट्र संघ और सुरक्षा परिषद् से, जिन की काल-कोठरी न्याय बराबर रहा है, मुझे किसी तरह के न्याय की उम्मीद न कभी पहले थी और न आज है— और माननीय सदस्यों को शायद हो। हमने उस समय भी समझौता कर लिया, लेकिन अभी उस समझौते की स्याही सूखी भी नहीं थी कि पाकिस्तान ने 5 अगस्त, को अपने धमपैठिये भेज कर पुनः हमारी भूमि, काश्मीर, पर आक्रमण कर दिया। उसके बाद 1 सितम्बर को उसने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं को पार कर के भारतीय प्रदेश पर आक्रमण किया। तब 6 सितम्बर, को हमें लाचारी में यह निर्णय लेना पड़ा कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए पाकिस्तान के हमले का मुकाबला करें।

13.09 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

यह प्रमन्नता की बात है कि इस मुकाबले में हमारी भारतीय सेना ने जिस अदम्य उत्साह, बहादुरी और हिम्मत का परिचय दिया, जिस कुर्बानी का परिचय दिया, वह हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, संसार के युद्ध के इतिहास में स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखी जायेंगी। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, आजादी के इन अठारह वर्षों में भारतीय फौज कही भी, कभी भी, आक्रमक फौज नहीं रही है। इस फौज ने राष्ट्र संघ के कहने पर कई

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

जगहों में शान्ति का काम किया है। अपने देश को बार-बार परेशान किये जाने के बावजूद इस फौज ने हमेशा अपनी शान्ति-प्रियता का परिचय दिया है। लेकिन जब इस देश की सार्वभौमिकता को चुनौती दी गई, तो इस ने बता दिया कि पाकिस्तान को उस के मित्रों के द्वारा अच्छे और आधुनिक हथियार दिये जाने के बावजूद हमारी स्थल सेना, हवाई सेना और नेवी के अवाज किस प्रकार बहादुरी से लड़ सकते हैं। यह हम जानते हैं कि उनको हराने के बाद भी हमने ताशकन्द का समझौता किया। हम ताशकंद समझौते से दुखी नहीं हैं। हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जिस परम्परा, जिस सिद्धांत को इस संसार के सामने रखा उस सिद्धांत को युद्ध में जीतने के बावजूद भी हिन्दुस्तान के रक्षा मंत्री ने और हिन्दुस्तान के स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, पालन का पूरी तरह परिचय दिया। लेकिन आप देखें कि ताशकन्द समझौते को हुए अभी दो महीने ही हुए हैं फिर और पाकिस्तान से तलवारों की झनकार और हवाई जहाजों की गज सुनायी पड़ रही है। हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि अभी रावलपिंडी में उन्होंने परेड में चीनी मिग और चीनी टैंक दिखा कर डराने की कोशिश की। हम को दुःख है कि आज वहां पर चीनी साम्राज्यवाद के उप-राष्ट्रपति और विदेश मंत्री ने कहा—यह उन्होंने हमें नहीं कहा बल्कि उन्होंने यह पाकिस्तान के मित्र अमरीका के उपराष्ट्रपति श्री हम्फरी को कहा जिन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों चीनी आक्रमण के प्रति सजग हैं—कि जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि चाइनाईज आक्रमण के प्रति पाकिस्तान सजग है वे कितने भ्रूख हैं अब मूर्ख लोग हैं पाकिस्तान, या चीन के विदेश मंत्री या हम्फरी साहब, इसका फंसला वे ही करें, लेकिन यह बयान परसों पाकिस्तान में

चीन के विदेश मंत्री ने दिया था। तो हमें इन सब चीजों को देखना है। हमारी जीत के बावजूद, आक्रामक के दांत तोड़ने के बावजूद हिन्दुस्तानी फौज ताशकन्द समझौते के अधीन पीछे हट आयी, उसके बाद आज फिर उनकी आक्रामक नीति हमारे सामने आ रही है।

ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद भी रक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था, और तीन चार प्रश्न जो हिन्दुस्तान के मानस पटल पर उठते थे, उनमें एक प्रश्न यह भी था कि सुरक्षा की तैयारी के सम्बन्ध में क्या होगा। उस समय भी इन्होंने कहा था कि सुरक्षा की तैयारियां होती रहेंगी और आज जो उनकी नीतियां हैं उनको देखने से स्पष्ट होता है कि हमको अपने साधनों और अपनी बुद्धि पर भरोसा करना होगा। आक्रमण के समय हमें संसार के कई देशों ने सहायता और समर्थन दिया। लेकिन उस समय हमने अमरीका का रूख देख लिया जो कि सदा न्याय की दुहाई देता है। अमरीका ने बार बार यह कहा कि हम ये सैबरजैट और पैटन टैंक चीन के खिलाफ दे रहे हैं। उससे पूछा गया कि ये टैंक किस रास्ते से चीन जाएंगे, तो उसने उत्तर दिया कि हम ये चीन के खिलाफ दे रहे हैं, और जब इन तमाम अस्त्र शस्त्रों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया गया तो बार बार इस ओर अमरीका का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया, लेकिन अमरीका का आवाज नहीं खली। और आज फिर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा जा रहा है कि नान-लीथल बैपन पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को दिए जाएंगे। हम उनके बड़े कृतज्ञ हैं कि उन्होंने यह बात कही। हम जानते हैं कि अमेरिकन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ला के अन्तर्गत यह चीज है कि अमरीका जिनको सामरिक सहायता देता है उसके साथ यह शर्त रहता है कि वह उस देश के तमाम सैनिक इन्स्टालेशन को देखेगा। इसीलिए 1965 में अब मैंने डिफेंस डिबेट का प्रारम्भ किया था तो मैंने

कहा था कि अमरीकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ला के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान कभी भी अपने डिफेंस इन्स्टालेशन को देखने नहीं देगा। पाकिस्तान ने उनको ऐसा करने दिया इसलिए उसको पेटन टैंक और सेबरजैट मिले। लेकिन दूसरे की मद पर कोई आक्रामक देश किसी देश की जनता के मनोबल को चर नहीं कर सकता। हो सकता है कि उस देश के पास कम अच्छे हथियार हों। हमारी फौज के पास उतने आधुनिकतम हथियार नहीं थे, लेकिन मनोबल था। उनके हृदय में किसी पर आक्रमण करने की भावना नहीं थी। उनके हृदय में उत्साह और जोश था अपनी मातृभूमि को बचाने के लिए। इसीलिए अमरीका के पेटन टैंक और सेबर जैट धूल में मिल गए। और अगर फिर हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया गया तो हम फिर उस चुनौती का मुकाबला करेंगे।

हम इस पृष्ठभूमि में अपने रक्षा मंत्री से एक दो बात कहना चाहते हैं। वह यह कि आपने कहा कि हमारी सुरक्षा की तैयारियां होती रहेंगी। हमें आशंका है कि इस सुरक्षा की तैयारी में हमें अपने देश पर आक्रामक निर्भर रहना होगा, और उस निर्भर रहने में आपको कुछ बातों पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। आपने अपने मित्र ब्रिटेन की हालत देख ली। हमें दुःख है कि हमारी फौज में कुछ समय पहले तक ऐसे भी मित्र थे जो रुस के, जिसको लाल देश कहा जाता है, हथियारों को छुने को भी तैयार नहीं थे। लेकिन प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की फौज ने समझ लिया है कि हमारा वास्तविक मित्र कौन है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने समझ लिया है कि उसका वास्तविक मित्र कौन है।

ब्रिटेन कामन वेल्थ आफ नेशन्स का सब से बड़ा सदस्य है। और ब्रिटेन की क्वीन एनीजाबेथ उस पर प्रीसाइड करती हैं। लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वभौमिकता और

अखंडता का प्रश्न आया तो सब से पहले ब्रिटेन ने न केवल हमारे सामान पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया बल्कि ब्रिटेन ने जो कंट्रैक्ट किया था इन्स्टालेशन ला के अधीन हमको हॉटर हाक और उनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स देने का उनको भी बन्द कर दिया। यही नहीं, ब्रिटेन ने तो यह भी किया कि दो हजार पाउंड के रेडियो के मामूली से स्पेयर पार्ट्स आ रहे थे उनको भी बीच समुद्र की धार में रोक दिया। इसलिए आज समझ लेना चाहिए हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री को, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और हिन्दुस्तान की फौज को कि वह आपका मित्र नहीं है। ब्रिटेन कभी नहीं भूल सकता कि उसके साम्राज्य को हिन्दुस्तान ने ध्वस्त कर दिया। ब्रिटेन इस बात को कभी भी नहीं भूल सकता और इस लिए जब भी सम्भव होगा वह पाकिस्तान को हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ सहायता देगा। और मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी पुनः पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करेगा तो इस देश की जनता समझेगी, और ठीक समझेगी कि इस आक्रमण में पाकिस्तान का ब्रिटेन की मद है। इस बात को आप जानते हैं। इस सदन में यामस साहब ने बार बार प्रश्नों का जबाब देते में बताया है कि लड़ाई बन्द होने के बाद भी ब्रिटेन ने हमारी सुरक्षा के सामान पर प्रतिबन्ध रखा। और जब प्रतिबन्ध उठा भी दिया तो लाइसेंस की एक परम्परा कायम रखी। इस लाइसेंस के अन्दर यह शर्त रखी जाती है कि आप जितनी भी इंटेंसिटी उसकी सारी डिटेल्स दीजिए और उन डिटेल्स को देने के बाद भी उनमें महिनों लग जाते हैं।

आज नैट देश में बनते हैं, छोटे छोटे नैट, स्वाभिमानो नैट, जिसने बड़े बड़े सेबरजैट और स्टार फाइटर्स के दांत तोड़ दिए। उसके बनने में हमें केवल 15 प्रतिशत पार्ट बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन नैट की सम्पूर्ण कीमत का आधा भाग इन 15 पर सेंट पार्ट्स के लिए विदेशों को देना पड़ता है। आज हमको इन पार्ट्स की बाहर से मंगाने की आवश्यकता है। हम जानते हैं कि इस मामले में आप अपने

[श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद]

मित्र ब्रिटेन से सहायता लेते हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि ब्रिटेन ने केवल अपने सामान पर ही प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया, उसने संसार में अपने तमाम मित्र राष्ट्रों को भी यह खबर भिजवा दी और इन तमाम चीजों को बन्द करवा दिया।

अमरीका ने कहा कि हम प्रतिबन्ध उठाते हैं, लेकिन साथ साथ हम प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान एक बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। वाशिंगटन पोस्ट और न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने लिखा है कि हम भारत और पाकिस्तान को नानलीबल वपन देंगे। लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में नान-लीबल का इंटरप्रिडेशन पेंटेगान करेगा। अर्थात् पाकिस्तान के जो सेबरजैट टूट चुके हैं या जिन चीजों की उसको आवश्यकता है उनके सम्बन्ध में नानबलीबल का इंटरप्रिडेशन पेंटेगान करेगा। और आप इस बात को याद रखें कि चाहे अमरीका पाकिस्तान को सीधे रूप में हथियार दे या वह उसको ईरान और तुर्की के जरिए दे लेकिन देगा अवश्य, क्योंकि वह देने पर धामादा है। इसलिए हम दोनों मित्रों, अमरीका और ब्रिटेन, के रबीये को देख कर यह सोचें कि हम किस प्रकार अपनी सहायता अपने आप कर सकते हैं।

बार बार हमको यह शोक पिलायी जाती है कि एशिया में कम्युनिज्म को रोकने के लिये बियतनाम में अमरीका युद्ध लड़ रहा है। और उनको इस नीति को तो हम विदेश नीति पर बहस के समय देखेंगे। लेकिन जहां तक सामान का संबंध है, हम अमरीका से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर आप एशिया में कम्युनिज्म को रोकना चाहते हैं, चीन की आक्रामक नीति को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, तो यह काम बियतनाम से नहीं होगा। इसके लिये तो हिन्दुस्तान ही उपयुक्त है जो कि जनतन्त्र का सहज प्रहरी है और बहुत मजबूत

देश है। लेकिन अमरीका जो बीच में छोटी छोटी शर्तें घुसाता है यह उचित नहीं है, जैसे कि वह कहता है कि हम फरटीलाइजर देंगे लेकिन हमारा पीस कोर उसको बांटेगा, सुपरसानिक के बारे में हम सोच सकते हैं लेकिन हम आपके सारे के सारे इंस्टालेशन देखेंगे हम चीन के खिलाफ आपको बचायेंगे लेकिन न्यूकलियर अम्बरेल देंगे। अमरीका को यह सोचना चाहिये कि भले ही वह और जगहों में यह धोखे का पाठ लोगों को पढ़ा ले, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सजग हैं, उन्होंने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद से छुट्टी पा कर एक नए देश को बनाया है, वे उनकी इन नीति में नहीं आर्येंगे। इसलिये अगर वास्तव में उनकी मंशा है कि हमको चीनी साम्राज्यवाद को रोकने में सहायता करें और वे हम को बिना शर्त के एक मित्र की हैसियत से सहायता दें तो हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन शर्तों के साथ नहीं। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि वे यह नहीं चाहते। उनकी और जो बहुत सी नीतियां हैं, जिनका विशद वर्णन मैं यहां नहीं, विदेश नीति पर करूंगा।

हम तो यह भी कहते हैं कि उनके जो परम मित्र हैं— पाकिस्तान, उनसे लड़ने के लिये हमें उनके शस्त्रों की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, उसके लिये तो हमारी गाजीपुरी लाठी ही काफी हो जायगी। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन गैरन्टीज के बाद भी वह यह नहीं चाहते हैं तथा उनका संसार के सामने यह कहना है कि वे शांति चाहते हैं। यह एक दुःख की बात है।

इसलिये इन बातों को देखते हुये, यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने उन मित्रों को याद करें जिन्होंने वास्तव में हमारी सहायता की। हम रूस के कृतज्ञ हैं, जिन्होंने हमारी उस समय सहायता की और आज भी मैं जानता हूँ कि वह क्या सहायता कर रहे हैं। हम अपने छोटे मित्र यूगोस्लाविया के कृतज्ञ हैं, जिस यॅगोस्लाविया ने यह कहा कि मेरी

फौज छोटी है, मेरे पास बड़े शस्त्र नहीं हैं, बेफिन हमारे पास जो भी छोटे अस्त्र हैं, इन अस्त्रों से हम अपने मित्र की सहायता करने के लिये तैयार हैं। इसलिये हम चाहेंगे कि इस पृष्ठभूमि में हिन्दुस्तान आत्म निर्भरता पर जोर दे। आत्म निर्भरता के संबंध में हम यह कहेंगे कि हमने अभी देखा कि आपने 20 करोड़ रुपये के कांटेक्ट्स प्राइवेट सैक्टर को दिये हैं। मैं उनके विरोध में नहीं हूँ, अगर विरोध करूँ भी तो उससे कोई लाभ नहीं, क्योंकि इनकी इस देश में बड़ी चलती है, हमारे जैसा भादमी लाख उनके विरोध में बोले, लेकिन उनकी बड़ी ताकत इस सरकार पर और इस देश पर है, लेकिन मैं चहुवाण साहब को जानता हूँ। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो अपने देश की सुरक्षा के लिये जितना सामान अपने यहाँ खुद बना सकें, पब्लिक सैक्टर में बना सकें, वह उचित है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं दो महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ और वे यह हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आज का युग मिसाइल युग है। इस मिसाइल युग में आवश्यकता यह है कि हमारे मिसाइल का विकास हो। हम ने बालिगटन-पोस्ट में डा० जगबन्तम का एक स्टेटमेंट देखा, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे देश ने मिसाइल के संबंध में परीक्षण समाप्त कर लिया है और अब वह फौज के लिये तैयार करेंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस में कितना सत्य है। मुझे इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना है, मुझे सिर्फ यही कहना है कि इस मिसाइल युग में, रक्षा मंत्री जी, आवश्यकता यह है कि आपके डिफेंस बजट का बहुत बड़ा भाग इस में जाये। आपने सिर्फ 26 करोड़ रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त मांग इस साल में की है। आप अगर मिसाइल प्रोग्राम के लिये 50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग करने, यद्यपि आपकी आवश्यकता 100 करोड़ रुपये की है। आपके सेना अध्यक्षों ने उस मांग को अभी 64 के अप्रैल तक

इस लिये त्याग दिया कि आपके पास खर्च नहीं है, लेकिन अगले धाने वाले वर्षों में चीनी आक्रमण को देख कर, पाकिस्तान की स्थिति को देख कर, यह आवश्यक है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग कम से कम 100 करोड़ रुपये इस मिसाइल एक्सपैरिमेंट के लिये रखा जाय और यही आपकी मांग कम से कम है और यही आपके विशेषज्ञों ने कहा है। आप इसकी मांग कीजिये, हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट, अपना प्राधा पेट रोटी खाकर, प्राधा बदन कपड़ा पहन कर, देश की जनता आपकी इस मांग को स्वीकारेगी, इसलिये मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं केवल दो मिनट में समाप्त करूँगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात मेरी—एक प्रश्न प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी से इस देश की जनता का है। जहाँ पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ने में हवाई जहाजों की जरूरत है, हवाई जहाजों से लड़ते हैं, बन्दूकों की जरूरत है तो बन्दूकों से लड़ते हैं, मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि प्राप का सब से बड़ा दुश्मन आज चीन है, जिस के पास अब एटम-बम है, उस से प्राप कैसे लड़ेंगे? प्राप ने कहा कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे। बड़ी अच्छी नीति प्राप ने कही। लेकिन मैं यह पूछता हूँ और क्या जवाब प्रापके पास है? चीन को प्राप ने देख लिया है कि किस प्रकार का दुश्मन है। सम्पूर्ण संसार से ख्याज्य चीन आज किसी भी कीमत को देने को तैयार है अगर उस ने एटम बम का प्रयोग किया, प्राप कहेंगे कि देखा जायगा। एटम बम प्राप जादू से तैयार नहीं कर सकेंगे, उस समय यही अमरीका प्राप के पास फिर अम्बरेला की शर्त देगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि वही मित्र प्राकल्पेणन प्राप्त लायेंगे। तब प्राप कहेंगे कि हम को एटम बम चाहिये। मैं इस प्रश्न का जवाब मांगता हूँ कि किस प्रकार प्राप उस का मुकाबला करेंगे, क्या कहेंगे? क्या यह कहेंगे कि "अहिमा परमो धर्मः"। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस

[श्री भागवत झा भ्राजाद]

पर विचार किया जाय और एटम से तैयार होने वाले ऐसे भी अस्त्र हैं, जिन का कन्वेंशनल आम प्रयोग करती है, उन को बनाया जाय, उन को तैयार किया जाय ।

यद्यपि हम ने आज ताशकन्द समझीते से इन सारे प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि पाकिस्तान की सीमा की भूख अभी नहीं मिटी है । यद्यपि कितने घर बेचर हो गये हैं, कितनी गोदें भ्राज सूनी हो गई हैं । भ्राज बारामूला से, श्रीनगर के पहाड़ों की षाटियों से यह आवाज आ रही है—

हमला-आवर खबरदार,
हम हिन्दोस्तानी हैं तैयार ।

सहाख और नेफा की बरकीसी षोटियों से हमारे जवान यह कहते हैं, हिमालय की पहाड़ियों की तराइयों से, नर्बदा की कल-कल करती हुई पटों से, कुमारी अन्तरीप की एक एक लहरों से यह आवाज आती है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी, इस देश की तैयारी के लिये आप के साजोसामान तैयार रहें । हमारा शान्ति का उद्घोष कश्जोर का उद्घोष न हो, एक मजबूत उद्घोष हो जिस से हम आक्रमण करने वाले का, हम को चुनौती देने वाले का मुकाबला कर सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ आप की प्रतिरक्षा की इन मांगों को हम स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन इन में इन तमाम बातों का सुधार हीना चाहिये ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारे जवानों ने और अफसरों ने बहादुरी दिखाई, उस के लिये हमारा सब का फिर ऊंचा होता है । किन्तु यदि हम उस से यह भूल कर बैठें कि उस को हम अपनी आत्म-रक्षा का विषय बना लें, अपनी बड़ाई का विषय बना लें तो यह सब से बड़ी भूल होगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपनी बड़ाई नहीं, फौजों की बड़ाई ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जो हमारी सीमाएँ हैं, जिन से हमारी सुरक्षा का सीधा सम्बन्ध है उस की तरफ भी आप का पूरा ध्यान केवल जाना चाहिये । भ्राज देश की सुरक्षा हथियार प्रबन्ध केवल सैन्य बल बढ़ाने से नहीं होगी, बल्कि उस के साथ साथ हमारी विदेश नीति, हमारी गृह नीति और हमारी आर्थिक नीति में समन्वय हो और इन सब में मजबूती आये, तब वह हो सकेगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कूट नीति में हमारी असफलता बहुत स्पष्ट झलकती है । भ्राज तक हम बड़े बड़े देशों को बह समझाने में असफल रहे हैं कि काश्मीर हमारा है और हमारा रहेगा और उस का नतीजा है जोकि भ्राज हम भोग रहे हैं । वह रूस जो हमारा साथी है, उसको भी जब सुरक्षा परिषद् में यह प्रश्न आया, मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि किन्तु दबाव के कारण हुआ, उस ने भी पाकिस्तान को आक्रमक षोषित करने में हमारी भदब नहीं की । इस लिये इन सब बातों की कृष् भूमि में मुझे एक ही बात लगती है कि जहाँ तक कूटनीति का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान हम से आगे है । पाकिस्तान ने चीन से साठगाँठ की, पाकिस्तान अब भी अमरीका का मित्र होने का दावा करता है और अमरीका भी पाकिस्तान का मित्र होने का दावा करता है, जबकि चीन और अमरीका एक दूसरे के दुश्मन हैं । एक तरफ इंडोनेशिया, चीन और पाकिस्तान एक हुए थे, भ्राज चीन और इंडो-नेशिया में बहुत दुश्मनी जैसा हो गया है, किन्तु पाकिस्तान और इंडोनेशिया भ्राज भी एक हैं ।

इसी प्रकार फारमूसा जो कम्बूनिस्ट चीन का विरोधी है, उसके एक मंत्री इस देश में आते हैं, उन से प्रश्न किया जाता है कि काश्मीर के बारे में आप पाकिस्तान के साथ

के बारे में क्या कहते हैं, तो वह गोल मोल उबाव देते हैं और कहते हैं कि काश्मीर की समस्या का अध्ययन उन्होंने नहीं किया है। जो भ्रादमी इस देश की यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ा हो, वह यह कहे कि मैंने काश्मीर की समस्या का अध्ययन नहीं किया तो इसे क्या समझा जाय और जब दूसरा प्रश्न किया जाय तो वह उत्तर दें कि हाँ मैं यह मानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान को बल प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये और आप के साथ बैठकर समझौते की बात करनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार की दशा आज हमारी भीतर और बाहर हो रही है और हमें इसके मूल कारण में जाना होगा।

इसी प्रकार से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ताशकन्द समझौता हुआ, उसके कुछ दिन ही बाद अमरीका के और कुछ यूरोपीय देशों के लोग जो अपने आप को पीसमिशन के भ्रादमी बताते थे, वे कराँची में गये। उन को वहाँ पर यह देख कर हैरत हुई कि वहाँ के लोगों में यह भावना पैदा की हुई थी कि हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान ने बुरी तरह से पीटा है, अगर 10 दिन और रहते तो वह बिल्की को फतह कर लेते। इस तरह की भावना जिस देश में फैलाई गई हो तथा ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद वह हमारी बातों पर चलेगा, इस की सम्भावना तनिक भी दिखाई नहीं देती। उसके बाद जब वे अमरीकन यहां आये और उन्होंने अपने एक अमरीकन साथी को कहा, और जिसने मुझे स्वयं बताया कि पाकिस्तान के लोग जिस मनोवृत्ति की दशा में चल रहे हैं उस से आप को बहुत जल्द युद्ध में घसीट ले जायेंगे और वे बातें अब प्राहिता प्राहिस्ता सामने आती जा रही हैं। इसलिये हम को यह देखना जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारी कमचोरी कहाँ है? हमारी कमचोरी हमारी कूटनीति में कहाँ है और उस को हम कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं और इस का सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारी सुरक्षा नीति से होता है। यही दशा हमारी विदेश नीति की है। हम तटस्थता के हामी हैं। अगर पाकिस्तान तटस्थता का गीत गाता

है और चीन के साथ भी बात रखता है, अमरीका के साथ भी और इंग्लैंड के साथ भी और सब उस के साथ हो जाते हैं तो इस से तो यही सिद्ध होता है कि हमारी विदेश नीति में कहीं कोई कमी है। यही दशा हमारी घरेलू नीति की है। मिजो विद्रोहियों के पास से पत्रव्यवहार पकड़ा गया है जिस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि वे इंडोनेशिया से मदद मांग रहे थे। जब तक हमारी घरेलू नीति इस तरह की रहेगी हमारी सेना भी कोई विशेष काम नहीं कर सकेगी।

जिस समय ताशकन्द समझौता हुआ और हम ने हाजी पीर को खाली किया तब हमारे सैनिक जवान जो हैं वे यह समझ नहीं पा रहे थे कि अब घुसपैठियों को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी उन की होगी या जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार की होगी या किसी और की होगी। आज भी यही स्थिति है। हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय भी स्पष्ट तौर से नहीं बता सकते हैं कि क्या घुसपैठियों को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी आज उन्होंने अपनी सुरक्षा सेनाओं को सौंप दी है अथवा उस जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार को सौंप दी है जिस की नीति के कारण यह दशा हो गई थी कि श्रीनगर तक घुसपैठिये पहुंच चुके थे। अगर तब समय पर चेता न जाता तो सब कुछ समाप्त हो जाता। आज भी क्या वही भूल होगी? क्या आज भी काश्मीर सरकार पर आप इसी प्रकार का भरोसा रख कर चलेंगे या सीधे तौर पर इस जिम्मेदारी को सेना पर डालेंगे? यह तात्कालिक समस्या हमारे सामने है जिस को हमें देखना है।

आज यह अखबारों में आया है कि चीन के एक मंत्री ने कहा है कि जब वे पाकिस्तान में गए तो वहाँ की जनता ने किम प्रकार उन का स्वागत किया। हम जब इन तरह की बात पर सोचते हैं तो हमें अचम्भा होता है। लेकिन इस में अचम्भे की कोई बात नहीं है। कुछ लोग इस बात पर बड़ा आश्चर्य करते हैं कि चीनी टैंकों और विमानों का

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

वहां प्रदर्शन हुआ है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इन का प्रदर्शन होना बहुत अच्छा है और ऐसा कर के उन्होंने अच्छा काम हमारे लिये किया है। उन्होंने कोई बात छिपा कर नहीं रखी है। ताशकंद समझोते में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा था कि चीन से वह कोई चीज या सामान नहीं लेगा। उन्होंने भ्रगर सामान लिया है तो हमें चाहिये कि अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ायें और हम उस से ज्यादा तैयारी करें। आज हमारी स्थिति यह है कि अमरीका हम को हथियार देगा नहीं और हमारे अपने में जो शक्ति है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। इसलिए लाजिमी हो जाता है कि उस शक्ति को किसी न किसी तरह से हम बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करें। उस शक्ति को बढ़ाने के रास्ते में क्या क्या कमियाँ आती हैं, क्या क्या लुटियाँ आती हैं, इस को हम देखें और उन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। जैसे भी हो हम अपनी शक्ति बढ़ायें।

जब कभी युद्ध होता है तो हमारे जवान कुर्बानी करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। लेकिन जब लड़ाई खत्म हो जाती है तो उन की क्या हालत होती है, इसको भी हमें देखना चाहिये। हम उन्हें कहते हैं कि हम भूमि देंगे। लेकिन जब वे भूमि लेने के लिए पटवारी के पास जाता है तो वहाँ उस से रिश्वत मांगी जाती है, जो भ्रफसर लोग हैं, वे उससे रिश्वत मांगते हैं। वह जब इस चीज को देखता है तो भौचक्का रह जाता है। जिस प्रकार का हमारा शासन है, जैसा हमारा भ्रष्ट शासन है और जिस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार हमारे सत्कारुद दल में है उस को देख कर जवान यह सोचने के लिए बाध्य हो जाता है कि किस प्रकार से वह यह मानें कि यह देश उस की खातिर भी कुछ करने को तैयार है।

यह मेरे पास किताब है। इस में लिखा हुआ है जो लोग सड़कें में धरेंगे उन

को क्या क्या नकद के रूप में दिया जाएगा। इसके पहले पेज पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि जनरल भ्रगर मरेगा तो उस को चौदह हजार रुपया मिलेगा। सीकंड लैफ्टिनेंट भ्रगर मरेगा तो मरणोपरान्त उस को 1335 रुपये मिलेंगे। इसी प्रकार से सिपाही के लिए लिखा हुआ है कि उस को 250 रुपये मिलेंगे और सूबेदार और सूबेदार मेजर के लिए लिखा हुआ है कि बारह सौ रुपये मिलेंगे। बीच में और लोग भी हैं। जिस प्रकार की पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था हमारे देश में चल रही है उस को हमने इस फीज में भी भ्रगर लागू रखा तो हमारे देश का पतन होना अनिवार्य है। पतन के सिवा और कुछ नहीं होगा। मरने के बाद जो इनाम दिया जाता है, इस में भी उल्टी बात की जाती है। एक जनरल भ्रगर मरता है तो उस के पास तो बहुत से बरसों तक की सविस होती है और उस के बाबजूद भी आप उसको चौदह हजार रुपये दे देते हैं। उसके पास तो काफ़ी जखीरा होता है लेकिन सिपाही भ्रगर मरता है तो उसको केवल ढाई सौ रुपये ही दिये जाते हैं। और फिर सिपाही फौज में भरती होने के बहुत ही थोड़े समय के बाद मर सकता है जबकि जनरल एक ही दिन में कोई नहीं बनता है, इस पंद्रह साल की सविस करने के बाद ही बनता है और तब ही मर सकता है। आज का बना हुआ जनरल नहीं मरता है। आज ही वह जनरल नहीं बन जाता है। इस प्रकार का जो सोचने का तरीका है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पूंजीवादी तरीका है। मैं चह्माण साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार के समाजवादी विचार वह रखते हैं और समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का आदर्श सरकार ने अपने सामने रखा है, इस चीज के रहते वह विचार पनप नहीं सकता है, उस प्रकार के समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना यहाँ कभी नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए जहाँ तक मरने के

बाद की बात है उस में तो हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि कोई भेदभाव न किया जाये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। अगर भेदभाव किया जाये तो सब से ज्यादा सिपाही को दिया जाये, सूबेदार और सूबेदार मेजर को दिया जाये न कि सब से बड़े जो भ्रफसर हैं उनको दिया जाये।

पैशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है प्रायः कुछ कह सकते हैं, उसके बारे में सवाल हो सकता है। लेकिन छोटी तनख्वाह पाने वालों के लिए पैशन का जो तरीका है वह भी ठीक होना चाहिये। उनको भी ज्यादा पैशन मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन पैशन के बारे में प्रायः यह कह सकते हैं कि जो बड़े लोग हैं वे दिमाग से काम करते हैं और ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी का काम करते हैं। उस को तो माना जा सकता है। लेकिन जहां तक भरने के बाद इनाम देने का प्रश्न है और उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रायः ने जो नीति अपनाई है, उस में प्रामूलचूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये।

प्रायः जिस प्रकार से शासन में भ्रष्टाचार है, उसकी नकल काफी हद तक हमारी फौज में भी घुस चुकी है। बड़े बड़े भ्रफसर जो बर्हा हैं वे भी भ्रष्टाचारी हो गये हैं। एक खमाना था, भ्रष्टेजों का खमाना था और उस में देखा गया है कि किसी का कोर्ट मार्शल होता था तो उसका फैसला बहुत जल्दी हो जाया करता था। लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं होता है। मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे अलबर में एक लैफ्टिनेंट कर्नल के खिलाफ जिस का मैं नाम नहीं सुना, कोर्ट मार्शल चल रहा है और उसको चलते बड़े दिन हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक फैसला नहीं हुआ है। बड़े बड़े गबन के आरोप उस पर हैं लेकिन फिर भी उसका फैसला नहीं हो रहा है। जब सड़ाई चल रही थी तो हो सकता था कि उसके भ्रसर की बजह से फैसला न किया जा सकता था। लेकिन . . .

श्री हुकम चन्ध कच्छवाय (देवास) :
नाम क्या है ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : नाम मैं नहीं बताऊंगा। यह फौजी मामला है, कोर्ट मार्शल का मामला है। मैं नाम नहीं ले सकता हूं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको पंजी महोदय देखें।

प्रायः देखें कि क्या हो रहा है। अलबर में ए० सी० सी० सेंटर बनाया गया था। वहां पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया गया है। बहुत जल्दी जल्दी इसको खर्च किया गया है। घाठ महीने के अन्दर अन्दर यह हुआ है। इतनी बुरी तरह से उसको खर्च किया गया है कि उस में से घाघे के करीब बरबाद हो गया है। अब उसकी जांच चल रही है और वहीं मामला टंका पड़ा हुआ है। फिर उस सेंटर को बन्द किया गया। उसकी जगह आज तक निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कौसी छावनी वह रहेगी। कभी किसी प्रकार की पलटन वहां भेज दी जाती है और कभी किसी अन्य प्रकार की भेज दी जाती है। अगर फौज के अन्दर भी यही नीति चली और यही गोलमाल चलता रहा तो जिस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया भ्रमरीका ने कॉमिटांग चीन को दिया और जैसी दशा उसकी हुई वही दशा हमारी भी होगी। करोड़ों डालर उसने उसे दिया लेकिन चूकि वहां लोग भ्रष्ट हो चुके थे इसलिए वे ठहर नहीं सके। इस वामों प्रायः सब से पहला काम यह करें कि फौज का भ्रष्टाचार से बचायें। उसको प्रायः तभी बचा सकते हैं जब प्रायः स्वयं ठीक हों।

प्रायः जो लोग यह सोचते हैं कि यह तो हमारा राजनीति का सवाल है, राजनीतिक दलों का सवाल है जहां तक पाकिस्तान का और चीन का सम्बन्ध है, उनको मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल के सम्बन्ध में सभी राजनीतिक दलों को एक सा दृष्टिकोण रखना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि वाम पक्षी कम्युनिस्ट ही

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

यह कहें कि चीन के साथ पहले समझौता करो और स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले यह कहें—पहले कहा करते थे, अब पता नहीं कहते हैं या नहीं कहते हैं—कि पाकिस्तान के साथ पहले समझौता करो। अभी हमारे आजाद साहब कह रहे थे कि रूस हमारा मित्र है। रूस हमारा मित्र है यह सही है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। युगोस्लाविया भी हमारा मित्र है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन जब काश्मीर का मामला सुरक्षा परिषद् में आया तब उस पर कहां से दबाव पड़ा और क्यों नहीं वह हमारा साथ दे सकता था ? कल का ही श्री ब्रेजनेव का भाषण है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान से भी हमारी मित्रता बढ़ रही है। हम को भी कूटनीति की भाषा में सोचना होगा और उसका तरीका मैं समझता हूँ यह है कि अगर हम को ठीक से मामला रखना है तो कोई कूटनीति बनानी पड़ेगी। क्या कारण है कि एक प्रजातंत्रीय देश होते हुए भी अमरीका हमारे साथ नहीं आता है और रूस एक मित्र देश होते हुए भी पूरी तरह से हमारा समर्थन नहीं कर सका है ? इसके भीतर आप को जाना होगा और इसको ठीक करना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं दो डिमांड्स पर नहीं बोला हूँ, इसका भी जरा आप ध्यान रखें।

पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे यहां की जो फौज है उसको हमें अपने देश की नीति के बारे में विशेष जानकारी देनी होगी। आजकल उनको जब अंधेरे में रखा जाता है तो इससे बड़ा भारी खतरा पैदा होता है और बाव में वे समझ नहीं पाते हैं कि क्या किया जाये।

हमारे जो भाई अणु बम बनाने की नीति का समर्थन करते हैं मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा इस बात पर भी थोड़ा ध्यान दें कि वे अणु बम सिर्फ इसलिए बनवा रहे हैं क्योंकि चीन ने अणु बम बनाना शुरू कर दिया है ? अगर यही दलील है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत रही दलील है। चीन ने अणु बम बनाना कब शुरू किया है और क्या इसका वह केवल हमारे खिलाफ ही इस्तेमाल करेगा ? इससे वह अमरीका के खिलाफ भी लड़ सकता है, रूस के खिलाफ भी लड़ सकता है और हमारे खिलाफ भी लड़ सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो माननीय सदस्य यह सोचते हैं कि चूंकि चीन ने अणु बम बना लिया है, इसलिए हमें भी बना लेना चाहिये, उन्होंने गहराई से इस विषय पर नहीं सोचा है। अगर चीन ने हमारे ऊपर अणु बम चलाया तो पाकिस्तान पर भी इसका असर पड़ने वाला है और वह बचने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये हमें बहुत सोच समझ कर ऐसी बातें कहनी चाहियें। जहां जो अणु बम के मिजाइल्स होते हैं उन की जानकारी हमें अवश्य चाहिये।

अब मैं इस बात के ऊपर आता हूँ कि जो हमारे कारखाने हैं उन के बारे में यह बतलाया गया है कि उन्होंने कुछ मुनाफा कमाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि जब उन का उत्पादन सारा फौज के काम में आता है तब उत्पादन और विक्री की जो दरें कायम की गई हैं उन का आधार क्या है। बिना आधार बनाये हुए 5 परसेन्ट का मुनाफा लिख दिया या 7 परसेन्ट का मुनाफा लिख दिया तो इस से कोई फर्क नहीं होता।

जहां तक साइकालोजिकल अथवा मनो-वैज्ञानिक रिसर्च की बात है उस के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे यहां अक्सर मार्शल और नग्न मार्शल रेसेज की बाख उठा करती है और श्री सिद्धान्ती अक्सर

उस की चर्चा किया करते हैं। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से भ्रमसरो और जवानों के बारे में हमें देखना है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार को फैसला करना चाहिये कि अगर मार्शल और नान मार्शल रेसेज की बात में कोई तथ्य है तो उस को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये और उस का पालन किया जाये, और अगर तथ्य नहीं है तो उस को समाप्त कर दिया जाये।

हमारी हवाई शक्ति में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। जब मिग विमान पाकिस्तान को मिल गये हैं तब हम को यह सोचना होगा कि किस प्रकार से हमारी यह शक्ति बढ़े।

हम लोग भ्रमसर कहते हैं कि फौज का इस्तेमाल हमारे देश की जनता के विरुद्ध नहीं होना चाहिये। यह बात सही है, मगर मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जब पूज्य बापू के जमाने में हम लोग भ्रान्दोलन करते थे तब हम शान्तिप्रिय थे और भ्रान्दोलन हमारे हाथ में रहता था किन्तु आज कीर्षी शान्तिप्रिय भ्रान्दोलन, चाहे वह किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का हो, उध के हाथ में नहीं रहता है, उस से बाहर निकल जाता है। इसलिये हमें यह भा जिम्मेदारी उठाना होगी कि हम जनता को काबू में रख सकें और वह किसी भी प्रकार से हिंसा पर उतारू न हो।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में अपने को सफल बनाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम जितना भी हो सके अमरीका और रूस को सही तरीके से अपने साथ लें और उन को समझायें, बर्ना पूरी तरह, दूना खर्च कर के भी, पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों का मुकाबला करने की स्थिति में रहें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Manoharan.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansil): You are not calling those Members who are

standing to catch your eye, but you are calling Members who are sitting?

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I shall finish my speech very soon, and the hon. Member can speak afterwards.

Shri Sheo Narain: You have not called those Members who have been standing up. You say that there is no list, and yet those who are standing are not called but only those who are sitting are called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Manoharan.

Shri Manoharan: On the basis of certain cut motions that I have moved, I want to make some observations regarding the performance of the Defence Ministry.

At the outset, I extend on behalf of my party, namely the DMK, my glowing tribute to the Armed Forces of this country who have projected the image of this nation sky-high, and secondly my homage to the finest flowers of the Indian soil who have dedicated their lives for the cause of honour, self-respect; sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the nation. Thirdly, I think my congratulations must go to the Defence Minister who has proved himself and established his mettle as a Defence Minister.

I agree with what has been stated at page 4 of the Ministry's Report, namely:

The entire country has admired the performance of our defence forces. This chapter in the history of our Armed Forces contains many instances of unexcelled valour which will shine for all time to come. The Indian jawan has once again established his image in the hearts of the Indian people.

I wish you, Sir, to mark particularly the expression:

"The Indian jawan has once again established his image in the hearts of the Indian people".

[Shri Manoharan]

Before proceeding to the subject proper, I want to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to certain conflicting and startling figures, according to me, given in the Ministry's report. At page 4, in para 8 it has been stated:

"In operations of this nature, losses are inevitable. To date, our casualties have been 2763 killed"

But, again, in the same report, in paragraph 8 at page 12 we find this. Of course, I may be wrong, and I am subject to correction. The report says:

"In the process, our Army inevitably suffered some losses. 2735 persons were killed."

At page 4, the number given was 2763 but at page 12 the number given is 2735. Within four or five pages, 28 able-bodied jawans have been killed"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): There is a corrigendum which has been issued, which has made the correction.

Shri Manoharan: My copy has not been corrected. I am very glad that it has been corrected.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The corrigendum is there pasted on the very first page.

Shri Manoharan: The jawan has established his image in the minds of the Indian people; so, the report goes. Now, the Indian jawan is the darling of the nation. His sacrifice is an inspiring document to be preserved. Every drop of blood that has been shed by the jawan of this country has the capacity to say a lot of stories not only to this generation but to the generations to come. The combined effort of the forces, the forces of

the people as well as of the Armed Forces, is really unique in the history of our country, and hence emerged the slogan rightly from our late lamented Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri: 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. Therefore, let us not demolish the image already projected; let us see that the image is not demolished or tarnished or altogether abolished. The cordial relations that have been established between the Armed Forces of this country as well as the forces of this nation should not be allowed to be strained.

Ours is the biggest democracy in the world. 'Military Rule'—the wisdom and genius of this country has discarded it as something alien to our basic thinking, to our way of life and to our form of Government. I think that a specific and notable role has been assigned to the Armed Forces of this country and we are proud of them, and equally we are proud of our democracy. But, unfortunately, a curious situation has been allowed to develop in this country by the Government of the day, wherein the specific area allotted to the Armed Forces has been extended and they have been asked and allowed to have their own way in the altogether different fields which fall under the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. I think that this is an explosively dangerous situation.

A jawan who was given a rousing reception by the millions and millions of this country, a jawan who was given kumkum on his forehead by a section and cross-section of the society of this nation, a jawan who was garlanded by the lakhs and lakhs of people of this nation, is asked to shoot at those people for whom the unfortunate jawan has his own admiration. The bullets and gun-shots of our jawans which have penetrated and pierced through the chests of the enemy forces across the border are now piercing through the bosoms of our people in whose hearts the jawan

has established his image. Government composed of minds oblivious of the potent chemistry of social forces are simply closing their eyes before the realities of the situation. The sort of situation which is continuing will, I am afraid, laid the country in disaster. The trouble in West Bengal, the altercation in Aijal, the massacre in Madhya Pradesh, the silent revolution which is in the offing in Tamil Nad, the revolution in Kerala and the so-called rebellion in the Mizo Hills area are nothing but the creation of the civil authorities who are noted for their lack of understanding, lack of sympathy and lack of appreciation of the situation. Unless the basic, morose and stupid mentality of the Government is changed, I doubt very much whether the present situation will have its own change at all. The logical situation ultimately would be, I think, all-round agitation and all-out employment of the forces to curb down the so-called disturbances in the country. This would provide, I am afraid, an undesirable, psychological bait as has been pointed out by a front-rank economist Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and that has been endorsed by no less a person than the President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Kamaraj, himself. What would happen if foreign aggression started and if the armed forces of this country are engaged in curbing down the disturbances? Who are going to meet and beat down the aggressors of this country excepting the sturdy jawans in the Cabinet and Jhansi Ki Rani, the Prime Minister of this country? Therefore, it is a matter where I request the government of the day to seriously consider and see that democracy which is based on vision and liberality is upheld.

The second point I want to touch upon today is the basis of my cut motion, that is the threatened closure of the Avadi Engineering Store Depot. I will now refer to a question and its answer given by Mr. Thomas day before yesterday. The question was

asked whether it is a fact that the Avadi Depot is being closed down by the Defence Ministry; and if so, the reasons therefor. Mr. Thomas said: Yes, 206 Base Ordnance Depot at Avadi is being closed down. The reason stated by Mr. Thomas was: The depot was set up during World War II to act as a base depot for feeding troops in the Far East. This depot has now become redundant. I cannot understand why. Because, he says, it is not functioning as a Central Ordnance Depot or as a Command Depot for units in Southern Command. Why? The reason is not stated. Even its limited role, according to Mr. Thomas, as a holding depot on behalf of other depots, has come to an end. The reason has not been stated. I take strong objection to this view. I want to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to the closure of the Engineering Stores Depot at Avadi. The reason stated by Mr. Thomas was not convincing. For the understanding and appreciation of the Defence Minister, a brief history on this Engineering Stores Depot at Avadi would, I think enlighten the understanding which is clouded with the misunderstanding of the Defence Minister as well as his colleague. This Engineering Stores Depot was installed in 1944. It is situated at the southernmost corner of our country. Secondly, I want to draw your attention to the fact that we have very great admiration for our army strategy. I would request the Defence Minister to give his personal attention to this matter of closing down the largest depot in the southern border when three corners of our country are facing threat. This depot is strategically situated from all points to keep the front-line with a continuous flow of stores without any disruption particularly during an emergency of the nature which we faced recently. It is understood that stores had to be moved by road during the present emergency and were despatched within the shortest possible time. It is ideally and strategically the best. There is a doubt lurking in the minds of people of my

[Shri Manoharan]

part of the country when we hear that this depot is going to be closed down. In 1964 I had put a question to which an answer was given by our Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan. The question was: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Engineering Stores depot, Avadi, is being closed or has been closed? His reply was an emphatic 'No' and (b) and (c) do not arise. But, Sir, I have got a doubt. In 1962, September 22, a letter had been sent to ESD, Avadi, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters. His letter No. is 29985. In that letter he said that the Avadi Engineering Stores Depot is to be closed down. If the intention of the Government is to close down the Engineering Stores Depot, Avadi, I warn the House sufficiently earlier that the Government is going to invite lot of trouble in that part of the country. The closure will naturally involve 450 families. Lastly, I draw the attention of the Defence Minister to look into the matter and see that justice is done. One more point and I have done.

Before me the Audit Report is winking with squint eyes and an ugly face. I want to quote only one paragraph from it. This is paragraph 38, page 21:

"Loss due to collapse of a hangar.—A contract was concluded by a Commander Works Engineer.."

This shows the incompetence of the Ministry. I am not taking Mr. Chavan to task.

"...in September 1963 for re-erection by 3rd December, 1963, of a hangar at an airfield at a cost of Rs. 99,400. On 13 December 1963 when the work was still in progress, the partially erected hangar collapsed. The contractor attributed the collapse to heavy snowfall in the area and defective structural design and claimed a

sum of Rs. 34,790 as compensation for the loss."

I will read the following paragraph also.

"The Military Engineering Services authorities did not accept the claim but held that the hangar collapsed due to defective workmanship and the contractor was asked to re-erection the hangar at his own expense."

Now the interesting thing comes.

"While the re-erection work was in progress, the hangar again collapsed on 11 December, 1964 rendering unserviceable 233 tonnes of cement (valued at Rs. 58,857 stored in it). The contractor again attributed the collapse to heavy snow deposits, but the Military Engineer Services authorities held that it was due to the failure of the contractor to take requisite precautions during the erection of the structural work. There has been no further progress in the erection of the hangar. In July 1965, an arbitrator was appointed under the terms of the contract to adjudicate on the disputes arising out of this contract; the award of the arbitrator is awaited (January, 1966)."

Therefore, let me add one thing more. For the gross incompetence of the Ministry, for the gross incompetence of the Government, the verdict of the people is awaited in 1967.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Politics had the upper hand towards the end.

श्री रणजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, घापकी बड़ी कृपा है कि मुझे इस पर टाइम दिया गया। मैं तो जब कोई विशेष कारण होता है तभी माकनीय सदन का समय लेना उचित समझता हूँ। मैंने जो वहाँ पर प्रायण सुने, बड़े झूठे झूठे प्रायण सुने,

वहां पर भाषण सुने, बड़े अच्छे अच्छे भाषण सुने, बड़े अच्छे अच्छे सुझाव दिये गए और मैं भी उनका समर्थन करता हूँ, इसमें सन्देह नहीं। लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी भी हुईं जिनके लिए मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ। कल एक भाषण मैंने सुना कि सिपाहियों के क्या दिमाग नहीं होता या यह बात नहीं होती? मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा कहना माननीय सबन की पालियामेंटी लेंगेज के भी विरुद्ध है और इसका विरोध करना आवश्यक है। हमारे यह जवान चिन्तोंने दुनियां को बतला दिया कि इतने दिनों की पराधीनता के बाद भी जब भारत उदात्त तो अब भी उनके शरीर में रक्त का प्रवाह प्रवाहित है, उनके धन्दर जोश बना हुआ है, देश के प्रति उनकी जो भक्ति है और उनकी जो शक्ति है वह बहुत प्रपूर्व है। उसका कोई सामना नहीं कर सकता है। देश का गौरव इसमें नहीं है कि हम एकदम विरोध करते रहें। कभी कहे कि सुरक्षा पर अधिक ध्यान न किया जाय, और विषयों पर किया जाये। जब वह ऐसा विचार प्रकट करते हैं तो मुझे धायचयं होता है। वह दुनियां को क्या देख रहे हैं? संसार में धाय जल रही है। हमारे पड़ोस में भी धाय जल रही है और देश में भी उनके सबके दूत या आकर के यहां पर भी धाय जगाने का प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं। ऐसे समय में हम यही सोचते रहें, हम यही कहे कि नहीं, हमें शस्त्रप्रत्यां की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारे सिपाहियों का हौससा पस्त करने के लिए जिस प्रकार से हमने देखा कि जब कच्छ का मामला था वहां तो हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध में बिदेशी पत्र क्या क्या समाचार दे रहे थे और क्या क्या कह रहे थे?

लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण कर दिया और श्रुज कर सामना हुआ तब वही पत्र जो किसी समय में भारत के सम्बन्ध में हंसी उड़ाया करते थे भारत

का सिक्का मान गये गये और दुनियां मान गई कि भारत संसार में साहस, शीरता और संयम में किसी से भी कम नहीं है बल्कि एक आदर्श है। जब से हमारे माननीय मंत्री ने इस विभाग को सम्हाला है तब से इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि बड़ी उपति हुई है। यही कारण है कि चीन ने जो घोषणा देना चाहा था उस का संसार में भंडा फूट गया और समझ गये कि भारत से लक्ष्मण चिड़ना कोई मामूली बात नहीं है।

14 hrs.

हमारे यहां जो कार्य हुआ उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं क्या विशेष कहूं क्योंकि उसके लिए तो कल से ही माननीय सदस्य लोग मंत्री जी को बधाइयां दे रहे हैं और आज भी बधाइयां दी जा रही हैं। हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय, हमारे सेनाध्यक्ष और हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री महोदय खास तौर पर बधाई के पात्र हैं। जब यह संघर्ष हुआ था और उसमें हमारे जवानों ने जो जोहर दिखलाया वह सदा इतिहास में स्वर्णक्षरों में अंकित किया जायगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारा जो जोश है और हमारा जो कार्य है, रक्षा तैयारी सम्बन्धी कार्य है उसमें कोई कमी नहीं घानी चाहिए। यह समझना कि हम किसी भीम फाउंडेशन में हस्ताक्षर करवायें कि ऐटम बम नहीं बनना चाहिए तो क्या महज इस तरह के हस्ताक्षर कराने दुनिया से शांति होने वाली है? महज इससे शांति नहीं होनी है। हम तो ऐसी शांति चाहते हैं जो कि चिरस्वायो हो और दुनिया भर में शांति कायम रख सके।

हम महज यह नारा उठा कर कि ऐटम बम हम नहीं बनायेंगे हम सच्ची शांति की स्थापना नहीं कर सकते हैं। शांति सही मायनों में तभी स्थापित हो सकेगी जब हम में अर्पित होनी और उस अर्पित का हम अनुपयोग करना चाहेंगे। उसके द्वारा

[श्री रेण जय सिंह]

हम शांति की स्थापना करेंगे उसके द्वारा हम अशान्ति को दूर करेंगे।

हमारे देश में आज से नहीं अपितु प्राचीन काल से अध्यात्मवाद का बोल-बाला रहा है और इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि हमारा देश सदा से संसार का अध्यात्मवाद में गुरु रहा है, सर्वोपरि रहा है किन्तु विगत समय में भी जबकि अध्यात्मवाद का हम संसार को संदेश दे रहे थे, हमारे देश में रक्षा व्यवस्था का काफी महत्व था और उसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जाती थी। उस समय भी देश में शस्त्रास्त्र आदि का महत्व कायम था। मैंने पाकिस्तान के साथ इस पिछले संघर्ष के अवसर पर भी अपने भाषण में कहा था कि जब कभी भी हमने अपनी प्राचीन रणनीति को भुला कर काम किया है तब तक हम धोखे में रहे हैं। लेकिन जब भी हमने उस प्राचीन रणनीति को अपनाया, अपनी उस रामायण और महाभारत वाली रणनीति को अपनाया तो उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे देश का सिर ऊंचा हुआ और सब ओर से देश में हमारा जय जयकार होने लगा। हम देश में रक्षा सम्बन्धी जो भी काम करते हैं वह और सेना को सुदृढ़ करना, आवश्यक साज सामान मुहैया करना और उसे नवीनतम आवश्यक शस्त्रास्त्रों से लैस करना प्रति आवश्यक है। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने एक बार घोषित किया था 'स्ट्रॉंग आर्मी इन्क्विजिबल विथ मोडर्न व्पंस' मैं उनको इस घोषणा से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ और जब भी मौका मिलता है मैं इस घोषणा की ओर ध्यान दिलाने का प्रयत्न करता हूँ और यह स्मरण दिलाता हूँ कि हम एक मजबूत फौज नवीनतम शस्त्रास्त्रों से लैस होकर बनायें। वह तक हो सके हम अपनी शस्त्रास्त्र की ज़रूरत अपने देश में ही पूरी करें लेकिन अगर आवश्यक हो तो बाहर से भी मंगाने में हमें संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि

जैसे भी हो हमें देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाना है और उसके लिए हमें मोडर्न व्पंस से लैस एक स्ट्रॉंग आर्मी की ज़रूरत है। देश को सुदृढ़ करके ही हम शान्ति ला सकेंगे।

विरोधी पक्ष वालों ने इसकी बड़ी शिकायत की और हमारे भाई श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने भी कहा कि रक्षा कोष के सम्बन्ध में भी बड़ी शिकायतें आ रही हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर अपना विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि इस शिकायत के मौजूद रहते उसका बड़ा प्रतिकूल असर देश की जनता पर पड़ता है। मंत्री महोदय के लिए यह मामला अपने हाथ में लेना अनिवार्य रूप से आवश्यक जान पड़ता है। मेरे भी सुनने में इस किस्म की शिकायतें आई हैं कि लोगों ने सुरक्षा के नाम पर कितना कितना लिया? यहां तक सुनने में आया है कि बहुत सी रसीदें जो हैं वे भी जला दी गईं। कह दिया गया कि वे जल गईं और उनका पता नहीं चल रहा है। ऐसी ऐसी बातें सुनने में आती हैं। उन बातों की जांच कराने की आवश्यकता है। जब लोग देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अपना तन, मन, धन, अपना स्वैस्व अर्पण करने के लिए उद्यत होते हैं ऐसे समय यदि कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो लोगों का विश्वास कुछ उठता जाता है और उस में कुछ उन्हें संकोच होने लगता है। लोग ऐसा सोचने लगते हैं कि वहां तो हम ने पैसा देश के लिए दिया, रक्षा के लिए दिया और सैनिकों के लिए दिया, उन के प्रोत्साहन के लिए दिया लेकिन वह उन पर न खर्च किया जा कर उस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उस की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए और उस की पूरी जांच कर के जो भी लोग इस तरह की गड़बड़ी और बेईमानी करने के दोषी पाये जायें उन्हें कठोर दण्ड मिलना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश

की शक्ति बढ़े, वह फिर से आध्यात्म-वाद में संसार का भ्रमणी बने और वैदिक विद्या में भी वह किसी से पीछे नहीं रहे। जब ऐसा होगा तभी संसार में शांति होगी और संसार का कल्याण होगा। इस तरह खाली मंत्र जपने से केवल बैठे बैठे माला जपते रहने और वह कहते रहने से कि शांति शांति हो, उस से शांति नहीं होने वाली है। इसलिए सुरक्षा विभाग में अन्य विभागों की अपेक्षा अधिक तैयारी करने की और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। जब भारत का प्रत्येक देशभक्त बच्चा, बच्चा सिपाही बनेगा, जवान बनेगा तभी वह देश की सही मायनों में सेवा करने में समर्थ होगा और जब देश इस प्रकार से मजबूत हो कर उठ खड़ा होगा तो फिर किसी की हिम्मत नहीं होगी किसी का साहस नहीं होगा कि हमारे देश के प्रति उंगली भी उठा सके या वह टेढ़ी आँख से हमारे देश की ओर देख सके। हमारा तो सदा से यह सिद्धान्त रहा है और हमारे प्राचीन वेद, शास्त्र और मनुस्मृति भी यह कहती हैं। स्वामी दयानन्द के सत्यार्थ प्रकाश ग्रंथ के छठवें अध्याय में मनुस्मृति का जो श्लोक रक्षा सम्बन्धी उद्धृत किया गया है वह विचारणीय है। हमारी वैदिक संस्कृति हमें बतलाती है कि इस प्रकार से हमें रक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए और इस प्रकार से व्यवहार करना चाहिये और यही कारण है कि महर्षि स्वामी दयानन्द ने हमें वह वैदिक काल वाली शिक्षा दी है कि सब से प्रीतिपूर्वक, धर्मानुसार और यथायोग्य बरतना चाहिये। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् का सिद्धान्त ठीक है लेकिन हमें यथायोग्य बरतने की शिक्षा सदैव स्मरण रखनी है। तुम्हारे साथ जैसा जो बर्ताव करे वैसे ही तुम भी उस से पेश आओ। अब अगर कोई तुम्हारे साथ घोखाघड़ी करता है, दुष्टता करता है तो चुप

रहना प्रथवा शांति की रट लगाये जाना उसके दुस्साहस को बढ़ाना होगा।

श्रीमान्, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि केवल जय जवान और जय किसान के नारे लगाने से ही काम बनने वाला नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दें, उन के परिवार और बाल-बच्चों आदि को सब प्रकार की आवश्यक सुविधायें सुलभ करें। सोलजर्स बोर्ड्स जोकि हर जिले और प्रदेशों में बनाये गये हैं उन की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय और उन्हें मजबूत बनाया जाय। सोलजर्स बोर्ड्स की मीटिंग्स में सिपाहियों को सुविधायें पहुंचाने और उन में अनुशासन की भावना भरने का काम सलाह मशविरों के द्वारा किया जा सकता है। जाहिर है कि अनुशासन की शिक्षा जितनी उत्तम वे दे सकते हैं उतनी उत्तम शिक्षा और कोई नहीं दे सकता है। अनुशासन की व्यवस्था के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि वे सुखी रहें और इस तरह से देश की रक्षा सफलतापूर्वक कर सकें। देश में एक जागरण व रक्षा का भाव पैदा कर सकें।

मैं किसी एक विशेष अपने पड़ोसी देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि हमें सब से प्रीतिपूर्वक, धर्मानुसार, यथायोग्य बरतना चाहिए। इस के लिए हमें पूरी तरह से तैयारी करनी है ताकि हम देश की रक्षा कर सकें, शान्ति रख सकें और दुनिया में जहाँ भी प्रशान्ति हो उसे दू-कर के शान्ति की स्थापना करने में समर्थ हो सकें और चारों ओर हम शान्ति की स्थापना कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय के खूब मागों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे मंत्रियों और सहानु-

[श्री रमजय सिंह]

भूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायगा और हमारे जवानों का, सिपाहियों का प्रोत्साहन दिन रात चौगुना बढ़ाया जायेगा जिस से कि देश और संसार का कल्याण हो।
जय भारत।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):
I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. I join the hon. Members who have preceded me in paying our glowing tributes to the defence services personnel who have laid down their lives in the recent conflict with Pakistan. We have lost as many as 2,763 persons who have been killed. We also express our sympathy for the wounded, numbering 8,444, particularly the 462 personnel who have been seriously incapacitated. We also voice our concern for the 502 personnel who are still missing. We hope and pray that they are still alive and they will come back to our country.

I welcome the provisions made in the rule governing the pensionary and other benefits admissible to the families of defence services personnel killed or reported missing in operations, and of the defence service personnel disabled and invalided as a result of injuries sustained in the operations. There is room for improvement so far as these benefits are concerned, but I must say that this is a laudable gesture on the part of the Government to recognise the sacrifices of our jawans in these operations.

I also welcome the increase in the budget for defence to the tune of Rs. 29.88 crores for the year 1966-67. I would have hoped that this amount should have further increased: it is because of the fact that this House and also the country are concerned about the threats from China and also the uncertainties from Pakistan. The recent information that has come to us, of the Head of State of China coming to Rawalpindi and also making a gift of MIG 19 aircraft and

medium U-59 tanks to Pakistan is ominous. Obviously, India is the only enemy in the mind of Pakistan for which they are making all these preparations. Yesterday, the House was told about the massing of troops by Pakistan on the western borders. What China will do next, it is beyond anybody's guess.

I will only recall what our late Prime Minister, Shastriji, told this House on the 22nd September last, while referring to the preparations and also some of the activities of China on our borders. I quote from the White Paper No. XII, page 148. He said:

"I must tell the House that we view with grave concern the Chinese activities on the border and the armed intrusions into our territory. We have urged the Chinese Government in our note of September 21 replying to the Chinese note of September 19 to forsake the path of belligerence and intimidation and return to the path of peace and reason in its relations with India. I hope that even at this late hour China will respond to this call and prevent a major crisis."

In this hope, we all share. Our country does not want war with anybody, and much less with our neighbours. This sentiment applies equally in the case of Pakistan also. With China, we had the Panchsheel agreement and with Pakistan, Shastriji, before he died as a martyr, concluded the Tashkent declaration. But in spite of this, it is very unfortunate that both these countries are crazy to have a conflict with India.

Here again, I will recall what Shastriji said in the same statement; he stated:

"We have no intention of underestimating the gravity of the situation. But we have resolved firmly to meet this challenge to our freedom."

This House and the whole country took the pledge in November, 1962, as soon as the Chinese aggression started, to the effect that we will not rest till we redeem our territories from the aggressors. The national emergency remains; the threat is growing, and therefore it is meet and proper that defence should get the highest priority in our budget.

In the matter of our preparations, I fully agree with the view expressed in this House that we should do all that is possible to make our country self-sufficient and self-reliant in the matter of weapons and equipment for our defence. Here, I am sorry to say that while the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Shri A. M. Thomas, was intervening in the debate yesterday, and when he referred to the meagre allocations made for research and development and to the report of the Estimates Committee,—in doing so—he did not do full justice to himself. I take it that Shri Thomas did not have time enough to go through the entire report and that is why his reference was made out of context. Regarding the shortfall, his argument was, what is the good of having a big allocation if we cannot spend. But the reasons are also there. This is what the Estimates Committee has said at page 21 of the Ninety-fourth Report in respect of Defence Research and Development Organisation with particular reference to the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. I am quoting from the report:

"The Committee are not convinced by the reasons advanced for the shortfall in expenditure. They are concerned over such shortfalls. The Committee feel that such shortfalls at the end of the year do not reflect well as such shortfalls in expenditure will mean shortfall in developmental and research work also. They trust that the Laboratory would be more careful in future in preparing its budget estimates in a realistic way. Having bud-

geted for a certain amount the Laboratory should ensure that the funds are fully utilised in a planned and economic way."

This is what the Committee observed regarding this shortfall. But then the relevant point is in respect of the allocation for research and development. In the same report, in the concluding chapter, at page 41, the Committee observed as follows:

"The Committee note that the defence research and development effort in the country constitutes a very small fraction of the total national and defence budgets. It appears to the Committee that the total magnitude of the effort falls far short of the defence needs of the country. They consider that in scientific research, investment of resources has got to be above a certain optimum level before any tangible results can be expected. The Committee have observed in the Report that the defence research and development budget will have to increase before the take-off level is reached in some of the important fields like radar, guided missile, synthetic materials and metallurgy. With a view to achieve self-reliance in the field of development of defence science in the country as also to reduce dependence on import of weapons and equipments the Committee feel that the resources of the R & D Organisation will have to be adequately augmented."

This is the view of the Estimates Committee of this House and therefore I can only hope that when the Minister and the Government carefully examine these recommendations, they will take appropriate action so that the Estimates Committee and the House will come to know what action they propose to take.

[Shri Liladhar Kotaki]

Reference has been made regarding the importance of border roads. In this connection, I request the Ministry to consider the situation in the north-east frontier region of our country, comprising NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Assam. It is surrounded on all sides by foreign countries. Two of them are going to be belligerents. In NEFA, we had the experience last time, when the Chinese committed aggression. The Border Road Development Board has undertaken the construction of certain roads no doubt, but much more has to be done. It is not only necessary to augment our defence preparations in these areas but also to prevent infiltration. Reference has been made by Mr. Surendra Pal Singh to our recent experience in Mizo Hills. It was mainly due to lack of communications. Therefore, my suggestion is that the entire region must be taken up for development of communications from the strategic point of view because it is open on all sides.

Before I resume my seat I will again make another appeal to the Government as a whole and to the Defence Minister in particular because he has to take the initiative in these things that this region must have a fully developed communications system. You may recall, Sir, that we adopted the policy of defence and development after the Chinese aggression. Today, another important thing is development of agriculture in all its aspects. Therefore, our entire economy must be geared up to serve these two purposes—one is defence and the other agriculture. On the eve of Fourth Plan these things have to be borne in mind and serious efforts should be made to augment our development with the concerted objective of strengthening our defence and setting our agriculture on a solid basis. With these observations I again support the demands of the Ministry of Defence.

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झारखण्ड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ सुझाव अपने प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री के सामने रखता हूँ आपके द्वारा ।

हमारे राष्ट्र का जो बजट है, इस बजट का कम से कम 60 परसेण्ट सेना के लिये होना चाहिये । आज हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने जो अवस्था है, वह इस बात का तकाजा करती है कि हम अपनी सेना की इतनी वृद्धि करें कि हमारी स्टैंडिंग सेना कम से कम 50 लाख तक पहुँच जाय और साथ में हमें तमाम नवीन अस्त्रों और शस्त्रों के निर्माण के लिये, जिनका आज कल प्रयोग होता है, स्वयं यत्न करना चाहिये । हमारी आइनेन्स फैक्टरीज में उत्पादन का जो कार्य चल रहा है, वह अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये । हमारे पास हर तरह के अस्त्र मौजूद होने चाहियें । जिन आइयों ने महाभारत और रामायण को पढ़ा है, वे जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां प्राचीन काल में 150 प्रकार के अस्त्र-शस्त्रों का वर्णन मिलता है । अस्त्र वे होते हैं जो छोड़े जाते थे और शस्त्र वे होते हैं, जिनको हाथ में लेकर लड़ा जाता है, ब्रह्मास्त्र जैसे हमारे यहां अनेकों प्रकार के अस्त्र होते थे । इसलिये जब तक हम इनका निर्माण अपने यहां नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम राष्ट्र की रक्षा करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि हमारी आइनेन्स फैक्टरीज में हमारे सैनिकों का बहुत कुछ आधार होना चाहिये क्योंकि वे अनुभवही होते हैं । जितने भी कार्य हमारे यहां चल रहे हैं, उनमें सैनिकों को हमें बराबर स्थान देना चाहिये, जिससे कि वे निर्माण के कार्यों में अपने अनुभव के आधार पर पूरा सहयोग दे सकें ।

हमारे ऊपर रक्षा का भार दो प्रकार से है, एक भीतरी और दूसरा बाहरी । जहां तक बाहरी शत्रु का सम्बन्ध है, वह हमें बिल्कुल चिन्ताई पड़ता है, हमारे सामने है, उससे हमें

टक्कर लेनी है, लेकिन इनके धलावा कुछ हमारे भीतरी शत्रु भी हैं जो देश के धन्दर तोड़ फोड़ का कार्य करते हैं और शत्रु से सम्पर्क भावना बढ़ाते हैं। इस प्रकार की चीजें आज देश में चल रही हैं। हमें दोनों तरफ ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि राष्ट्र के धन्दर ऐसे लोग किसी प्रकार का विप्लव खड़ा न कर दें, जिससे हमारे राष्ट्र की शक्ति क्षीण होने लगे। बाहर के लिये आपने स्वयं अनुभव कर लिया है कि हमारे सैनिकों ने कितना बड़ा बलिदान किया है। मैं चूँकि स्वयं सैनिक परिवार से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ, इस नाते बहुत सी बातें मेरे सामने आई हैं। जब ताशकन्द में यह कहा गया कि हमारी सेनाओं 5 घण्टा के स्थान पर लौट आयें, उस दिन आप यह सब मानिये कि सैनिकों ने शोक दिवस मनाया था। वह बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते थे कि जब यह हमारा क्षेप है, उससे हम वापस हटें, इससे बढ़ कर और कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हो सकती। साथ में यहाँ अभी श्री काशीराम जी ने कहा था, मुझे कोई जाति विशेष या मत विशेष से मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूँगा कि जो परिवार सैनिक परम्परा में रहते आये हैं, वे ही अच्छे जवान दे सकते हैं, जिनकी सात-सात और दस-दस पीढ़ियाँ दुकानदारी करती आई हैं, वे कैसे अच्छे सैनिक दे सकते हैं? जो बराबर सेना में रहते आये हैं, बराबर परम्परा से, पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी सैनिक रहे हैं, उन्हीं परिवारों के लोग बढ़िया सैनिक होते हैं।

श्री इयामलाख सर्राफ (जम्मु तथा काश्मीर) : अगर कोई अच्छा हो तो ले लिया जाये।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हाँ, ठीक है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : हरयाणा के।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हरयाणा तो एम्बल नम्बर है ही, हरयाणा के 60 हजार जवान हुसैनीवाला तक बढ़े रहे, इसमें कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है। मैंने प्रतिरक्षा से भी इसके बारे में निवेदन किया था,

यह हंसी की बात नहीं है, मार्शल रेस का अभिप्राय ही यही है, और उन्होंने यह कहा था कि वह इसको एप्रोशियेट करते हैं, यह ठीक बात है। जब एक घन्टा कोई आदमी नहीं करता, तो वह कैसे अच्छा सैनिक बन सकता है? इसलिये सैनिकों के लिये बड़ा आवश्यक है कि वे सैनिक परिवारों से भरती किये जायें।

मैं माननीय रक्षा मन्त्री जी का ध्यान रिजर्व फारसेड की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसके धन्दर बड़ी प्रश्न यह आती है कि जब उनको काम से हटा दिया जाता है और जब वे गांव में भेज दिये जाते हैं, तो वहाँ पर उनको कोई घन्टा नहीं मिल पाता। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि यद्यपि आपकी रिपोर्ट देखने से पता चलता है कि सैनिकों के लिये आपने बहुत प्रोत्साहन दिया है, यहाँ मैं अपना सिर झुकाता हूँ क्योंकि यह मानने की बात है। लेकिन फिर भी इस प्रकार की प्रवस्था है कि जैसे इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में उनके नाम जाते हैं, वहाँ पर इस प्रकार के लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं देते। देहात में इस तरह की बातें होती हैं, हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री जी आदेश देते हैं, बड़ा अच्छा आदेश देते हैं कि इनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, लेकिन वहाँ पर इस प्रकार के लोग बैठे हुए हैं जो इस तरह कोई ध्यान नहीं देते। सरकार को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों को सहायता मिल सके।

मैं अभी हाल में भेट गया था। वहाँ हमने ट्रेनिंग सेक्टर देखा। वहाँ पर एक चीज यह है, माननीय रक्षा मन्त्री जी मेरी तरफ ध्यान दीजिये, उस ट्रेनिंग सेक्टर के धन्दर बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है लेकिन वहाँ पर कुछ विभाग ऐसे हैं, जैसे म्यूल-कोर, इसमें उन बच्चों को न दिन में छुट्टी मिलती है और न रात में छुट्टी मिलती है। पहले वे अपना काम करें और फिर बच्चों का काम करें, इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धन्ती]

वहाँ पर दूसरे जवानों को भी लगाना चाहिये जिससे उनको भी भ्रवकाश मिल सके ।

कमीशन के बारे में मैं बराबर निवेदन करता आया हूँ कई साल से । अगर आप डाइरेक्ट कमीशन देते हैं तो दीजिये, लेकिन कम से कम उनको पांच साल तक सिपाहियों के साथ रहना चाहिये, जिससे वे सिपाहियों की दशा को अनुभव कर सकें कि उनको क्या क्या कष्ट होते हैं । उनमें से अगर आदमी आता है तो उनके बारे में उसको मालूम होता है, लेकिन डाइरेक्ट कमीशन देने से जवानों के रहन-सहन का उसको कोई पता नहीं होता है, ऐसा आदमी तो फिर जब लड़ाई का मौका आयेगा तो अस्पताल में ही नजर आयेगा ।

मेरी एक प्रार्थना यह है कि जो चाकू आऊँ दी आर्मी स्टाफ है, थल सेना का जो स्थान है, आप उनके जो जैनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग बनाते हैं, तो उस पद पर इंजिनियरिंग लाइन या ट्रांसपोर्ट लाइन, इधर उधर से प्रमोशन पा कर जैनरल के पद पर लीग पहुँच जाते हैं । कृपा कर ऐसे लोगों को उस पद पर न लाइये । जिन को आर्मी का पता है, जो एयर-फोर्स में हैं उन को एयर फोर्स में लाइये, जो ट्रांसपोर्ट में योग्य हैं, इन्जीनियरिंग में योग्य है, उन को उसी काम पर लाइये, लेकिन थल सेना का जैनरल आफिसर कमाण्ड का जो पद है, उस पर ऐसे लोगों को लाना चाहिये, जो इन कामों को जानते हों ।

रक्षा फण्ड के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ध्यान रखें और जो पसा आया है उस का ठीक उपयोग करें । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "जय जवान, जय किसान" का नारा दिया था । यह एक ही बात है । जो जवान देता है वह किसान ही देता है । ये चांदनी चाँक वाले नहीं देते

हैं । रक्षा फण्ड में भी देहात के लोगों ने, किसानों ने आप को भरपूर धन दिया है, बुला बुला कर धन दिया है । अभी हम गए थे जिला मेरठ में एक जगह पर । हम जिस गांव में गए थे उसके पास वाले गांव तक के लोगों ने हमें बुलाया और बुला कर साढ़े तीन हजार रुपया भेंट किया और कहा कि माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी को स्वयं दे कर आना, कभी इधर उधर मत दे देना । यह भावना है देहात के लोगों में । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे भाई व्यापारी हैं, बड़े बड़े या छोटे छोटे व्यापारी या दुकानदार हैं वे कम से कम धन तो दें रक्षा फण्ड में ताकि हथियारों का संग्रह किया जा सके तथा और चीजें ली जा सकें । हथियार चलाना तो उन के बस की बात नहीं है । लेकिन इतना तो उन के बस में है कि हथियार चलाने वाले जवानों के लिए वे बराबर धन देते चले जायें ।

सैनिकों के लिए आप ने नियम बना रखे हैं । लेकिन जब उन को नौकरी देने का सवाल आए तो आप को चाहिए कि आप सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता दें । किसी भी महकमे की बात हो जिन को आप योग्य समझें उन को आप प्रथम स्थान दें । उन को आप कहें कि यह उन के लिए स्थान है और वे उस को पा कर भागे बड़ सकते हैं ।

मैंने जैसे पहले कहा है आप के पास पचास लाख की सेना होनी चाहिये । पचास लाख की आप के पास स्टैंडिंग आर्मी होनी चाहिये । इसके बिना आज राष्ट्र का काम नहीं चल सकता है । तीनों प्रकार के सैनिक इस में होंगे । इस बार हम ने डोंगराई के मोर्चे पर जा कर अपने जवानों के बड़े

हुए हीसले देबे हैं। उन के खुले हुए चेहरे थे। मैं जब वहां गया तो मैंने पूछ लिया कि यहां कोई हरयाणा का जवान भी है? एक घफसर घाया घीर घा कर उस ने मुझे सैल्यूट किया घीर कहा मैं हूँ। मैंने उससे कहा कि कुछ कहना है। उसने कहा कि यह कह देना कि हम अपनी माता के दूध को यों ही नहीं जाने दगे। इसी प्रकार से घीर भी जहां जहां हम गए हमारे जवानों ने यही उत्तर हम को दिया। वे कहने लगे कि हम बराबर तैयार हैं। हम को पाकिस्तान का बिल्कुल भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान के ऊपर भरोसा करना हमारे लिए भयंकर सिद्ध होगा। अगर तिलों में घ्राप अपने हाथ को तेल लगा कर डालें घीर जितने तिल आपके हाथ पर लग जायें उतनी बार भी घ्राप पाकिस्तान का भरोसा मत करो। तेल में हाथ दे कर फिर तिलों में दे दो घीर जितने तिल हाथ पर लगते जाएं उतनी बार भी पाकिस्तान का भरोसा मत करो। यह कहा गया है कि शत्रु को जीत लेना धर्म है घीर शत्रु से हार खा जाना अधर्म है। यही हमारे राष्ट्र का धर्म है कि जैसे हो शत्रु को कुचल दो बिल्कुल उस के ऊपर घ्राप को रहक नहीं करना चाहिये। हमारा इतिहास बताता है कि जब जब हम ने इस तरह की भूल की है तब तब हमारे साथ यह दुःसा है।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेना को जितना घ्राप बलशाली बनायेंगे उतना ही राष्ट्र का भला होगा।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, we are all unanimous in paying our tributes to the Defence Forces of our country for the courage, self-sacrifice, patriotism and efficient service that they have displayed during the last struggle into which we were forced by the Pakistani infiltrators and wrong

leadership on their side. At the same time, let us also express our gratitude and admiration to the people of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan who have risen to the occasion and stood by our troops, making all the sacrifices that became necessary and gave a very good account of themselves indeed. They have thus set an example to all the citizens of the country how to behave during such a national emergency.

We are glad that this Tashkent agreement came to be achieved. We are certainly keen and sincere—I am glad the Government also seems to be equally keen and sincere on their part—to implement it. The other side, it may be true, are trigger-happy. But here is something which is binding on both of us as a matter of honour, and in the wide view of all the nations of the world, especially the two greatest nations USSR and USA, this agreement has been reached. Therefore, it will be possible for us to hold up this treaty whenever they begin to go back to their earlier, bad habits.

Having said that, I would like to express my dissatisfaction at what my hon. friend, the Minister for Defence Production, said yesterday in regard to those two factories which had not been started. He wanted us to be satisfied with the assurance that the production to be developed from those two factories would be developed from one of the MIG factories.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I did not say that.

Shri Ranga: Kindly consult your own speech. If he has not said it, so much the better. Before it is too long, we want the government to build those two factories as soon as possible to strengthen our defences.

I would like to repeat my earlier suggestion that it is high time we established a separate army for all our border areas and called it the Himalayan Army. We should give it a special status, so that the additional salaries, allowances, leave, housing, ration and other facilities which have to be given to them need not be considered to be any kind of

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discrimination as against all other sections of our defence forces. Let us treat them as a separate wing of our defence forces and give them the necessary leadership, training and other facilities. It must be such that from all over India our educated young men, including technically educated young men, will be willing to compete one with the other to join it and face the rigours of harsh living in the Himalayan altitude when they are employed in this army.

A part of our army will have to be always kept along the borders—Punjab, Kashmir and Rajasthan borders, and Assam border also. All these people will also have to be given much better facilities than at present.

There is need to constitute a parliamentary committee or a special pay commission to study and report upon the pay scales, allowances and other facilities for different categories of jawans upto the junior non-commissioned officers level. It is high time this was done. When Mr. Tyagi was in charge, some effort was made to improve their position. Other Ministers said they had tried to improve their position, but even now I do not think sufficient facilities are provided for them at all. Therefore, I want this commission to be appointed as soon as possible, so that they would all be assured that their special needs would be attended to by the Government.

I would like to detail a few of the needs. There is need for increasing the daily allowance of these jawans, raising the annual increments of pay for jawans, chowkidars, sappers and miners and civilian sections of the defence forces also; there is need for providing family accommodation for jawans and officers as early as possible. Something is being done, but more remains to be done specially for the jawans. There is need for improving the facilities for promo-

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tion on an impartial, non-communal basis. Government knows what is happening today and how much dissatisfaction there is in regard to this matter. This demand also has got to be looked into. There is need for enhancing the amount to be reserved for jawans' families and to give compensation to dependants of deceased personnel; need to enhance pension scales for jawans and other armed personnel; need to merge the ration allowance into pay for calculation of pensions. Then there is, reservation of some seats in all technical institutes and colleges for the children of defence personnel; the conduct of a survey of unemployed ex-service men and improving rehabilitation and re-settlement facilities available for them; to provide representation for them in the concerned study committees to bring about uniformity in the additional socio-economic facilities such as housing, granting of government lands and other things; to rehabilitate those who have been discharged on medical grounds; granting of government lands; providing subsidies for wells, manures, seeds etc., among all State programmes and so on. As was rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Sidhanti, most of the people come from rural areas. It is no good granting them some small pieces of land if these additional facilities are also not provided. Then, there is need to start more sainik schools and increase the recruitment centres for all schools at all eastern, southern and western States to bring them on a par with North India.

I would like to caution the Government in regard to their recruitment policy. Even at the highest ranks it is not always safe to allow the present position to continue. Too much of dependence on certain areas only is not correct. We do not want anything to be reduced there, but so much more has got to be done in regard to other areas also. It would be possible for

the Government to make all these concessions and develop the defence forces only when they have plenty of money. Parliament has been unanimous and enthusiastic in granting money to the extent of Rs. 900 crores. We are asking for economy cut in regard to civil expenditure. Just as the Government provides for expenditure, they should also provide the necessary staff, necessary cells in every one of their departments in the defence administration whose duty it would be to see that the maximum possible economy is effected at the stage of making up their demands, at the stage of spending them and also examining and seeing that no wastage is incurred.

If this effort is made simultaneously with the other effort of building up our own defence forces, I am sure it would be possible for the Government to save easily Rs. 100 crores and that Rs. 100 crores can be utilised for providing all these additional facilities for the existing defence forces and also to provide for additional ordnance factories.

Lastly, it is high time that my hon. friend, the Minister of Defence would begin to give us periodically reports about the manner in which the recommendations of General Henderson-Brookes are being implemented on the borders. We have not had any report at all. I was expecting that a report would be submitted. I at least expected that there would be a separate chapter in this annual report. But it is not provided there. Therefore, I want that they should look into this matter especially in regard to the strategic areas.

I am very glad, my hon. friend, the other day, was cautious enough to say that there are certain aspects of defence which have to be answered only by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Similarly, there are certain aspects of foreign affairs which are within the special province of the Defence Minister. That is in regard to the stren-

gthening of our border defences especially in Assam, on the Pakistan borders, here from Rajasthan right up to the Himalayas. The eastern border especially has been neglected so far as communications are concerned. Therefore, I hope my hon. friend will pay attention to these things that the country places before him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Defence Minister.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, the hon. Speaker said that the Minister of Defence would be called at 3-15.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, at 2-45.

Shri Narendra Singh Mabida (Anand): Sir, I have sent in my name. But I have not been called. Last time also this happened

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry—the Defence Minister.

श्री शिव नारायण : भाज हिमालय की चोटी से लेकर सारे देश में जो जासूस घूम रहे हैं उन के बारे में प्राप कुछ जवाब दें ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I will answer the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sheo Narain also (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must express my gratitude to the hon. Members who participated in this debate in a constructive way and I am sure the way the defence debate was conducted here is certainly a tribute to the Parliament and a tribute to the armed forces too. I join all the hon. Members who have paid tribute to the valiant armed forces of this country who stood the test of the time last year when they had to face the Pakistani aggression.

Sir, 1965 will go down in the history as a critical year which provided an opportunity for the armed forces to face the crisis (*Interruption*). And, it would certainly go down in the history in a glorious way. It also provided a test for the political leadership of this country, and here I must, in all humility and gratefulness, make a mention of our departed leader, Shri

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Lal Bahadur Shastri, who provided that necessary determined leadership to the country faced with crisis.

As far as the debate is concerned, I would certainly go to some of the detailed points a little later, but I must say the context in which the debate has taken place is certainly somewhat significant. I have been replying to the defence debate for the last four years. This is the fourth occasion when I am standing in this hon. House to meet some of the arguments and explain the defence policy of this Government. This year the context is somewhat different. In the first place, there is the atmosphere of confidence in the armed forces. Both the army and the air force had to face difficult times, but the valiant manner in which they gave account of themselves is certainly a tribute to them. Certainly it was an opportunity for them too.

Looking back to the development of the defence forces in the last 18 or 19 years, normally we had to depend upon the experience of the Second World War and the knowledge of wars fought in history in different parts of the world. This certainly was an occasion to draw our own lessons in the terrain of our own country and a country which is nearer to us. As one of the hon. Members, Shri Indrajit Gupta, asked yesterday, have we availed of this opportunity to learn lessons out of this experience? I would like to assure the hon. House that this opportunity has been well availed of by the armed forces and we have learnt our lessons.

But we have certainly tested our army leadership, we have tested our equipments, we have tested our leadership, we have tested our training methods. And, generally, I should say, our training methods have stood the test of the time. That certainly has strengthened our confidence in our training methods as well. At the same time, I must say, we

certainly found certain deficiencies. It will be wrong for me not to mention that we did find some deficiencies and we will certainly try to remedy those deficiencies in times to come. This is going to be a continuing experience and a continuing process of learning things.

The other thing, which is very important and which has certainly some sort of long-term bearing on our plans and thinking in this matter, is where we had to face certain political attitudes of friendly countries during this crisis.

When the aids were stopped or suspended, naturally we had to think as to what should be our attitude in this matter. I must say that some of the hon. Members did make a mention that if the aid had stopped and war had continued we would have had to stop fighting within a few weeks possibly. Possibly they are misinformed about the strength of our country. I do not say that we would have been able to fight indefinitely in all the sectors, but the policy that we have adopted in this country in defence production and the building up of industry in our own country has certainly given us some basic strength which would have helped this country to carry on this struggle, if called upon to do so.

But one lesson we have learnt, and I think that will be a permanent lesson for this country. As far as defence production is concerned, as far as production of weapons and necessary equipments is concerned, ultimately we will have to depend on ourselves and nobody else. Therefore, the strategy of production, which is part of the general defence strategy in our country, which was laid down before, has been vindicated by our experience. I know that it is very easily said than done that we must be self-reliant.

Self-reliance has been accepted. But, at the same time, we ought to think about modernisation of the

weapon system, standardisation of the weapon system. Some of these catch words are very easily and very frequently used in this debate. Some hon. Members say that we are still having a *khichri* of different types of aeroplanes. I must admit it; yes, it is true. But I do not see any other alternative to this. Really speaking, the principle of standardisation can be practised and implemented only if you are self-reliant in the field of production, you can produce what you want, you can produce what you need and what you require. If you want to standardise a particular weapon system in a certain manner, then you must be in a position to produce all those elements in your own country. Therefore, modernisation and standardisation ultimately depend upon the diversification of the industrial and further modernisation of the industrial base in this country. The aeronautics industry in our country is still in its infancy. We have to develop it.

May I say why we have got different types of planes? This vast country has got to be defended in different sectors. The terrain is different, the climate is different and the problems of defence are different. When you take into account these different problems, the roles differ and when the roles differ the planes have to be different. A variety of planes have to be introduced. Even in the case of transport aeroplanes—I do not go into fighter planes—the type of aircraft that you would need for transport purposes in Ladakh will not necessarily be the type of transport aircraft that you would require in Rajasthan, for example, or possibly it may not be the same type of aeroplane that will be used in the hilly terrain of NEFA for example. Indeed, the roles differ and, therefore, the types of planes will have to be different.

Then again, some hon. Members have referred to the frigate that we are building at Mazagoan Docks and MIGs that we are producing with Russian collaboration and said that they are going to be obsolete by the

time they are ready. I must say that they are misinformed about it. Of course, what they basically think is right. Technological development is proceeding so fast in the world that any new development in the manufacture of aeroplanes by the time it is incorporated and the plane reaches the production level, it becomes obsolete in the sense that somebody else has gone ahead. In that sense, yes, we may be lagging behind. But we have to accept that modernisation of planes in this country has ultimately to be judged by our own requirements in this country. Therefore, the MIG 21 that we are producing in this country is going to stay in the seventies in this country. I have no doubt about it. By that time, somebody may produce Mach-3 or Mach-3 plus, but the type of aircraft we are producing, MIG 21, I have no doubt will remain in this country for the purpose for which we produce it for at least a decade. I say that it will remain in use in the seventies in this country.

So, in the case of frigates too. It is true that at the rate at which we are going, the first frigate will be in our hands sometimes in 1970 or 1971. While deciding to go in for this type of frigate we have taken into account the type of technological development that is going on in this particular line and how long this will be able to do the necessary service to our Navy. I have no doubt that these frigates will also remain in service in the seventies. What will be the requirements in eighties will depend on what developments take place in seventies.

The weapon system also changes over a period of time. We find from the different forces in the world, in different countries, that there is some sort of change in the weapon system practically every ten years, and to establish that change in the weapon system takes further time. People sometimes feel or ask why is it that we are not buying or getting these things. I would like the hon. House to recognise one basic fact. The sophisticated weapons required for the defence forces are not just available

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anywhere in the market. Even if you have got the necessary foreign exchange you just do not go and purchase these things in the market. You do not just go and take them off the shelves of those countries. There are certain political aspects that are taken into account before deciding whether to give those equipments or not. It is not enough that you ask for it, it is not enough that you have got the capacity to purchase it; it is necessary that the other party must be willing to give it to you. Therefore, while talking of these equipments and modernisation all these political factors have also to be taken into account. After the experience of the last war, it is not enough that the army alone becomes realistic in these matters. I would like this House also to be a little more realistic in these matters. We must know what is feasible, what is possible and what is necessary.

All these things have to be taken into account while offering suggestions or offering criticisms. Criticisms are welcome. Looking at all these factors and the steps that we have taken for the last two or three years—while I do not want to create a false sense of security, at the same time, I do not want to create a false sense of panic either in this House—realistically speaking I should say that we have added to the striking capacity of the air force, and we have added some more fire power, striking power in the different branches of the army also. And if the army is again called upon to face any aggression from whichever side, I have no doubt in my mind that it will again repeat and give a good account of itself.

Sir, I would just like to give a sort of analysis of the defence budget. I am sorry, we could not give these in the Report itself. We ought to have given them in the Report. I accept some of the criticisms made by the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai. It sometimes happens that we become conscious of some of the difficulties when some fresh mind is applied to the problem. Being 24 hours in it we sometimes do not see some simple

mistakes. We will try to give this analysis next year.

There are two aspects of the defence budget. If you look at the total figure for 1966-67, it is Rs. 918 crores. If you go by the services, the army's requirements would be about Rs. 600 crores, Navy's about Rs. 30 crores and Air Force's about Rs. 144 crores; non-effective, that is, pensions etc. about 23 crores, making in all Rs. 797 crores. The capital outlay on defence comes to about Rs. 121 crores. This is the Service-wise distribution of expenditure. But if you go and combine all the three services together, according to the different types of requirements—I have got this analysis made and it comes to this:—the expenditure on pay and allowances for all the three services comes to about Rs. 253 crores; rations, which is in addition to the pensions etc., cash allowances that are made, rations etc. come to about Rs. 64 crores. Clothing and fuel, not the fuel for transport purposes, comes to about Rs. 9 crores. These are the items of the general recurring expenditure.

15 hrs.

The other amenities—domestic accommodation, medical services, pension and miscellaneous amenities—come to about Rs. 75 crores, of which I must say it is rather difficult to classify the medical services because the medical service is not really an amenity as such; it is also necessary to keep the armed forces fighting fit. So, this is not purely an amenity but it is also a service requirement as such.

The expenditure on movement, which is necessary for development as also for training purposes, comes to about Rs. 57 crores. In this, supplies which is a more important thing, capital investment, plant and machinery for factories etc. comes to about Rs. 294 crores. Supplies, that is, equipment, necessary machinery for production etc., comes to about Rs. 294 crores.

So, if you see, generally pay and allowances, rations, clothing come

roughly to one-third and supplies, that is, capital investment for equipment, comes to one-third.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): What about research and development? Nowhere.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Research and development and inspection comes to Rs. 19 crores. I know, it is a small amount; it works out to a very small percentage of the total expenditure, but there again there is no unwillingness on the part of Government to offer money. In the case of scientific development and research work it is not merely the money that helps. We must develop gradually the capacity to absorb the expenditure also. Sanctioning money and merely building new buildings for research work is not research expenditure. You must have the necessary technical personnel and we must also provide them the necessary technical development to make use of those funds. I would like hon. Member, **Shri Indrajit Gupta**, who offered this criticism to find out whether there is that healthy growth in this particular expenditure or not, whether we had reached a stage where we are not giving the additional amount that is required or whether they are growing. The growth, will have to be very gradual; otherwise, it cannot be a growth, it will be something wrong. So, this expenditure is gradually growing. We are taking more and more projects and more and more important propositions for research work. Personally I have reason to believe and to be satisfied that there is that natural rate of growth in development and research work.

Maintenance of installations is Rs. 38 crores and capital works—new construction of airfields, dockyards, factories, depots etc.—is about Rs 93 crores. I am giving this general expenditure for the information of the House so that they can know what exactly is the composition of the expenditure of the Defence Budget; not merely on the manpower.

Really speaking, normally in most of the modern armies, if you see the

modern armies of the more advanced countries, the expenditure on supplies is bigger. That is how they become more modernised and I find, in our own expenditure also, there is that trend, namely, that the expenditure on equipment and supplies is growing. This is a sign that the army is becoming a little more advanced, more modernised, more mechanised, more scientifically thought of and organised. That is one point that I am trying to make. My purpose in giving this analysis of the expenditure is to emphasize this one particular aspect of the problem.

Having said so much I would like to go now to some of the criticism that was offered. That is very welcome criticism because that provides me an opportunity to explain the Government's point of view in this particular matter. One of the very constructive speeches I heard yesterday was from the hon. Members, **Shri Krishnapal Singh**, and **Shri Indrajit Gupta**. I remember to have replied to some of the points that they have made in my previous speeches also, but repetition is sometimes good for my purpose or possibly for those who have made this criticism.

The point made was that there should be a unified command. People think on these lines because they have heard that a unified command is introduced in the UK, by the recent reforms that they have introduced in their administrative matters. Maybe, it is accepted by some other so-called advanced countries.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): USA also.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our own experience shows—at least I can go by my own personal experience in this matter—that we have not yet reached in this country a stage when we can have the luxury of imitating some other country in this particular matter. In those countries all the three services are developed in a balanced manner. There is some sort of balanced deve-

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lopment of all the three services—Army, Air Force and Navy—in those countries and perhaps it would be good to have one person selected from any service and to make him the Chief of the Defence Staff and leave the matter entirely to him.

Political conditions also differ from country to country. In our own country it is a patent fact that all the three services have not yet reached an equal stage of development. The Army is the oldest service—naturally, it has to be the oldest service, because traditionally it was the army that was considered to be the real armed forces. Our Air Force is a recent service, but I must say that it has made very rapid growth and it has justified its growth also in the last 16 years. The Navy, though it is an old service, is still lagging in its growth. I was very happy yesterday and today when I heard very able speeches from two hon. Members who advocated the cause of the Navy. I was happy that there was somebody to look after the Navy in this House. I will come back to the question of the Navy again.

I am only mentioning that the development of the three services is rather in an unbalanced way and, therefore, this idea of a unified command is something which we cannot just think of now and, maybe, for a few years more. If from the development point of view and also political considerations we can reach this stage, possibly we can think of it.

At the present moment are we handicapped because there is no unified command? That is another aspect which has to be thought of. Is there any handicap in carrying out the defence policy only because there is no unified command? The highest technical advisory body that the Government has, is the Chiefs of Staff Committee which is presided over by the seniormost member of the service. At present the Chief of the

Army Staff is the seniormost member who presides over the Chiefs of Staff Committee which advises both the Defence Minister and the Emergency Committee of the Cabinet. It is also serviced by other sub-committees and expert committees. It is not just in an academic manner but we have seen the functioning of these bodies in the crisis of the last war and I must say that it has worked well. If the experience is some test, then I must say that I do not think that at the present moment, not only at the present moment but under the present circumstances, any change in the present set-up is called for.

The other point that the hon. Member made was about the intelligence system and equipment etc. Intelligence is very often discussed in this honourable House and from time to time I have had occasion to give some of the explanations. As I said, certainly there is an improvement in the intelligence work and in the intelligence system; but I can say that as we do in the case of other equipment and other services, the intelligence system also is a very delicate instrument and it takes a long time to develop. I cannot say that I am hundred per cent satisfied with what we have done. It will be a dishonest statement to make to this honourable House; but I can only say that we are trying to find out what better methods we can introduce and how we can better or improve our intelligence system. In the light of the experience that we had in the 1962 campaign and in the light of the experience that we had in the 1965 campaign, we are certainly taking some steps. I hope if we pursue this matter with the same energy and vitality that we have been showing during the last three years, probably we may reach a stage, not in the far instant future, when we can say that we have got certainly a foolproof Intelligence organisation in our country. But I

must say we have to be very watchful and careful in this particular aspect to develop this Intelligence system.

The other point that the hon. Member, Shri Krishnapal Singh, made was that there were a number of more casualties. I should say 'yes'. But when we use the word 'more' or 'less', it is always a comparative statement. When this statement was made, I tried to find out what it was being compared with. I find that these comparisons are made with figures and percentages arrived at during the Second World War. The Second World War was fought for long four to five years. It was a prolonged war consisting of battles in different parts of the world under different conditions. Those figures and those percentages are now being compared with the war which was fought very intensely in 20 to 22 days.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I said, in proportion.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have got some study made of this and I can say, yes, certainly, as far as officers' death-rate is concerned, it is somewhat more. But that is the proof that our officers this time led the army. We had a feeling in previous times that we have got the officers' cadre but ultimately it is the army who do the job. It is the officers who make the army. This is the proof of the capacity of the officers to lead the army in difficult times and the youngmen of this country who offered themselves as their career for army commissions, etc. They did a marvellous job and you and I have every right to be proud of this. I do not want to burden this House with all the details of percentages and other things. The rate of recovery in the hospitals, the rate of invalidment, all these things, are being looked into. We find that we have certainly greater percentages even when compared to the Second World War. Let us not forget again that

this 22-days war was not fought in that sort of a luxury, fight for two hours and rest for four hours. It was an intense fight on all fronts day and night. It was a sort of continuous war. Therefore, some casualties are there, more casualties perhaps—I do not want to hide that fact because it is there. I thought an impression will be created as to whether there was any weakness for casualties. But I should say that there was an attitude to sacrifice and to fight valiantly.

Now, I would like to go to the question that was raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta. He had mentioned about the use of army in aid of civil authorities.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You better don't touch this point.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not trying to refer to it in a controversial way. I can assure you of that.

It is on very rare occasions that this is being done. It is a painful duty for me if we have to agree to do that. Normally, the army is to be used against the enemy. But I would also, at the same time, say that civil authorities consist not only of Government but the civil authorities consist of the leaders of civil political parties too. It is the responsibility of both these forces. I am not talking in a party spirit....

श्री जयू लिवडे (मंगर) : "एबारिटीज" में राजनीतिक दलों के नेता कैसे आ गए ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Ultimately, even those who are in Opposition are potential governments. What is the meaning of General Elections? It is an invitation by the ruling Party to the Opposition to defeat them. This is an invitation to them.

श्री जयू लिवडे : मगर इस वक्त तो विरोधी नेता सिविल एबारिटी नहीं हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, I know this point was raised in all sincerity and, therefore, I am, as a lover of democracy, raising this question. I can tell you I am the most unhappy person when the army has to be called to deal with our own people.

श्री यशु लिख्ये : मैं ने मंत्रों महोदय की बात सुनी है, लेकिन एषारिटी उसी को कहा जायेगा, जिस के हाथ में पुलिस हो, दमन के साधन हों ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is the most unhappy task. It is a very painful duty but it is a duty ultimately. Certainly, you can have agitations by all means—it is your fundamental right; nobody can object to it—but let us observe the rules of the game, the game of running a democracy in this country. That is all I can say.

One or two other suggestions that were made were that we should not have any sort of complex as to from where we get the aid and that we should always have alternatives. As far as the aid is concerned, both in the economic field and in the military field, we are looking to all sides. We are not suffering from any complex in this matter. From wherever we can get the aid and whatever we can get from friendly countries, we are always willing to do that. We are not misguided and we have no complex in this particular matter.

I have referred to the question of R & D budget which was raised by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. The question that was raised was about Navy. It is quite true that we have not been able to do as much as the hon. Members of this House wanted us to do. But I can tell them the general formula, the general timetable for building up the army, the navy and the air force. You can perhaps build an army within two years if you get the necessary equipment for it. You can build an air force within five years. In order to build your navy, you will have to think in

terms of decades. It is a very slow growth in the case of navy. I can tell the hon. House that we have certainly taken definite essential steps in this matter of acquiring more ships, of acquiring submarines and of building ships. But this is just the beginning. This is only the first step towards the second step and to a further step and further progress will take some time. The expenditure of this year does not reflect all the efforts that are made because that expenditure is spread over a longer period. So, the hon. Members may not be guided merely by this fact that the expenditure on navy has gone from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores and, therefore, we are not doing anything. That is the easiest conclusion to reach and that will be misleading. I quite agree as I have myself said in this House that our navy consists of a large number of older ships and they need to be replaced. But here again we went on begging from different countries and we did not get what we wanted. It is not a question of unwillingness on our part. It is a question of making a systematic effort for a long time and that sustained effort is going to help to build the navy.

I must make a mention here that I am not trying to reply to every point that is made by the hon. Members here. I am only touching important points and some of the good suggestions that have been made. About other points that were made by individual hon. Members, as my usual practice is, I will try to communicate with them and tell them what steps we are taking and I will ask them also to further communicate with me. Now, I am only trying to meet some of the important points which affect the fundamental policy of Defence.

I heard with interest the speech of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. I am glad that he is present in this House. I am not trying to reply in the spirit of replying only. I try to be somewhat frank about it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्क-खाबाद) : ज़रा धीर भागे बढ़ जाओ ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is one of the farsighted minds of this hon. House, not only of this House but of the country. I have got all respects for him. I have looked to him as our leader in the 1942 days.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह आज भी हमारे साथ आ जायें । इस से उन का भी भला होगा और हमारा भी भला होगा ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that point.

Unfortunately my complaint is that—I would request his indulgence to take note of that—the farsighted mind is so much absorbed in itself that it does not take notice of other minds.—(Interruptions).

My point is this. Yesterday he made a very interesting speech which should catch very fine sentiments of patriotism. He says, "what is the function of a Minister; really speaking, the Chief of Staff can function; the President can give some signals from the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Army and Air Force can go on". I am not arguing in a legalistic manner or in a constitutional manner. Really speaking, I understood what his implication was: are we making any effort in the political orientation of the Army; are we giving the necessary patriotic motivation to the Armed Forces? This is what I have understood him to have meant. He was not criticising a Defence Minister or he was not criticising the Cabinet system as such. His suggestion was: are we doing anything to give the necessary political motivation for the Army? In that context, he mentioned one very popular name, Jumbo Majumdar. It is a very respected name in the Air Force. I can tell the hon. Member that it is a very respected name. I was just discussing this with an Air Force officer this morning; he said that he was a very respected man; he was a very good pilot,

etc. He was a good pilot, but there were many other good pilots too; probably they did not meet Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए तैयार था उस जमाने में । वह अद्वितीय आदमी था ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मैंने माना है । वही मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

I like that man. I want to tell the hon. Member from my own personal experience that, when he was functioning as the leader of the 1942 movement, I was functioning as a worker, as a volunteer at the district level. I know some of those boys who worked with me then and who are now officers in the Air Force. What I am trying to say is that the hon. Member's categorical statement, the blanket statement that the Army of today is the same that was there eighteen years before, is fundamentally wrong.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई फर्क नहीं आया है, कोई फर्क नहीं हुआ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष भूहोदय : आइं, आइं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप बतला दीजिये क्या फर्क हुआ है ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : कुछ फर्क नहीं होगा । आप आयेंगे मेरी जगह ।
..... (ब्यवधान) ।

It is not a question of my going away.

15.21 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कैसे आ सकता हूँ ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप आयें मैं जाने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

श्री जीर्थ (अलीगढ़) : वमार अंगी अंग्रेज भी नहीं लेता था, वमार अंगी को आप भी नहीं लेते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई चमार भंगी रसोइयां नहीं है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: My only point was this. Maybe, it is the same; from the social angle, things have not changed. If that is the suggestion, I may accept it. But that is also a reflection not on the Army itself. Army again is a reflection of the country as a whole. Really speaking, the most important point, which Mr. Indrajit Gupta made yesterday was this: a new bond has been created between the Army and the country today. What does it mean? It means that the Armed Forces of this country have become the real representatives of the people. If there are certain deficiencies in the social life of this country, probably they are reflected in the Army, but the Army is not to be blamed for that. I can certainly assure the hon. Members that, in order to provide the necessary national orientation, the patriotic orientation—I cannot say political orientation because if I say political orientation and if I try to orient, I might try to do Congress orientation which is a bad thing today....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No party orientation.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is why I say national orientation, a patriotic orientation which is more essential....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like to assure this hon. House that the Army Headquarters, supported by the Government, have undertaken an intensive programme of providing this motivation and orientation. In what way those people who fought in the last war are less patriotic than the so-called other patriots of this country? They are equally patriotic. People do not easily go and give up their lives for the country in a way in which they did.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह भी करते तो घण्टा होता ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, I am not trying to reply in a controversial way. The hon. Member has made certain points and I thought that I must make my own points. Nothing more than that. We can still differ. I think we are in this hon. House because we differ.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या कह रहे हो । जरा सोच समझ कर बोलो क्या कहते हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कुछ नहीं हो सकता । कभी किसी वक्त हो गया यह दूसरी बात है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अपने मुंह से कह चुके हो कि अंग्रेज की लड़ाई हराम की थी अब उसे कह रहे हो कि हलाल की है । जरा सोच समझ कर बोला करो । हराम को हलाल कह रहे हो ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no capacity to convince. I am not trying to convince anybody. I am trying to put my point of view. (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कल उसे हराम कह रहे थे और आज हलाल कह रहे हो ।

There were other points made. Another good speech that I heard yesterday was that of Mr. Nath Pal. He made a mention about nuclear force. He used a very picturesque phrase, nuclear Brahmacharya. I do not want to go into the meaning of Brahmacharya and other things. I would generally mention that aspect. As far as China is concerned, I am coming to the immediate task of this country, the immediate threat the country has to face. What type of weapons we should have naturally depends ultimately on what is our assessment of the threat the country is going to face. Ultimately what you propose to do must have some relation to the troubles or threats you have to face in days to

come. I cannot say that there is no Chinese nuclear threat in a long range. It is there. But this question of nuclear threat has certainly some relationship with the world peace problem as a whole. It has also that angle; that dimension has to be taken note of. If I have to ask for funds as we are discussing Defence in this country. (*Interruptions*).

I am coming to the specific problem.

I have no doubt in my mind that the immediate and urgent threat to this country from the Chinese side is by the conventional weapons. That is the immediate threat. The urgent and realistic threat to this country from the Chinese side is of conventional weapons. Whatever resources we have must be used and utilised wisely. When I have an urgent and immediate threat from conventional weapons, how can I come to this hon. House and say, "well, spend your money in other fields". (*Interruptions*).

This is an important branch of science and we should see whether we are making efforts to build up the technical competence in this field. I must say that this country is very well aware of that. The Atomic energy Commission and other allied organisations are doing necessary researches in this field to build a technical competence in that branch of science.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It can be used for both peace and war.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Naturally it has to be used for peaceful purposes. So there is no Brahmacharya as far as science is concerned. As far as the technical competence is concerned, as far as the knowledge in that field is concerned, it is being built up. I can humbly state that I have no doubt in my mind that the Government's policy about nuclear weapons is a wise policy, a correct

policy, a policy which we should honestly pursue. (*Interruptions*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Do not put a dam on the progress.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because you are not a Brahmachari.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am sorry I am exceeding the time. I would mention the important points and conclude.

What is the present position that we are facing in this country? We had this conflict with Pakistan. Then, there was the Tashkent Declaration or the Tashkent agreement. There are certainly some conditions after the Tashkent Declaration. The Chinese threat also continues and continues in a rather more menacing way.

What is our assessment about Tashkent? We must look to some conditions before Tashkent. What had happened was that the relationship of Pakistan and India had become so tense that it had reached a stage when the Armed Forces of both the countries were fighting with each other. It had reached a point of no return in the relationship between both countries. Tashkent has given an opportunity to both the countries...

An. hon. Member: To return back.

Shr Y. B. Chavan:... to return back from the armed conflicts, an opportunity to keep up peaceful relationship. I have no doubt that if this opportunity is willy-nilly or deliberately thrown away by any country, the consequences of it on both the countries will be terrible, and I have no doubt about it. No country plans for war. I think in the modern world every country plans for peace but peace with preparedness. So, naturally, when this opportunity came, we had to accept the position.

But at the same time we cannot forget what is happening after Tashkent today. Certain new realities are

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

appearing on the horizon. We know that China never liked Tashkent because Tashkent was a sort of reversal of the policy that they want to follow in the world, and particularly in this part of the world. If I may say so, the Tashkent Declaration was a sort of slap in their face. But today what we find is that they are trying to incite Pakistan. From the statements and speeches that we hear from some of the leaders of Pakistan, it seems that there is a growing element in Pakistan which does not like Tashkent.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): It began with the signing of the Declaration.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That may be so. The Chinese are, really speaking, trying to fish in troubled waters and trying to interfere on Kashmir which is entirely our own internal question.

An hon. Member: That is right.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is in the interests of Chinese policy to weaken the forces which led to Tashkent, and it is, therefore, that they are trying to weaken or trying to take away or persuade or tempt Pakistan away from Tashkent. I hope and trust that the Chinese do not succeed; I hope and trust that the Pakistani leadership sees the truth of the game and does not fall a victim to this thing, because peaceful relation between these two countries is in the interests of both the countries. What both the countries need is economic development. What both these countries need is the development of the human material in their countries, and this can be done only on the basis of peaceful relations between these two countries.

As far as we are concerned, I have no doubt in my mind that we want to stand steadfast to the Declaration of Tashkent.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Whether they do or not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: But I must say at the same time that we cannot be complacent; if there are any forces which are going to attempt to cow us down to any position, possibly, they are 'counting without the hosts' as they say. This country would not be forced into accepting any position which it cannot accept. That position will have to be maintained. But we shall have to keep in mind that the threat of the Chinese does continue, and it continues in a more menacing way, as I have said, because they are where they are, and their tendency to fish in troubled waters was repeated again in 1965 when the Pakistan aggression was on. They made a childish attempt at sending us an ultimatum, and a further childish effort to withdraw that ultimatum. The second attempt is going on at Rawalpindi today. It is a very tragic thing that the Chinese Armed Forces, the Chinese weapons and the Chinese tanks and the Chinese aeroplanes are paraded on the streets of Rawalpindi, but the comedy of the tragedy is that some of the American weapons which were used, and which were manufactured to contain the Chinese are also paraded along with them. Unfortunately, that is the comedy of the tragedy of it.

But, apart from that, we have to take a realistic picture of this thing, and quietly; I would request this House that after the experience of the last conflict with Pakistan, after the brave work that our soldiers did, after the confident and able manner in which our Army was led last time, we should watch these developments with wide 'awakeness', and I agree there. But we should not allow any excitement or any panic. We should behave as a great nation, a dignified nation and a powerful nation. That is the only request that I can make to this House.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 114 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,35,13,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,75,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,86,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,91,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

15.36 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING-ATTENTION NOTICES

BASTAR INCIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the Home Minister will make his statement.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Several adjournment motions

[Shri Nanda]

and calling-attention notices on the Bastar incident came up in this House on the 28th March. At the end, I was asked by you, Sir, to make a statement. Whatever I say has, of course, to exclude anything which relates to the genesis of the matter or can otherwise come within the ambit of the case before the Commission set up for a judicial inquiry. The inquiry will thus embrace all relevant circumstances which led to this tragic incident.

I believe that the information sought was intended to touch the wider question of the conditions of the Adivasis of the area. An hon. Member from the Opposition has stated that the Home Ministry was responsible for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. It is true that at one time the Home Ministry was responsible for the policy and coordination of all tribal welfare programmes....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): At one time?

Shri Nanda: But the hon. Member probably was not aware that almost two years ago this subject was transferred from my Ministry to the Department of Social Welfare....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is Central Government still.

Shri Nanda: ...which is now headed....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not pass the buck.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : क्या कह रहे हैं यह ? यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : गलत बयानी है ।

Shri Nanda: May I be allowed to proceed.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Come to the point.

Shri Nanda: It is now headed by my colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta. With your permission, he will make a statement on the subject.

There are one or two points regarding which I shall give information to the House now.

The observations made by some hon. Members contained reflections on the impartiality of the judge nominated by the Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh High Court, who has been appointed to hold an inquiry. May I submit that such statements are totally unwarranted and regrettable? In addition, I would like to add that it is an absolutely unacceptable contention that a sitting High Court judge cannot be trusted to hold an impartial inquiry into a matter concerning the State in which the High Court is situated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why did you advise the U.P. Government then?

Shri Nanda: I would like to inform the House that when this question came up in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha on the 28th March, a prominent Member of the Opposition who was one of the sponsors of the adjournment motion....

An hon. Member: Jan Sangh.

Shri Nanda: ...made it emphatically clear that his party had full confidence in the judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court who had been appointed to conduct the inquiry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पटवा जी का केवल इतना भाषण पढ़ कर सरकार अपना पक्ष मजबूत करना चाहती है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां लागू होना चाहिये । पूरा वक्तव्य सामने आना चाहिए ।

Shri Nanda: I quote the relevant portion of the speech of Shri Sunderlal Patwa:

“श्री सुन्दरलाल पटवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुख्य मंत्री जी ने जो अभी कहा है कि हाई कोर्ट के न्यायाधीश पर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है हम बिलकुल जोर के साथ कहना चाहते हैं कि यह बात गलत है। हमारा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह जांच न्यायिक रीति से करेंगे।”

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : उन का पूरा वक्तव्य पढ़ा जाय जिस से कि सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने आ सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए न। जब आप की बारी प्रायेगी तो मवान पूछिएगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Home Minister is addressing Parliament. He cannot take shelter behind what happened there in the Vidhan Sabha.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : उन का पूरा वक्तव्य पढ़ा जाय। उन्होंने यह बात भी कही है, यह भी मांग की है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होना चाहिए।

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह लोग मुनना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह बन्द कर दें (व्यवधान)

Shri Nanda: As a matter of fact, no Member of the Opposition in the State Legislature expressed any lack of confidence in the Judge who has been appointed. I may also inform the House that while parts of Bastar have been notified as scheduled area, Jagdalpur itself does not constitute a scheduled area. (Interruptions).

Before I close, I would like to mention that the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, received information about

the death of Shri Bhanjdeo in the afternoon of the 26th March.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कितने दिन के बाद ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): That we do not believe. He is the greatest prevaricator that we know.

Shri Nanda: He immediately decided to order a judicial inquiry and contacted the Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabbalpur requesting him to appoint a High Court Judge for the purpose. At 5 p.m. the same day, he made a statement in the Vidhan Sabha announcing his decision to have a judicial inquiry made by a High Court Judge.

In this context, it is regrettable that an hon. Member...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Murder in the morning, statement in the evening!

Shri Nanda: ...of the Opposition should have thought it fit to make serious insinuations against the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He must resign.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is a hopeless fellow. He must quit. He is the greatest liar that ever lived.

Shri Nanda: I am sure all of us will deplore this flagrant abuse of the privileges and the immunities of this august House particularly when the Chief Minister had already announced the setting up of the Commission of Inquiry.

I have to say this that while we all are very distressed at what has occurred, we have to proceed within the rules and the Constitution and whatever is applicable to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Planning Minister: —

15.44½ hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT NO: WELFARE WORK CARRIED
ON IN BASTAR DISTRICT

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): On the previous occasion, some Members of the House had shown interest in the social welfare work carried on in Bastar district. So a report has been prepared and with your permission, Sir, I place it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5943/66].

It is a comprehensive picture of what has been done in Bastar district.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This is about what has been done—I suppose about the welfare of the tribes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In Bastar or all over India?

Shri Asoka Mehta: In Bastar district only.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): The murder part of the social welfare work? Or what was it?

15.45 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICES—contd.

BASTAR INCIDENT—contd.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): My hon. friend wanted us to believe that the responsibility of the Home Ministry was over once the social welfare side of it was transferred to the social welfare department.

Shri Nanda: All.

Shri Ranga: If he is prepared to amend his attitude to that extent, then there is a regular responsibility placed, a special responsibility placed, on the Home Ministry in regard to their welfare which includes their political position also, their economic

and social status, their general status. That special responsibility was placed clearly on the Home Ministry; and for the past two years—it is—clear now by his admission and what is implied in it—the Home Ministry had washed its hands off this and everything was attended to by the Social Welfare Minister; therefore, all the petitions that were being sent by the late Maharaja and the masses there and the pleading that they had made before the Government were not attended to. That is the only presumption that one can draw....

Mr. Speaker: He can put his question concerning the intimation the Home Ministry had received from the Maharaja of Bastar that he felt concerned or had apprehensions....

Shri Ranga: Thank you for reminding me of what I had said the other day. A few days before that murder had taken place (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is this that whether that incident amounts to murder or not is to be determined by the Commission of Inquiry that has been set up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Alleged murder.

Mr. Speaker: That has to make a report. Until then we should not try to say anything which might prejudice its inquiry and findings. About that, we have to be careful.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Let us say 'homicide'.

Shri Ranga: I amend it by saying—What appears to be murder. (Interruptions). My hon. friends opposite may waive their hands. But to me it appears to be murder anyhow....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is murder.

Shri Ranga: ...of the Maharaja who was found dead in his own drawing room with so many bullets in him. According to their admission, it is 3 or 5, but according to us, there were

8 or 9 bullets in his body. And his body was found with all his followers having only bows and arrows and nothing else. That is the reason why I presume that it must have been murder.

Shri Nath Pai: It was murder.

Shri Ranga: Before this thing had taken place, he sent appeals, frantic appeals, to the Government here. Which part of it is for them to say, whether it is the Rashtrapati Bhavan or the Home Minister's office or the office of anybody else. He sent his appeals. In spite of it, they did not take any action. And as for the Chief Minister there, it is clear now from their admission that he had not taken any action. The Chief Minister came into the picture, conveniently or inconveniently for himself, only after the Maharaja was found dead, with all those bullets in him and his followers dead, some say 20, others say 60. We do not know which is true. Now you would caution me and say that it would be for the Judge to find out how many were killed. Anyhow, a large number of them also were found dead. And they were killed, according to me. By whom? It is for the Judge to say.

When all these things were happening the Chief Minister sat tight there. Not as if Bastar was not in the picture. Because the previous day, Bastar was being discussed and the question was being raised by the Members of the Opposition in the legislature. He was seized of the question, not necessarily with these murders or deaths or any of those things, but of that unrest, of that special situation there which has come to be created, as a result of the measures taken by themselves, the local Government, in regard to the procurement of foodgrains from an area which was deficit... in food.

Mr. Speaker: He should formulate his question.

Shri Ranga: Let me try. It was deficit in food and the people were

starving, half starving. From them, procurement was demanded. All this was before the Chief Minister and that Government.

Then the Chief Minister conveniently came and said, 'I am sorry such and such things have happened. I am appointing a Judge'. With what alacrity! I wish the Government had shown the same alacrity in regard to the more urgent and more emergent things that have faced them. With that alacrity, they appointed a Commission of Inquiry. Then he says 'I am asking the Chief Justice of the High Court to nominate a High Court Judge'.

All these things make us feel that there is some kind of evil geni or genius sifting somewhere, God alone knows, in the whole of the ranks of this Government and these Ministers who had thought of all these things in such a careful, calculated, planned manner. This is the impression that is left in my mind.

Under these circumstances, I have to place before you this submission. If you cannot allow it, give us freedom from this shackle of putting our questions only. Let us have the freedom to say what we want to say now, for the time being, for his edification. Thirdly, please give us an opportunity, an opportunity to this House, to have a special discussion, as I have already requested, and some others have also supported that request, in our special letter. Please give us a special opportunity to discuss this matter. I am saying this for this reason; millions of them are there; what is going to happen, we do not know. What is happening today, at this moment, we do not know. There is the police terrorism. Can we go? We would like to go. But we have no parachutes and we have no helicopters. They have got them; but will they send us? I do not think so. How is it possible for this House to get any information? My hon. friend has just now said that one Opposition Leader has said that "we are satisfied with

[Shri Ranga]

this judge, with this Commission of Enquiry". I received a letter, and I am sure other Members have also received a copy of that letter, and I shall not be surprised if he has also received a copy of it, from the Leader of the Opposition, some gentlemen, Sukleja or somebody, saying that they have no faith in the Commission, and that they wanted a Commission to be appointed, an Enquiry Commission to be appointed, by the Government of India. That much faith they still repose in the Government of India. If my hon. friend Shri Nanda wishes to retain even that modicum of faith from those people and also from us, he is in honour bound, with your permission, to assure you and assure this House that he is prepared to take every possible, emergent as well as ordinary action, judicial as well as quasi-judicial, and executive action too, in order to assure us that there would not be terrorism in that area, and not only that, but that there would be real civil life and civil liberty in that area. The people's life and liberties should be protected and this enquiry shall be not a stage-managed one but a real judicial as well as a comprehensive enquiry which would go into the conduct of the Chief Minister and the Ministry there.

Let me conclude by saying that the country would not be satisfied, whatever may be our rules here, whatever may be our attitude—the country would not be satisfied until and unless the Bastar State, and the Bastar District as a whole is taken over by the Central Administration.

डा० राध कर्मोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल-जवाब का समय नहीं है, बल्कि यह स्थगन-प्रस्ताव की अनुमति देने का समय है। आप ने स्थगन-प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में यह सारी बहस छेड़ी है : गृह मंत्री जी ने उसी सम्बन्ध में बयान दिया। सब से पहले आप को फ़ैसला करना है कि आप हम को स्थगन-

प्रस्ताव पेश करने की अनुमति दें। खास तौर से मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि जो कुछ गृह मंत्री ने कहा है, उस के बाद यह घोर जरूरी हो जाता है। उन्होंने एक बहुत जरूरी तथ्य इस बयान में आप से छिपाया है, जोकि उन के पास है।

मैं आप को खाली वह तार पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ, जो रायपुर से आया है।

"S. M. Joshi left for Jagdalpur."

यह जोशी साहब हमारी पार्टी के चेयरमैन हैं।

"Communicating the following information under instruction from Joshi—Vijaya Chandra Bhanjdeo—"

वह वर्तमान महाराजा हैं। इसलिए एक मानी में सरकारी आदमी हैं। वह पुराने महाराजा के भाई हैं।

"Sent the following telegram to President, Prime Minister and Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister on March 27th—"

27 मार्च का तार गृह मंत्री के पास है :

"Brother, ex-ruler Maharaja, Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo, was mercilessly killed by eight bullets, on being requested to come out to facify the Advisas ."

वह महाराजा साहब बाहर आए और आठ गोलियों से उन को मार डाला गया।

"I humbly request judicial enquiry—police destroying entire evidence...."

यह बहुत लम्बा तार है।

इस के अलावा मुघीर मुकर्जी का तार आया है, जोकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी हैं, कि बारह लाशों को हटा भी दिया गया है।

ये तो खाली तथ्यों की बातें हुईं। और भी तथ्य की बातें मेरे पास हैं।

इसलिए अब आप इस स्थगन-प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की अनुमति दें। अगर आप देते हैं, तो ठीक है, वरना आप मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दें कि क्या आप इस की अनुमति दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने तो उस दिन भी अपनी बात कह ली थी। यह तो नहीं हो सकता है कि नये सिरे से इस को चलाया जाये। उस दिन मवा घंटा इस पर खंच किया गया था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उस दिन अनुमति दे चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को सुन लिया है। मैं इस को दोबारा तो शुरू नहीं करूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : और बातें आई हैं। गृह मंत्री ने इस बारे में बयान दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि हाउस ने बयान मांगा था, इसलिए उन्होंने वह बयान दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बयान स्थगन-प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे उन का बयान सुन कर फ़ैमला देना है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस से पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

यहां पर यह सवाल उठाया गया है कि यह सवाल विचाराधीन है, यह एक अदालत के पास पहुंच गया है, इसलिए हम उस पर बहस नहीं कर सकते। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि अगर किसी पुलिस अफसर या मैजिस्ट्रेट के बारे में यहां पर बहस हो, जोकि जगदलपुर में गोली चलाते बक्त मौजूद था, तो वह मामला विचाराधीन हो जायेगा। अगर ऐसे

व्यक्ति के बारे में या घटना के समय या घटना के सिलसिले के बारे में कोई बहस हो, तो वह विषय विचाराधीन होगा। लेकिन जो इतिहास की गति होती है, जो सारे सिलसिले इस में चल रहे हैं, जिस तरह से अराजकता हो रही है, देश में मौजूदा शासन की इस बक्त जो गति-विधि है, अगर उस के ऊपर यह संसद् इस बक्त विचार नहीं कर पायेगी, तो कब कर पायेगी? यह एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न है। यह कभी अदालत के विचाराधीन नहीं हो सकता है। अदालत के विचाराधीन यह मामला तब हो सकता है, अगर किसी व्यक्ति, किसी अफसर की, चाहे वह सिविल हो और चाहे पुलिस वाला, किसी कार्यवाही को ले कर हम साबित करना चाहें कि वह अफसर एक खूनी है।

लेकिन हम को हमेशा हक है यह कहने का कि नन्दा साहब खूनी रहे, क्योंकि अदालत में उन पर विचार नहीं हो रहा है। हमें हमेशा हक है यह कहने का कि मिश्रा साहब खूनी हैं, क्योंकि उन पर अदालत में विचार नहीं हो रहा है। विचार हो रहा है सिर्फ़ उन अफसरों पर, चाहे वे सिविल हों या दूसरे हों, जिन्होंने जगदलपुर में गोली चलाई थी या नहीं चलाई थी, जो वहां पर मौजूद थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब फ़ैम करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समय का सवाल नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय का सवाल है। समय का सवाल क्यों नहीं है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर मैं कोई बात दोहराना हूं और आप का समय बर्बाद करता हूं, तब तो आप मुझे रोकिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समय बर्बाद करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। समय की कोई हद तो होनी चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं क्या करूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य क्या समझते हैं कि इस मोशन को एडमिट किया जाये या नहीं, मैं अपनी कनसेन्ट दूँ या नहीं, इस के लिए कितना समय होना चाहिए। इस के लिए दो घंटे तो नहीं हो सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रगर मैं किसी बात को दोहराऊँ, तो आप मुझे रोकिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को सुन लिया है। शायद और मेम्बर भी कुछ कहना चाहें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अपनी बात कहूँगा, क्योंकि यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है। आप ने इस को मान लिया था। अब इस वक्त इस को टाल देना अच्छा नहीं होगा।

आप खुद सोचिए कि महल के अन्दर से लाश मिली। क्या ऐसी कोई गोली बन गई है, जो निर्देशित हो, जो पेड़, दीवार, खिड़की वगैरह सभी चीजों को प्रार-पार कर के अपने निशाने को ढूँढती हुई उस तक पहुँच जाये ? यह बिल्कुल नामुमकिन है। इसलिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से फिर कहूँगा कि आप इन बातों को इस वक्त नहीं ले सकते। जब तक हम इस बारे में बाकायदा बहस शुरू न करें, तब तक यह सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है। जितना आप उस पर ज्यादा चर्चा करते चले जाते हैं, उतना ही मुझे . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से अनुमति मांगता हूँ स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पेश करने की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। श्री मुकर्जी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि वहाँ पर अनाज को ले

कर और दूसरी चीजों को ले कर भ्रराजकता है। इस के मानी साफ़ हैं कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मुकर्जी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमें अपनी बात नहीं कहने दी जाती है, चाहे सारे मुल्क में भ्रराजकता फैल जाये।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The statement that the Home Minister has made fortifies our argument that the Government of India's jurisdiction is certainly and definitely attracted in this matter in that the truth is out (*Interruption*); the fact of the murder is there. How it happened, in what circumstances and all that is a matter for judicial investigation which I am not concerned with. That would be looked into by the authority concerned. But the fact of the murder is there, and the fact that the murder has been committed under certain set of circumstances (*Interruption*) is also there, and there has been the report and the telegram to which reference has already been made. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly sit down.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Home Minister has conceded that the question of the Scheduled Tribes is now being looked after by the Minister of Social Security. That is to say, the baby has been passed on to somebody else; he has not repudiated the baby. Government cannot do so. That is to say, that part of the country,—Bastar—which is a most entirely inhabited by Scheduled Tribes is in a most disturbed condition. We have allegations into which I need not go, and already they have been referred to in some detail in the House. They picture a situation which is very serious, and that is why I do not see why the Minister can take shelter behind the appointment of a judicial enquiry by the

government concerned. I do not see why the Minister should tell us over and over again in this House that Chief Ministers have such very thin skin that they can get away with the kind of thing which sometimes they appear to be doing.

When the Chief Minister of M.P. has brought about a state of affairs which has become headline news in different parts of the world, when other countries are making all kinds of remarks which are by no means favourable to our situation, we in this House, because of Mr. Nanda's legalistic propensities, are supposed to be precluded from a discussion of the conduct of the Chief Minister. I am not going into detail over the conduct of the Chief Minister. But if the Chief Minister of a particular State in our country has brought about by his own inefficiency—there can be no other reason—a state of things where what happened in Bastar has taken place—we cannot assess the entire accuracy of what we hear, but we hear the most gruesome kind of reports—I do not see why we should not have an opportunity of discussing it in the House. The Government is totally responsible; whether it is Mr. Nanda's department or the kettle of fish which is the Ministry of Social Security, the Government is responsible and answerable to this House and this House has got to take notice of what is happening in Bastar and those areas just as we do have to take notice of things which happen in Bengal or Kerala. We, therefore, have ample warrant for asking for an opportunity for a full discussion in this House.

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: We had a discussion day before yesterday. I gave an opportunity to Members to have their say. Of course, the Education Minister stood up and said, "I even concede"—those were his words—but afterwards, he tried to assure me that "concede" according to the Oxford Dictionary means conceding for the sake of argument and not admission.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I have got the record here. I will read out the record. In fairness to me, it should be clarified. The official record says:

"**Shri M. C. Chagla:** It is important; it is vital; it deals with a weak and vulnerable section of our society. The Centre may have responsibility, I even concede that the Centre has failed to discharge that responsibility, but, this is an important 'but'..... (Interruptions)."

My further argument was drowned in interruptions. As you know, Sir, very often as now, it is impossible to carry on a sustained argument in this House. (Interruptions). You see that, Sir. I cannot finish that sentence. I crave the indulgence of the House to give me two minutes. English is a foreign language; it is a difficult language. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्बये (मुंबई) : क्या बोलते हैं अंग्रेजी भाषा, जब भाषा अंग्रेजी भाषा का इस्तेमाल जानते नहीं हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I claim no mastery over it. But I know this that there is all the difference in the world between admission and concession.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्हें उद्ग बोलने के लिये क्यों नहीं कहते, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will explain. When I say I admit a fact, it means I admit the truth of the fact. In this context when I said I concede the fact, it means—my hon. friends will look up the Oxford Dictionary—that I make a formal admission. (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : जब घोर मंत्री में यह फर्क है जो भाषा बनना रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चागला साहब की इज्जत करता हूँ, लेकिन वह छोटी प्रदालत के वकील की तरह बोल रहे हैं। हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं लेकिन जो छोटी प्रदालत के वकील, पेटी कोर्ट लायर, की हैसियत होती है उस हैसियत से बात कर रहे हैं।

Shri M. C. Chaglia: So, when I say in this context that I concede this, it only means I am making a formal admission for the sake of argument; I am not admitting the truth of the fact. It is perfectly clear that is what I meant, because if you read the whole of my sentence, it is perfectly clear that I was building up the argument that even if the Centre has a responsibility, because a tribunal has been appointed, it will be *sub judice*. Unfortunately, I was interrupted and you said:

"I cannot do anything; Dr.

Lohia might ask for permission".

Then I said, "May I complete what I was going to say?" But I could not go on. It would be absolutely ridiculous on my part to admit something which is not correct. As has been pointed out by the Home Minister, the Centre has no responsibility for this particular part in M.P.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा श्ववस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बंट जाइये।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): On the dictionary meaning, may I point out. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The dictionary has not been produced.

Shri Kapur Singh: His argument is so fallacious.

Mr. Speaker: He should leave it there. When I heard the Education Minister say "I even concede", I was of the opinion that because the failure now is conceded, I might ask Dr.

Lohia and I asked him that he might ask for leave. I had gone that far also. That leave was not asked for. - (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इजाजत मांगी या नहीं, यह भी प्रश्न है।

डा० राम भुनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने मांगी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मांगी होगी, चलिए यह भी मैं मान लेता हूँ।

I am not precluding him on that account. They should listen to me.

Shri Kapur Singh: If the whole matter hinges on "concede", let us discuss that.

Mr. Speaker: He said, even conceding that there has been failure—the word "even" also is there. The question is, after that what he wanted to say was, as I have said, there is Rule 59 that will come in the way of the admission of this adjournment motion. What would be the subject that we will discuss? Some members have chosen to call it murder. Somehow death was caused, whatever might be the reason. The enquiry that has been ordered is to decide how was it that so many people died.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mass slaughter.

Mr. Speaker: Should I say that? Why should he say so? The more I have heard the hon Members' arguments the more I have felt that probably it is not a matter where we will be able to discuss anything except those matters which would be *sub judice*.

श्री मधु लिमये: नहीं, यह बात नहीं है। मेहरबानी कर के मेरी बात सुन कर फिर बात कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने यह नई बात

रखी है। इस के बारे में आप ने कुछ सुना नहीं है। मैं सबजुडिस के बारे में भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ आप के फैसला देने के पहले लेकिन आप सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अब आप ने इस मामले को नये सिरे से उठाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिखये : मैं अब से भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी अब से कह रहा हूँ कि आप बैठ जाइये। नये सिरे से बहस नहीं हो सकती।

श्री मधु लिखये : मैं 59 की बात करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 59 की बात परसों हो गई।

श्री मधु लिखये : श्री हनुमन्तैया ने रूल कोट नहीं किया था, आप ने पूछा भी नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर ने 59 को कोट किया था।

श्री मधु लिखये : मैं ने इसी लिये कहा था कि आप सुन लीजिये। मेहरबानी कर के आप मेरी बात सुनिये सबजुडिस के बारे में।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, you have tried to point out that this matter which we are anxious to discuss may be a *sub judice* matter, with regard to the enquiry that may be made about the conditions which led to the murder or slaughter or killing of those various persons who were there. What we are concerned today is this. The Chief Minister of M.P. has been a notorious prevaricator. (*Interruptions*). The whole question of the conduct of this Chief Minister has to be discussed. How did he behave? How that he led to the present position in Bastar? How that so many people were gathered in Bastar? How was it that this Maharaja

was dethroned? How was it that his brother was put on the throne? How was it that this man was implicated in a crime? How was it that he was killed inside his own palace? How was it that he was riddled with bullets? These are the things which have to be found out and whether the report that has been made here is correct. The demand in the whole of Madhya Pradesh is that this Chief Minister must be dismissed. It is necessary that he must be dismissed, his conduct must be inquired into here. It is necessary that his conduct is censured here. It is not enough if it is said that the matter is *sub judice*. I think this is the proper time to inquire into the conduct of this Chief Minister who has acted in such a manner and who has, through the Home Minister here, carried lies to this House. It is not sufficient to say that the matter is *sub judice* (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने राम सहाय पांडेय को बुलाया है।

श्री मधु लिखये : आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं सुनेंगे पहले ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये मैं पहले उनको सुनूंगा।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (गुना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने मदन के सम्मुख जो बयान दिया उसमें दो बातें कहीं। एक तो यह कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जैसे ही उनका अखबार मिली वैसे ही

एक भाषादीव्य सबस्य : खबर तो पहले मे थी।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : उसकी गम्भीरता को, शान्ति घोर घमन को, ध्यान में रखते हुए, तुरत ही उन्होंने चीफ जस्टिस से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और उसके बाद उन्होंने

[श्री गम सहाय पाण्डेय]

कहा कि आप को चाहिए कि तुरंत ही यह घटना जो घटित हुई है उसकी जांच के लिए कोई जज नियुक्त करें और उसके बाद जज नियुक्त हुआ। आप उनके बयान में यह देखेंगे कि उस समय जो विधान सभा में विचार प्रकट किये गये सम्पूर्ण विश्वास जो जज नियुक्त किया गया उसके प्रति प्रकट किया गया विधान सभा के विरोधी दलों के लोगों द्वारा। अब यहां पर श्री रंगा जी ने और दूसरे साथियों ने प्रश्न उठाया (व्यवधान) यहां पर यह जो घटना हुई है उसकी जांच निष्पक्षता से होने में सन्देह प्रकट करना यह जूडिशियरी या न्यायालय, न्यायालय में बैठ करके निर्णय देने, घटना को देखने, समझने और उसके अन्दर एन्वयरी करने के प्रति जो एक सेक्टिटी है, जो एक पवित्रता है इसके विरुद्ध इस सदन में बड़ा गम्भीर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है (व्यवधान) श्रीमन्, जज चाहे स्टेट का हो, चाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हो जो न्याय की तुला में घटनाओं को रख कर निर्णय देगा, उसका निर्णय हमें शिरोधार्य होगा। जहां तक चीफ मिनिस्टर की बात है, क्या आप उसे नोटो-रिअस कह सकते हैं, इससे ज्यादा और क्या बात हो सकती है कि जैसे ही उन्हें खबर लगी (व्यवधान) अगर मुख्य मंत्री ने अपनी किसी एजेंसी का इस्तेमाल किया होता तो उनके ऊपर आरोप लग सकता था लेकिन चूंकि उसी समय उन्होंने कहा, कोई विरोधी दल की डिमांड नहीं थी, स्वयं उन्होंने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि जो घटना घटी है इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच हो, इसके लिए वह चीफ जस्टिस की शरण में गये और चीफ जस्टिस से कहा कि कोई सर्वोत्तम न्यायालय का जज हम को दिया जाय और जिसको नियुक्त किया गया उसके सम्बन्ध में विरोधी दल ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में समर्थन दिया और कहा कि हमारा पूरा समर्थन है। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि यह प्रश्न चूंकि विचाराधीन है (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष

महोदय, चूंकि यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है इसलिए सदन में ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन की स्वीकृति न दी जाय और न्यायालय के उस न्यायपति को अधिकार दिया जाय कि वह अपने काम को सुचारु रूप से चलाये। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री भबू लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है, प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर आपको सुनना पड़ेगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . कृपालानी जी बैठ सकते हैं। प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको अवसर दूंगा। आप बैठ जाइये। इस तरीके से नहीं हो सकता।

श्री भबू लिमये : मैं दो दफा खड़ा हो चुका। आप प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर नहीं सुनेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। प्राचार्य जी।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I humbly submit that the Bastar question has a long history behind it? It was a question of controversy between the Madhya Pradesh Government and this prince. It began from the days of Dr. Katju.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even before that. During the days of Shri Ravi Shankar Shukla. I know that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We knew of it. . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Does Acharya require prompting?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Keep quiet.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I do not need any prompting from you. . . . (Interruptions).

श्री शिव नारायण : अगर इस तरह से होगा तो आप बोल नहीं पायेंगे इस हाउस में।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I submit that it has a political background. So far as the judicial aspect of the matter is concerned, that can be looked into by a Judge. But, so far as the political circumstances which led to this tragedy. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Masacre.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Call it by whatever name you like. It is tragic. As the Home Minister himself admits, it is tragic. What we want to discuss is the political aspect of this question and not the judicial aspect of the question.

Mr. Speaker: The circumstances which led to this incident would be the subject of inquiry. All these things have to be looked into during the inquiry.

Shri Ranga: Let there be a political inquiry.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Now it has become a custom with our Chief Ministers first to order firing and then at once to order an inquiry, which may take twelve months and people may go to sleep. It is not a proper way of doing things. I submit that it is essentially the political question that we want to discuss. If we discuss any judicial question you can take exception to it. If it is a question of procurement, if it is a question of hardship to the people, these are political questions; these are not judicial questions. If there are riots, it is a political question and not a judicial question. I know that the judicial question also comes in.

Mr. Speaker: The Judge will have to make an inquiry and take into account all these matters which led to these incidents.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: How can you preclude the House from discussing the political aspect of the question? (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्हाइट प्राफ मांडर सुन लीजिये ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Is this the way the party in power should behave?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): You control your side first. . . (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Do we want to condone murders? People are being murdered in cold blood. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I would appeal to the hon. Members that no discussion can be held in this atmosphere.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We are not accusing the Congress Members of anything. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members behave in this manner, it would be very difficult for me to conduct the proceedings.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikanar): Sir, I may be permitted to say. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री ने एक बयान दिया जिसमें उन्होने

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा रुन प्रापका है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह है 376

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 376 में तो कोई

श्री मधु लिमये : अब प्राप सुनिये न । इसके अन्दर मैं कहता हूँ नियम 58 है, 59 है, 60 है उनको लेकर (अव्यवधान) क्यों हल्ला कर रहे हो । मुझे पूरी बात कहने दीजिये । मैं नियम संख्या बताये बिना एक शब्द भी नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न था

Mr. Speaker: Do we want to maintain the dignity of this House or do we want to wreck it?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is for the Congress people . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: It is everyone's responsibility on this side or that. I am appealing to both sides.

श्री बागड़ी : आचार्य कृपालानी जैसे पुराने नेता खड़े होकर कुछ बोलना चाहें और इस तरह से उधर से शोर मचा कर उन्हें अपनी बात पूरी न करने दी जाय यह बड़े शर्म की बात है और यह शक्ति का दुरुपयोग है। आचार्य कृपालानी जैसे नेता की बदीलत आज उन कुर्सियों पर बैठे हैं और उन्हीं को आज सुन नहीं रहे हैं . . .

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Has he got your permission?

श्री शिव नारायण : स्पीकर से बड़ी किस की हैसियत है ? हाउस में स्पीकर से बड़ा कोई भी नहीं है और हम सब को उनकी बात माननी लाजिम है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न 376, 58, 59 और 60 नियमों के अन्दर है तथा संविधान की धारा 244 . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कल आप कह चुके हैं। 244 और 353 की बात आप ने की थी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अब मुझ को बातें तो पेश करने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप अपना प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर रज कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : एक बात तो गृह मंत्री ने यह कही कि यह मेरे मुहकमे के अन्दर नहीं आता है। मैं ने यह कभी नहीं कहा था। मैं ने कल केवल इस कमीशन की रपट से वाक्य उद्धृत किया था जिस के आधार पर मैं केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी बतलाना चाहता था। गृह मंत्रों का मामला हो या योजना मंत्री

का मामला हो उससे मेरा मतलब नहीं है। मैं केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी को साबित करने के लिए यह जो शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था उसकी रपट से एक वाक्य को उद्धृत कर रहा था। मैं इस का पहले स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। अब दूसरी बात नन्दा साहब ने यह कही . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : धीरज रखिये। मैं बराबर बतलाता जा रहा हूँ। नन्दा साहब ने कहा कि जगदलपुर यह शेड्यूल्ड एरिया नहीं है। जब इस वक्त काम रोक प्रस्ताव . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कल हो चुका।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : उस के बाद उन्होंने कहा है। जगदलपुर के बारे में काम रोक प्रस्ताव नहीं है। पूरे बस्तर राज्य के बारे में आदिवासी इलाके के बारे में है। चूँकि बस्तर शेड्यूल्ड एरिया है उस के बारे में गवर्नर की जिम्मेदारी है शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था पीस एण्ड गुड गवर्नमेंट की और उस को राष्ट्रपति को रपट देनी पड़ती है और केन्द्र सरकार की इस बारे में पूरी जिम्मेदारी है। यह जिम्मेदारी के बारे में हो गया।

अब एक नया मामला आया है 59 नियम का। उस के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि चूँकि यह मामला सबजुडिस है इसलिए इस बारे में बहस नहीं की जा सकती है तो मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 59 नियम को पढ़ा जाय :—

"No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved."

पहले तो यह है कि साधारणतः श्रीरडीनैरिली, लेकिन उस के बाद कहा गया है कि आपको यह विवेकाधिकार है कि जो जांच की जाती है उस को अगर प्रभावित प्रीजुडिस, किसी तरीके से नहीं किया जायगा तो आप को पूरा अधिकार है इस पर बहस कराने का। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो जांच समिति मिश्रा साहब ने नियुक्त की है उसके टर्मस ऑफ रैफ़ेस सदन के सामने अभी तक गन्दा जी ने नहीं रखे हैं तो कैसे बहस हो सकती है कि हमारी चर्चा और बिबाद का जो दायरा है और जांच समिति का जो कार्यक्षेत्र है उस में कहां तक टकराव है कहां तक नहीं है ? इसलिए अभी मेरा प्वाइंट खत्म नहीं हुआ है। पहले वह सदन के सामने टर्मस ऑफ रैफ़ेस रखें उसके बाद मैं आप के सामने प्रॉज कर्हंगा कि 59 नियम लागू, अट्रैक्ट, नहीं हो सकता है और इस मामले पर बहस हो सकती है। मेरा कहना अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। पहले टर्मस ऑफ रैफ़ेस रखे जायें उस के बाद मैं ही इस बारे में फैसला हो सकता है।

Shri Nanda: I had laid it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: rose—

Mr. Speaker: I had promised to call Maharaja Karni Singhji.

Shri Karni Singhji: I wish to make my submission on the question of admissibility that all relations with the former rulers is the exclusive responsibility of the Union Home Minister. I believe that Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanjdeo was receiving Rs. 20,000 in the shape of a privy purse. Therefore, the Union Minister of Home Affairs cannot wash his hands off this subject.

Sir, I would refer to what happened about 15 years ago when the late Maharaja of Jodhpur was killed in an air crash under similar circumstances. Nobody really knows what happened. There was a great deal of suspicion that he was probably killed as a result of, whoever it was, somebody putting a time bomb in the aeroplane. Anyway, that matter was discussed

on the floor of the House, as far as I remember, although I was not a Member of the House. I think that itself forms an analogy. The relationship with the former rulers are the responsibility of the Home Ministry.

There is no doubt at all in anybody's mind that this is a most brutal and horrible killing, no matter in what way we may call it. The fact was that the moment the Maharaja was killed, the *post mortem* was done in the quickest possible time and he was cremated even before his wife was allowed to see his body. I think this is highly uncivilised behaviour on the part of our democratic Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Criminal.

Shri Karni Singhji: We would also like to know what happened as a result of the *post mortem* as to what types of bullets were used, whether they were of rifles or pistols or automatic weapons. If you go by the fact that 8 bullets struck the Maharaja, they must have been from the automatic weapons. What possibly could be the other thing? With all this, I am quite sure that there is enough ground for Parliament to discuss this matter and I request that the adjournment motion may be admitted.

Shri Khadi!kar (Khed): Sir, may I submit. . . .

Mr. Speaker: There has been enough discussion.

Shri Khadi!kar: I want to say something on the question of admissibility of the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I may be excused.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टर्मस ऑफ रैफ़ेस के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेज पर पड़े हैं। वह दे दिये गये हैं।

श्री मधु लिखये : मुझे को दिखा दिया जाय मैं उस के बारे में प्रॉज कर्हंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों मेज़ पर रखे गये हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This should have been circulated. It should be circulated. It is a very fishy deal. . . (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अभी दिखाया जाय । मैं समय भी नहीं मांगता । अभी हमें दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेहरबानी कीजिये । आप के साथ हमारा कोई विवाद नहीं है लेकिन इस तरह से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी दलील तो आप ने नहीं मानी कि टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस मुझे दिखाया जाय तो कम से कम नम्ब्रा साहब से ही वह टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस पढ़वा दें . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं बैठेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : बैठ जाने और उठने का यह मामला नहीं है । यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । मैं बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों आप को समय दे दिया था ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैंने मांग की है कि टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस उनसे पढ़वा दिये जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वहाँ पर हत्या की गई है और उस के लिए मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार जिम्मेदार है ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : 59 के मातहत इस पर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कह लिया । अब दूमरे की भी राय सुनेंगे कि नहीं ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस पढ़ जाये बिना उसके सदन कैसे निर्णय कर सकेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस आने चाहिए बिना उसके सदन कैसे फैसला कर पायेगा ? इस तरह से मनमानी नहीं चलेगी ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह मामला 59 के अन्दर आता है या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: The other day, I certainly had expressed my inclination and I had almost given my consent—I had given that. But after hearing other speeches, I am now convinced that the matter cannot be discussed under the adjournment motion under Rule 59. Rule 59 debars it. There is a commission of inquiry. . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपत्ति है ।

Mr. Speaker: . . . and the matter that is now raised and the Members want to discuss it cannot be divorced from those facts that are to be determined by the commission of inquiry. Therefore. . . .

श्री मधु लिम्बे : टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस सामने आयें । मेरी बात छोड़ दीजिये आप ने टर्म्स ऑफ़ रैफ़ेस पढ़े हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I feel that this adjournment motion cannot be discussed here. I agree that the matter is of an urgent importance and of public interest. But the discussion can be had if another separate notice is given. Then, I shall have to inform the Members that a separate notice might be given.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह प्रविष्टास के प्रस्ताव समान है, सेन्शर मोशन लेने की बात है । प्रलग से नोटिस देकर बहस उठावे की बात नहीं है ।

Shri Ranga: We have already given that notice.

Mr. Speaker: That I will see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can this be done? I want your guidance, Sir. How can we discuss it? Suppose you allow a discussion (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I will see whether I can allow it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you allow a discussion, in that case also. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Manubhai Shah: (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हम उन की बात नहीं सुनेंगे । वह बैठ जायें । (*Interruptions*).

16.30 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY FOR
APRIL 1966-MARCH 1967

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Import Trade Control Policy for the period, April 1966—March 1967. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5942/66*].

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will take the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law. (*Interruptions*).

16.30½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF LAW

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 76-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding

Rs. 2,82,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. 77-OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) :
यह डिस्कशन कैसे होगा ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंबई) : ये लौब सारे वेश को मिजोरीय और नागालैंड बना रहे हैं । यह बग़ावत संविधान के दायरे में है । इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस सदन में इस पर बहस की जाये । (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
ये एक तरफ़ मोखी चलाते हैं, लोगों को क्लस करते हैं और यहां पर बहस नहीं करना चाहते हैं । शर्म नहीं आती है ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिम्बे : यह बहस नहीं हो सकती है । प्रायः सदन की कार्यवाही को स्थगित कर दिया है । हम बस्तर पर सुनेंगे न कि प्रनुदान पर । (*Interruptions*)*

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

Anybody wants to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Law?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur)

rose—

*Not recorded.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Some of us had given notice of the motion about the discussion on this subject; you have been good enough to accept it. I, therefore, expect that we will have the discussion next week. (*Interruptions*).

Shri U. M. Trivedi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. U. M. Trivedi. Except the utterance of that Member whom I have called, no other utterance or speech might be recorded. (*Interruptions*)*.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is prepared to speak? In that case I will have to put the Demands of the Ministry of Law to vote. (*Interruptions*)*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Only Mr. Trivedi's utterances will be recorded. (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य कार्यवाही को नहीं चलने देंगे, तो मुझे हाउस को एडजार्न करना पड़ेगा ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi might start his speech now. (*Interruptions*)*.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not being allowed to speak. (*Interruptions*)*.

Mr. Speaker: This has never happened in this House before. (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं श्री मधु लिमये को कहूंगा कि वह सदन से बाहर चले जायें । (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री रामसेवक यादव को कहूंगा कि अगर वह नहीं बैठते हैं, तो वह हाउस से बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : बाहर नहीं जायेंगे । बहुत बाहर निकल चुके हैं, लेकिन अब नहीं जायेंगे । (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री रामसेवक यादव को कहता हूँ कि वह हाउस से बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बहुत हो चुका

सदन से बाहर जाना । मैं बाहर नहीं जाऊंगा । मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि नन्दा साहब बाहर जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज चाहे मेरी जान भी चली जाये, मैं सदन छोड़ कर नहीं जाऊंगा । (*Interruptions*)*. यह नन्दा साहब आखिर क्या करने वाले हैं ? क्या वह हमें गोली से मार देंगे ? कभी न कभी तो मरना ही है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे प्रौर सरकार के बीच में न आइये (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री त्रिवेदी ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Speaker, Sir (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री किशन पटनायक को कहता हूँ कि वह हाउस से बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : हम सदन से बाहर नहीं जायेंगे । (*Interruptions*)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री किशन पटनायक प्रौर श्री राम सेवक यादव को नेम करता हूँ । (*Interruptions*)*.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Five Members or six Members cannot hold the whole House to ransom (*Interruptions*)* Is this the way to conduct our proceedings? So many Members are standing up and shouting. Severe disciplinary action must be taken against them. How can we go on like this? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: How can it be conducted?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मि० रामसेवक यादव, मि० पटनायक प्रौर मि० मधु लिमये से कहा एक एक करके, यके बाद दीगर, कि वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज कोई जाने वाला नहीं है । आप बीच में न आयें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्यों न प्राऊं ।
यह कैसे हो सकता है । (व्यवधान)

Maharani Gayatri Devi has come and pleaded with me saying that the House should be adjourned. (Interruptions).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No, no. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry for what has happened today. This is a new history made at this moment (Interruptions).

प्राप मुझे कोई बात नहीं करने देते हैं
(Interruptions).

मैंने श्री किशन पटनायक को नेम किया है लेकिन वह मेरी बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। स्पीकर को डिफाई कर रहे हैं। मैंने उनसे कहा है कि वह बाहर चले जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह हो नहीं सकता ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): The Chair had permitted Dr. Lohia to ask for leave for his motion. Now the Chair has refused permission. This is most unfortunate (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इन तीन मेम्बर साहबन को नेम किया है। इन तीनों ने चेयर को डिफाई किया है। चेयर का कहना नहीं माना है। मैंने कहा कि वह बाहर चले जायें लेकिन वह नहीं जाते। वह घाबरावट कर रहे हैं, हाउस को प्रांसीड नहीं करने देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I move that those Members should be suspended from the service of the House for two weeks (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I would plead with you that whatever be the merits of the case, this time, on this occasion, no formal disciplinary action should be taken against these delinquent Members (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: A motion has been moved that Shri Kishan Pattnayak, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Shri Madhu Limaye, who have been named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for two weeks (Interruptions).

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: That will be a shame.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour will kindly say 'Aye'.

Several hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against will kindly say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

Some hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: These Members are suspended from the service of the House for two weeks. Now I will ask them in pursuance of the order, to leave the House (Interruptions). They should leave the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पर बहस की जाये। प्राप गलत काम कर रहे हैं। अगर यह नहीं जायेंगे तो क्या होगा। प्राप मुन कर, जरा सोच कर काम कीजिये। प्राप को बाँड़ा गुस्ता धा गया है। प्राप उंडे हो जाइये। पहले इस मदन को स्प्यगित कर दीजिये, उस के बाद कोई रास्ता निकालिये। रास्ता निकाल कर कुछ कीजिये, यह मैं प्राप से प्रार्थ कर रहा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Now I will ask them to leave the House (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहाँ पर पहली दफे हिन्दुस्तान में कल्ल हूँगा है, इस को प्राप मत भूल जाइये। राजनीतिक कल्ल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप बैठ जाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन आप उन को निकाल नहीं सकते। फिर क्या नतीजा होगा। इस से ज्यादा अच्छा होगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे क्या होगा। मैं कह रहा हूँ, इतनी कोशिश कर रहा हूँ, इतनी मिन्नतें कर रहा हूँ

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप को रस्ता बताता हूँ। अब आप क्या करेंगे। आप (व्यवधान) अरे ज़ापी, कल के छोकरे आये हो आप उन को निकालना चाहते हैं। आप उनके पास सिपाही भेजेंगे निकासने के लिये। उस से क्या फायदा होगा। क्या आप समझते हैं कि सिपाहियों के आ जाने से वह निकल जायेंगे? आप लोगों के पास बन्दूकें हैं, सिपाही हैं, हम लोगों के पास नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अब यह तीन मेम्बर नहीं जायेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिये मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अगर आप सिपाही भेजेंगे तो आप हटा नहीं सकेंगे। क्या फ़ायदा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे यह करना है कि हाउस ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है उसे एग्जिक्यूट करना है। मैं मार्शल से

कहूंगा कि वह मदद ले वाच ऐंड वार्ड स्टाफ की और इन तीनों मेम्बर साहबान को बाहर निकाल दे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या यह लोक-सभा का कायदा है? लोक-सभा को ऐसा मत बनाइये। इसलिये मैं आपको रास्ता बतला रहा हूँ। आप सिपाही मत भेजिये।

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya (Serampur): There is no law and order. There is no protection. (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या हम यहां जबर्दस्ती करेंगे? यह बाजार नहीं है यह लोक-सभा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहर जाओ। मार्शल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जबर्दस्ती यहां नहीं हो सकती (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मार्शल को बुलाना जरा (व्यवधान)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, the House should be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. (Interruptions).

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Friday, the 1st April.

10.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 1, 1966/Chaitra 11, 1888 (Saka).