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Monday, November 8, 1965  
Kartika 17, 1887 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**



*(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 1 - 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 8, 1965/ Kartika  
17, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पाकिस्तानी हमले के कारण विस्थापित हुए  
व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

- +  
\* 90. श्री मधु लिमये :  
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श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा ।

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में हुए पाकिस्तानी हमले के  
परिणामस्वरूप (1) पंजाब, (2) जम्मू तथा

काश्मीर, और (3) राजस्थान के सीमा क्षेत्रों से कितने नागरिक विस्थापित हो गये थे ;

(ख) उनके पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गयी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसा दिया गया ;

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) इस की आखिरी संख्या 2,70,000 तक हो गई है।

(ख) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को आश्रय, खाना, कपड़ा तथा जीवन की अन्न आवश्यक वस्तुएं तुरन्त उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। जहां सम्भव हो सकता है, विस्थापितों को अपने घर वापिस जाने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है।

(ग) जैसे ही हालात ठीक हो जाएंगे, सभी विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के अपने घर वापिस जाने की आशा है और उनके किसी दूसरे स्थान पर पुनर्वास का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। जम्मू-काश्मीर में 1100 व्यक्ति पहले ही कैंपों से अपने घरों को वापिस जा चुके हैं और वहां उनके पुनर्स्थापन में सहायता दी जा रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही है कि अकेले जम्मू और काश्मीर में छम्ब जौरियां इलाके, हाजीपीर पास और उड़ी पुंछ इलाके से 2 लाख शरणार्थी आये हैं, और क्या इन शरणार्थियों को बसाते समय उन्हें बन्दूक वगैरह देकर उनको चलाने की शिक्षा दी जायेगी ?

श्री त्यागी : जम्मू और काश्मीर में 2 लाख 25 हजार व्यक्तियों पर असर पड़ा है और वह लोग अपने घरों से विस्थापित हुए हैं। तमाम जम्मू और काश्मीर में 1 लाख 27 हजार लोग कैंपों में रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न का दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि उनको बसाते समय क्या प्रोटोकॉल के लिये उनको कोई बन्दूक वगैरह दी जायेगी ?

श्री त्यागी : उन में से उन व्यक्तियों को हथियारों की ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी जो कि होम गार्ड्स वगैरह में हैं या उन लोगों को दी जायेगी जो कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जो प्रबन्ध किया है उस में शामिल होना पसन्द करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : पाकिस्तानी हमले के कारण सीमावर्ती इलाकों में कितने औद्योगिक यूनिट नष्ट हो गये हैं। और उन यूनिटों में उत्पादन को चालू करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

श्री त्यागी : यह सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Minister said just now that if conditions permit, gradually these uprooted people will be helped to go back to their original homes. May I know, in the case of the people whose original homes themselves have been destroyed and they cannot be kept indefinitely in camps, what plan is being made for their future rehabilitation, where there are no homes left for them to go back to?

श्री त्यागी : जिन लोगों के घर जल गये हैं या तबाह हो गये हैं उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है, जैसे कि पंजाब के अन्दर हर पक्के घर को शहर के अन्दर 2,000 रु० आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। इसके अलावा कर्ज वगैरह की तरह से जितने रुपये की आवश्यकता होती है उसके देने का इन्तजाम किया जाता है। इसके अलावा जो कि ग्रामीण दलों में हैं और जिनके घर कच्चे हैं उनको 1,000 रु० सहायता के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। उनके लिये भी कुछ कर्ज का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। इसके अलावा जिन लोगों के बैल, ऊट, माय भैंस वगैरह आक्रमण के कारण मर गये हैं उनके लिये भी कुछ रुपया उन को दिया जाता है।

**Shri P. K. Deo:** May I know if any compensation is contemplated to be paid in respect of the standing crops that have been lost by Pakistani aggression?

**Shri Tyagi:** No compensation is being given, but *ex gratia* payments are being granted for sustenance of each family.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Compensation for the loss of standing crops.

**Shri Tyagi:** Compensation has not been given but they are being given *ex gratia* grants by way of relief until they can reap the crop.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** How do Government if at all, propose to correlate their rehabilitation scheme or schemes with the fluidity of the Indo-Pakistan border? Let me make myself clear: The Indo-Pakistan border may again be subjected to this type of commotion which has forced these people to come out.

**Shri Tyagi:** It was naturally in a huff with which these families had to come away, run, from place to place, but now things have got settled. I think there is perfect order now.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह का अक्राउण्ट है कि उनमें से कितने लोग एथ्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स हैं और कितने नान एथ्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स हैं। जो एथ्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स हैं उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिये क्या इंतजाम किया जा रहा है?

**श्री त्यागी:** अभी इस की पूरी जांच पड़ताल नहीं हो सकी है। अभी तो उन की देख भाल करने का काम किया जा रहा है। वे कौन से पेशे के लोग हैं इस का व्यौरा अभी इकट्ठा नहीं हो सका है।

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if it is a fact that the people evacuated from Pakistani areas that we have captured are given better treatment than our own people evacuated from our borders because of the Pakistani attack? If so, why this differential treatment?

**Shri Tyagi:** Certain persons are kept in concentration camps and they are not free to move about. Therefore, they have to be looked after from all points of view, whereas these people are free to go about, to seek employment and do anything.

**Shri Hem Barua:** When we had been to the forward areas....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have followed it and he has followed it also. He says no preferential treatment is being given to those persons in areas brought under our occupation from Pakistan, compared to our persons. I cannot argue it with him.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** इन क्षेत्रों से जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उनमें से बहुत से पुराने मिलिटरी मैन हैं जो कि पहले मिलिटरी में काम करते थे और अब रिटायर हो गये हैं। क्या सरकार उनको हथियार बगैरह देने का विचार रखती है? उनका कहना है कि अगर उनको हथियार दे दिये जायें तो वे शत्रु से निपट सकते हैं। क्या यह बात भी सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि जो शरणार्थी वहां आये हैं उनके साथ वहां की सरकार भेदभाव करती है। जो मुसलमान हैं उनको ज्यादा सहूलियत दी गई और जो हिन्दू हैं उनको कम सहूलियत दी गई।

**श्री त्यागी:** मैं यह बात तसलीम करता हूँ कि इस किस्म की गलतफहमी जम्मू और काश्मीर में फैल गई है। लेकिन ऐसा कोई फर्क नहीं किया गया है कि मुसलमानों को ज्यादा सहूलियतें दी गई हों और हिन्दुओं को कम दी गई हों। जहां तक हथियारों का सम्बन्ध है, होम मनिस्ट्री की स्कीम है बार्डर डिफेंस के वास्ते। जो लोग उसके मातहत ट्रेनिंग लेना पसन्द करेंगे उन को ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी और उनका होसला बढ़ाने के लिये उन्हें आवश्यकता-नुसार हथियार भी दिये जायेंगे।

**Shri Basumatari:** In some families, the parents have been killed. May I know if there is any provision being made for the education of their children?

**श्री स्यागी :** जी हां, उनके लिये भी प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या यह सही है कि विस्थापितों में से बहुत से लोगों ने हथियार मांगे थे, लेकिन सरकार ने उनको हथियार देने से इंकार कर दिया है ;

**श्री स्यागी :** ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । लेकिन विस्थापितों को अभी तक हथियार दिये नहीं गये हैं क्योंकि जब तक स्कीनिंग वगैरह नहीं होती तब तक हथियार देने का काम नहीं हो सकता है । जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद हथियार दिये जा सकते हैं किसी संगठन के द्वारा । व्यक्तिगत तरीके से हथियार बांटने का तरीका नहीं है ।

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** किन लोगों को हथियार दे रहे हैं ।

**Shri Majithia:** I would like to get a clarification from the Minister. So far as the cities are concerned, they are giving Rs. 2,000 for pucca houses whereas in the villages, they are given Rs. 1000 for the kutcha houses. What about pucca houses in the villages?

**Shri Tyagi:** For pucca houses in the villages also Rs. 2000 will be given.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के जिस भाग से यह शरणार्थी विस्थापित होकर आये हैं वहां उनके अपने कुछ निजी किस्म के उद्योग धन्धे थे, कुछ दस्तकारियां थीं । क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिससे कि वे शरणार्थी उन दस्तकारियों और उद्योग धन्धों को फिर से चालू कर सकें ?

**श्री स्यागी :** यह सत्य है कि पंजाब की बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज तबाह हो गई हैं, इस मानी में नहीं कि उनके ऊपर कोई बम वगैरह गिरे हैं बल्कि इसलिए कि उनके यहां माल इकट्ठा हो गया, बिक्री कम हुई, खरीदार

नहीं पहुंच सके, वे लॉग इधर उधर अपना माल नहीं भेज सके, कच्चे माल के लाने ले जाने में भी दिक्कत पड़ी, हुए वैसे की भीकमी पड़ी इन सब बातों को सांच कर गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला किया है कि पंजाब के जिन जिलों में इण्डस्ट्रीज पर असर पड़ा है उनकी मदद की जाए और उनके लिए ज्यादा आर्डर रखे जाएं, और डी०जी० ए० एण्ड डी० को भी हिदायत कर दी गयी है कि वे जो अपने आर्डर रखें उनमें पंजाब की इण्डस्ट्रीज का प्रिफरेंस दिया जाए और...

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** ब्योरा क्या है ?

**श्री स्यागी :** इसके सम्बन्ध में आप इजाजत दें तो मैं डिटेल्ड स्टेटमेंट टेबिल पर रख दूंगा ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** दो बार मन्त्री महोदय से पूछने पर कि कितने लोगों को हथियार चलाने की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, जवाब नहीं आ रहा है, आप उनसे जवाब लें ।

**श्री स्यागी :** मेरे पास यह इतिला नहीं है । इतिला आने पर मैं तादाद वगैरह बतला सकूंगा ।

**Shri Hem Raj:** May I know whether it is a fact that the displaced persons in the Ferozepore District from Khem Karan and Fazilka sector have not been granted anything so far, only a few have been put in camp, the others are still living with their relatives and nothing has been done to rehabilitate them?

**Shri Tyagi:** I am afraid, I have no specific information about those particular displaced persons, but the rule or the actual practice of the Government is to give all these facilities to those who are in the camp as well as those who are staying with their relations.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government are in a position to tell us the number of

civilians displaced in Rajasthan and civilians driven out from Pakistan into Rajasthan, and whether it is a fact that there are a number of concentration camps in Pakistan where the Hindu population is being subjected to a very cruel treatment?

**Shri Tyagi:** I am afraid, I have not got the exact figure of the population which have crossed over from Pakistan to this side, but the number of those who have been displaced in Rajasthan is about 3000.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What about my question regarding concentration camps?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not got the figures.

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** ये विस्थापित लोग अनिश्चित फाल तक कैम्पों में रहेंगे, न मालूम उनको कब तक रहना पड़े। तो क्या उनको किसी राजगार की या काम की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है? क्या इसकी कोई व्यवस्था है?

**श्री श्यामी :** जो हां, व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Has the Government got any schemes for the rehabilitation of those persons from the various States of India—Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, and Rajasthan—and may I know what action the Government is going to take on them? May I also know whether it is not a fact that the Government of Punjab has asked for Rs. 10 crores for the rehabilitation of these persons and whether any action has been taken on that request?

**Shri Tyagi:** The schemes of rehabilitation have not yet been finalised because we are expecting very soon that these people might be able to go back to their own homes. So long as that position is not clear, no permanent type of schemes for rehabilitation are considered.

**श्री राजेश्वरानन्द :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राजस्थान और पंजाब में शरणार्थी आ गए हैं आ भारतीय नागरिक हैं, उनको

क्या काश्मीर के उस भाग में बसाने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है, जो हमारी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से अभी हाल में छुड़ाया है?

**श्री श्यामी :** काश्मीर में स्वयं बहुत काफी तादाद में लोग अपने घरों से अलग हो गए हैं, उनको बसाने की समस्या काश्मीर के सामने है। इसलिए काश्मीर पर और ज्यादा बोल बालने का विचार नहीं है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जम्मू काश्मीर की ठंड को देखते हुए, जो दो सवा दो लाख विस्थापित वहाँ हैं उनमें रजाई और कम्बल बांटने का सरकार या गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं की तरफ से क्या इन्तिजाम है, और अभी तक कितनी रजाइयाँ और कम्बल बांटे जा चुके हैं? और आप चाहें तो इसी के साथ मैं अपना एक और सवाल जोड़ूँ और आपका ध्यान इस तरफ खींचूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने आपको बन्दूकों के बारे में सही जवाब नहीं दिया है। मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि उनके पास मांग नहीं आयी है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। उस सम्बन्ध में एक चीज पर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचूँ कि लोगों ने मांग की थी कि उनको हथियार दिये जायँ और उड़ों से छम्ब किनारे किनारे बसाया जाय।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** रजाइयों के बारे में तो जवाब आ लेने दें।

**श्री श्यामी :** जहाँ तक रजाइयों और कम्बलों का सवाल है, जम्मू काश्मीर में 75 हजार रजाइयाँ और कम्बल बांटने का प्लान था। उनमें से तीस हजार बांटे जा चुके हैं। रोजाना दो ढाई हजार रजाइयाँ बनायी जाती हैं और बांटने के लिए भेज दी जाती हैं। बाकी रजाइयाँ बहुत जल्दी तकसीम कर दी जाएंगी।

पंजाब के लिए तीस पैंतीस हजार का प्लान था। हर एक जवान मर्द को और औरत को एक एक रजाई और एक एक बूटी दी जाएगी। इनमें से 15 हजार के करीब दी जा

चुकी हैं और बाकी तैयार हो रही हैं और दी जा रही हैं।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैंने सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी प्रयत्नों के बारे में पूछा है, दोनों के फिगर दिए जाएं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** कौनसी संस्था बांट रही है ?

**श्री गुलशन :** इस सवाल में मेरा भी नाम है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अच्छा।

वह पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या आपके पास इस का ब्रेक अप है कि सरकार की तरफ से कितने बांटे गए और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं ने कितने बांटे ?

**श्री त्यागी :** यह पूरी पूरी तफसील मेरे पास नहीं है। गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं ने काफी सहायता की है।

**श्री अब्दुल गनी घोनी :** क्या यह दुस्त है कि बावजूद इसके कि जम्मू काश्मीर में काफी सरदी पड़ रही है वहां रिफ्यूजी लोगों के लिए तसल्लीबख्श इन्तिजाम नहीं है। क्या जो रिफ्यूजी कैम्पों में हैं उनके लिए माकूल और मजिद इन्तिजामात किए जाएंगे ?

**श्री त्यागी :** عبد لغلی گونی : کیا یہ

دوست ہے کہ جنوں کشمیر میں کافی سردی پڑ رہی ہے وہاں ریفریجوی لوگوں کے لئے تسلی بخش انتظام نہیں ہے - کیا جو ریفریجوی کیمپوں میں ہیں ان کے لئے معقول اور مزید انتظامات کیے جائیں گے ؟

**श्री त्यागी :** सब लोगों के लिए कम्बल और रजाइयों आदि का इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है।

**Shri P. C. Borooah :** May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of factory workers have been

thrown out of employment as a result of destruction of industry by the Pakistanis and, if so, what is the number and what is the extent to which production may fall?

**Shri Tyagi :** I want notice.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्थानों से अब इनफिल्ट्रेटर वापस कर दिए गए हैं उन स्थानों के जो लोग विस्थापित हो गए थे उनको फिर से बसाने का क्या इन्तिजाम किया गया है ?

**श्री त्यागी :** जो विस्थापित इस तरह हो गए हैं और अपना घर छोड़ आए हैं उनको रूपा दिया गया है कि जब तक नई फसल न आ जाए वे अपना गुजारा कर सकें, और उनके मकान आदि को देखने के बाद जो नुकसान हुआ है उसके लिए उनको घांट के तौर पर रूपा दिया जाएगा ताकि वे मकानों की मरम्मत कर सकें और इसके अभाव में उनका कर्ज वर्गरह भी दिया जाएगा।

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha :** May I know whether any assessment on the spot has been made about the losses incurred and the amount of compensation required to be paid and if so, whether any sum has been earmarked so that without any financial bottleneck the sums could be paid to them?

**Shri Tyagi :** It has been decided that whatever the requirements on this account would be, every pie shall be paid.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि पंजाब में जो भारतीय नागरिक शरणार्थी हो गए उनमें से खेमकरन के तीन सौ आदमी अब तक लापता हैं और बाकी दूसरी जगहों के भी, जैसे फाजिलका बंगला के नजदीक के गांवों के कुछ लोग भी लापता हैं। क्या इन लापता लोगों का पता करने की कोई कोशिश की गयी है? और क्या जो लोग पट्टी और मल्होट कैम्पों में हैं इन लोगों के लिए तसल्लीबख्श प्रबन्ध नहीं है यह बात सही है? सरकार ने ऐलान किया था कि जो सरहद



पर बसना चाहें उनको हथियार दिए जाएंगे या ऐलान के अलावा सरकार ने प्रेक्टिकल कदम भी इन दिशा में उठाए हैं ?

**श्री त्यागी :** ऐनी स्कीमें थी। लेकिन आपने कहा कि कुछ लोग गुम हो गए हैं, उनका पता नहीं लगता। उनके बारे में मुझे इत्तला नहीं है। मैं इसका पता करूंगा। इसका आप मुझे नोटिस दे दें।

**श्री गुलशन :** मेरे पास यह लिस्ट है अगर वे चाहेंगे तो मैं उसे दे दूंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य उसे दे दें।

**श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाहौर सेंट्रल यानी मुलेमानकी हैडक्वार्टर्स से लेकर डेरा बाबा नानक तक कितने लोग डिस्प्लेस्ड हुए हैं, उनमें से कितने कैम्प में मौजूद हैं और कितने दूसरी जगहों पर रह रहे हैं? जो कैम्प में रहते हैं उनके वास्ते क्या क्या इन्तजाम किये जा रहे हैं इसके बारे में मैं डीफ़िनिट इन्फ़ोरमेशन चाहता हूँ। उनके खाने के लिए, उनके बच्चों की तालीम के लिए, उनकी दवाई दारू के लिए क्या क्या इन्तजाम इस वक्त तक गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हो चुके हैं ?

**श्री त्यागी :** जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया पंजाब में 42 हजार के करीब व्यक्ति विस्थापित हुए हैं। उन के खाने, पीने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। खाने के लिए उन को 16 किलोग्राम माहवार के हिसाब से गेहूं बाँट रहे का इन्तजाम किया गया है और उनको 18 रुपये माहवार उनके और दीगर मामूली फ़ालतू खर्च के वास्ते उनको नकद दिया जा रहा है। बच्चों के लिए 9 किलो माहवार अन्न और 9 रुपये माहवार नकद उनके खर्च के वास्ते दिया जा रहा है। जैसा मैंने कहा रजाइयों और दरियों का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है। तम्बूओं का इन्तजाम भी कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा जब वह अपनी जगह पर जायेंगे तो उन को मकान आदि बनावे में

मदद देने के वास्ते मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है।

**श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर :** एक छोटा सा सवाल और मैं आप की इजाजत से...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बस हो चुका। सवाल नम्बर 91।

**Peace Talks with Naga Rebels**

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- \*91. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**  
**Shri V. B. Gandhi:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalya:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yogendra Jha:**

Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri N. P. Yadab:  
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress so far made in the establishment of peace with the Naga rebels;

(b) whether Mr. Phizo has expressed a desire to come to India; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The period of suspension of operations has been extended upto 15th November, 1985. There has been no material progress in the talks with the Nagas since this matter was mentioned in the House last.

(b) and (c). The Peace Mission has expressed a desire for discussion with Shri A. Z. Phizo and the Government of India have intimated their willingness to extend a safe-conduct to Shri Phizo for his visit to India for this purpose.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि मि० मि० फिजो भारत सरकार की इजाजत के बगैर इंग्लैंड गये थे और बजाय इस के उन पर मुकद्दमा चलाया जाता उन को बराबर की टेबुल पर बिठला कर बातचीत करना सभरे देश के लिए सजाजनक है या नहीं है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government is aware of these things and the question has been answered on more than one occasion. In the interest of peace it is necessary to extend to him a safe conduct.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि जब कि वहाँ हमारी सरकार बाकायदा चल रही है और नागलैंड बाकायदा इस तरीके से काम कर रही है जैसे कि पंजाब या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारें करती हैं तो बजाय इस के कि उन से शान्ति कर्ता की जाय उन नागा

विद्रोहियों को दबाया क्यों नहीं जाता उन नागाओं के दांत क्यों नहीं निकाले जाते बजाय इस के कि इस तरह से बराबर में बिठाल कर उन से बातचीत का जाय ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : इस के पीछे इतिहास है और माननाय सदस्य को मुझे आशा है कि यह जानकारी होगी कि वहाँ एक असन्तुष है और रहा है उस के बारे में हम चाहते हैं कि सहूलियत के साथ हल कर लें। हमारा कांशिश उस तरफ है। अब उस में सफलता मिले या न मिले इस के बारे में हम क्या कह सकते हैं ?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the latest statement of Mr. Phizo that he is ready to come to free Nagaland and not to India, what further steps are being devised to see that the settlement is made with the Naga hostiles here?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The latest statement appeared in the Press, but Government have no information about this.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Since Mr. Phizo is unwilling to come to India in spite of the safe conduct provided by the Government, may I know whether Government is thinking of advising the Peace Mission to finalise its talks without Mr. Phizo as soon as possible?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not received any information from Mr. Phizo that he would not be willing to come here. In case he does not come, then certainly we will have to review the position.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Naga hostiles have been giving increased pressure on the section loyal to Nagas led by Chief Minister Shilu Ao to join the hostiles and that the new approach formula brought by Rev. Scott is nothing but some sort of a Government of Nagaland which will have the same status as Sikkim and Bhutan, outside the Indian Constitution?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no pressure as such.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It was on the floor of this House that our late Prime Minister Mr. Nehru had said with regard to Mr. Phizo's political influence in Nagaland that Mr. Phizo had fizzled out, and it was on the floor of this House that our present Foreign Minister had said with respect to Mr. Phizo's projected sojourn to Peking that Mr. Phizo was a foreign national and that was why Government did not watch his movement. In the context of these two clear statements made by Government representatives on the floor of this House, may I know (a) why it is that Government propose to perpetuate and intensify and increase Mr. Phizo's political influence in Nagaland by blessing the Peace Mission's proposals to negotiate with Mr. Phizo, and (b) whether it is morally and legally correct to negotiate with a foreign national which Mr. Phizo is for a piece of territory that is indisputably a part of India?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is true that Mr. Phizo is a foreign national. But the hon. Member is perhaps aware of this, and I think he was also one of those who went along with the team of M.P.'s who visited Nagaland, and on his return he felt it essential and necessary that every effort should be made to settle the matter peacefully with the hostile Nagas and others. In accordance with that advice, we have been pursuing that peaceful approach. It is almost, I think, the last demand from the hostile Nagas. We feel let us concede this also, because after that we shall be able to decide one way or the other finally. So, in this complicated situation, we felt that we should not refuse Mr. Phizo's coming here, if he really wanted to come, and have some talks on this matter.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Bad means lead to bad ends.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यस्का का सवाल है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि जो संसद् सदस्यों का दल क्या था उस ने जो हम को सलाह दी थी उस

के आधार पर हम काम कर रहे हैं तो क्या ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर किसी दिदेशी के साथ अपने किसी प्रदेश की बात करने की राजी हो जाना इस बिना पर कि संसद्-सदस्यों ने वही सलाह दी थी कहां तक उचित है और वातचौत महज इसी वजह से कर रहे हैं कि संसद्-सदस्यों ने वही सलाह दी थी या इस में कोई और विशेषता है जिस के कि कारण आप यह बात कर रहे हैं ? अब अगर उन के (संसद् सदस्यों) के दिभाग में फर्ज काजिये कोई खराब बात भी हो तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी उसे मान लेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप उस का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री जी से चाहते हैं या मुझ से चाहते हैं ?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** आपके द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से या फिर आप ही दे दे।

**Shri Hem Barua:** I could not follow the Prime Minister when he referred to the Parliamentary Delegation.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered that already.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** May I know Government's assessment of the hostile Nagas's refusal to prolong the cease-fire agreement, whether it is due to the increased replenishments and reimbursement of arms and supplies and the training facilities which the Nagas could have during the peace time?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** As far as I am aware they were rather worried that we were trying to delay matters, and we were not trying to expedite discussions and talks. So, in that context, perhaps they felt that it would be better to reduce the time-limit and they suggested one month.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I want to know whether there is any early prospect of these extremist Nagas agreeing to accept internal autonomy for Nagaland within the Indian Union.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** This is in the talk which is going on between us. They have not given any clear indication in that regard.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order, Sir. If the Naga hostiles do not give any clear indication that they are going to function within the framework of the Indian Constitution, I think that these talks should stop.

**Mr. Speaker:** He thinks like that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** How can the Minister go on talking with these people?

**Mr. Speaker:** But what is the point of order which I should give a decision on?

**Shri Hem Barua:** You can ask them to stop the talks.

**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:** In view of the Prime Minister's answer just now that Shri Phizo is a foreign national, may I know the reaction of Government about his reported statement today about "my people and my country" and "I shall come only if my people ask me to come"?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We do not express our views on the statements which appear in the newspapers. After all, it is advisable not to express views which come in that way; of course, if it comes definitely we can certainly consider.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस वक्त शान्ति-वार्ता आखिरी अवस्था में है और यह उन की आखिरी मांग है, इसलिए हमने इस को कुबूल किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस वक्त भी पाकिस्तान में नागा विद्रोहियों को फौजी शिक्षा दे कर उन को बुपके से नागा प्रदेश में भेजने का सिलसिला जारी है, यदि हाँ, तो उस को रोकने के लिए क्या कोशिश की जा रही है और शान्ति वार्ता पर इस का क्या असर हो रहा है ?

**श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री :** यह बात ठीक है कि उन्होंने पहले लोगों को वहाँ भेजा है और उन्होंने वहाँ कुछ ट्रेनिंग वगैरह भी पाई

है। इस वक्त वहाँ ट्रेनिंग वगैरह हो रही है, इस के बारे में मैं पक्का नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन उन को यह कोशिश जरूर रहती है कि वे वहाँ से मदद या सहायता लें।

**Shri Hem Barua:** 3,000 are going again.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** May I know whether Government has any idea or information about why the Naga rebel Leader, Shri Phizo, has refused the Government of India's very self-humiliating proposal for his safe conduct to this country? Why is he not willing to come here?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Phizo must know why he is not prepared to come here.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। एक महिला प्रश्न करने के लिये उठी थी, इसलिये मैं ने उस वक्त मुनासिब नहीं समझा। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने कहा कि मैं पक्का नहीं कह सकता कि उन नागाओं को पाकिस्तान में पल्टनी शिक्षा दी जा रही है, तो क्या वह कच्चा कह सकते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह पायंट आफ आर्डर कैसे है ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** यह जरूरी इसलिए है कि . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह जरूरी तो होगा, मगर यह पायंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं ने फैसला दे दिया है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** यह कैसे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, क्या आप मुझे यह बताने की इजाजत देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं ने सुन लिया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आप मुझे कारण नहीं बताने दगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा ।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** In view of the conciliatory attitude of the Prime Minister as expressed just now in his reply to Shri Hem Barua but also keeping in view the fact that during the current truce the Naga hostilities have been carrying on their activities, what is the reaction of Government to the latest proposal of Shri Chaliha on behalf of the Peace Mission that the truce period should be extended for a further period of six months so as to permit them to carry on their efforts at settlement?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We have not received any such proposal from Shri Chaliha. I saw that statement of his in the newspapers this morning. We will have to consider seriously over this matter before accepting an extension by six months.

काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठिये

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- \* 92. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधबी :  
श्री दे० जी० नायक :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :  
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :  
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :  
श्री जसवंत मेहता :  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :  
श्री प्र० चं० बरध्वा :  
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :  
श्री ब० कु० दास :

श्री शंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बूटा सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :

श्री रा० बरध्वा :

श्री गुलशन :

श्री विश्वास प्रसाद :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :

श्री काजरोलकर :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर में बड़ी संख्या में प्रवेश कर के आये हुए घुसपैठियों में से कुछ को पकड़ लिया गया है;

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में लगभग कितने घुसपैठिये अब भी पकड़ने बाकी हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ये घुसपैठिये राज्य में आन्तरिक विद्रोह की स्थिति उत्पन्न करते रहते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें निकाल बाहर करने के लिये और क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The last estimate put the No. of infiltrators in J&K at 3,000 but one cannot be categorical about this figure for the situation continues to change. There has been exfiltration of some Pakistani personnel and one or two fresh groups have also been noticed.

(c) One of the features of the uprising has been that the infiltrators failed to create conditions of internal turmoil which was one of their main objectives. Having also been unable to inflict damage of any consequence,

they have laterly taken recourse to inciting a section of students, mainly in some institutions in Srinagar, causing minor explosions with Pakistani hand grenades and arson.

(d) Necessary measures to liquidate them are being taken.

**श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :** केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के गुप्तचर और सतर्कता विभाग इन घुसपैठियों के आते समय तो सोते रहे। क्या उन्होंने अब कोई ऐसी सूचना दी है कि मुद्द-विराम के बाद भी कोई घुसपैठिये जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य में आये हैं ?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** As I have said in the reply, one or two groups were noticed very recently also who appeared to be somewhat fresh. That means that this process of their coming in also does continue.

**श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :** हमारे सैनिक अथवा दूसरे गुप्तचर विभागों के द्वारा क्या ऐसी सूचना भी सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है कि ये जो घुसपैठिये जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य में आ रहे हैं, ये पाकिस्तानी सेना के विधिवत सैनिक हैं और इन को एक विशेष प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दे कर ही जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य में आन्तरिक विद्रोह करने के लिये भेजा जा रहा है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** They are being officered by the regular officers too, and they have been given special training for this type of work.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इन घुसपैठियों की सहायता करने वालों में कुछ काश्मीर के नागरिक कहलाने वाले षडयंत्रकारी भी हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is quite possible that they may have some element of supporters in the Kashmir population.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the infiltration was partly a consequence of the policy of so-called normalisation and liberalisation, permitting Pakistani nationals to enter into Indian territory, and whether Government are able to redeem the pledge they gave to this House that none of these infiltrators will leave this country alive?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We are taking every step to see that if they are found alive, they are arrested. Certainly, if they fight, they are replied to properly. Some of them are liquidated also. That is a fact.

**Shri D. J. Naik:** May I know whether the infiltrators might have been harboured by the Kashmiris? If so, what is Government's assessment of this?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir, I do not believe that. In this case, they were armed by the Pakistan Government.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether the so-called plebiscite front people in Jammu and Kashmir also harboured these infiltrators? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to see that they do not do so and necessary action is taken against them?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** For this particular question, I will require notice about the plebiscite front as such. But certainly, whenever we find that there is some connection between these infiltrators and the local people, certain steps have been taken.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has Government's correct interpretation of the phrase 'withdrawal of armed personnel' in the Security Council Resolution as including the armed infiltrators who have come from Pakistan into Kashmir been accepted by the Security Council? If the answer be in the negative, considering that Pakistan is not owing up responsibility for these armed infiltrators, do Government propose to issue an order by Proclamation or otherwise calling upon these armed infiltrators to sur-

render with their arms and equipment, failing which they will be liable to be shot at sight?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** There is no question of issuing any notification. They are liable to be shot down without even any notification.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The question is whether, in the first place, the Security Council has accepted this interpretation, and if not, will Government take this step?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The Security Council has nothing to do with this. It is a question of our internal security.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Government agreed to that Resolution. . .

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This is a matter of internal security. The Security Council has nothing to do with this particular matter.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** May I know whether the intelligence department has been strengthened by the defence department to watch the activities of infiltrators in Kashmir?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not think I will be able to give details of how the intelligence department and the army function in this particular matter. Naturally, we have to depend upon internal intelligence as well.

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** These infiltrators sent by Pakistanis have totally failed to get support from the people of Kashmir. So, they are lying low in these areas. What steps are Government taking immediately to wipe them out?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** One thing is very clear that their main objective was to organise some sort of uprising among the people in Kashmir. In that main objective they have miserably failed, but certainly they are trying to keep their contact with the local people. As I have said in the answer, they are still trying to make use of certain explosive elements like the students.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Considerable number of infiltrators have very possibly remained undetected by mixing with the local people and so on. In the event of the Security Council accepting our demand that these infiltrators must also be withdrawn as part of the over-all withdrawal settlement, may I know how Government proposes that such a thing can be implemented in view of the fact that these people cannot be detected?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** That is a matter that will have to be handled. . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** By the Home Ministry.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Not by the Home Ministry, but by the Government as a whole, when the question arises.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that a Government spokesman releasing for the first time on 11th August the news of infiltration termed the infiltration as "Algerian type revolution"? May I know whether this release was authorised by the Government?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have read this statement in the newspapers.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The intrusion of infiltrators in Kashmir is going to be a continuous process, it may last any number of years. As Mr. Bhutto has said, it may last a thousand years. May I know if the Government have got any agency to stop the infiltrators who are being recruited—14,000 it is said in the newspapers—to find out their whereabouts in Kashmir and to find out the pro-infiltrator elements in Jammu and Kashmir with whom they are staying, whether Government has got any fool-proof agency to find out and to comb out these infiltrators?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not know whether it is a fool-proof agency or not, but certainly we have an agency in the form of police and also the troops of our army who are functioning in the particular region, to see that they are either neutralised or detected and liquidated ultimately.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि श्रीनगर में कुछ लोग पकड़े गये हैं जिन्होंने विद्यार्थियों से उपद्रव कराया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पकड़े गए लोगों में से इने गिने दो चार व्यक्तियों के नाम बताने की कृपा की जाए। मैं बह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकारी दफ्तरों में भी ऐसे कुछ लोग छिपे हुए हैं जो कि उन को शरण दते हैं जो घुसपैठिये आते हैं? क्या गुरीला युद्ध का जवाब देने के लिए हमारी आर से भी कुछ तैयारी की जा रही है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir, I have not got that detailed information.

**Shri R. Barua:** May I know whether the Government machinery has been properly toned up to deal with further infiltrations, as it seems that the process is going to be a long one?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, I should answer this question positively.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। गुरीला युद्ध की तैयारी करने के लिए हमारा भी क्या कोई विचार है। जो घुसपैठिये आते हैं उन का जवाब देने के लिये क्या हम भी कुछ करने की सोच रहे हैं। इस का जवाब नहीं आया है।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I thought he wanted certain information about the persons who were in touch with the students, etc., whether any action was taken against them. I said certainly action was taken, because that I answered in reply to another question, but I have not got any definite or specific information about the persons concerned.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** पहले भाग का उत्तर तो दे दिया है, दूसरे भाग का उत्तर अभी भी नहीं आया है। हमारी सरकार क्या तैयारी कर रही है, इसका उत्तर अभी भी नहीं आया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप रहने दीजिये। पड़ोसी से पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** घुसपैठिये जो पाकिस्तान से काश्मीर में आए हैं, वे अपने साथ हथियार भी लाए हैं, यदि हाँ तो किस तरह के हथियार लाए हैं और सरकार ने कितने पकड़े हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes; they brought arms with them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Tarkeshwari Sinha.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, on a point of order. You have, twice this morning, called a certain hon. lady Member of this House by her first, maiden name. It might be permissible for some reasons, but I wish to state that it is not permissible under the procedure and practices, of this House. I want your ruling on this matter.... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only out of affection for Members that I call them so. Has she any objection in being called so?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** I have no objection.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I am satisfied.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know the niceties of the English language.... (Interruptions). I usually call the ladies by their names and they had not objected: I call Barkataki, Savitri, Tarkeshwari and so on. They have no objection but Sardar Kapur Singh has got objection.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Now I have none.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether the recent arrests of certain leaders of the action committee and the plebiscite front had disclosed some plan of organised infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir and whether all those persons on whom there is some suspicion had been rounded up?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think the Home Ministry must be having some



information. I have not got that information.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Some infiltrators had been arrested and according to our law they have committed the offence of waging war against the State. May I know whether all these people had been proceeded against?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certain action under the law will be started against them but I have not got all the cases and I do not propose to give that information now as to what action will be taken.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** After the capture of the Uri Poonch bulge it was claimed that the main centre of training of the infiltrators had been captured. After the capture of the main centre, had there been any abatement in infiltration?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Certainly; the possession of this bulge has certainly helped us to reduce infiltration because they were training all the people there and dumping their arms also there.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the government has got any information whether these infiltrators had been trained in guerilla warfare by some of the Chinese people in Pakistan and if the answer is in the affirmative, I would like to know whether our government has also any intention of training some people for guerilla warfare to counteract these Pakistani activities.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Normally the training of troops, particularly mountain division troops, is considered to include some training in guerilla tactics. About the question as to from whom they learnt their tactics, whether they learnt it from the Chinese or from the Americans, I have no information. Possibly they might have learnt from both.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Question 102 may also be taken up with No. 93.

**Mr. Speaker:** If Question No. 102 also can be conveniently answered along with the next question, it may be taken up.

#### Indian P.O.Ws. in Pakistan

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- \*93. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalaya:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri N. P. Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to ascertain in what way Indian P.O.Ws. are being treated by Pakistan;

(b) the facilities provided to them; and

(c) the number of Indian P.O.Ws. in Pakistan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to a report of the Delegate of the International Committee of Red Cross in Pakistan based on a visit to the Indian POWs Camp at Kohat in Pakistan, except for facili-

ties of correspondence with their next of kin, the Indian prisoners of war are generally getting all facilities in the matter of accommodation, sanitation, medical attention, canteen, clothing, recreation and exercise.

(c) A first list of 121 Indian POWs comprising 69 Indian Army personnel and 52 Indian Police personnel has been received through the Delegate of the International Committee of Red Cross in India.

#### Pak. P.O.Ws. in India

\*102. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Prakash V. Shastri:

Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri N. P. Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistani armed personnel including regular troops captured or arrested by India;

(b) how many have been apprehended as spies, aliens and saboteurs;

(c) the treatment meted out to people of the above categories; and

(d) whether any exchange of the prisoners of war has been arranged with Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) and (b). The total number of Pakistani regular Armed personnel captured is approximately 400. It is

not in the public interest to disclose the figures in respect of others at this stage.

(c) Prisoners of War are given all the facilities provided for under the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949. The others are also given necessary facilities and are treated with consideration and humanity.

(d) Pakistan has been informed that we are prepared to exchange POWs on reciprocal basis.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय युद्ध बन्दियों में बौद्धिक प्रचार किया है और उन्हें भारत से विमुख कर के पाकिस्तान का समर्थक बनाने की कांशिश की है। उसी के साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने पाक युद्धबन्दियों में इस बंटवारे के खिलाफ अब तक कोई प्रचार किया है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As far as the present set of prisoners in Pakistan are concerned, we have got no information as such, except the piece of information that we get through reports of one of the Red Cross organisations, but from the situation of the previous set of prisoners who were arrested after the Kutch operation, it is quite possible that they might make an attempt at indoctrination of those prisoners. But I must say that the indoctrination was a rather uncivilised indoctrination; but they tried to maltreat them or ill-treat them. It did not have any effect on them. We are, in this matter, observing all the rules of the international convention on the treatment of prisoners of war.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप समझते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछला हिस्सा जो आप ने मिलाप के बारे में कहा था वह नहीं आया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसीलिये मैं आप के ऊपर इस को छोड़े देता हूँ। अगर आप उत्तर दिलवा दें तो मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का मतलब क्या है ? क्या फंडेशन से है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कुछ भी हो सकता है। एक हो जाये, महासंघ बन जाये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खुद समझना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर जो पाक युद्ध बंदी हैं उन के बीच में क्या भारत सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रचार कर रही है जिस से इन दोनों देशों का नकली बटवारा किसी न किसी रूप में खत्म किया जाये। महासंघ से ले कर पूरे संघ तक बहुत से रूप हो सकते हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, इस का जवाब तो पहले बहुत दफे दिया जा चुका है। पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था कि अगर पाकिस्तान चाहे भी तो हम बैसा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। तब मैं इस का और कोई जवाब कैसे दिलवा सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बड़ा नामाकूल जवाब था। अगर यह सरकार अब भी उसी जवाब पर अटकी हुई है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी नामाकूल सरकार है। यह सवाल इस प्रकार से उठता है कि पुरानी बातों पर अब न चला जाये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, अगर आप समझते हैं कि इसी तरह से हिन्दु-स्तान चलता रहेगा जैसे कि अट्टारह बर्षों में चलता रहा है, तब तो बड़ी दुर्गति होगी। खर, अब मैं दूसरा सवाल श्री च ह्याथ साहब से यह पूछता हूँ कि . . . .

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प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से पूछिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत अच्छा।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, I raise a point of order. The point of order is, is it permissible under the rules for an hon. Member to address a question directly to an individual and not to the Minister concerned?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वही तो मैं ने उन से कहा कि वह मुझ से पूछें। डाक्टर साहब आप मेरी तरफ देखें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा, मैं आप की तरफ ही देखंगा। वह इस लायक है ही नहीं कि मैं उन की तरफ देखूँ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का "नामाकूल" शब्द बहुत नामुनासिब है। इस को रेकार्ड पर नहीं भाना चाहिये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बीच में दखल नहीं देता। डा० लोहिया अब दूसरा सवाल पूछें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय सिर्फ रेड क्रस की रपटों पर ही आधारित रहते हैं, या वे अपना भी कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करते हैं जिस से उन को खबर लगे, क्योंकि मुझे खबर लगी है कि हमारे युद्ध बन्दियों को पाकिस्तान में ठीक तरह से खाना भी नहीं मिला है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: When I have to make a definite statement in a responsible way in this House, I must make it on the basis of certain evidence in my hand. As I said, I have only a piece of report to which I had to make a reference. But at the same time, I did make reference to certain experience we had only a

few months before. From that, I am prepared to believe what the hon. member says.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हमारे सैनिक कार्यालय ने कई जवानों और अफसरों के घर वालों से कहा है कि फलां-फलां आदमी लापता है। यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय बन गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे मर गये हैं या कैदी बन गये हैं। अगर कैदी बन गये हैं तो उन के साथ पाकिस्तान में कैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। मैं ने जब इस के बारे में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से पूछा तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि रेड क्रॉस की जो समिति है उस के भ्रलावा किसी को भी वहाँ जाने नहीं दिया जाता है। रेड क्रॉस वाले अपनी रिपोर्ट जैनेवा भेज देते हैं और जैनेवा से वह हमारे पास आती हैं। यहाँ जो पाक युद्ध बन्दी हैं अगर उन से कोई मिलना चाहता है तो विदेशी दूतावासों के लोगों को वहाँ जाने की पूरी सुविधा दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में जो विदेशी दूतावास हैं उन की मार्फत हमारे युद्ध बन्दियों के बारे में कोई पूछ ताछ करने का प्रयास हमारे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने किया है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is true that only the Red Cross representatives were allowed to go to the camps of the prisoners of war in Pakistan. On the basis of reciprocity, we did the same thing here. We have not got any other way of contacting them or getting information from them. The international organisation of Red Cross is meant for this very purpose.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है कि यहाँ जो उन का दूतावास है . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन का दूतावास नहीं, यहाँ जो दूसरे दूतावास हैं उन की मार्फत कोई पूछ-ताछ की जाती है, वैसे हम भी क्यों न करें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** किसी डिप्लोमैटिक चैनल के जरिये या दूसरे जरिये क्या उन के बारे में पता लगाया जा सकता है या उन से

बात चीत की जा सकती है। और क्या सरकार ने ऐसा करने का कोई यत्न किया है ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It may certainly be done, if it is agreed to by both sides.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप यह सुविधायें एक तरफ दे रहे हैं विदेशी दूतावासों को या नहीं ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :** नहीं।

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** After receiving the lists of prisoners of war and taking into account the casualties, there are still a large number of jawans and officers whose names are still missing. May I know their number, if they have got any account of that?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have given the figure in reply to some unstarred question. At present we have got about 1500 missing.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि चार सौ सैनिक पकड़े गये हैं। क्या वह यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हमारे कितने सैनिक उन के कब्जे में हैं ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No. We have got about 1500 people who are missing. We have not got any definite information about the number of prisoners. They certainly showed some interest to exchange lists of prisoners of war. Very recently they have sent us a list of 121 people in which more than 60 people are Army personnel and the remaining police. We are expecting them to send us further lists. But we will have to check them with the number of persons missing, the names, etc. I am afraid this will have to be a long-term process.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि उन के सम्मानपूर्ण एक्सचेंज में क्या देर है। यह लोग प्रेम के साथ वहाँ चले जायें और हमारे लोग यहाँ आ जायें क्या

इस में पाकिस्तान सरकार रोड़े घटका रही है, या कोई और दिक्कत बीच में बढ़ी है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हो जाए तो अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह बात बनती तो नहीं है ।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Out of these 400 and odd Pakistani P.O. Ws. in our hands, may I know how many are officers and how many are other ranks?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Well, Sir, I have not got exactly this information about the number of officers. At the present moment I have not got that figure with me.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Embargo on Arms Supply to India

- \*94. **Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri P. C. Bercoah:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri E. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the embargo imposed by the U.K. and U.S.A. Governments

on the supply of arms and ammunition to India and Pakistan has been removed;

(b) whether the Government of India have made any approach to the said Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, with what result?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). The Government of the USA has imposed an embargo on all supply of arms and ammunition both to India and Pakistan. This embargo is still continuing. The Government of the UK has imposed an embargo on all Government supplies of arms and ammunition. This embargo still continues. The Government of the UK has not imposed any embargo on commercial transactions. But recently UK Government has imposed restrictions under which before certain types of Defence stores are exported, an export licence should be obtained. Applications for these export licences have been made, but each application is decided on merits and it takes some time before an export licence is issued. The Government of India consider that the imposition of a ban on supply of defence equipment to India equating it with Pakistan is unjust inasmuch as it treats both India, the victim of aggression, and Pakistan, the aggressor, on the same basis. The Aid was to enable India to defend itself against the Chinese threat, which still continues. We have made informal representations to the Government of the UK regarding stoppage of commercial supplies. We have purchased in the past a large quantities of UK equipment and it is an implied understanding with regard to such purchases that the necessary maintenance backing will continue to be available. As mentioned above, the procurement of these supplies is covered by the issue of export licence and some licences have been issued.

Having regard to the present conditions, the Government of India do not consider any useful purpose will be served by making a represen-

tation to the US and UK Governments regarding Aid.

**Cease-fire Violations by Pakistan**

- \*95. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Basappa:**  
**Shri Mohammed Keya:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Himatsingha:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Seshyan:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**  
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Samnani:**  
**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Daji:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**  
**Shri Mohsin:**  
**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Stahn:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri K. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri E. Barua:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Shri Yogendra Jha:**  
**Shri T. Ram:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

**Shri N. P. Yadav:**  
**Shri P. L. Barupal:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cease-fire violations committed by Pakistan after the 23rd September, 1965 agreement on the international boundary between India and Pakistan and on the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir so far;

(b) the number of casualties on both sides; and

(c) the action taken in each case?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 965 according to reports received upto 3rd November, 1965.

(b) Since the commencement of cease-fire:

Pakistani—378 killed.

Indians—262 killed.

(c) The violations have been brought to the notice of the UN Observers and the UN Secretary-General.

**Kidnapping of Indian Soldiers by China**

- \*96. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Seshyan:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Himatsingha:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against the crossing of the Sikkim border by the Chinese troops and the kidnapping of three Indian soldiers on the 26th September, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received, if any; and

(c) the steps taken for their return to India immediately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). On the 27th September the Government of India addressed a note to the Chinese Government lodging a strong protest against the incident of the 26th on the Sikkim-Tibet border where intruding Chinese troops kidnapped three Indian soldiers. On the same date the Chinese Government also lodged a so-called "protest" to cover up their own aggressive activities. Subsequently a note was received from the Chinese Government on 18th October in reply to our protest of the 27th September. On the 4th November we handed over a note to the Chinese Embassy here, reiterating our demand for the immediate return of the three kidnapped soldiers. All the four notes are being placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5085/65].

**Indian High Commissioner in Karachi**

- \*97. Shrimati Tarkeahwari Sinha:  
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri P. E. Chakraverti:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shrimati Eenuka Barkataki:  
 Shri Basumatari:  
 Shri Ravindra Varma:  
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:  
 Shri Karni Singhji:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri Buta Singh:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

- Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
 Shri Kajrolkar:  
 Shri T. Subramanyam:  
 Dr. Ranen Sen:  
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
 Shri Linga Reddy:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaiya:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri Heda:  
 Shri Warior:  
 Shri Daji:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shri Hem Raj:  
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:  
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:  
 Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri D. D. Puri:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri Bade:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residences of the Indian High Commissioner in Karachi and his staff were raided and ransacked and also personal belongings were seized by the Pakistan authorities;

(b) whether some important papers and the personal belongings were taken over from the High Commissioner's Office and residence by the Pakistan authorities; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). The residence of the High Commissioner and all other residential buildings were raided and ransacked in the evening of September 11. Again, on September 13 at 2.30 a.m., the Chancery, where about 150 members of the staff and their families had been compelled to stay under the instructions of the Pakistan Government, was also raided. The Pakistan armed Police took away several personal

belongings and some personal papers. No important official papers were taken away as they had already been destroyed by the High Commission as a measure of precaution.

On October 4, 1965, Government lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan High Commission in India demanding from the Government of Pakistan an apology for the outrages and compensation for the damages caused to the property of the Mission and its members. As Pakistan has failed to do this so far, Government have recalled their High Commissioner from Pakistan for consultations.

In a separate protest Note delivered to the Pakistan High Commission on October 27, the Government have demanded restoration of the property taken away and compensation for the property damaged by the Police during the armed raids.

#### Kutch Agreement

- 99. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Sezhiyan:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaiya:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warrior:**

**Shri Daji:**  
**Shri E. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**  
**Shri E. Barua:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the Kutch agreement signed on the 30th June, 1965 with Pakistan; and

(b) whether any difficulties have arisen in its implementation due to the recent hostilities between the two countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) India has nominated Dr. Ales Bebler, Judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and Pakistan has nominated Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran as the respective nominees on the Tribunal.

Both, India and Pakistan, have approached the Secretary-General of the U.N.O., for nomination of the Chairman. The Secretary-General has accepted this responsibility but has asked for extension of time until 31st December, 1965, for selecting a suitable person for the assignment. We have agreed to this extension of time.

India has also agreed to bear the expenses relating to the Chairman in equal proportion with Pakistan.

(b) In view of Pakistan's aggressive actions in Kashmir, the Government of India found that there was no possibility for a meeting between Ministers of the two countries as envisaged in Article 3(i) of the Kutch Agreement, which provided for direct bilateral discussions initially to agree on the determination of the border. It was, therefore, suggested to the Pakistan Government that the best course would be to proceed to the next stage of reference to the Tribunal on the footing that no



agreement had been reached between the Ministers. Pakistan accepted the proposal.

#### Chinese Build-up and Espionage Activities

- \*99. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
 Shri B. S. Tiwary:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri B. K. Das:  
 Shri B. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Kajrolkar:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Basumatari:  
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Mohain:  
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
 Shri K. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shri D. D. Puri:  
 Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese build-up on our Sikkim and Ladakh borders is continuing;

(b) whether Government have received any reports about the intensification of the Chinese espionage activities in these areas; and

(c) whether adequate counter-measures have been taken to ensure the security of our borders and to mop up espionage agents in these areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. China has continued to maintain its military forces in Tibet at about the same

strength as before. In the months of August and September, the troops were moved closer to the border and in Sikkim, they came right upto our frontiers and in four places temporarily crossed over. In Ladakh, their troops are operating in the 20 kilometre stretch on their side of the line of actual control. These movements are being carefully watched and suitable counter measures have been taken to ensure the security of our borders. This extends to espionage activities too, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose further information on the matter.

#### Manufacture of Atom Bomb

- \*100. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Basappa:  
 Shri Linga Reddy:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri Karni Singhji:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
 Shri Seahyan:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri S. O. Samanta:  
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
 Shri Parashar:  
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
 Shri Kajrolkar:  
 Shri Mohammed Koya:  
 Shri B. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Krishnapal Singh:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**  
**Shri M. Malaichami:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**  
**Shri Yogendra Jha:**  
**Shri T. Ram:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the demand from a large section of the people represented in Parliament, after the recent Sino-Pakistani hostile overtures, Government have lately reviewed the earlier decision not to go in for the production of atom bomb; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government have received a Memorandum on this subject signed by several Members of Parliament and have given due thought to the point of view expressed therein. India has always held the view that the manufacture and proliferation of nuclear weapons pose grave danger to the very existence of mankind. An atomic bomb is totally different from the conventional armament used in warfare. The world is well aware of the inhumanity involved in the use of such a bomb. Accordingly, it has been Government's well considered and firm view that persistent efforts should be made to secure nuclear disarmament. The Government of India are a signatory to the Partial Test Ban Treaty and they are giving full support to the efforts for securing a complete ban on nuclear tests and to preventing further proliferation of nuclear weapons. Efforts in this direction are being made through the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the 18 Nations Disarmament Committee.

It is in this context that despite the continuing threat of aggression from China which has developed nu-

clear weapons, Government have continued to adhere to the decision not to go in for nuclear weapons but to work for their elimination instead. It is hardly necessary to alter this decision in the light of the conflict with Pakistan.

It is the sincere hope of the Government of India that the Nuclear Powers of the World, recognising the danger which at present imperils mankind, would make determined efforts to reach an agreement on the vital question of nuclear disarmament and ensure that the world does not reach the point of no return.

#### Rhodesia

\*191. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken by India, singly or jointly with other Afro-Asian States, to fight the imposition of permanent minority rule on the African Rhodesian majority consequent upon the Government of Rhodesia declaring Independence unilaterally?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Government of India have consistently upheld in all world forums the establishment of majority rule in Rhodesia the responsibility for which is that of Britain as the colonial power. Our opposition to Unilateral Declaration of Independence by a minority government in Salisbury has been voiced in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conferences, in the U.N. and non-aligned nations conference. To demonstrate our solidarity with the African people Government have also withdrawn the Indian mission from Salisbury and made it known that in the event of a U.D.I., Government of India will

recognise a Rhodesian nationalist government in exile approved by the O.A.U.

**Support given to India by Foreign Countries**

- \*103 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Marandi:  
 Shri Utliya:  
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
 Shri Parashar:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
 Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:  
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the countries which supported India and of those whose attitude and action was hostile at the time of the recent conflict between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Very few countries have taken a public stand on the issue. The Government of India have taken every opportunity to explain their case to other countries, and continue to do so.

**Pakistani Propaganda in U.S.A.**

- \*104. Shri Hem Barua:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

- Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:  
 Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
 Shri Kajrolkar:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report from New York, published in *The Statesman* dated the 2nd October, 1965 which says as follows: 'Pakistan, despite its *de facto* alliance with the Communist China and its threat to leave the U.N. has had made a somewhat better Press here than India; and

(b) if so, what extra steps Government have taken to project our case successfully regarding the present India-Pakistan conflict?

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

(b) At different stages of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, India's case has been understood in varying degrees in the United States. However, the major newspapers in that country acknowledged the fact that the present conflict was started by Pakistani infiltration. Sino-Pak collusion has also been exposed.

Extra efforts were made to present our case in the United States by our Missions there. Members of our Missions held Press briefings and conferences, appeared in special Television and Radio interviews and addressed students' meetings. Besides, many special releases and pamphlets were distributed.

**Diplomatic Relations between  
Pakistan and Malaysia**

- \*105. Shri P. B. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shrimati Malmeena Sultan:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has broken off diplomatic relations with Malaysia; and

(b) whether India has conveyed her unstinted appreciation and fullest cooperation to Malaysia in her confrontation with Pakistan and Indonesia, declining to make religion an issue in international relations?

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

(b) The Government of India has conveyed to the Government of Malaysia its appreciation of the sympathy and understanding shown by that Government during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. Government has also expressed its sympathy for the Malaysian Government in its efforts to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

**Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistan  
in U.K.**

- \*106. Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Jashwant Mehta:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

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

lowing report from London (published in *The Hindustan Times* dated the 29th September, 1965) which says: 'Pakistan has started a vicious propaganda campaign about alleged Indian atrocities in Kashmir and a number of British papers to-day published brief but lurid reports from Rawalpindi'; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to counteract this Pakistani propaganda in Britain?

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

(b) Pakistan's charges of Indian atrocities in Kashmir have been denied by the spokesman of the Government of India and by the Indian High Commission in London. Indian Missions abroad have exposed Pakistan's lies in their handouts and other publications. Many foreign journalists have visited the front areas and seen the situation for themselves.

**भारतीय थल सेना, नौसेना तथा वायु सेना**

- \*107. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल त्रिघवी :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री कपूर सिंह :  
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :  
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :  
श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :  
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :  
श्री बे० इ० पुरी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बासप्पा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय थल सेना, नौसेना तथा भारतीय वायु सेना को और शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये कोई निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब तक लागू होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) क्या हाल में हुई भारत-पाक लड़ाई में भारत में बने विमानों द्वारा किये गये अच्छी कार्य की दृष्टि से उनका निर्माण बढ़ाया जायेगा।

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण).**

(क) तथा (ख). सशस्त्र सेनाओं की जनशक्ति निरन्तर पुनरीक्षण अधीन रहती है, और जभी आवश्यक हो, सेनाओं के संवर्धन के उपाय किये जाते हैं। पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध हाल की संक्रियाओं के पश्चात् सशस्त्र सेनाओं के आकार में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया।

(ग) शायद, संकेत नोट की ओर है। इस प्रकार के कुछ और विमानों का उत्पादन करने का विचार है।

#### Special Envoys sent to Foreign Countries

- \*108. **Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Subodh Hanada:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Eam Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. B. Chakravarti:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri Basumatari:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalaya:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Parashar: ..**

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**  
**Shri Basappa:**  
**Dr. Eam Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri E. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Prakash Vij Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-level personal envoys have been sent and are proposed to be sent to various foreign countries to explain India's position in relation to the Pakistani aggression;

(b) if so, to which countries they have been or will be sent; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Shri V. K. Krishna Menon was sent to Cairo and Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit to France with letters of the Prime Minister to the Heads of the Government of the countries they visited. Shrimati Pandit is leaving today for Netherlands and West Germany. Besides these, the following Ministers have also visited some countries:—

1. Shri Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, Ministry of External Affairs—Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Colombo.

2. Shri A. K. Sen, Law Minister—six Latin American countries viz Columbia, Mexico City, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and two countries in the West Indies viz. Jamaica and Trinidad, and Ghana.

3. Shri S. K. Patil, Railway Minister—U.S.A. and Latin America.

(c) These visits have been useful and contributed to better understand-

ing and appreciation of India's position and policies in relation to China and Pakistan, and have also brought home to the Governments and leaders of the countries visited our desire for peace and peaceful economic development and our determination to defend our territory and our democratic way of life.

#### **Chinese Intrusions into Indian Territory**

- \*109. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri J. B. S. Bist:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has perpetrated numerous military intrusions into Indian territory, and into Sikkim and Bhutan since the 15th September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5086/65.*]

#### **Atrocities by Pakistan**

- \*110. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay on the Table a statement of the atrocities perpetrated by Pakistan during the recent hostilities viz. bombing of civilian populations, use of napalm bombs, maltreatment of prisoners and the like in clear violation of international conventions and state whether these have been brought to the notice of the United Nations Organisation and Governments of the World?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5089/65.*]

#### **Military help to Pak. by Foreign Countries**

- \*111. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**  
**Shri M. E. Krishna:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Mohsin:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri T. Subramanyam:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Parashar:**  
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Krishnapal Singh:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has received any military assistance since the cease-fire from any country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance and Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). There have been reports that Pakistan has received some military equipment from some countries, but the correctness of this information has still to be verified.

**Commercial and Cultural ties with Latin American Countries**

\*119. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Mohsin:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are under consideration of Government to strengthen the commercial and cultural ties with the Latin American countries; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(b) Commercial and cultural ties are proposed to be strengthened by the opening of commercial offices in some of our Missions in the area, entering into trade agreements, collaboration in joint industrial ventures, participation in exhibitions and

fairs, exchange visits of scholars, setting up chairs of Indian studies, reciprocal scholarship schemes, presentation of art objects etc.

**China's Third Nuclear Explosion**

\*113. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhava:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Chinese Foreign Minister's declaration about China's proposal to explode the Third Nuclear device; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Government have seen reports of a statement by the Chinese Foreign Minister that China would explode a third nuclear device at an early date.

(b) Government have consistently deplored China's efforts to acquire a nuclear weapons capability as a threat to international peace and security and as a serious setback to progress on nuclear disarmament. Government are continuing their efforts to secure agreement on measures to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

**Tariq Abdullah**

\*114. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri M. E. Krishna:**  
**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Brij Raj Singh:**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**

**Shri B. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newspaper report that Mr. Tariq Abdullah, son of Sheikh Abdullah, has been included in the Pakistani Delegation to the U. N. General Assembly;

(b) whether he holds an Indian passport or a Pakistani passport; and

(c) whether his passport was renewed on expiry and before going to the U.N. as a member of the Pakistani Delegation or he renounced Indian citizenship?

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

(b) He held an Indian passport which stands cancelled since October 16, 1965. It is not known whether he holds a Pakistani Passport.

(c) No, Sir. His passport was renewed in 1963 but not for visiting New York as a member of the Pakistani Delegation. It is not known whether he has renounced Indian citizenship.

**Chinese anti-Indian Propaganda in Africa and Latin America**

\*115. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**

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

(a) the measures adopted by Government to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda of China in the African and the Latin American countries; and

(b) the extent of success achieved so far in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Our Missions abroad keep a watch over Chinese propaganda against India and every opportunity is taken to counteract it. The Indian point of view is publicised in the African and Latin American countries through news bulletins, pamphlets, brochures, films and personal contacts. In addition to these, the Heads of our Missions have explained our point of view to the respective Heads of the Governments and the respective foreign offices personally. One Indian goodwill delegation is at the moment visiting East Africa to explain India's point of view. Such delegations are scheduled to visit other parts of Africa. Two senior members of the Cabinet have toured a number of Latin American countries for the same purpose.

(b) As a result of measures taken by our Missions abroad, there is better appreciation of India's point of view.

**Commonwealth Peace Mission for Rhodesia**

\*116. **Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

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

(a) whether the British Government have proposed the formation of a Commonwealth Peace Mission to Rhodesia;

(b) if so, the purpose of the Mission; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. But the proposal was abandoned as it was not acceptable to the government of Mr. Ian Smith.



(b) The object was to examine the whole situation and to bring the full weight of the Commonwealth to bear upon the Government and people of Rhodesia on the issue of Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

(c) Government of India did not favour the proposal because it was the responsibility of U.K. Government, as the colonial power in Rhodesia, to prevent the unilateral declaration of independence by the minority settlers Government the members of the Commonwealth had already expressed their views on the matter.

#### **Tariq Abdullah**

- \*117. **Shri M. R. Krishna:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaiya:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Tariq Abdullah has been receiving assistance from the Government of India for his studies and maintenance in England; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on him by Government in foreign exchange?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Ill-treatment of Indian Counsellor in Rawalpindi**

\*118. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Counsellor in Rawalpindi was ill-treated by the Pakistan Government recently; and

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

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

(b) Government have lodged a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan and asked that all harassment should cease.

#### **Arab States' support to India**

\*119. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) which, among the Arab States of West Asia, supported India's cause during the recent war by Pakistan against India;

(b) which of them supported Pakistan;

(c) which among them remained neutral;

(d) the attitude of the Arab League in India during the September war; and

(e) whether the above postures have induced any re-thinking on the part of Government with regard to its policy towards those States of the League?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e). Government of India are glad to note that generally speaking Arab countries of West Asia took a non-partisan and even sympathetic view of the Indian attitude in the present Indo-Pakistan conflict as is evident from the casablanca Arab Summit Communiqué. However, Government have noted with concern the partisan attitude adopted by Jordan.

The Arab League will naturally follow the lead given by the Arab Kings and Heads of States. The Secretary General is fully aware of India's stand.

India's policy towards the Arab countries is based on the traditional bonds of friendship between the Arab and Indian peoples. Government do not consider it necessary to change this policy. However, efforts are constantly made to put forward India's point of view.

**Telex Service to Srinagar**

227. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installation of automatic Telex Service between Srinagar and other parts of the country is under consideration; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start?

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

(b) It is programmed to be put into service during 1966.

**Territorial Army in Madhya Pradesh**

228. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Advisory Committee to advise the Central Government in matters connected with the development of Territorial Army in Madhya Pradesh has been re-constituted;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) its functions and tenure of office; and

(d) whether such Committees have been constituted for other States in the country or are likely to be constituted for them in the near future.

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

(b) The Committee consists of the following:—

*Chairman*

Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

*Deputy Chairman*

Minister of State for Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh.

*Official Members*

1. Chief Secretary to Government, Madhya Pradesh.

2. Chairman Electricity Board, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

3. General Officer Commanding, Madhya Pradesh Area.

4. General Manager, Bhilai Steel Project, PO Bhilai, Madhya Pradesh.

5. General Manager, Heavy Electricals India Ltd., Bhopal.

6. Development Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh.

7. Secretary to Government, Home Department, Madhya Pradesh.

8. Assistant Director Territorial Army, Headquarters Central Command, Lucknow.

*Non-official Members*

1. Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh, M.P.

2. Shri Shyama Charan Shukla, M.L.A.

3. Shri Narendra Singh, M.L.A.

4. Shri Pancham Singh, M.L.A.

*Secretary*

General Staff Officer 1 Headquarters Madhya Pradesh Area.

(c) The tenure of appointment of non-official members of the Committee is two years. The functions of the Committee are:—

(i) to encourage recruitment to the Territorial Army; and

(ii) to consider any local problem relating to recruitment, development and training of the Territorial Army.

(d) State Advisory Committees for Territorial Army have been constituted for other States also. These are reconstituted from time to time on the expiry of their term of two years.

**Wage Board for Coffee Plantations**

229 **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the re-

port of the Wage Board for Coffee Plantations; and

(b) the action taken by Government on them?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Copies of Government resolution showing a summary of the Board's recommendations and announcing their acceptance by Government, were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 22nd September, 1965.

(b) The concerned State Governments have been requested to secure implementation of the Board's recommendations.

#### **Wages of Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments**

**230. Shri Kolla Venkataiah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anomalies in the classification of the wage structure of the civilian employees in the defence establishments were brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). Several proposals for revision of pay scales of civilian posts in Defence establishments to rectify anomalies or on account of the qualifications and duties involved were received and considered by Government during the last few years. Some of the proposals were accepted and the relevant scales of pay revised. Consolidated information in this connection is not readily available. It is not considered desirable to collect all this information as the labour and expense involved will not be commensurate with the result achieved.

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#### **Cost of Living Index in Kerala**

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Trade Unions of Ernakulam recently requesting the Government for the revision of cost of living indices for Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take on the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Cochin Port Workers**

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

(a) whether the Cochin Port Employees Union and the Cochin Port Workers Union have submitted recently any memorandum of demands to the port authorities;

(b) if so, the nature of demands raised by them; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The demands relate to making casual workers permanent, transfer of workcharged employees to permanent establishment, supply of necessities of life at fair price (subsidised rates), supply of uniforms, abolition of contract labour, housing loan scheme, expansion of Port and Workshop, Hospital assistance, Training Centre for the children of the workers of Port Trust, Bonus, Transport facilities, Increase of attendance money and Appointment of leave reserves by the Port Authorities.

(c) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery intervened and brought about an amicable settlement.

**Eviction of Ex-Servicemen in Kerala**

233. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for evicting ex-servicemen from the 'Ambalavayal' colony in Wayanad, Kerala;

(b) whether the ex-servicemen of this Colony requested for more lands; and

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

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when it is received.

**आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में संसद् सदस्यों का योगदान**

234. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी ने 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1965 तक की अवधि में अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिये किन किन संसद् सदस्यों को तथा किन तिथियों पर आमंत्रित किया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और तत्पश्चात् सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Indian Occupation of Pak. Territory**

235. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis who are still living in the territory of Pakistan occupied by our armed forces in the recent Indo-Pak. conflict; and

(b) the relief measures administered to these persons?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). There is hardly any population in the area occupied by the armed forces in Pakistan. The question of organising relief measures does not therefore arise. A few old and infirm people left behind are being looked after by the Army units.

**Extradition Proceedings against Sucha Singh**

236. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhamni:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the progress made so far in the case relating to the extradition proceedings against Shri Sucha Singh, a suspect in the Kairon Murder Case, from Nepal?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** Prosecution evidence for Sucha Singh's extradition for the murder of Sardar Partap Singh Kairon has been concluded. His defence witnesses are now being examined on commission.

**Employees of Oil Companies**

237. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government have constituted a tripartite Committee to study the grievances of the Petroleum Workers against the Oil Companies operating in the country;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee and its scope of enquiry; and

(c) when the report of the Committee is likely to be made available to Government?

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

(b) The Committee comprises:

- (i) Shri R. L. Mehta, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment—Chairman.
- (ii) Shri S. K. Guha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.
- (iii) Shri S. K. Parthasarathi, Burmah-Shell Oil Company.
- (iv) Shri P. C. Mehta, Caltex (India) Ltd.
- (v) Shri Raja Kulkarni, General Secretary, National Federation of Petroleum Workers.
- (vi) Shri G. Sundaram, General Secretary, All-India Petroleum Workers Federation.

The tripartite Committee would look into the whole question of job security and reduction of staff in the oil companies.

(c) December 31, 1965.

#### Contributions to National Defence Fund

228. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Basappa:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri Buta Singh:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:  
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:  
 Shri Gokaran Prasad:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Dr. Ranen Sen:  
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
 Shri Krishna Dev Tripathi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of contributions made to the National Defence Fund in money and gold since 1st September, 1965, the date when Pakistan launched an attack against India;

(b) how it has been utilised; and

(c) whether this Fund is being administered under the old set-up constituted for the purpose or have some modifications been made in this set-up and if so, what?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The total contributions into the National Defence Fund during the period 1st September, 1965 to the 31st October, 1965 were as under:—

- |                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| (i) Cash                         | Rs. 4.23 crores. |
| (ii) Gold and gold ornaments     | 7,581 grammes.   |
| (iii) Silver and silver articles | 15,121 grammes.  |

(b) The National Defence Fund has been in existence since 1962 and about half of the total amount collected has so far been utilized mainly for the purchase of defence equipment and for the welfare of the members of the Armed Forces and their families, including the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-Ser-vicemen.

(c) No changes have been made in the administrative set-up of the Fund.

**Military Medical Service**

**239. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty;**  
**Shri Balakrishnan:**

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

(a) the total number of new recruits to Military Medical Service since 5th August, 1965;

(b) the special privileges offered to them; and

(c) how many of these recruits joined on requisition and how many volunteered their services?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) 48 doctors and 10 nurses have joined the Army Medical Corps and Military Nursing Service, respectively, since 5th August, 1965.

(b) No special privileges as such for those who joined after 5th August 1965 have been offered. However, certain concessions are admissible to doctors granted emergency commissions in the Army Medical Corps as set out in the following statement.

**STATEMENT**

The following concessions are admissible to doctors granted commissions in the Army Medical Corps during the present emergency:—

(i) Doctor seconded from States are being granted Emergency Commissions in the Army Medical Corps with liberalised period of antedate upto 6½ years.

(ii) Provisions have been made for doctors who have joined during the Emergency to take departmental and U.P.S.C. examinations for permanent commissions, if otherwise eligible.

(iii) Civil pay of the State doctors seconded to AMC has been protected, in case it is higher than military pay.

(iv) The Government have taken necessary steps for reservation of 50 per cent of vacancies in the Centre and other State Health Services for doctors who are joining AMC.

(v) Military service after release from the Army will be counted for purpose of selection in civil for higher appointments, seniority and increments.

(vi) Age relaxation is being granted for purposes of permanent civil employment to those who serve in the AMC.

(vii) Lines on temporary/permanent vacancies are retained in civil for doctors seconded from States.

(viii) State doctors have been made eligible for further promotion in their own department on release from the Army.

(c) The doctors and nurses at (a) have volunteered their services. Steps have also been taken to introduce a Compulsory Liability Service Scheme for doctors in the Central Health Service and various States to join the A.M.C. for a period of 4 years during the first 10 years of service subject to a maximum age limit of 45 years. When this scheme is fully implemented, more doctors will be available to join the Corps.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये गये आक्रमण के  
सम्बन्ध में मत**

**240. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या  
शैक्षिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये गये आक्रमण के समय भारत का समर्थन करने वाले प्रमुख देशों, विदेशी व्यक्तियों तथा समाचारपत्रों द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों को एक पुस्तक के रूप में प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन भाषाओं में तथा कितनी कितनी प्रतियां छापी जायेंगी; और

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

**बैज्ञानिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :**

(क) कुछ ऐसे विचार और टिप्पणियां पुस्तिका के रूप में प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं। इस पुस्तिका के अलावा, समय-समय पर निकलने वाली हमारी कई पत्रिकाओं और पैम्पलेटों में अनुकूल टिप्पणियों का बराबर उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) शुरू में, यह पुस्तिका अंग्रेजी में छापी और वितरित की जाएगी। बाद में, हम इस पुस्तिका का कई महत्वपूर्ण विदेशी भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद कराने की योजना बना रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Anti-Indian Propaganda by Indonesian News Agency

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Antara, the official Indonesian news agency has been carrying on an anti-Indian campaign since the beginning of the Pakistani aggression; and

(b) if so, steps taken to counteract the same?

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

(b) Our Embassy in Djakarta is by writing to the Editor of Antara, issuing releases and contacting people are counteracting anti-Indian campaign in Indonesia. We have also taken up this matter with the Indonesian Embassy in New Delhi. The Indonesian Ambassador was some time back, asked to convey the serious concern of the Government of

India to the Government of Indonesia over anti-Indian propaganda of Antara, the official news agency of Indonesia.

#### Manufacture of Jets with U.A.R. Collaboration

**242. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri N. P. Yadav:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the manufacture of HF-24 supersonic jet aeroplanes in collaboration with U.A.R.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). A team of technical officers was sent to U.A.R. in October, 1965. The team has come back and its detailed report is awaited.

#### Indo-Pak. Talks in Tashkent

**243. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Dr. Ramen Sen:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Prime Minister of U.S.S.R. that the Heads of States of India and Pakistan should meet in Tashkent in the Soviet territory for talks regarding the existing disputes between the two countries has received the support of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, when such meeting is likely to take place?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Soviet Press reported the relevant part of the Pakistan President's reply in the following words: Thanking Kosygin for his offer to organise a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister Shastri on Soviet soil. President Ayub Khan expressed the opinion that first it was necessary to prepare the ground for it. In his opinion this could be done first in the Security Council where the Indo-Pakistani conflict is now being considered.

#### Calcutta Dock Labour Board

244. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the membership figures of the Labour Unions of the Calcutta Docks have been collected and verified;

(b) if so, whether a statement in the matter will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether the demand of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation to re-constitute the Calcutta Dock Labour Board has been considered; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The demand for re-constitution of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board will be considered after latest verified membership figures of the Labour Unions of the Calcutta Docks become available.

#### National Defence Fund

245. Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2018 on the 13th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether audited statements of accounts of the remaining State Citizens' Councils to whom amounts out of the National Defence Fund were given have since been received;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found therein;

(c) whether the procedure to collect money etc. for the National Defence Fund by the State Governments and individuals has undergone any change; and

(d) if so, what it is?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Truth about Indo-Pak. Conflict

246. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Linga Reddy:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether adequate and timely steps were taken to bring out the truth about Indo-Pak. conflict both at home and abroad during the last two months through the A.I.R.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?



**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of All India Radio's broadcasts on various aspects of the situation resulting from Pakistan's aggression are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5088/65].

The evidence provided by comments in the Press, the numerous letters received from listeners in different parts of the country, the views expressed by persons of different shades of opinion and by the demand from many newspapers and individuals for scripts of commentaries and features broadcast by All India Radio goes to show that the steps taken by them during the period of Indo-Pakistan conflict have made a wide and meaningful impact on the people as a whole.

#### **Cost of U.N. Observers**

247. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri Bishwanath Ray:**  
**Shri K. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shrimati Matmoona Sultan:**  
**Dr. Ranen Sen:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any commitment has been made to the United Nations to bear the cost of U.N. Observers posted in Jammu & Kashmir and the new ones on the India-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of expenditure involved?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have informed the United Nations that as victim of an aggression, they cannot be expected to participate in the financing of the expenses arising out of the despatch of the new corps of U.N. Observers to the sub-continent and have reserved their position in this behalf. A copy of the letter dated October 5, 1965 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations Secretary General has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) According to the United Nations Secretary General, the estimated total cost of UNIPOM for a three-month period would be approx. \$1,645,000 and that for the strengthening of UNMOGIP would be approx \$2 million for a period of one year.

#### **Diwakar Committee Report**

248. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Umanath:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

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

(a) whether the Diwakar Committee Report on the condition of small newspapers has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof specially about the smaller newspapers at the district level; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendation of the Committee?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report, which was received by Government on October 20, is being printed. A copy will be laid on the Table of the House shortly. Government have to study the Report carefully before deciding the steps to be taken to implement the recommendations.

#### **Unemployment in Delhi**

249. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment is on the increase in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the ways and means adopted by Government to meet the problem of unemployment in Delhi?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) The number of job seekers with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi has increased.

(b) Various development schemes under the Five Year Plans with larger outlays from year to year are expected to alleviate the unemployment situation. Efforts are also being made to increase the training facilities in Delhi with a view to increasing the employability of educated unemployed persons, majority of whom have no previous work experience or training.

#### **Incentive Bonus to Employees in Ordnance Factories**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that incen-

tive bonus is being paid to some of the workers in the Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether those who directly help the artisans have been deprived of this Bonus; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) incentive bonus is being paid to essential maintenance workers of skilled and semi-skilled categories in the Ordnance Factories.

(b) Since 17-4-1964.

(c) The essential maintenance workers of the skilled and semi-skilled categories who are directly responsible for helping the artisans by maintaining the production machines in efficient working conditions are eligible to get this bonus.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Special Commemoration Stamps**

251. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue special postage stamps depicting the glorious fight of jawans and army officers who laid down their lives for the country in the recent Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the number of such stamps proposed to be issued?

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

(b) 26th January, 1966.

(c) One.

#### **Installation of New Transmitters**

**253. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**

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

(a) the further progress made to instal powerful transmitters in India; and

(b) whether this will be completed during the Fourth Five Year plan period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The progress made so far in the procurement and installation of powerful transmitters in the country is as under:—

(i) contract for the supply of one 1000 k.w. medium wave transmitter and for rendering technical assistance for the installation of the same was signed between the Government of India and the Export-Import Corporation "Prom-mashexport", Moscow on October 26, 1965. Discussion on the project design have been completed with the Soviet Experts and a site near Calcutta acquired for the installation of the transmitter. Preliminary investigations at site are in progress with the assistance of Soviet Experts. The transmitter equipment is scheduled to be delivered in the second half of 1967.

(ii) An advance order for the supply of another 1000 k.w. m.w. transmitter has been placed by the Director General, Supplies Disposals, on M/s Invest Imports, Belgrade, Yugoslavia on October 1, 1965. This equipment is scheduled to be delivered by

the end of 1967. Survey of sites for the location of this transmitter in Saurashtra is in progress.

(iii) One 100 k.w. s.w. transmitter is being procured from Australia and the necessary order has been placed on September 14, 1965. The equipment is scheduled to be shipped within 8 weeks of the placement of the order.

(iv) Tenders for the supply of two 250 k.w. s.w. transmitters have been received and the terms and conditions for their supply are being negotiated by the Director General Supplies and Disposals.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **National Federation of P & T Employees**

**253. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees had assured unconditional support to Government during aggression by Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees of Posts and Telegraphs have also donated some amount to the National Defence Fund; and

(c) whether they have also expressed desire to work over-time without payment?

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

(b) According to the information received upto 6.11.65, a sum of over Rs. 3.68 lakhs has been donated to National Defence Fund by the P&T employees and more contributions are being progressively made.

(c) Offers to that effect have come from some units.

**Indian Embassy Officials in Jakarta**

254. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**  
**Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from its Embassy in Jakarta that the Embassy officials and other Indian personnel in Indonesia are safe; and

(b) whether any damage has been caused to the property of either the Indian Embassy or Indian residents during the recent coup d'etat in Indonesia?

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

(b) There has been no report of any damage to the property of either the Indian Embassy or of Indian residents.

**Propaganda by Pak. High Commission in Delhi**

255. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan High Commission in Delhi has recently increased its anti-Indian propaganda; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Pakistan High Commission has been generally indulging in anti-Indian propaganda.

(b) Necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the Pakistan High Commission do not misrepresent the facts. The Government of India have also taken measures to keep the Indian people informed of correct facts, through various mass communication media.

**Indian Embassy in Jakarta**

256. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the compensation, if any, sought from the Indonesian Government for the damage caused as a result of the demonstration held before the Indian Embassy in Jakarta on the 9th September, 1965; and

(b) the extent of it paid by the Indonesian Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Assessment has not been completed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

**Anti-India Propaganda in certain Newspapers**

257. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavaia:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some representatives of foreign newspapers who print anti-Indian material in their newspapers and magazines;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during the recent Indo-Pak conflict, they have not printed the news of Pakistan bombing on the Indian civilian population; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against those newspaper representatives?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is true that some foreign newspapers, which have representatives in India, have not fully appreciated India's stand. A few have even taken anti-Indian line in their reporting.

(b) Pakistani bombing of civil population has received a certain amount of coverage in the world press.

(c) No action has so far been considered necessary.

**Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistan Embassy in Kabul**

258. Shri Bhannu Prakash Singh:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul is indulging in vile anti-Indian propaganda calculated to appeal to the religious sentiments of Muslims in Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have sent any note to the Afghan Government against it?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Instances have come to the notice of the Government of India of rabid anti-Indian propaganda put out by the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul calculated to arouse the religious sentiments of Muslims in Afghanistan.

(b) Our Embassy in Kabul has sent a note to the Afghan Foreign Ministry bringing to their notice the unscrupulous anti-Indian propaganda, indulged in by the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul. Our Ambassador has also personally requested the Minister for Press and Information who is now the Prime Minister to restrain the Pakistan Embassy. Efforts are continuously made by our Embassy to give the correct facts through the distribution of bulletins and other publications.

**Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh**

259. Shri Marandi:  
 Shri Bhannu Prakash Singh:  
 Shri Utliya:  
 Shri Bagri:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in Madhya Pradesh in 1964-65 and likely to be opened in 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the number of Post Offices upgraded and proposed to be upgraded in Madhya Pradesh during the above period; and

(c) the places where telegraphic facilities were extended and are proposed to be extended during the above period?

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

- (a) 1964-65—169  
1965-66—329\*  
1966-67—191\*

\*In 1965-66, 32 post offices were actually opened till end of Sept. 1965. The opening of remaining offices and those for 1966-67 will depend on the lifting of the ban recently imposed for economy reasons.

- (b) 1964-65—34  
1965-66—23\*\*  
1966-67—27

\*\*Out of this number, 5 post offices were actually upgraded till end of Sept. 1965.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5170/65].

#### **Import of Japanese Jeeps**

**260. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Buta Singh:**  
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to import Japanese Jeeps and carriers for defence requirements; and  
(b) if so, the details thereof

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir. Defence requirements of Jeeps are being met by procurement of Willys Jeeps from M/s Mahindra & Mahindra and Nissan Patrol Jeeps from the D.G.O.F. The latter are being manufactured by the DGOF in collaboration with a Japanese firm.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Manufacture of Defence Equipment**

**261. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das.**

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional efforts have been made to farm out the manufacture of articles required for the equipment of defence forces, especially in view of the present emergency;

(b) if so, the type of articles apart from clothing and footwear, farmed out; and

(c) the response of manufacturers thereto?

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

(b) Orders have been placed on civil industry for components of fuses, bombs, shells, rockets, carbines and for ammunition boxes and containers.

(c) The manufacturers have shown keen interest in producing these items; but, in view of the technical problems involved, it is too early to say how quickly they would be able to produce the items to the required specifications in the case of new items.

#### **Pay of Sepoys**

**262. Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the pay given to sepoy in terms of rupees in Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Burma and India;

(b) the pension given to sepoy on retirement in those countries and in India; and

(c) how much pension, if any, is given to the widows of killed or disabled sepoy in action in those countries and in India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The information in so far as sepoy's of the Indian Army are concerned, is given below:—

(i) Pay

(Rupees per mensem)

Pay Group	Rate of Pay			
	Class 4	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1
A		109	119	127
B	70	89	99	109
C	65	75	89	99
D	60	65	75	89
E		60	65	70
F, G, & H	..	55	60	65

Increment of pay at the rate of Rs. 2.50 p.m. after every 5 years' man's service is admissible, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 p.m. In addition, a Sepoy of the Indian Army receives dearness allowance and compensatory (city) allowance at 2/rds of

the civilian rates, rounded off to the nearest rupee. He also receives various allowances and concessions which are given in Appendix 'B' to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Service Pension

Completed years of service on date of retirement	Rate of service pension					
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'	Group 'E'	Groups 'F,G&H'
Years	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
15 .	30.00	24.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	17.00
16 .	32.00	25.50	23.50	21.50	19.50	18.50
17 .	34.00	27.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	20.00
18 .	36.00	28.50	26.50	24.50	22.50	21.50
19 .	38.00	30.00	28.00	26.00	24.00	23.00
20 .	40.00	31.50	29.50	27.50	25.50	24.50

Ad-hoc increase in pension at the rate of Rs. 5.00 p.m. and Rs. 7.50 p.m. is admissible w.e.f. 1-10-1983 to Sepoy pensioners in receipt of pensions of Rs. 30.00 p.m. or less and over Rs. 30 p.m. respectively. Further, where the

rate of pension together with ad-hoc increase is less than Rs. 25.00 p.m., the same has been raised to Rs. 25.00 p.m. in the case of Sepoy pensioners who retired/retire on or after 1-11-1984.

(iii) Special family pensionary awards and disability pension admissible in the case of sepoy's who are killed in action or invalidated out on account of injuries sustained in action.

Statements showing side by side (a) the existing entitlements in such cases and (b) the revised entitlements applicable in cases of those killed in action or invalidated out on account of injuries sustained in action in the operations against Pakistan on or after 5th August, 1965, have already been circulated to members of the Lok Sabha.

As regards sepoy's in Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia and Burma, the required information is not available.

#### Dearness Allowance to Armed Forces Personnel

263. Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the Dearness Allowance allowed to officers and other ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force; and

(b) the principle on which this Dearness Allowance is based?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The current rates of dearness allowance, which have been in force since the 1st March, 1965, are as follows:—

Reckonable emoluments	Dearness Allowance	
	Commissioned Officers, and Junior Commissioned Officers/ M/WOs/WOs who held honorary ranks as Commissioned Officers	Junior Commissioned Officers, Other Ranks (excluding Boys) and Non-Combatants (Enrolled) of the Army and their equivalents in the Navy and Air Force
Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.	Rs. p.m.
Below 110.	33/-	22/-
110 and above but below 150 .	50/-	33/-
150 and above but below 210. .	65/-	43/-
210 and above but below 400. .	81/-	54/-
400 and above but below 1000. .	90/-	60/-
1000 and above.	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs.1090/-	

(b) Commissioned Officers of the Defence Services as well as Junior Commissioned Officers of the Army, and Warrant Officers|Master Warrant Officers of the Air Force who hold honorary ranks as Commissioned Officers, are given dearness allowance at the same rates as for corresponding civil Government servants and under the same conditions.

Personnel of the Defence Services below Commissioned Officers rank (excluding Boys) and Non-Combatants (Enrolled) receive dearness allowance under the conditions applicable to civil Government servants but at two-thirds of the rates applicable to them from time to time, rounded off to the nearest rupee. The reason for the grant of a lower rate of dearness



allowance is that these personnel are not affected to the same extent as civil Government servants by the rise in the cost of living, as they receive certain concessions in kind (or monetary allowances in lieu) as a condition of their service (viz., rations, accommodation, clothing, hair-cutting/hair-cleaning and washing services, and conservancy).

#### Interview of Armed Personnel by Correspondents

264. Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspaper correspondents are allowed to interview soldiers, sailors and airmen periodically; and

(b) whether such a system or practice prevails in the United Kingdom, France and U.S.A.?

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

(b) The information is not available.

#### War Correspondents

265. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the arrangements on front line reporting in the eventuality of hostilities between India and any other country;

(b) whether Government are considering the possibility of setting up regular corps of accredited war correspondents; and

(c) whether any specific steps have been taken to ensure increased and improved co-operation between the Ministries of Defence and Information and Broadcasting?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been a lack of co-ordination between the Ministries of Defence, and Information and Broadcasting. There is thus no question of considering what steps should be taken to that end. The steps under consideration are in respect of facilities for war correspondents on the front.

#### Use of U.S. Arms by Pakistan

266. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Karni Singhji:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Parashar:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Da'jit Singh:  
Shri Heda:  
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the use of U.S. arms by Pakistan against India and the steps for preventing their use against non-communist countries by Pakistan in violation of the undertaking given by the United States to India, has been taken up by Government with the U.S. Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The question has been taken up several

times with the Government of the U.S.A. and the improper use of U.S. aid arms by Pakistan against India in the face of the assurances given to U.S. has been forcefully brought to the U.S. Government's attention.

It is evident however that the United States was not able to prevent Pakistan from using American aid arms in Pakistan's aggression against India. The United States has, however, stopped further arms aid to Pakistan, and has also assured the Government of India that they have asked their allies in the NATO, CENTO and SEATO Pacts not to supply Military Aid Arms to Pakistan.

#### **USA's Military Assistance to Pakistan**

**267. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state how much military assistance Pakistan has received from the United States between 1954-65 under Military Aid Agreement of 1954?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Since Pakistan joined the Military Pacts with the United States and other countries of the Western Alliance and Asia, it has been receiving substantial quantities of military assistance. The exact cost of this assistance over the last 11 years is difficult to determine, as both the United States and Pakistan have kept details of Military assistance a closely guarded secret.

However, from occasional reports in the US press, radio and TV, the value of American Arms Aid to Pakistan seems to be in the region of 2.5 billion Dollars (Rs. 1250 crores).

#### **Clash between Nagas and Burmese Troops**

**268. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**

**Shri Basumatari:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkatah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a band of armed Nagas hostiles clashed with the Burmese troops near the Manipur-Burma border on the 19th September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop the depredations of the hostiles on the Burmese-Manipur Border?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports have been received that the Burmese Army ambushed some armed Naga hostiles on 19th September in the Somra tract (in Burma). In the encounter, 30 hostiles were killed.

(b) The encounters mentioned above were in Burmese territory. However, appropriate measures are being taken by our Security Forces on our side of the Indo-Burmese Border to stop depredations by the Naga Hostiles.

#### **U.N. Film on Indo-Pak. Conflict**

**269. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. has asked the Government of India for facilities to produce a film on the Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) if so, the facilities Government are making available for this purpose?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Japan building Naval Vessels for India**

**270. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shri P. Venkatarubbaiah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered to build naval vessels for India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the offer?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No offer for building Naval Vessels in India has been received from Japan in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

**P.O. Building, Shillong**

271. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an attempt was made to burn down the Post Office building at Shillong on the 20th September, 1965;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavatl): (a) Yes, on the night of 22nd/23rd September and not on 20th September, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A clerk of Shillong Head Post Office is suspected to have attempted to set fire to the registration branch of the Post Office to destroy evidence. He has been arrested by the police and recovery of cash and other incriminating evidence relating to misappropriation of two insured articles made from his residence.

**Casualties during Pak. Aggression**

272. **Shri Basappa:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Jashvant Mehta:**  
**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Krishnaopal Singh:**  
**Shri E. Barua:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of our jawans and officers killed, wounded including permanently disabled and missing in the Pakistani attack;

(b) the valour and courage exhibited by them; and

(c) the rewards conferred on them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) From the beginning of the hostilities upto 5th November, 1965:

Killed	..	2212
Wounded	..	7636
Missing about	..	1500

Out of the 7636 wounded, 1910 have already resumed duty and a large majority of the balance are also expected to resume duty.

(b) and (c). Our Jawans and Officers showed outstanding gallantry in facing the enemy. Two of them were granted Param Vir Chakras, 14 Maha Vir Chakras and 57 Vir Chakras. These awards are notified in the Gazette of India.

**Iranian Navy's Attempt to sink Indian Ships**

273. **Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Solanki:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ships of the Iranian Navy joined the Pakistan Navy in an attempt to sink an Indian frigate one day before the cease-fire;

(b) if so, where the naval engagement took place; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Iranian Government?

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

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

#### Ordnance Factories

274. Shri Linga Reddy:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to gear up the Ordnance Factories in India after the breaking out of the hostilities between India and Pakistan; and

(b) the help extended by foreign countries to promote defence production by way of technical know-how, money and machinery?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The production in ordnance factories has been maximized consistent with the requirements and priorities of the Services.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this.

#### Help to Wounded Jawans

275. Shri Linga Reddy:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help extended so far from the 5th August, 1965 to the wounded Jawans; and

(b) whether any rewards have been given to them for special initiative, skill and bravery?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) In accordance with the normal rules, wounded Jawans are given treatment in Military Hospitals till they are cured or invalidated and, during the period of hospitalisation which is treated as duty, they continue to get their pay and allowances.

(b) Any Jawan, including a wounded Jawan who has shown special initiative, skill and bravery in action, is eligible for consideration for the grant of gallantry awards, Paramvir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra and Vir Chakra, as well as the monetary allowances and other rewards attached to them.

#### Atomic Energy Plants in India

276. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Atomic Energy Plants established so far in India;

(b) the number of Atomic Energy plants proposed to be set up under the remaining period of the Third Plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) the amount so far incurred on them; and

(d) the uses to which atomic energy has so far been put in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Department of

Atomic Energy, since its creation in August 1954, has set up three experimental reactors (Apsara, CIR and Zerlina), a Thorium-Uranium Plant, a Uranium Metal Plant, a Fuel Fabrication Facility and the Plutonium Plant. Work is in progress on the development of a Uranium Mine at Jaduguda in Bihar State, of a Mill to process the uranium ore near the mine, the construction of an atomic power station at Tarapur in Maharashtra State and other near Rana Partap Sagar in Rajasthan State. Detailed information regarding these plants is furnished in the Annual Reports of the Department which have been circulated to the Members and which are also available in the Library of the House.

(b) During the last year of the Third Plan period and the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to proceed with the construction of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and the Madras Atomic Power Project, and with supporting facilities for the production of fuel elements and heavy water, subject to foreign exchange being available to cover the cost of the equipment which has to be imported for them.

In addition the production of nuclear electronics instrumentation and components, is to be moved out of Trombay and set up on a commercial bases outside Bombay, to cater also for defence needs, and a food irradiation and processing laboratory for research and development work in the field of preservation of food with irradiation and sterilisation of dressings, bandages, etc. is being set up at Trombay.

(c) A total capital expenditure of Rs. 44.78 crores has been incurred on the various projects of the Department to end of 1964-65.

(d) The objectives of the Indian atomic energy programme are to use nuclear energy for the production of electrical power and to develop its uses in agriculture, biology, industry and medicine. Atomic energy is currently being utilised for production of radio-isotopes and radiation sources.

The commissioning of the Tarapur Atomic Power Project in 1968 will usher in the use of atomic energy for production of electrical power.

#### **Civilian Casualties during Pak. Bombing**

277. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

**Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri B. K. Das:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

**Shri Daljit Singh:**

**Shri Gulshan:**

**Shri Hem Raj:**

**Shri Kolla Venkalah:**

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**

**Shri R. Barua:**

**Shri Vishram Prasad:**

**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made regarding the civilians who died and were injured during the Pakistani indiscriminate bombing in Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the kind of assistance Government have given or propose to give to those who had been victims of these indiscriminate bombing; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved in this regard?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) An estimate has been made which is being further verified.

(b) To those injured, besides full medical aid, suitable *ex-gratia* financial assistance is being given, depending on the extent of disability. Similar financial assistance is also being afforded to the dependent families of those who lost their lives.

(c) The magnitude of the total expenditure would be known after the estimates have been verified.

**Stamps issued by Underground Nagas**

**278. Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kishon Pattmayak:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagaland Federal Government has produced certain stamps under its own auspices;

(b) if so, whether these stamps are postal stamps or revenue stamps; and

(c) whether it is a positively hostile act indulged in by the Naga hostiles and if so, what steps Government have taken against this hostile act of the Nagas?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) A news-item has appeared in the *Times of India* of the 3rd October, 1965 alleging that a set of five stamps has been produced by the Underground Nagas and that these stamps are being sold in sets in the United Kingdom at approximately £10 per set.

(b) No reports of the actual use of the stamps, either postal or revenue, in Nagaland or anywhere else have been received so far nor do the stamps themselves give any indication as to their actual use.

(c) If the alleged stamps have been produced by the Underground Nagas, it would be a hostile act in as much of it is an assertion of their claim to an independent entity outside the Indian Union. The Government of India does not recognise this claim. Enquiries regarding the production, sale and utilisation of the stamps are in progress and further action, if any, is required will be taken after the completion of the enquiries.

**Submarine sighted near Kerala Coast**

**279. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a submarine was sighted off the Kerala coast during the recent war between India and Pakistan, or shortly thereafter;

(b) if so, whether it was identified; and

(c) the details of the incident?

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

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

**Suspension of Constitution in Aden**

**280. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the feelings of the Arab World on the suspension of the Constitution in Aden by Britain; and

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

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have every sympathy with the deep resentment in the Arab World against the British action in suspending the Constitution in Aden. The Government of India stands by the U.N. General Assembly's resolutions on elimination of colonialism and the resolutions passed by the Committee of 24 concerning the problem of Aden. It may be noted that India co-sponsored along with the Arab Nations the resolution adopted by the Committee of 24 on 17th May 1965 calling for the liquidation of the British base in Aden and an early grant of independence to the territory.

**Pak Re-inforcements in Rajasthan Area**

281. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is reported to be moving more troop re-inforcements across the Rajasthan and Punjab borders; and

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

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Almost the entire Pakistan regular army is deployed on Punjab and Rajasthan border. In addition to the regular troops, Pakistan has been raising and reorganising Sotlej Desert and Indus Rangers which are para-military forces. Recruitment and training of irregulars has also been stopped up. Some Pathan tribals are also reported to have been deployed on Rajasthan border for helping the regular troops and rangers.

(b) Government have taken suitable measures to meet any eventuality.

**Use of U.S.A.'s Military Equipment Against India**

282. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Karni Singhji:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Parashar:**  
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**  
**Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what positive assurances in concrete terms were given from time to time by the Government of U.S.A. and its Presidents personally regarding Pakistan using military equipment supplied by it against India;

(b) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table;

(c) to what extent these assurances have been fulfilled; and

(d) what is U.S.A. Government's reaction regarding any further military assistance being given to Pakistan?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) In his letter dated 24th February, 1954 President Eisenhower gave an assurance that the arms aid to Pakistan was directed to improve Pakistan's defensive capabilities in event of aggression from Communist countries. The President also assured the Prime Minister "that if our aid to any country, including Pakistan, is misused and directed against another in aggression, I will undertake immediately in accordance with my constitutional authority, appropriate action, both within and without the United Nations to thwart such aggression".

(b) This matter has been raised in the House several times and statements have been made on behalf of the Government. It is, therefore, not proposed to place a statement on the Table of the House.

(c) As the world has seen from Pakistan's aggression in the Chhamb and in the Punjab, U.S. military aid tanks, aircraft and other equipment were used by Pakistan.

(d) The U.S. Government has stopped further military aid to Pakistan and have assured India that she has also advised other allies in the NATO, CENTO and SEATO Pacts not to supply Pakistan with American aid equipment and arms.

**New Breeder Reactor for Fuel**

283. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-

ceived any information regarding a new breeder reactor developed by the United States which produces more fuel than it consumes; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made or propose to make any approach to the United States to obtain such reactors for our nuclear power industry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Government is aware of the developments in the field of breeder reactors of the type described, and receive a considerable volume of technical information about these breeders through bilateral agreements entered into with other countries including USA for collaboration in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

(b) A scheme is under consideration to start a new Fast Reactor Development Centre and the building of a 10MW (e) fast test breeder reactor design is under study. No specific request has been made to the U.S. Government for assistance in this field. No fast breeder power station is yet in commercial operation anywhere in the world.

**P. & T. Regional Training Centre in M.P.**

**284. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

**Shri Bagri:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the opening of a Posts and Telegraphs Regional Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri

Bhagavati): (a) No regional Training Centre is being set up in Madhya Pradesh. The Circle training centre to train the personnel for the P&T Circle in Madhya Pradesh (recently formed) is, however, to be shifted from Nagpur to a station in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Attempts are being made to acquire a site in Bhopal, and the Circle training centre would be set up there as soon as site is available and building constructed.

फिल्मस डिबीजन द्वारा बनाए गए वृत्त चित्र

285. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) फिल्मस डिबीजन ने अब तक भारत की प्राचीन वास्तुकला, तथा पेंटिंग के बारे में कितने वृत्त चित्र बनाये हैं;

(ख) क्या इन फिल्मों को विदेशों में दिखाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिससे विदेशियों को भारतीय सभ्यता के बारे में जानकारी हासिल हो सके; और

(ग) अब तक किन देशों ने इन फिल्मों में रुचि दिखाई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) 72.

(ख) 72 वृत्त चित्रों में से 51 नियमित वृत्त-चित्र हैं। लगभग इन सभी की प्रिण्ट विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों और या पर्यटन विभागों को विदेशों में दिखाने के लिये दी गई। शेष 21 छोटी फ़िल्में भी जो न्यूयार्क वर्ल्ड फ़ेयर में दिखाने के लिये खास तौर से बनाई गई थीं।



(ग) अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, जर्मन लोकतन्त्रीय गणराज्य, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, श्रीलंका, बँस्ट इन्डीज, उत्तरी वियतनाम, फ्रीजी द्वीप, अर्जेन्टिना, हवाई द्वीप, न्यूजीलैण्ड, स्विट्जरलैण्ड, स्केन्डीनेवियन देश, पोलैण्ड, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, फ्रांस, नीदरलैण्ड्स, लक्जम्बर्ग, इटली, स्पेन, बेल्जियम, दिनीडाड, दक्षिणी रोडेेशिया, कुवैत, नाइजीरिया, उगाण्डा, किनिया, रूमानिया, मल्टीरिया, साइप्रस, इराक, जापान, इण्डोनेशिया, लेबनान, मोरक्को, मारीशस, थाईलैण्ड, यूगोस्लाविया ।

#### Training School for Atomic Energy Personnel

286. Shri R. G. Dube: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Training School started in 1957 with the object of meeting the requirements of scientific personnel for atomic energy programme has made good progress; and

(b) if so, the extent of progress achieved so far?

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

(b) The Training School was started by the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay to meet their grow-

ing requirements for scientific personnel of high calibre for India's atomic energy programme. Young and bright graduates in science and engineering are selected annually on an all India basis and given specialised training for one year in various branches of nuclear science. The selection is made on the recommendations of carefully constituted Selection Committees who conform to an elaborate selection procedure designed to ensure the selection of the best talent available. On successful completion of the training, the candidates are appointed to suitable posts in the Trombay Establishment or other laboratories for which the Department of Atomic Energy is administratively responsible.

Almost the entire recruitment of scientists and engineers for the Trombay Establishment is done through this Training School, which thus plays an important role in securing the services of fully trained personnel for atomic energy work, without depleting the universities.

The following statement shows the number of students admitted and the number who completed the course satisfactorily and were absorbed in suitable appointments since the Training School started functioning.

Year	No. admitted	No. who completed the course satisfactorily and were given appointments.
1957-58 . . . . .	171	150
1958-59 . . . . .	173	152
1959-60 . . . . .	144	135
1960-61 . . . . .	145	127
1961-62 . . . . .	167	160
1962-63 . . . . .	132	114
1963-64 . . . . .	162	138
1964-65 . . . . .	130	125

**Isotope Division at Jaduguda (Bihar)**

287. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Isotope Division set up at Jaduguda (Bihar) in the direction of commercial exploitation; and

(b) the extent of ores reserves of Isotope in that area?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) Production of different isotopes is undertaken at the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay. As the production of radio isotopes requires an operating reactor, their production in Jaduguda is not possible. No Isotope Division will be set up there.

(b) There are no ore reserves of 'isotope' in the Jaduguda area.

**Adoption of Children of Jawans killed in Action**

288. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offer of 15 Bombay citizens in the middle-income group to adopt children of Jawans killed in action recently is being considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) The Honourable Member is perhaps referring to an offer made by Shri Arun Manilal Gandhi of Bombay on behalf of a group of friends to adopt the children of Jawans killed in action with a view to give them proper education and to provide for their other needs. He has expressed preference for families close to Bombay city so that the widows can be visited and their welfare attended to and also because the children would find it easier to go home during holidays.

(b) There is already a Disabled Army Personnel, Widows and Orphans Fund and Air Force Benevolent Fund from which financial assistance is given *inter alia* for the education of children and for the relief of families of service personnel killed in action. Government policy in regard to offers of financial assistance for such purposes is to request the donors to contribute their donations to these funds for disbursement to the deserving servicemen's families in accordance with the rules with due regard to the wishes of the donors. A reply to Shri Arun Manilal Gandhi has been sent accordingly as his offer did not involve full-fledged adoption of any orphan service children by his friends as their own children.

A Scheme to permit recognised institutions to render assistance direct to the families of such Jawans through the various Regimental Centres is also under consideration.

**Engineering Personnel in A.I.R.**

289. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1074 on the 7th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee appointed to study the conditions of service of the Engineering Personnel of the A.I.R. have been accepted by Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same; and

(c) the likely duration within which they will be implemented?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) A statement showing the recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5089/65]; the other recommendations are under consideration.

(b) Some of these recommendations have already been implemented, and some other relating to revision of recruitment rules etc. have been referred to the Union Public Service Commission.

(c) the Government are taking all possible steps for early implementation of such of the recommendations which can be accepted.

### Yugoslav Arms Aid for India

290. Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister for Defence Production had any talks with Yugoslav authorities in Yugoslavia recently regarding arms aid for India;

(b) if so, the outcome of such talks; and

(c) whether similar talks have been held in Czechoslovakia also?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Minister for Defence Production held general discussions with both Yugoslav authorities and Czechoslovak authorities.

It is, however, not in public interest to disclose the nature and the scope of such discussions.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी व्यक्ति

291. श्री गुलशन :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री बूटा सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और पंजाब सीमा पर युद्ध के दौरान पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा पीछे छोड़ दिये गये

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को कठुआ और अन्य शिविरों में रखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) क्या उन में हिन्दू और हरिजन भी हैं;

(घ) क्या वे पाकिस्तान वापिस जाना चाहते हैं;

(ङ) पाकिस्तानी शिविरों में कितने भारतीय नागरिक हैं; और

(च) उन्हें भारत लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बहिष्कार-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (च). यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारत द्वारा पकड़ी गई पाकिस्तानी युद्ध सामग्री

292. श्री बलजीत सिंह :  
श्री गुलशन :  
श्री डे० व० पुरी :  
श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी :  
श्री म० रं० कृष्ण :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारी सेना ने कितने पाकिस्तानी विमान, टैंक, तोपें, स्टेनगनों तथा अन्य युद्ध सामग्री पकड़ी ; और

(ख) हमारे जवान इस में से कितना सामान प्रयोग में ला सकते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 73 पाकिस्तानी विमान भार गिराये गये थे। कोई भी विमान चालू हालत में नहीं पकड़ा गया था। 39 टैंक चालू हालत में पकड़े गये थे। इनके प्रतिरक्षा बहुराशि में

हथियार, गोलाबारूद और अन्य युद्ध सामग्री भी हमारी सेनाओं के हाथ लगी थी।

(ख) पकड़ी गई चीजें भ्रमिष्ठ क्षेत्रों से लाद कर लाई जा रही हैं। उनकी प्रयोज्यता निर्धारित करने के लिए उनका हमारे तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है किया जायेगा।

#### Jullundur A.I.R. Station

293. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allotted Jullundur Station for Punjabi broadcasts only;

(b) if so, whether other broadcasts in Dogri and Urdu are banned on it; and

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that the speakers in Dogri are discriminated against in the use of this Radio Station?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. Since the recent emergency, the main language of the programme announcements from Jullundur has been changed from Hindi to Punjabi. Programmes essentially in Hindi are still announced in Hindi. Some new programmes in Punjabi have been introduced.

(b) Does not arise. Dogri programmes are not broadcast from Jullundur because the Dogri speaking region is not within the listening range of this Station.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Ordnance Factories with U.S.A. and U.K. Collaboration

294. Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Ordnance Factories that were to be

constructed with U.S.A. and U.K. collaboration;

(b) whether that collaboration is being adhered to by them after the recent Indo-Pak war;

(c) if not, whether any other countries have been approached to complete them; and

(d) if so, which and on what terms?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Ordnance Factory at Varangaon and the Engineering Factory at Ambajhari were planned to be established with assistance from U.S.A. The Filling Factory at Chandrapur was planned to be established with part assistance from U.K.

(b) The Ordnance Factory at Varangaon has commenced production. Further steps have however to be taken to enable the Factory to go into full production. Regarding this and the other two factories, the respective governments have suspended assistance.

(c) and (d). This matter is receiving the attention of Government.

#### 12-Bore Ammunition for Clay Pigeon Shooting

295. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the National Rifle Association of India, State Rifle Associations and Rifle Clubs throughout the country for permission to reload at their clubs clay pigeon trap shooting 12-bore ammunition in view of the present Emergency and short supply of imported cartridges; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to expedite such a permission?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Indian Immigrants in U.K.**

296. Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian immigrants in U.K. are getting bad treatment from a section of the local people; and

(b) if so, India's stand and reaction on that?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There have been some isolated cases of assault or threat of assault, on Indian Immigrants to U.K. However, it would not be correct to say that Indian immigrants in the United Kingdom are getting bad treatment from any sizable section of the local people.

(b) When cases are reported, the Indian High Commission draws the attention of the British Government, which seems to be anxious to prevent any such conflict.

**Clay Pigeon Shooting**

297. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rifle Association of India were given cartridges for testing by the Indian Ordnance Factories made for clay pigeon shooting in the 2½" and 2¾" sizes and thereafter submitting a test report on the same and whether any such report has been received by the Ordnance Factories from the National Rifle Association of India; and

(b) the progress made with regard to crimp closure cartridges being manufactured for 12 gauge for clay pigeon shooting?

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

suggestions and comments made by the Association have been noted and will be incorporated when production commences. In this connection, the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 786 on the 8th March, 1965 may also kindly be seen.

(b) The manufacture and supply of crimp closure cartridges 12 bore for clay pigeon shooting will commence after the capacity for 12 bore cartridges is augmented for which a new plant is being installed.

**इण्डोनेशिया के बैंकों में जमा भारतीय सम्पत्ति**

298. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बँदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डोनेशिया के बैंकों में जमा भारतीयों की सारी सम्पत्ति जब्त कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत में इण्डोनेशियाई बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसी कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई सम्पत्ति जब्त की गई है, तो उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

बँदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सरकार को इस आशय की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि भारत में इण्डोनेशियाई बैंक हैं ही नहीं ।

**आपातकालीन सूचना केन्द्र**

299. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष से उत्पन्न आपात काल में सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर कुछ और सूचना केन्द्र खोले थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने स्थानों पर;

(ग) क्या वे अब बन्द कर दिये गये हैं;  
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य 'संकटकाल सूचना सेवा' के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं जो भारत-पाक संघर्ष से उत्पन्न संकटकाल में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय ने शुरू की थी। यदि यह ठीक है, तो यह सेवा पाकिस्तानी हमले से उत्पन्न संकटकाल संबंधी अधिकृत सूचना देने और अफ़वाहों का खंडन करने के लिए संकटकाल में शुरू की गई थी। यह सेवा 9 सितम्बर, 1965 से लेकर 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 तक 23 दिन तक जारी रही। हमारे निवेदन पर दिल्ली प्रशासन भी इसी प्रकार का एक सूचना केन्द्र चला रहा था। हमारे पास इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि दूसरी राज्य सरकारों ने इस प्रकार की सेवाएं जारी की थीं।

युद्ध विराम के बाद पूछताछ की संख्या में बहुत ही कमी हो गई, अतः ये दोनों केन्द्र बन्द कर दिये गये, दिल्ली प्रशासन का केन्द्र 30 सितम्बर, 1965 से और पत्र सूचना कार्यालय का केन्द्र 1 अक्टूबर, 1965 से।

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के बारे में  
पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रचार

300. श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री धुलेइवर मीना :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी रेडियो बन्दी बनाये गये पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों के साथ किये जाने वाले व्यवहार के बारे में झूठा प्रचार कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसका खण्डन करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) बन्दी बनाये गये पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों के साथ किये गये व्यवहार के बारे में पाकिस्तानी रेडियो द्वारा किये जाने वाले किसी प्रचार की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

#### Repatriation of Stateless Indians in Zanzibar

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to repatriate the Stateless Indians in Zanzibar after the Independence of Zanzibar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No repatriation was called for. Special facilities in the form of Customs concessions have however been given to people of Indian origin, regardless of their national status, wishing to return to India permanently.

#### Trunk Telephone Line to Assam

302. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of times the trunk line of telephones which connects Assam with the rest of India failed during the last three months?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): In the three months July, August and September 1965 trunk line telephone communication between Assam and the rest of India totally failed only 5 times and the total duration was about 13 hours. There were, also occasional interruptions on individual circuits.

**Training of N.D.A. Cadets**

**303. Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have recently been taken to expedite the training of cadets who have graduated from the National Defence Academy and similar institutions and opted for service in the Air Force; and

(b) if so, how many such cadets are likely to receive training during the course of next year?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) Yes, Sir. The period of training for the Air Force cadets who graduated from N.D.A. was reduced from 78 weeks to 40 weeks in January '63. With the improvement in strength, the duration of training will again be restored from 1966.

(b) During 1966, 112 cadets are expected to graduate from N.D.A. for flying training. These cadets will receive training for the extended duration.

**Chief Press Adviser and Principal Information Officer**

**304. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports that due to combination of the offices of Chief Press Adviser and Principal Information Officer, a great deal of difficulty was experienced by Correspondents in getting their despatches cleared during the recent Pakistani aggression; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to separate the two offices and transfer the press advisory functions to the Home Ministry?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi):** (a) Some newspaper reports made mention of procedural difficulties in clearing material.

(b) The Offices of the Chief Press Adviser and the Principal Information Officer have been separated and the work of Press Advising has been entrusted to the Registrar of Newspapers for India, with effect from October 16, 1965. There is no proposal to transfer this work to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Labour Laws in Public Undertakings**

**305. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the non-implementation of labour laws by the public sector;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):** (a) Yes. Ten complaints were received in the Central Implementation and Evaluation Division of the Ministry of Labour and Employment regarding non-implementation of labour laws in Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the years 1964 and 1965 (upto October 1965).

(b) Most of the complaints related to non-implementation/violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Payment of Wages Act.

(c) The complaints were inquired into and wherever they were substantiated remedial action was taken.

**स्वर्गीय हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद का स्मारक**

**306. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्गीय हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद के जन्मस्थान, धामपुर,

जिला गांधीपुर (उ० प्र०) में एक स्मारक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उक्त योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) से (ग). सरकार को ऐसे किसी सुझाव का ज्ञान नहीं है। सामान्य नीति यह है कि किसी एकल स्मारक की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाये। स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् संग्राम में अपने मारे गये सभी जवानों की स्मृति में दिल्ली में एक राष्ट्रीय युद्ध स्मारक की स्थापना विचाराधीन है।

#### Medical Requirements of Displaced Persons

307. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**  
**Shri Samnani:**  
**Shri K. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have felt any difficulty in meeting the medical requirements of the displaced persons; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to meet their requirements?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** (a) No difficulty has been felt in Punjab and Rajasthan. The Jammu & Kashmir Health Department felt the need for more doctors.

(b) Ten doctors have been sent. Drugs, other medicines and vaccines required by the Jammu & Kashmir Government have also been supplied.

#### Trunk Telephone Exchanges

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

(a) whether the work of installation of trunk exchanges at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur with the assistance of the Bell Telephone Company is proceeding according to the schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). The first installation is due to commence in December 1965. However, no intimation has yet been received about despatch of equipment which should have started from August 1965 and completed by February 1966. Enquiries regarding the cause of delay in despatch of initial consignment have been made from the manufacturers.

#### Restrictions on Entry of British Nationals in India

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

(a) whether Government propose to impose restrictions on the entry of British nationals into India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

#### जवानों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे

310. श्री प० ता० बाळुपाल :

श्री बुलेडवर मोना :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवानों के विरुद्ध चल रहे विभिन्न फौजदारी घबवा दीवानी मुकदमों को फिलहाल स्थगित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ताकि वे इन मुकदमों की ओर



सै पूर्णतः निश्चिन्त हो कर शत्रु का डट कर मुकाबला कर सकें; और

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री सजीवैया):  
(क) और (ख).

(ख) यदि हां तो इस प्रस्ताव को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

	जनवरी-जून, 1965 के बीच नाम दर्ज कराने वालों की संख्या	जनवरी-जून, 1965 के बीच नियुक्ति सहायता पाने वालों की संख्या
उम्मीदवारों की श्रेणी		

	1	2	3
अनुसूचित जाति		5,422	474
अनुसूचित आदिम जाति		1,146	118

**Payment of Wages according to Out-put**

312. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the Indian Labour Conference at its recent meeting discussed a note prepared by the Labour Ministry dealing with the question of payment of wages to workers according to out-put;

(b) is so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the decision thereon at the Conference?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) A note on the subject of 'payment by result' was placed for consideration at the Indian Labour Conference, but it could not be discussed within the available time.

(b) Briefly the scheme is meant to relate the earnings of a worker directly with his out-put in accordance with a pre-determined formula.

(c) The Conference decided to place the item before the next session of the Standing Labour Committee.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चाव्हाण) :  
(क) तथा (ख). जहां तक असैनिक मामलों का सम्बन्ध है भारतीय सैनिक (वाद विग्रहीता) अधिनियम 1925 में किसी असैनिक न्यायालय में अथवा किसी राजस्व न्यायालय में किसी सैनिक के विरुद्ध चल रहे मुकदमे को स्थगित करने का, इस शर्त पर, उपबन्ध पहले से है, कि उसका कमांडिंग अफसर यह प्रमाणित करे, कि वह विशेष परिस्थिति में सेवा कर रहा है। न्यायालय की परिभाषा में विस्तरण के लिए इस अधिनियम में प्रशोधन करने के लिए कि उसमें दण्ड न्यायालयों के अतिरिक्त सभी न्यायालयों और न्याय अधिकरणों को सम्मिलित किया जाये, एक सुझाव विचाराधीन है। इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरा कोई सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवार

311. श्री प० ला० बाळुपाळ :  
श्री बुलेडुबर मीना :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न रोजगार दफ्तरों में 1965 में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने उम्मीदवारों ने नाम दर्ज कराये थे; और

(ख) उनमें से श्रम तक कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला है ?

**Removal of Gen. Nimmo**

- 313. Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Pakistani pressure on the U.N. Secretary-General and her Western allies to get General Nimmo relieved of his assignment as Chief Military Observer for UNMOGIP and his job of general supervision of overseeing the working of the UNIPOM and UNMOGIP; and

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

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports to this effect and have no additional information to provide.

**Coverage of War News**

**314. Shri Alvares:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether publicity of the security forces' action in the present Indo-Pak conflict was withdrawn from the Armed Forces Information Office and taken over by the Press Information Bureau;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints from Foreign War Correspondents that this system did not permit efficient war coverage; and

(c) the reason for this change?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) No, Sir. The responsibility for all Government of India publicity has always been that of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through the Press Information Bureau one of whose officers is attached to the Ministry of Defence to deal with the specific needs of that

Ministry. In view of the fact that both in the case of the Kutch operations and the recent hostilities with Pakistan, publicity had many aspects other than purely operational, it was decided that the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be the official spokesman, assisted by Senior Officers of the Ministries of Defence, Home Affairs, and External Affairs.

(b) No, Sir. There has been no complaint against this system. Some foreign correspondents did, however, complain that they were not able to get right to the front in certain sectors. The discretion in regard to this matter was left to the commanders at the front.

(c) The reason for the decision that the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should act as the official spokesman of the Government of India has been given in answer to (a).

**Indian Deputy High Commissioner in East Pakistan**

**315. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India's Deputy High Commissioner in East Pakistan had to go to Dacca via Rangoon; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Deputy High Commissioner had been held up in India since 5th September, 1965 owing to the cancellation of air-flights between Calcutta and Dacca, the sealing up of East Pakistan-India border and, subsequently, the refusal of the Government of Pakistan to allow him to return to Dacca.

After the cease-fire, the Government of India again approached the Government of Pakistan and obtained their agreement to the return of the Deputy High Commissioner to Dacca.

The only air-route available at that time from Calcutta was *via* Rangoon-Chittagong. The land routes were not open.

#### Defence Canal

**316. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh;**  
**Shri Kapur Singh;**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;**  
**Shri Brij Raj Singh;**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad;**  
**Shri P. L. Barupal;**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in 1961, India had planned to build a canal along the Punjab border to serve as an anti-tank device like the Ichhogil Canal;

(b) if so, why the idea was dropped; and

(c) whether it will be re-considered as an emergency measure?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Certain proposals for the construction of canals as anti-tank devices on our borders with West Pakistan were examined from time to time but dropped as they were not deemed necessary from the operational angle.

(c) The measures necessary for the defence of our borders are kept under constant review. Various schemes are considered from time to time. Whether an anti-tank device of the type suggested should be constructed or not will also be examined as part of the overall defence measures.

#### UNIPOM'S Plan to Prevent Air Violation

**317. Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the plan of Major Gen. Bruce Macdonald, Chief of UNIPOM for preventing aerial intrusion;

(b) the reaction of the Pakistan Government to this offer; and

(c) the further action taken to stop air intrusions by Pakistan?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** (a) General Macdonald had suggested some mutually acceptable rules to be observed by aircraft of the Air Forces of India and Pakistan. It has been recommended to him that no high performance aircraft should fly within 10 kilometre zone and light aircraft within 2 kilometre zone of the line of actual control.

(b) Not known.

(c) The Air Force Units have been alerted to be more vigilant and to intercept intruding aircraft.

#### Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

**319. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work study team of the Finance Ministry has recommended some major changes in the administrative set-up of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the steps taken to implement them; and

(d) the approximate time that will be taken to implement them?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4090/65.*]

(c) The recommendations have been considered by the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity and are now under examination in the Ministry. There are a few points on which it is necessary to have a dis-

cussion with the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

(d) It is hoped the finally accepted recommendations will get implemented within the next two or three months.

#### **L.I.C. Policies for I.A.F. Personnel**

**320. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pilot Officers and Navigators of the Indian Air Force commissioned since 1960, are compelled to take an L.I.C. policy at a higher cost than required under the terms of Postal Life Insurance;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discriminatory and compulsory provision which hurts the young Pilot Officers; and

(c) whether this compulsion will be removed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Officers of the General Duties Branch of the Air Force commissioned on or after the 1st December, 1959, are required to insure with the L.I.C., for eligibility to draw, during the 1st 10 years of their service, the enhanced rates of flying bounty sanctioned to them as a permanent measure with effect from 1-12-1959. This is in addition to any insurance which they may voluntarily provide themselves with the Postal Life Insurance or otherwise. This compulsory insurance was introduced as a part of the scheme under which flying bounty was made permanent and the rates enhanced. The intention was to divert a part of the enhanced flying bounty towards insurance cover for officers and their dependants and to safeguard them in the event of death or disablement.

Officers commissioned prior to 1st December, 1959 have not been required to take this compulsory insurance as they would in most cases have already entered into certain

commitments in respect of their insurance.

All categories of Defence Services personnel are allowed to take out policies with the Postal Life Insurance upto a maximum sum assured of Rs. 20,000 at the normal rates of premium applicable to civilian Government servants, the extra premium charged on such policies by the Postal Life Insurance on account of service risks (including war/aviation risk) being met by Government.

The total premium payable in respect of a P.L.I. policy taken out by a pilot of the Air Force at the time of commissioning is higher than that in respect of a corresponding policy with the L.I.C. The officer himself will, however, pay a lesser amount for the P.L.I. policy, because Government bear the extra premium on P.L.I. policies of Service Officers and personnel.

It would thus be clear that although in the case of P.L.I. Policy Government pays a part of the premium, in the case of L.I.C. where the premium is lower Government also indirectly pays a part of the premium in the form of higher flying bounty.

(c) In view of the position explained above, there is no need to remove this compulsion.

#### **Transmitter from Yugoslavia**

**321. Shri D. D. Furi:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri Basappa:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) whether the deal for purchase of 1,000 KW transmitter from Yugoslavia has been finalised;

(b) if so, the terms of payment settled; and

(c) when the transmitter is likely to reach India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir. An advance order by cable has been placed on the Yugoslav firm for supply and installation of a 1000 kw transmitter. Formal contract is expected to be signed shortly.

(b) The quotation has been accepted on the basis of F.O.B. supply Ex-Yugoslav Port and the payment will be made in instalments in non-convertible Indian rupees under the Indo-Yugoslav Trade Plan. The instalments will start with the signing of the contract and will be spread over the period of installation, handing over and successful working of the transmitter for twelve months.

(c) The transmitter is expected to reach India by the end of 1967.

### विदेशों में भारतीय मिशन

322. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: क्या बंबेजिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय हुआ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ भारतीय मिशन हाल ही के भारत-पाक संघर्ष में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण को ठीक तरह से समझाने में असमर्थ रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेजिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) एक वक्तव्य सदन की मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बलिये संख्या L.T.—5091/65]

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। हाल ही के संघर्ष पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण को उन सभी देशों की राजधानियों में खूब अच्छी तरह

स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है जहां भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व है। इसी के परिणामस्वरूप, भारत का मत अब पहले से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह समझा जा रहा है। हमारे मत को सभी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया, इसका कारण बहुत हद तक यह है कि विभिन्न सरकारों के हित और उनकी सांबंधीय नीतियां परस्पर विरोधी हैं। इस बात की बराबर कोशिश की जाती रहेगी कि हमारा मत और अधिक समझा और स्वीकार किया जाये।

### Road Construction in Border Districts of U.P.

323. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of road construction in the border districts of Uttar Pradesh is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the local labour is not available for construction work on these roads; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government to mobilize the local labour force in the border districts?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Except in one Sector, the progress of works is a little behind schedule.

(b) The short-fall is mainly due to:—

(i) continuous use of the road by civil and military vehicles;

(ii) unforeseen weather conditions like snow, avalanches etc. on some portions of the road in higher altitudes; and

(iii) diversion of machinery and resources to projects of higher priority in other areas.

(c) Local labour is available except in the harvesting season.

(d) Does not arise.

**Help to Film Producers**

**325. Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to subsidize film producers in deserving cases;

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

(c) how far this scheme will help the film industry in the country?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** (a) to (c). The question of giving subsidies, besides the loans advanced by the Film Finance Corporation, to selected producers to encourage the production of quality films is under consideration.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

(i) SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SCARCITY AND RISE IN PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The situation arising out of scarcity and rise in prices of food-grains.”.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** Sir, I am placing a statement on the Table of the House with regard to this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it a long statement?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It will take a few minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may read it out because hon. Members may want to put some questions on it.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Sir, India still depends on timely and adequate rainfall for its agricultural out-turn. 80 per cent of the cropped area is dependent on rainfall. The South-West monsoon has been erratic during the current crop year and the rainfall has been inadequate particularly in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The production of rice is likely to show a decline from last year's record out-put of 38.7 million tonnes. The production of coarse kharif cereals has also been adversely affected due to want of some showers in September. The North-East monsoon has also not been adequate so far. The unsatisfactory state of the current crops has affected the availability of foodgrains in the market and their prices.

The all-India index number of wholesale prices of cereals, which came down to 137 in May, 1965, started moving up since then and touched 152 in August, 1965. The upward rise of prices between May and August is, however, a seasonal phenomena. Since the out-break of Indo-Pakistan conflict, there has been an improvement in market arrivals and the prices of foodgrains also started to decline. The index number of wholesale prices of cereals moved down to 147 in October. The index number of wheat also showed a decline from 144 in August to 138 in October. The decline in wheat at this time of the year is an unusual feature.

The expected shortfall in domestic production and the uncertainty about imports made it necessary for the Government to take a policy decision of maximum internal procurement and controlled distribution of available resources through a system of rationing and fair price shops.

Though the methods of procurement vary in intensity and pattern from State to State, broadly speaking, the

principle of compulsory levy either on producers or traders/millers has been generally accepted. In some States like Maharashtra, West Bengal and Assam, the system of monopoly procurement is being adopted. The levy on paddy producers is being introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Bihar. Madras has adopted the system of levy on producers and is also regulating its trade. In other States like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab, levy on millers/dealers is being continued.

It has been decided to cordon off all towns and cities with a population of 1 lakh and above and to introduce statutory rationing in these areas. The exact timing of introduction of statutory rationing in these areas will depend on the availability of stocks with the Government. Attempt is being made to introduce rationing in a phased manner starting with cities having a population of 1 million and above and in areas having a high concentration of industrial labour. Greater Calcutta has already been under statutory rationing since the beginning of 1965. Since 1st October, 1965 statutory rationing has also been introduced in Madras and Coimbatore. It is expected that Delhi will be brought under statutory rationing from 1st December, 1965.

To make the available resources go as far as possible, it is necessary to reduce wastage of food. All the State Governments have been advised to introduce austerity in parties and functions and also to control the services of food in hotels and restaurants. Statutory orders have been issued by most of the State Governments in accordance with the Central Directive. The Prime Minister has recently made an appeal to the people to help in reducing consumption of cereals by missing a meal once a week and substituting as far as possible cereals by other foods.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है . . . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly put the question in English please.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in some places in Rajasthan, in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh, Rayalaseema and other places there is almost famine condition because of the scarcity of foodgrains and high prices and, if so, what steps have been taken to see that foodgrains reach those pockets as early as possible and the prices are also brought under control? The hon. Minister has stated that to counteract the situation he is introducing statutory rationing. At the same time, he said that the Prime Minister has...

Mr. Speaker: Then the question becomes too long.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Not so long.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sometimes I put long questions but not now. The hon. Minister has referred to two measures—one is statutory rationing and the other, an appeal by the hon. Prime Minister that those who are non-vegetarians should not take foodgrains for four days a week. Perhaps the Prime Minister thinks that meat and eggs are readily available and they are within the means of poor people.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow such a long question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know (a) whether steps have been taken to send foodgrains to the famine-stricken areas, and (b) whether adequate steps have been taken to supply foodgrains to those States where statutory rationing has been introduced or is likely to be introduced.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sorry, I have completely lost the trend of the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** When more questions are clubbed together, I would request the hon. Minister to answer only one question, whichever he chooses.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This question has been discussed with the Chief Ministers only yesterday. I am again meeting them today after this calling attention notice is over to consider measures for meeting the situation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about my first question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have been asking him to put only one question and yet he has been putting so many questions together. Therefore, I cannot help him.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about the famine conditions? Does he agree?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, on a point of order. I would submit that we bow down to your ruling that questions must be pertinent, pointed and brief. But I am afraid that in this process members' rights very often get curtailed. May I humbly invite your attention to a question in the House of Commons last week which runs to one whole long page? So, I think we are far more briefer. I cannot ask a question of the Minister in the dock to which the reply will be either "yes" or "no". The functions of Government are so complex; so are our duties.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Nath Pai would agree that when there are not so many names clubbed and when questions are asked we have departed from that practice. If it were only one name, probably I might also have allowed greater latitude. But on this question I have got so many names.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Shri Banerjee has a predilection for making questions a

little more involved. But I must say in all humility that the functions of Government are so complex that we cannot put simple questions. These rules were framed 25 years ago.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then we can sit together and discuss it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I would like you to be a little more lenient.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** As you will kindly see, the Calling Attention Notice is about the situation arising out of scarcity and the rising prices. So, when a statement is made by the hon. Minister in response to the calling attention notice, it will certainly make reference to scarcity and rising prices. My supplementary arising out of that statement was about the first, scarcity.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered that question. He said that he has discussed this matter with the Chief Ministers and that steps are being taken to send supplies.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What steps?

**Mr. Speaker:** The whole subject cannot be covered by a question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Then you should kindly allow a discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing. There is a set procedure for raising a discussion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Rice is being sold at Rs. 3 a kilo.

**Mr. Speaker:** He could have asked for information on that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** People are committing suicide.

**श्री बसवन्त (याना) :** क्या यह सही है कि सितम्बर मास से बरसात न होने के कारण अभी रबी की फसल के लिए खेतों में नमी भी नहीं है। इस वजह से खेती में काम करने वाले खेतिहरों और किसानों के लिए खास कर महाराष्ट्र में बहुत कठिन समय आ गया है ? क्या इसके लिए सरकार कोई कार्रवाई कर रही है ?



**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I thought, I answered that also. It is true, in Maharashtra there has been widespread scarcity and even the north-east monsoon required for the rabi season has not come in. This is the exact situation which we are discussing with the Chief Ministers and I hope to formulate some definite steps to be taken for this purpose in the next meeting which we will be having.

**श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) :** जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि महाराष्ट्र में 26 जिलों में से 23 जिले इस अकाल पीड़ित अवस्था में से गुजर रहे हैं, केवल धनाज की ही परिस्थिति वहाँ खराब नहीं है वरन जानवरों के धारे का भी प्रश्न वहाँ पर निर्माण हो चुका है तो ऐसी विषम अवस्था में सरकार चारे के लिए क्या कर रही है और जैसे कि मोनोपली प्रो-क्योरमेंट गेहूँ और धान का उसने अपने हाथ में लिया है तो उसी के साथ बाक़ी जो दूसरे धनाज हैं जैसे बाजरा आदि क्या उनका भी मोनोपली प्रो-क्योरमेंट उसी तरह से किया जाने वाला है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Monopoly procurement is not being taken up on an all India basis; it is being taken up only in a few States. As far as fodder is concerned, that question also is under consideration.

**Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle):** In view of the fact that due to a complete failure of rains there is a gloomy development of widespread drought and famine conditions in Maharashtra which is a chronically deficit State, may I know what concrete and urgent steps Government proposes to take with regard to the supply of seeds and fertilisers to the farmers....

**An hon. Member:** And fodder.

**Shri K. L. More:** ....and with regard to the credit facilities to the agriculturists and landless labour specially belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have to repeat the same answer. We are considering the whole situation and are evolving steps for that.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** In view of the acute famine conditions in the western districts of my State, Orissa, particularly Kalahandi, the rice bowl of the State, from where we get grim reports of mass exodus of people after disposing of all their belongings including children, ornaments and cattle at a nominal price, may I know what steps are being taken by Government to mitigate the precarious condition of the people specially by starting relief work and cheap grain shops or fair price grain shops in various places?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The report I have received from Orissa is not as bad as the hon. Member has represented.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Question. You are wrong.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is all right; I am talking on the basis of the information I have. No doubt, there have been difficult conditions because of scarcity of rains; but there also we have to consider the various steps which will have to be taken taking into account the overall all-India picture.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore):** May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that during the food debate on the 4th of this month the Chief Minister of West Bengal made a statement in the West Bengal Assembly that the abnormal rise in the prices of food-grains and the near-famine condition in West Bengal could have been avoided if the assured quantity of foodgrains had reached West Bengal in proper time from the Centre?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There should be somebody to take the blame and I am prepared to take the blame. I have done my best to deliver what-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ever I had to the various State Governments and if that has resulted in difficulties, I could not avoid it.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury** (Berhampur): May I know whether a firm assessment has been made of the total quantity of grains available and the quantity that we shall have to get from abroad and whether any firm assurances have been obtained from other friendly countries to get the grains without any political strings attached?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are making an assessment with regard to what has been the *kharif* production and what is the prospective *rabi* production. I have called for statistics and figures from the various State Governments; I have received from some of the States and am awaiting the statements from a few others. As soon as the statements are available, it is my intention to find out the All-India picture and on that basis evolve a national plan of action to meet this emergency.

We have to get as much as possible from outside also and I do agree that, whenever we import, we should also see that there are no political strings attached.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा):** अभी आज ही उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरे गल्ले का प्रबन्ध नहीं करेगी तो पहली जनवरी से जो राशन होने जा रहा है उसकी व्यवस्था उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं हो सकेगी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए पूरे राशन की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या कर चुके हैं ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Some State Governments seem to think that they are obliging me by introducing statutory rationing. It is in their own interest, when there is a shortfall and there is a known scarcity, to have controlled distribution. Therefore, I cannot be delivering to every State

Government whatever they require; I do not have so much of stock. It is a question of internal procurement and distribution of whatever is procured in a rational way.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास):** हमारी सरकार विदेशों से अनाज नहीं मंगाना चाहती है और यह भी हो सकता है कि अब की वर्षा कम होने से अनाज का उत्पादन कम हुआ हो, तो क्या सरकार यह जो कहती जा रही है कि हमको त्याग करना चाहिए, कम खाना चाहिए उसको छोड़ करके कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहती है, कोई इसके लिए खास योजना बनाना चाहती है या सभी राजनैतिक दलों से बातचीत करके और सलाह लेकर कोई एक व्यापक योजना की व्यवस्था करना चाहती है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am consulting the other Parties. Only the other day I had the advantage of meeting all the Party Leaders and some prominent Members of this House and I am having another meeting with them tomorrow. I am greatly benefited by the suggestions made by them.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** In view of the national consensus to obtain emancipation from dependence on imports from abroad, is the Government in a position to tell us as to whether the P. L. 480 imports would be made during this year and what would be quantum of imports and whether these imports would be used exclusively for building up buffer stocks from henceforward?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** So far the commitment has been made only for 2 million tonnes. How much more we would be able to get during this year, I can only speculate. As far as buffer stock is concerned, that is also very much in our mind because more difficult days are ahead, particularly from March to June, and we have to conserve foodstuffs, whether imported or internal, to meet those difficulties.

**Shri Linga Reddy** (Chikballapur): On account of the failure of South-West and North-East monsoon in the south, in Kolar district in particular, adjacent to Rayalaseema, and Mysore State in general, there is total failure of crops; people have no work; there is no drinking water for the people and for the cattle; all the tanks are dried up. It is, therefore, very urgent that food is rushed there and made available in the depots in rural areas. It is very urgent that help is rushed to the State by way of both relief works as well as foodgrains.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I would like to impress upon the hon. Member that these responsibilities are of the State Governments. No doubt the Central Government comes into the picture for giving necessary assistance and also taking into account the overall picture in the country to evolve a plan of action. I am sure the Mysore Government is conscious of its responsibilities with regard to these areas where no doubt scarcity conditions prevail today.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy** (Rajampet): I have received many letters and communications from Chittoor and Cuddapah districts that recently the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the president of the A.P.C.C. were camping at Tirupati in connection with some marriage functions and after they were over, they immediately went to Hyderabad without caring to look into the countryside, i.e., Chittoor and Cuddapah districts which present a scorched earth appearance and in some parts of which not even a green blade of grass is standing. Would the hon. Minister in the conference which he is going to have with the Chief Ministers this evening advise the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to immediately go to these parts and inspect and take necessary steps (i) to open as many fair price shops as possible, (ii) to take up minor irrigation projects, especially the Bahuda project which has been abandoned on account

of political squabbles inside the ruling party, (iii) . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member should stop his question somewhere.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**... (iii) to immediately declare full remission of assessment, (iv) to give up or forgo this year's instalment of loans due from the ryots to Government . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The question should not be so long.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** I am concluding it.

The hon. Minister in his statement has said....

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, he has begun to comment on it.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** No, I am asking a question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Three or four questions have already come.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** Advice has been given by the hon. Prime Minister to all people to forgo a meal. Similarly, would Government give advice to all the hon. Ministers not to attend marital functions and if the wolf in them is so insistent . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. There should be some end to the question. I cannot allow it to go on indefinitely. I am not allowing it any further.

The hon. Minister may answer any part of the question that he likes.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** My answer is positively 'No'. I am not going to take the role of an adviser to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. He is quite a competent person and a responsible person and he knows his duties and responsibilities, and I am not here to advise him. If the hon. Member has any political quarrel with him he may take it up separately with him, not in this House.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I submit that Shri Nath Pai should withdraw his plea in the face of these disastrous consequences of his advocacy for long questions and answers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Instead of suggesting it to me, he cou'd have advised his hon. friend Shri Nath Pai.

**श्री सु० अ० पाडिल (उस्मानाबाद) :** भ्रवर्षण के कारण सारे देश में, खासकर महाराष्ट्र में, भ्रकाल की परिस्थिति निर्माण हुई है, तो क्या इसका सामना करने के लिए सरकार काश्तकारों को सस्ते दामों पर आयल इंजन, खाद और बीज सप्लाई करने की सोच रही है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, this is one of the schemes which we have formulated, namely that we should supply oil engines and also supply water at concessional rates, so that whatever water is available can be used beneficially.

(ii) IMPOUNDING OF INDIAN SHIPS AND CONFISCATION OF JUTE, TEA ETC. BY PAKISTAN—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now we shall take up the calling-attention-notice on Impounding of Indian ships and confiscation of jute, tea etc. by Pakistan, which was held over on Friday. Hon. Members may put their questions on it now.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** क्या सरकार वह बता सकती है कि हमारा जो सामान रोका गया है, उसमें हमारा डिफेंस का कितना सामान है ? स्वीज कैनाल की कोर्ट ने हमारे खिलाफ जो फौसला दिया है, क्या हमने उसके खिलाफ अपील इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में कर दी है ?

**परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** यह बताना तो कठिन है कि उसमें वास्तविक रूप से कितना डिफेंस का सामान है । जहां तक भावनीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है,

हमारे खिलाफ कोई फौसला देने की बात नहीं है । कोर्ट के सामने वह एविडेंस नहीं था, जो कि वह चाहती थी । इस केस में मेन एविडेंस था मैनिफेस्ट, जो बाले-कश्मी के कप्तान ने भ्रदालत को नहीं दिया और इस लिए भ्रदालत कोई फौसला करने में मजबूर रही ।

**श्री योगेश्वर झा (मधुबनी) :** कुछ इनाम भ्रदालत (वार प्राईज कोर्ट) की स्थापना करके पाकिस्तान ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि उसने हमारे खिलाफ इकतरफ़ा युद्ध की घोषणा कर रखी है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए सभी पुराने समझौतों को—खासकर के नहरी पानी समझौते और कच्छ समझौते को—भंग कर दिया जाये ।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** इन समझौतों को भंग करने का प्रश्न दूसरा है । किन्तु जहां तक इक्ष प्राईज कोर्ट का प्रश्न है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से युद्ध की घोषणा न हो—पाकिस्तानी विधान के अन्तर्गत भी जब तक वह आर्डिनेन्स जारी करके युद्ध की घोषणा न करें—, उस समय तक वह युद्ध घोषित नहीं माना जा सकता और उस समय तक कोई भी प्राईज कोर्ट स्थापित नहीं की जा सकती ।

**Shri Alvares (Panjim):** After the first and second world wars, the Allied Powers asked for compensation from Germany for illegal seizures of Prize Courts and the damage caused. Because of illegal seizures by Pakistan prize courts and the damage caused, have the Government of India asked for reparations from Pakistan? If not, do they propose to do so?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** This question will certainly be taken into account and consideration and in the fullness of time, we shall do that. But I may say that so far as the proceedings of

the prize courts are concerned, we hold them as absolutely illegal as per international law, absolutely unconstitutional,....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Monstrous, atrocious.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:**.. even against the constitution of Pakistan and absolutely immoral and uncivilised behaviour.

**Shri Alvares:** Are Government considering asking for reparations?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be taken up when the time comes.

**श्री योनेन्द्र शाह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आ गया है :

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (विजनीर)** मैं जहाजरानी मंत्री के वक्तव्य की एक पंक्ति उन्हीं को सुनाना चाहता हूँ : "अन्य क्षेत्रों में अपनी नीति के अनुसार जहाजरानी के क्षेत्र में भी हमने कोई युद्ध की तैयारी नहीं की थी"। सरकार पर इस अकर्मण्यता और उदासीनता का आरोप लगाते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने पाकिस्तान के द्वारा रोके गये हमारे सामान के बारे में अलग-अलग आंकड़े दे कर अपने वक्तव्य को बड़ी कुशलता से तैयार किया है, किन्तु क्या वह बता सकेंगे कि पाकिस्तान ने कुल मिला कर हमारा जो सामान रोका है, सामूहिक रूप से उसका अनुमानित मूल्य कितना बैठेगा।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जो कुछ मैंने कहा था, उसका मतलब यह है कि भारत पहले से पाकिस्तान पर आक्रमण करने की तैयारी नहीं कर रहा था भारत ऐसा कर रहा है ऐसा तो किसी का भी कहना नहीं है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मैं ने माननीय मंत्री के वक्तव्य की पंक्ति पढ़ कर खुताई है।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** पहले पाकिस्तान ने एक युद्ध जैसी कार्यवाही की, जिसका जवाब हमको देना पड़ा। मैं उस वक्तव्य से बंधा हुआ हूँ। जहाँ तक मूल्य का सवाल है, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, निश्चित मूल्य नहीं कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन जानकार हल्कों ने जो कुछ भी अनुमान लगाया है, उस के अनुसार हमारा जो सामान (कारकों) पाकिस्तान के पास है, उसका मूल्य 10 करोड़ रुपये है। उसमें से 7.5 करोड़ रुपये का सामान इन्सोर्ड है और उसमें से भी—और इस इन्सोर्ड में से भी—6.25 करोड़ ऐसा है, जो बिदेसी इन्सोर्ड्स कम्पनियों को देना है। शेष 3.75 करोड़ रुपये के करीब का सामान ऐसा है जो इन्सोर्ड्स से कवर्ड नहीं है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** पाकिस्तान ने हमारे जहाज भी रोक रखे हैं।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :** मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य बिया है, उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि 19 तटस्थ जहाजों पर भारत का जो माल लदा हुआ था, वह भी पाकिस्तान ने उतार लिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार कर रही है कि भारत का माल पृथक जहाजों पर लावा जाये और पाकिस्तान का माल पृथक लावा जाये, जिस से भारत का माल पाकिस्तान न उतार सके।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह स्टेटमेंट मैं लिखा हुआ है।

**श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) :** यदि सरकार इस प्रकार हमारा माल उतार किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं है, तो क्या वह इस सारे मामले को ग्रे के इन्टरनेशनल कोर्ट के सामने रखने का विचार रखती है?

श्री राज बहादुर : पाकिस्तान ने इंटरनेशनल ला का उल्लंघन किया है। इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट आफ् जस्टिस का इस मामले में जूरिस्टिक्शन है या नहीं, यह प्रश्न दूसरा है।

श्री हुकम खन्द् कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि 32 लाख 394 टन माल पाकिस्तान ने हमारा उतारा है और हमने 17 लाख 277 टन माल पाकिस्तान का उतारा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो माल उतारा गया है उसमें कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं और उनका जो हमने उतारा है उस में कौन कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं और ये दोनों कितनी कीमत के हैं। जो माल आता है वह क्या एक ही जहाज में आता है यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में एक ही जहाज में न आये इसके लिये क्या विशेष प्रबन्ध किया गया है? आगे इन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कुछ नाजुक प्रश्न हैं। इनके शब्द ये हैं "इन घटनाओं के कुछ पहलू नाजुक हैं।" मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से नाजुक पहलू हैं जिनको ये बतलाना नहीं चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बता दिये तो फिर वे नाजुक कैसे रहे?

श्री हुकम खन्द् कछवाय : इतना ही कह कर इसको इन्होंने छोड़ दिया है।

श्री राज बहादुर : पहले तो मैं फ़िर्गस को ठीक कर दूँ। जो हमने डिटेन किया है वह 17,277 टन है और पाकिस्तान ने जो किया है वह 32,394 टन है। जहाँ तक नाजुक पहलुओं का सवाल है, मैंने कहा है कि पहले तो इंटरनेशनल ला इसमें आता है। दूसरे यह आता है कि बिना युद्ध की घोषणा किये हुए पाकिस्तान ने प्राइज कोर्ट्स बना दीं और फिर कनफिसकेट कर लिया। इसलिये अगर कोई भी

दूसरा आदमी इस माल को खरीदता है चाहे विदेशी हो, किसी भी देश का हो, उस खरीद फरोस्त को हम बिल्कुल नहीं करेंगे, हम रिकगनाइज नहीं करेंगे। इस प्रकार का माल जो कोई लेगा वह ठीक वैसे ही होगा जैसे कि स्टोलन प्रापर्टी होती है, चोरी का माल होता है। जैसे चोरी का माल होता है वैसे ही यह माल भी माना जाएगा।

श्री हुकम खन्द् कछवाय : कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ उन्होंने उतारी हैं और कौन कौन सी हमने उतारी हैं और उनका मूल्य क्या है, इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि स्टेटमेंट रख दें।

श्री हुकम खन्द् कछवाय : हमने जो उतारा है उसमें कौन-कौन सी चीजें हैं और कितने मूल्य का है और उन्होंने जो उतारा है, उसमें कौन-कौन सी चीजें हैं और वह कितने मूल्य का है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह दूँगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): With reference to the efforts that were made by us to persuade neutral ships carrying Indian cargo to come to India and unload that cargo first before proceeding to Pakistan, I want to know whether it is a fact that in respect of a certain Italian vessel, the managing agents of that particular line, who happen to be Messrs. McKinnon, McKenzie & Co., operating in this country, refused to heed this request, though they could have easily done so, and let that vessel go directly to Pakistan instead of coming to India with the result that we lost quite a lot of cargo? If that is so, have the Government taken any steps to convey our displeasure to the right quarters against this sort of anti-Indian activity by British concerns?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I think the facts have been mixed up. Messers McKinnon, McKenzie & Co., were agents for a vessel known as *Steel Vendor* belonging to Isthmian Co. of the United States. The Italian company is *Lloyd Triestino*. We had made a request that the neutral vessels, third party vessels, need not go to Karachi, that they should come to Bombay or our ports first and give up their prescribed scheduled route. Most of the vessels did accept it. There was one vessel, *Steel Vendor*, of Messrs. McKinnon, McKenzie & Co., which came up to Bombay without entering our waters, and then, after just asking for a berth, it went away without indicating its destination and when it would come back. In the particular circumstances, we think that either the company which owns this ship, or its agents, could have prevailed upon it not to go to Karachi and create a situation in which the cargo was lost to us. So, we hold that company responsible for the loss of this cargo and we are asking them to make good this loss as best as they can.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** What about the second part of my question, to see that they do not behave in this manner.

**Shri Nath Pai:** With impunity very often.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We hold that this company and their agents could have avoided this loss to us, and therefore we have taken serious notice of it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Do not take notice, take some action. Do something positive.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We shall take such action as may be justified on merits.

One or two other vessels did not listen to our request deliberately. For instance, the *Isarco* of the *Lloyd Triestino* went on to Karachi. Another vessel, *Adige*, of that company came to Bombay and the port and dock workers boycotted it.

**Shri Nath Pai:** That is a very good thing they did. Government should do something like that.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Are Government satisfied with the judicial stalemate created by the non-production of the manifest by the Captain of *Bagh-e-Karachi*, and may I know whether Government took any action or retaliatory measures or remedial measures thereafter in respect of the wanton violation of international maritime law by Pakistan by the constitution of a prize court?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Again there are two questions and my answer has to be a little lengthy. So far as *Bagh-e-Karachi* is concerned there is no question of our being satisfied. It had our cargo under the conference system and we wanted it to be offloaded at a neutral port, Port Said. The court came to our assistance but the British captain of that ship did not co-operate and flouted the order of the court and that ship could not be persuaded to offload our cargo.

So far as the prize court is concerned, I have said that it is an illegal action and we shall recognise no act on its part of confiscation of our goods and any person who deals with such goods will only do so at his own risk and we shall not recognise the transfer of ownership of such goods and any person who possesses such goods is to be regarded as being in possession of stolen property.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Speaker, my question was whether at that time government made any efforts to take retaliatory measures against Pakistan vessels or vessels which were on their way to Pakistan? Do government propose to take any remedial steps and if so what are they?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The remedial steps have been detailed. But for these remedial steps all these 38 neutral ships which carried cargo for Pakistan would have gone on to Pakistan. Of the 19 vessels that went

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

there, eight were already there before the hostilities broke out in the open and only 11 did not care for our persuasion and therefore we lost some of our goods.

**Shri Nath Pal:** He asked about retaliatory steps.

**Mr. Speaker:** He gave them in that statement.

**Shri Nath Pal:** One thing was remedial steps; the other was retaliatory. He detailed the remedial steps in that statement. What about the retaliatory steps, the only language that Pakistan understands.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That also, I submit, is included in the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what I am saying again and again.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवा दें। आपने कहा था कि बाद में दिलवा देंगे। पाकिस्तान ने जो माल उतारा है उसमें कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं और वह कितने मूल्य का है और हमने जो उतारा है उसमें कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं और वह कितने मूल्य का है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि मैं उनको कह दूंगा कि स्टेटमेंट में वह रखा दें। हर एक चीज इस वक्त यहाँ आ सकती है। सारी चीज अगर रखी जाए तो कितना वस्तु इस में लग जाएगा।

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I just say one word about your instructions, Sir? Do you want in that statement complete list of all the cargo that had been offloaded?

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is not possible he might indicate so in his answer.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is not possible and it would not also be in public interest.... (Interruptions.)

12.38 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES  
(Query).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के ब्यान के बाद जितने भी स्पगन प्रश्नवा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव मेरे थे वे सब ताजा हो जाते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने किसी प्रश्न का भी कोई ठोस जवाब नहीं दिया है। इसीलिये मैंने आपको पत्र लिखा है कि वे स्पगन तथा ध्यानाकर्षण और जितने भी दूसरे प्रस्ताव हैं, उन्हें आप लेने की कृपा करें। अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे मैं सिर्फ इतना ही विनय करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने आपकी उस चिट्ठी के आने पर प्रधान मंत्री साहब से पूछा है कि आया कोई डिसकशन वह इस किस्म का ला रहे हैं जिसमें उनको उठाया जा सके। मुझे उनका जवाब आ जाने दीजिये, मैं आपको उत्तर दे दूंगा इस बात का। मुझे पता लग जाने दीजिये कि कौन सा डिसकशन आ रहा है। अगर यह चीज उसमें कवर नहीं होती है तो मैं सोचूंगा।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Sir, I had requested you to fix a date for the discussion of the statement made by the Prime Minister here that day.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what I am submitting. I have asked the Prime Minister whether government is making any motion. I find it difficult to say that the PM's statement should be discussed. It should be put in some other form. I have made enquiries and let me have that information. Then we will see in what shape or form we can have it.



**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): The statement on the food situation could also be discussed.

**Mr. Speaker:** It cannot be had like this. Order, order. Let us proceed to the next item of business.

12.40 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO KERALA SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS RULES, THE PERSONAL INJURIES (EMERGENCY) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, ADDITION TO THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, AND REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Emp'oyment** (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Sanjivayya, I beg

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 181/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th June, 1964, making certain amendments to the Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1961, under sub-section (5) of section 34 of the Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4919/65].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Personal Injuries (Emergency) Amendment Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 9085 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1965, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5082/65].

(ii) Notification No. 37563/H2/65/HLD published in Kerala Gazette dated the 6th July, 1965, adding Fertilisers industry to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5083/65].

(iii) Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident in Ena Colliery, Dhanbad, on the 24th July, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5084/65].

12.42 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF KERALA—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now take up further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Hathi on the 3rd November 1965 namely:—

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965 in respect of Kerala issued under article 356, of the Constitution by the Vice President, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1965."

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshanabad): Before the affable Minister resumes his speech, may I by your leave, raise a point of order cum clarification? On Friday, the Minister—

**Mr. Speaker:** He ought to have informed me so that I would have also been prepared for something that comes up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The point is that in the speech that he made on that day, he has tried to gloss over a serious blunder that the Governor of Kerala committed in the report. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not finished his speech; unless he finishes, how can the hon. Member say that he has not made any reference to such and such?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In his vain attempt to cover up the blunder....

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): I was not here at that time; my hon. friend Shri Kamath has drawn my attention to the record where the Minister, in spite of the forbearance we practise in regard to his argumentation, has chosen to dispose of what I had said by saying in two sentences that only the words "and leaders of" were omitted by mistake. I think that clarifies the position. He disposed of the argument, and today, possibly he is going to say something, some abracadabra, to cover it up. The result is that this kind of gratuitous treatment of serious argumentation has taken place. Some objective, concrete, references were made to the document which Mr. Jain is supposed to have sent to the Government of this country, and our argument was that the document which contains such glaring inaccuracies, which obviously was compiled with complete indifference to facts, is not worth the paper it is written on. Instead of trying to show that it was not an inaccurate document, but an accurate document, something is said which goes completely against facts. If he is going to explain the position today, I shall wait for him, but he disposed of the point.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has disposed of that point already; there are other points now to which he will be coming. Is he going to proceed further, or will he reply to that point now? Let us know.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear him; unless he concludes, how can he say that he has glossed over any point? In between how can he interrupt?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You were pleased to allow me to make the point. Shri Mukerjee has raised it now.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order, Shri Hathi.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that Shri Kamath and Shri Mukerjee have specifically taken up the question of the Governor's report. It is not only, as they say, a question whether the words "and leaders of the SSP" were there or were not there, but the question is that the whole assessment of the Governor leads to certain facts; that itself is not sufficient or that the assessment is wrong, because it is not based on certain facts. That is what I feel they want to say. I will come to those points and I will try to submit that on the one hand is the Governor's report. The Governor's report was called for by the Home Minister, because before coming to a decision whether the proclamation should be further continued or not, he should be in a position to have as many sources of assessment of the situation as possible. Therefore, the Governor was requested to send his report. That report was considered along with other points also. It is not that the decision of the Government is required to be on this clause or only on the report of the Governor. It may be otherwise also. As I said, it is also on other circumstances which are narrated and also the existence of the emergency. Taking all these into consideration, the Government come to the conclusion that it is necessary, and that there is no other alternative, but to further continue the duration of the proclamation.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur) rose—

**Shri Nath Pal** (Rajapur): He is a veteran. Let him put his question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is the father of the House.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** The Governor has sent his report in pursuance of some request made by the Central Government to him. Will that request or the statement or reference to the Governor be also placed on record here?

**Shri Hathi:** I could not follow.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** You have stated that the Governor's report was asked for. So, a letter has been sent to the Governor for the sake of getting his report. Could that letter be placed on the Table of the House?

**Shri Hathi:** By all means: in fact, it is exactly so. The Home Minister wrote to the Governor requesting him to send a report. Definitely a letter has been written to him. There is no question of that. It is there.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will it be placed on record?

**Mr. Speaker:** What the hon. Member implies probably is the note of the Government in which the Government would have suggested that such and such a report should be sent!

**Shri Hathi:** May be; my point was....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is why he wants that the direction that was sent from here might be placed on the Table, so that Members might know what the Government wanted the Governor to send.

**Shri Hathi:** As I submitted, the Governor was requested by a letter to submit his report on the assessment of the situation. Not that the Government wrote to the Governor to say that he should send a report in such a way as to justify the action; that would not be there.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Will that letter be placed on the Table?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Hathi:** So far as the letter of the Home Minister to the Governor is concerned, it may contain various other points also, and I cannot say now that I will place it on the Table of the House; it may contain so many things.

Coming now to the various other questions raised by hon. Members,

mainly by Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Warrior and other Members from Kerala, I wish to say that they raised certain questions and pointed out that some chemical projects had been abandoned; that the plan development projects were not being pursued as expeditiously and as swiftly as they should because of the want of funds. They also complained about the banning of certain books from the schools. They also talked about certain deficiencies in administration. I submit that the Central Government has been constantly watching the progress of the plan, and wherever it is found that the projects suffer for want of finances, we have tried to see that only because of lack of resources, these projects do not suffer. In fact, the balance of Central assistance available for the last year of the third Plan was Rs. 23.9 crores. The State's estimate on their part for expenditure available was Rs. 13 crores. Normally, the State would have, therefore, only a plan of the order of Rs. 36.90 crores in 1965-66. In order to maintain the current trend of development and keeping in view the backward economy of the State, the Government of India approved an outlay of Rs. 41.65 crores for the State in 1965-66, i.e. an addition of Rs. 4.75 crores. In addition to that, when we again reviewed it, we found that if more money could be made available, more projects could be implemented. Some of the productive projects undertaken by the State Government under the plan had been proceeding slowly according to our review. So, we again sanctioned this year an additional amount of Rs. 5.63 crores. That means we have given assistance of nearly Rs. 10 crores during this period, only because we want that certain projects which were not proceeding well for lack of finance should be completed.

Another complaint was about the abandoning of the phytochemical project. It is not that the Centre abandoned the project because they did not want that project to go ahead. On

[Shri Hathi]

the contrary, we tried our best to see if the project could be proceeded with. But if there are technical difficulties and it is beyond the power of the government, then it becomes impossible for the Centre to go ahead with the project, even if they want it. I shall narrate the facts briefly which will show to the House that in spite of our best efforts to go ahead with it, it was not possible. This was one of the four drug plants to be set up in the country with Soviet collaboration. The site near Neriamangalam was chosen because of its proximity to the Munnar hills, which was to be the main source of supply of raw materials for caffeine, which was to be the largest item of manufacture. The Russian experts drew up the detailed project report. On scrutiny of the report by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, who were entrusted with the implementation of the project, it became clear that the plan was not likely to be an economic unit. A ton of this product would cost about Rs. 1 lakh while the imported cost comes to only Rs. 18,000. Even the Bengal Chemicals produce it at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Then we thought, if caffeine becomes rather uneconomical if it is produced from tea cuttings, we might try to have it from waste products, so that it might be cheaper. For that they wanted some time to prepare the project report. We gave them time and they prepared it. Even then it was found that it would not be economical. We have still in mind a smaller project, instead of a bigger project, and we would like the State Government to look into it, because we want that some project should be there. It is not indifference on the part of the Central Government. On the contrary, we have tried and tried, but if the project becomes uneconomical and technically not feasible, if the raw material is not available or it is costly, then if we invest money, it will only mean a continuous drain on the State. From that point of view, the bigger project had to be abandoned. We have asked the State Government

to look into this question whether a small project is possible. If a smaller project is economical and technically feasible, we would certainly wish that that project is proceeded with.

About banning of certain books, as soon as this was brought to our notice, we immediately looked into it. The order was withdrawn and the books are now among the school books. So, there is no complaint of Central Government neglecting it. About the Water Transport Corporation, members know that we had devoted a good time over it in the consultative committee. We are confronted with various difficulties. It is not that the government officials are not prepared to accommodate. This corporation has been wound up and there is an official liquidator appointed by the High Court. His hands are tied down. He cannot distribute assets without the sanction of the High Court. In giving the sanction, the High Court would see that the discharge of the debts is done in a particular proportion. They cannot give priority to a particular class of employees who have been retrenched. We have promised and I still assure the House that we shall take as lenient a view as possible. We have offered that the State Government might purchase the boats belonging to the Corporation for Rs. 3 lakhs and this may be used for payment of dues. So, we are trying to do that. The question of giving priority was also discussed and we found there are legal difficulties. Where there are legal difficulties which are beyond the scope of the officers and they have to be guided by the directions of the High Court, the official liquidator could not do anything.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Apart from assets, it was decided in the consultative committee on August 13th that the retrenchment benefits due to these 510 workers will be advanced as loan from the government. What has happened to that particular commitment? It has not been implemented.

**Shri Hathi:** Instead of loan, we are going to give them the amount outright. We will purchase the boats for Rs. 3 lakhs or so and this amount can be straightway given to them, not as loan, but as their dues. If that is not possible, then the other solution can be tried. But I thought giving away their dues straightway will be better than keeping them as debtors of the government by giving a loan.

The next question was about inadequacy of the food ration. As members know, this question was discussed in the consultation committee between the Home Minister and the members. Not only that. When we thought that there was a case for increasing the ration and the Food Minister himself said that he would try his best to see that they get something more than what is being given to them, the Home Minister requested the Food Minister himself to be present in the consultative committee. The Food Minister also came and it was discussed. The Home Minister said, now that he is in charge of Kerala, he is a Keralite and he will try to see that the problems of Kerala are solved, by taking personal interest. Complaints are made that because there is no popular government or a democratic set-up, the cause of Kerala goes by default. It was not a question of the case of Kerala going by default. The Home Minister himself took up that question with the Food Minister. He requested the Food Minister to come and hear the views of the members so that he can also know their views on the matter. But the whole question was that the Food Minister had to take into account the total availability and the total needs. Taking all these things into account, if he could not do it it was not because we were indifferent. At least I can say, and the members will bear us out, that the Home Minister or the Home Ministry was never indifferent to any of the questions which the members raised there.

12 hrs.

The other question that they raised was about the encroachment on land.

There too, we have looked into the question. This question was also discussed threadbare. We have appointed a committee consisting of members from Kerala. We have stopped evictions, and I think orders are there that there should not be any fresh evictions till the report of this committee is received. The members of the committee, who are again from Kerala, who know the work, who know the problem would be really very sincere in their attempts for a solution of this problem. As soon as their report comes, we will certainly take action on it. In the meantime, we have said that there should be no fresh evictions. That order stands.

Therefore, these are the points that were taken up. All these points we have looked into. As I have pointed out, if there is something which is holding up it is not because we are not in any way in a mood not to help them or in a mood of indifference. On the contrary, we certainly wish to help them because it is our responsibility to see that the problems of Kerala, especially, are solved.

They say, it is unfortunate that when the Plan is being discussed every time there is no popular ministry. It is unfortunate indeed that there is no popular ministry. But even there, if the Plan was to be discussed here or in the State the members of the Assembly would certainly give their views but ultimately their views have to be conveyed to the Planning Commission. The members of the legislative assembly I do not think would have an opportunity of discussing it with the Planning Commission. Here, Sir, we again invited the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to the Consultative Committee and asked the members from Kerala to put their views, whatever they are, before him. Therefore, he has got a first-hand impression of the views not only of the officials but of the members representing Kerala in Parliament and of other Members. Ultimately, of course, the Plan would be a national Plan and it will have to look to various categories

[Shri Hathi]

and various priorities. But it is not correct to say that because of the absence of a popular government the Plan of Kerala would suffer. On the contrary, I would say, it gets the advantage of representing its case to the Planning Commission through its representatives elected to the Parliament. It is Kerala alone which can do that and perhaps no other State will have that benefit. But even then I would say that it does not mean that the President's Rule is in any way a substitute for a popular ministry. I do not say that. All that I say is that because there is no other alternative we have to do it, but while doing it we are fully alive to the responsibility that lies on the Central Government with regard to the development of the State and the welfare of the people of Kerala. I have cited enough instances to show that whatever their problems are we have tried to look into them, understand them and appreciate them. If something cannot be done for technical reasons or for some other reasons, that is a different matter. That may happen as it happened in the case of the phytochemical plant. Nobody could help it.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** What about the thermal plant?

**Shri Hathi:** There also, about the thermal plant, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, who represents Kerala so far as the Central Government and the Kerala State is concerned, looked into the question. He did suggest that a thermal plant would be beneficial too. There are so many States where so many things are necessary and beneficial. The only question, after all, is of availability of funds. There are so many schemes and all the schemes are good, but the question is of finding the necessary finances and the resources available in the country. I can understand the complaint if the Minister of Irrigation and Power had turned it down and said that the claim is false, Kerala has surplus power, there is no need for this thermal plant and

that we can expedite the Idiki or Sabarigiri project. Even then, as you know, we have given an additional amount of Rs. 2.5 crores to complete these projects.

There were certain points raised by Dr. Lohia. When Dr. Lohia was speaking, he touched a very fine ground. On, I should say, humanitarian grounds, he said, that whatever may be our attitude towards the Marxist Communists, there should be some trace of humaneness in our dealings with them. It was really gratifying to hear that. As Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is always humane in his approach, no other suggestion could have come from him, and he wanted that Shri Gopalan and Shrimati Gopalan should be lodged together. That has already been done and orders have been issued a month before.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): बहुत अच्छा किया। पहली दफे हम ताली पीट रहे हैं।

**An hon. Member:** Dr. Lohia is a bachelor.

**Shri Hathi:** He complained that nobody is replying to his points. I, therefore, thought that at least I should reply to him. But there are certain points which he raised and which are incomprehensible to me. That is my difficulty. I am unable to appreciate some of the points that he raised. Therefore, his other points I cannot reply and it is not because I do not want to reply to them.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाब (देवास): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और यह कि इस समय सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may proceed.

**Shri Hathi:** Sir, as I have said, if I am not replying to his other points it is not because I do not want to reply to him. I would like to reply to every point that everybody raises, but if certain points are not comprehensible to me it is difficult for me to do it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हाथी साहब आसानी से जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि कोई जवाब नहीं है।

**Shri Hathi:** The last point I would like to submit would be this, that certain hon. Members said that all this talk of emergency is simply when we do not want the elections to take place. They attributed some statements to the Congress President, that he was in favour of having the general elections earlier. In fact, the Congress President has not made any such statements though in the newspapers such statements might have been attributed to him. Hon. Members said that when this question of elections in Kerala comes we bring in this question of emergency, otherwise the Government was prepared to have elections for the rest of the country. It pained me to hear that. While parties and members are free to put forward their arguments, was it not a fact that the Prime Minister very soon rejected and dismissed the idea? If we have done something, if the nation has done something today, he does not want that the credit should go to the Congress alone, the credit should go to the whole nation. It is the whole nation that stood as one and it is the unity that has shown to the world that India is a mature nation, it can stand together in the face of any aggression by any enemy and that it can not only defend itself but even strike a blow. The Prime Minister has paid tribute to millions of our men and to the whole nation for the unity that it has shown. It is that unity that we have to sustain and I would be the last person to agree to any election if the unity that we want now is going to be lost. It is a valuable asset. Let us, therefore, not say that the Congress was trying to make capital out of this. That was

far from the intention of the Prime Minister when he rejected the idea of election. I only wish that that part of the story should also have been stated by the members when they referred to other subjects. I think I have replied to all the points. I would request the House to approve this resolution.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Mr. Speaker, may I, by your leave, raise a point of order-cum-clarification? My anticipations have been quite justified and the Minister of State for Home Affairs has not further elaborated the point that he made on Friday. May I read out the relevant part of his speech on Friday? It says:

...

"Some mention was made about a slip that had occurred in the Governor's report. Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that the two Communists were put as belonging to PSP. Actually what happened was that there was a typographical error—the words 'and leaders of' had been omitted by mistake. I think that clears the position."

Today he has not added a word to what he said on Friday. The Minister in a vain attempt to cover the blunders committed by the Governor in his slipshod and careless report has taken recourse to this little trick. I know, I am well aware, that this Minister is not, unlike some of his colleagues, normally in the habit of wheedling or bamboozling the House, but on this occasion I am sorry to say that he has tried to mislead the House if I may put it on a low key. Sir, you will be pleased to recollect, you were not then in the Chair—may I inform you if you do not know—that that day, in the course of my speech, I had said that the Governor had labelled, slandered and defamed my party, the party to which I have the honour to belong, the Praja Socialist Party. The Governor's report

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

which the House has got reads as follows:

"Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad said that he had met Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao and Adhikari of the PSP who during the course of a general talk appeared to be of the view that if elections were held in normal times the PSP would be prepared to have discussions with the Marxist Communists"

that is, pro-China Communists—

"about an electoral alliance."

Now he wants to interpolate on behalf of the Governor the words "and leaders of". How will it read if those words are interpolated? It will only make confusion worse confounded. It will read as follows:

"Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad said that he had met Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao and Adhikari and leaders of PSP"

—I suppose that is what he wants.

"who during the course of a general talk appeared to be of the view".

—God knows whether it is Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao, Adhikari or leaders to PSP because all of them are clubbed together—

"that if elections were held in normal times the PSP would be prepared to have discussions with the Marxist Communists about an electoral alliance."

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : प्रजा समाजवादी दल तो वहाँ है ही नहीं ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जो कुछ वहाँ है, वह सब को मालूम है । यहाँ पर उन्होंने जो बयान किया है, मैं उस की बात कर रहा हूँ ।

The PSP and the Right Communists met the Governor. According to Shri Namboodiripad the PSP and the Left

Communists had a conversation. Shri Namboodiripad conveyed it to the Governor that the Right Communists and the PSP leaders told him that PSP would be prepared to have electoral alliance with the Marxist Communists. This, I repeat once again, is a slander and libel on my party, the Praja Socialist Party. As I said the other day, I do not know whether the Governor, occupying the high office that he does, can be brought to book for defamation—I am prepared to consult my legal advisers on that matter—but now if the Minister wants to get out of this, wants to shield the Governor, wants to protect him or save him by saying that the original report, of which this is only a summary, contains something else, I would plead with you very humbly but most earnestly to call upon the Minister to place on the Table of the House the original report to which a reference has been made. He has referred to that report and I think the House is entitled to know what the original report contains. If the Governor was right, it is only then that we will know he was right; we cannot know till then. So long as the report is not placed on the Table of the House I will say with the utmost emphasis at my command that the Minister is telling, if not a lie, an untruth. May I, therefore, request you . . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has explained his point.

Shri Nath Pal: This is a very serious matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you should not take it lightly. The Minister has stated that it is a typographical error. If it is a typographical error, the Minister must tell the House what the error is, and who committed it. He has to answer the point that I have raised. He has tried to mislead the House. The Minister owes an explanation to the House. So, I would humbly request you to order the Minister to explain the position fully to the House.



**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise a point of order as well as of propriety relative to this case. We are quite accustomed to having our arguments left unanswered by Government even when a seemingly innocent member of Government like Shri Hathi makes a reply. We are accustomed to that. I am quite prepared also to be slandered by Government as we quite often are. We can answer that kind of slander with compound interest added on to it. I do not mind being slandered in this House as long as you give us an opportunity to answer that kind of slander, consistent of course with parliamentary practice. But what I am concerned about is that we, as Members of Parliament, were supplied with a summary of a report allegedly given by the Governor of Kerala to the Government of India. It was on the basis of this Report, and on the basis of this Report alone, that the House was called upon to make up its mind as to the propriety of the request made by the Government in regard to the continuation of the President's rule in Kerala. This document has been found to be bristling with inaccuracies not only in regard to what was purported to have been told to the Governor of Kerala by the representatives of different parties—I represent a party in this country which has been reported in this report to have said such things which they could not have said, at least not with the emphasis which the Governor has put in here; I am not going into that matter at all; the Governor is entitled to interpret what he thought was conveyed to him by the other fellow when he was talking to the Governor—but I am very deeply concerned about the factual aspect of the matter. And when in a document of this description, which is surely as sacred a document as in a court of law, these discrepancies take place and when Shri Hathi tries to correct the matter by suggesting the omission of a few words or the addition of a few words, it makes con-

fusion worse confounded. If the Governor, for instance, was a witness giving evidence in a court of law and making this kind of statement, he would have been dismissed as a person who could not be believed, and similarly Parliament can put no credence in this report. The Government may have very wonderful and perhaps very persuasive political reasons to get convinced of the need of President's rule; I am not concerned. I am not convinced. The Government may have its reasons. But as a Member of Parliament I am entitled to be sure of at least this thing that a document which Government places before us as the basis of their argumentation is an acceptably credible document, that it does not bristle with inaccuracies of this sort. It vitiates the entire argumentation. A document which purports to put different political parties in different dockets with complete ignorance of the real situation and, therefore, makes all kinds of misstatements is a document on which no reliance can be placed. Therefore, in view of this matter being a Presidential Ordinance which requires approval of Parliament in the case of extension of its tenure and in view of certain provisions in the Constitution, I take it—perhaps Shri Kamath can fish it out that it is in pursuance of some obligation that Government has been condescending to give us some material—that this is part of the proceedings of Parliament almost. Therefore, if it is on this basis that we are asked to support the Government, we cannot possibly do so on the basis of a document which is quite obviously inaccurate. No argument can be found in it why Government has sought to do it. I do not go into the other aspects of the matter which we tried to discuss but the Minister, in spite of his seeming innocence, has never chosen to reply. We are very familiar with this kind of tactics in all kinds of ways; the Government is quite entitled to behave politically in whatever way it chooses. We have already found out what the *bona fides*

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

of Government are in regard to trying to understand the Opposition's point of view; we have no illusions in the matter. But this kind of sticking to inaccuracy and trying to justify by suggesting deletion of a few words or by addition of some few words is something which goes against the grain of parliamentary activity. Therefore, I submit, if no point of order is involved, that you suggest that in all propriety Government would take back this matter, get a fresh report from the Governor and get a really accurate statement from the Governor, not this kind of shilly-shallying job which was done by the Governor. Quite obviously, he was not serious enough about it. He sent a report because he knew that a political decision had already been taken and a dittoing kind of report from Kerala would do the job. It is contempt of Parliament to send this ind of report to Parliament. It is a document which really amounts to contempt of Parliament and we cannot take any kind of a decision which will be helpful to Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनकी समझ में कुछ सवाल नहीं आये इसलिये जवाब नहीं दिये। अगर उनकी समझ में आते तो वे उनका जवाब दे देते। मैं उनका ध्यान एक तो इस सवाल की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि विधान सभा की बैठक न बुलाते हुए उसको क्यों बरखास्त किया गया? सरकार बनाने का या न बनाने का जो काम है, जो जिम्मेदारी है वह विधान सभा के ऊपर सौंप देनी चाहिये थी।

दूसरा सवाल यह था कि ग्वालियर रेयन मिल का जो वहां पर कारखाना है उसका गंदा पानी नदी में जाता है जिससे मछलियां वगैरह मरती हैं। उसको बन्द करवाने के लिए सरकार क्या इंतकाम कर रही है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि यह सही है कि प्रजा समाजवादी दल के ऊपर बड़ा लांछन लगाया गया है क्योंकि जो दल उस सूत्र में अस्तित्व में ही नहीं है उसकी चर्चा करना उचित नहीं है। यह तो सचमुच बड़ा लांछन राज्यपाल ने लगाया है। एक वाक्य में तीन तीन गलतियां हैं। एक तो दल का नाम गलत है। नेता का नाम गलत है। राजेन्द्र प्रसाद राव लिखा हुआ है, जब कि राजेश्वर राव लिखना चाहिये था। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता वह हैं। एक वाक्य में तीन गलतियां और उसमें प्रजा समाजवादी दल पर लांछन सचमुच गजब हो जाता है।

श्री बड़े (खारगेन) : श्री गवर्नर की जो रिपोर्ट है और जो समरी दी गई है उसमें उन्होंने लांछन लगाया है पी० ए० पी० के ऊपर। यह कहा है कि लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स का और उनका आपस में उठाव होने वाला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अग्नि और पानी इन दोनों की दोस्ती नहीं होती है। इसी तरह से प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी और लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों की दोस्ती कभी नहीं हो सकती है। यह जो कहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनकी दोस्ती हो जाने से तो बहुत ताकत पैदा होती है।

श्री बड़े : बहुत बढ़िया बात श्री मधु लिमये ने कही है। वह कहते हैं कि प्रजा समाजवादी पार्टी है ही नहीं। यह एक ऐसा स्टेटमेंट है जोकि कामत साहब को और भी ज्यादा उकसायेगा। हाथी साहब ने जो अपना खुलासा किया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि एंड जायन करना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि हाथी साहब ने पालियामेंट को अंधकार में रखा है, पालियामेंट को मिसलीड किया है। यह पालियामेंट की कटैस्ट है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। यदि पूरी रिपोर्ट सामने आ जाये तो सारी

स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सकती है। हम आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। एंड जोड़ने से भी खुलासा नहीं होता है। पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने रख कर आप हमें उपकृत क्यों नहीं करते हैं। केरल में इस वक्त ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि सभी पार्टीज अपना अपना वहां जमाव करना चाहती हैं। पी० एस० पी० और लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों का वहां आपस में सम्बन्ध हो रहा है, ऐसा गवर्नर ने अगर कहा है और इसकी रिपोर्ट केरल में जाती है तो बहुत हल्ला हो जाएगा। कहा जाएगा कि पी० एस० पी० घोषा दे रही है यह मिसलीड करने वाली स्टेटमेंट है। ऐसा कह कर घोषा देना है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** May I point out, Sir, that under article 356 of the Constitution, the Governor's report is certainly enjoined by the Constitution itself, and you cannot act under article 356—the President cannot operate at all unless and until he gets that report. I submit that Parliament is entitled to have that document because it is a constitutional document; it is an obligation cast by the Constitution. Article 356 reads:—

“If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, . . . .”

**Shri Hathi:** Or otherwise.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** “. . . . is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. . . .”

Now, we are told solemnly that the Governor has submitted a report after consulting the Opposition party leaders and has come to some conclusion. He has submitted that report. We are further assured that the President has acted *bona fide*, not merely on his own emotional outburst, but on objective satisfaction based on certain facts placed in the Governor's report. Then, I submit that Members of Parliament are entitled to have that docu-

ment. That is a condition precedent to the exercise of the power by the President, and the satisfaction of the President is based on that constitutional report.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is a report required for the extension? Clause (4) of article 356 reads:—

“A Proclamation so approved, shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3).”

We are acting on that.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Quite right. I am submitting that clauses (1) and (4) should be read together; otherwise, it cannot be discussed. The foundation of article 356 is the breakdown of the Constitution. The President ascertains that by some method prescribed in the Constitution.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the Minister anything to say to all these things?

**Shri Hathi:** Firstly, I was rather surprised that an eminent jurist, like Shri Chatterjee, for whom I have great respect said that . . . .

**Shri Nath Pal:** Before he replies, I endorse the plea made by my distinguished colleague, Shri N. C. Chatterjee. There is a very well established precedent pertaining to the same State with which we are dealing now. When the Kerala Communist Ministry of Shri Nambudiripad was dismissed, the report of the then Governor was asked for and after a very long debate it was decided that the then Governor's report should be placed on the Table. The records can be referred to on this. We have not only an indication in the constitutional provision to which reference has been made; since the President takes the decision on the basis of the report, there is no reason why Parliament should be denied that. There is a well established precedent of the same report being made available to Parliament.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में जो छोटी सी बात श्री चैटर्जी ने कही है मैं उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर श्री हाथी राज्यपाल की रपट यहां पर न लाते तो जो आप ने कहा वह सही उतरता। क्लॉज 2 पर यहां कार्रवाई चल सकती थी। लेकिन जब वह एक बार राज्यपाल की रपट को आधार बना कर हम से चाहते हैं कि छः महीने के लिए राष्ट्रपति का शासन और करवाया जाये तो फिर आप को इसे बहुत महत्व देना पड़ेगा। आप की बात पूरी सही उतरती जब यह रपट न लाते। जब यह रपट ले आये हैं तब अगर उस में एक बात भी या दो बातें भी गलत हो जाती हैं तो सारी रपट गलत हो जाती है। इस गलती के आधार पर ही यह चाहते हैं कि लोक सभा की छाप लग जाये। मैं आप से सिर्फ यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप का क्लॉज 2 बिल्कुल सही उतरता अगर यह रपट यहां पर न लाते।

**Shri Hathi:** I was rather surprised to hear from Mr. Chatterjee, for whom I have the greatest respect, that it was obligatory under the provisions of the Constitution that a decision should be taken on the Governor's report. Article 356 is very clear:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied..."

Therefore, it is not merely on the basis of the Governor's report alone that a decision can be taken. (*Interruption*). The President can take a decision on the advice of the Council of Ministers who may have their own assessment and the President can take into account that assessment also. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We have to hear him now.

**Shri Hathi:** The second point is that it is only when the Proclamation is

issued for the first time that this provision comes, i.e. "If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied..." When the question of extension comes, then the provision is:

"A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3):

Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years."

It is only when the Proclamation is issued for the first time that the question of the President being satisfied on receipt of a report from the Governor, etc., comes. I am replying to the point raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. Here it is not calling of Assembly again. Here the question is of extending the Proclamation for a further period of six months. (*Interruptions*). The basis is assessment of the Government. Then on the point raised by Mr. Kamath and Mr. Mukerjee . . . . .

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सबाल यह नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे यह सून देने दीजिये कि वह क्या कहते हैं।

**Shri Hathi:** That only on the basis of the Governor's report, it could be done. I should say here that I never mislead the House, I have never tried to mislead the House and I have not misled the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Normally you don't.

**Shri Hathi:** It was after verification that I corrected that sentence. Those three words had been left out. I have clarified it . . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You have not clarified at all.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** It makes no sense; even if it makes some sense, it is against the truth.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Governor submits a report and there are so many mistakes in that, what has the Government to say in that? The Government says that it is a summary. The summary must have been made by itself or by some of its agency. If the real report contains something else and the mistake has occurred in the summary, then it ought to be corrected or the original report, if the Government agrees to it, might be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Hear, hear....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not passed an order. I am just putting it before the Government. So far as my reading of the Constitution is concerned, when an extension is desired, it is not necessary that there ought to be a report from the Governor at all. But now that the Government places before the House some document, whether it is needed or not needed, and places reliance on that document, that must be a correct one and must not have such mistakes as are being pointed out. This is the question.

**Shri Hathi:** Whatever it is, after all what does the summary go to say?

**Shri Nath Pai:** The Hon. Minister should not confuse the issue.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is not the point.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Has he understood the question? Is it a fair summary or is it the Government's mistake?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Nath Pai:** He does not answer the question. We are only helping him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Even with those words added, it is complete, unmitigated nonsense.

**Shri Hathi:** What does the report ultimately say? What the Governor says is that he met Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he, after this mistake having been pointed out, compared the summary with the original report that the Government has got? Does he find it to be an honest summary of that report? Does he propose to correct anything further in that if he finds that there is some mistake or does he hold that this is an honest summary of the report that the Government has received from the Governor?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is it.

**Shri Hathi:** This is the summary of the report received. I shall convince the House and you. If we read it this way, there is no doubt whatsoever . . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He may read it twice or even thrice.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us hear him now.

**Shri Hathi:** This is what the Governor says: Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad said that he had met, i.e., Mr. Namboodiripad had met, Shri Rajeshwar Rao and Adhikari. Then you add the words "and leaders of the S.S.P.".

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On Friday he did not say that at all. He only said that "and leaders of" had been omitted. He did not say anything about S.S.P.

**Shri Hathi:** I said it on the first day. "...Shri Rajeshwar Rao and Adhikari and leaders of the S.S.P..." I am not going to make any addition. On the first day I said that, instead of P.S.P., it should be S.S.P. Then I verified it. I even confirmed it from the Collector. Therefore, I did not contradict it later. So, I did not contradict then. I contacted the Governor to ascertain what he wanted to convey. What he wanted to convey was 'Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao and Adhikari and leaders of the SSP'.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Rajeshwar Prasad Rao is a wrong name. Shri Rajeshwar Rao is the general secretary of the Communist Party, and Mr. Prasad is the adviser there. The two have been mixed up here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Even now my point is not answered.

**Shri Hathi:** What he wanted to convey was 'Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao, Adhikari and leaders of the SSP'. The first two were leaders of the Communist Party . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** There are three corrections that the hon. Minister has made. One is about the name, that it should be Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Rao and not Shri Rajeshwar Prasad or something like that . . . .

**Shri Hathi:** I leave that as it is.

**Mr. Speaker:** The second is the addition of the words 'and leaders of'. The third correction had been made by him in the beginning itself, and he had substituted the term 'SSP' for 'PSP'. These are the corrections that he has made.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why is he fighting shy of laying the report on the Table of the House? Why should there be this hanky-panky about it? There seems to be something very fishy in this whole matter. You must direct him to lay the report on the Table of the House.

**Shri Hathi:** There is no question of fighting shy or doing anything fishy. The Governor says that Shri Namboodiripad had met two leaders of the Communist Party and leaders of the SSP and that he was told that it would be possible for them to form a government. When the Governor met those people from the Communist Party and SSP, they said 'No' and that there was no actual talk like that. This is the substance. Therefore, the Governor has come to that conclusion . . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Obviously, he should accept your sound advice.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** He has confused the position. I am here representing a party and I happen to have gone to Kerala only recently in order to take part in discussions relating to this matter and it simply goes against the grain, as far as the Communist Party is concerned, to have said the kind of thing which the Governor puts in its mouth; and here is a document which contains all kinds of other inaccurate things; inferences, and inaccuracies are bristling all over the place in this particular document, and, therefore, on the basis of it we cannot take any decision.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. May I invite your attention to rule 368?

It reads thus:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

Now, the hon. Minister may not have quoted actually, but he has referred to it and said that that document contains those words, namely 'and leaders of the SSP'. In these circumstances, you should direct him to lay the original report on the Table of the House, even as suggested by you earlier, and this only reinforces the advice given by you earlier. He is evading responsibility and he does not seem to heed your advice.

**Mr. Speaker:** I only made enquiries from Government whether they were prepared to place it on the Table of the House and it was for the hon. Minister to give the answer. I did not give him any direction.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You must give reasons why you cannot give a direction, because you were requested to do so.

**Shri Nath Pai:** You had broadly indicated your preference.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We would like to have your ruling on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can we go on in this manner? There ought to be some end and we should take some decision on this, because we cannot continue in this manner.....

**Shri Madhu Limaye rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Does Shri Madhu Limaye also want to say something? I think enough has been said already.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। आप व्यवस्था दीजिये।

एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि अगर राज्यपाल की रपट यहां नहीं आती और उसको आधार न बनाया जाता तब तो कोई संकट नहीं था। अब राज्यपाल की रपट आयी है और राज्यपाल का मतलब होगा राष्ट्रपति, और राष्ट्रपति का मतलब होगा प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री, केन्द्रीय सरकार के। यह रपट आयी है और उसको

आधार बनाया गया है। जब आधार बनाया जाता है, और उसमें गलतियाँ निकलती हैं, तो पूरी कार्रवाई गलत होती है। इस पर एक व्यवस्था मैं आप की चाहता हूँ, और

दूसरा, जब कि राज्यपाल की रपट का यहां उल्लेख किया गया है और उसमें से कुछ जुमले भी लिये गये हैं, तो क्या आप उनको यह निर्देश नहीं दे सकते हैं कि इस प्रकल्प को पास करने के पहले राज्यपाल की पूरी रपट सदन पटल पर आ जाए ?

ये दो व्यवस्था के प्रश्न हैं, इन पर आप व्यवस्था दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप मेरी व्यवस्था जरूर चाहते हैं तो जो मेरे अपने विचार हैं वे मैं आपके सामने रखे देता हूँ।

उन्होंने एक डाक्यूमेंट को यहां पेश किया है। बाद में उसकी पुस्तक किया है। उसको वह समरी बतलाते हैं। मैं ने उनसे पूछा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट यहां पूरी रिपोर्ट को पेश नहीं करना चाहती तो मैं उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकता कि वह जरूर ऐसा करें। यहां समरी रखी गई है।

दूसरा सवाल चटर्जी साहब ने यह उठाया था कि जो रिपोर्ट आयी है वह प्रेसीडेंट के एप्रोवल से और प्रोक्लेमेशन के पहले इस्टांस में जैसे पहले आयी थी वैसे ही आनी चाहिये। उसके बारे में मैंने जाहिर किया कि मैं इस से इतिफाक नहीं करता। और इस वक्त पार्लियामेंट ने फैसला देना है कि उस प्रोक्लेमेशन को एक्सटेंशन देनी है या नहीं। रिपोर्ट आये या न आये, दोनों हालतों में पार्लियामेंट के दोनों हाउसेज में एक रिजोल्यूशन पास होगा कि वह एक्सटेंड करते हैं या नहीं उस प्रोक्लेमेशन को जो कि पहले से मौजूब है।

## [अध्यक्ष महोदय]

तीसरे मैंने गवर्नमेंट को कहा था कि प्राया यह आनेस्ट समरी है। वह कहते हैं कि हमने उसमें तरमीमें कर दी हैं और यही चीज गवर्नमेंट हाउस के सामने समरी की शकल में रखती हैं। गवर्नमेंट गलतियां करती हैं और फर्ज कर लीजिये कि इस किस में भी गवर्नमेंट से गलती हुई है। फर्ज कर लिया जाए कि उसकी जो एटीट्यूड वह मुनासिब भी नहीं है और उसको वह इस्ते भी नहीं करती, इन चीजों पर ऐक्शन लेना हाउस का काम है। डिमाक्रेसी में स्पीकर का यह काम नहीं है कि इंडियन डिमाक्रेसी में जो कसर नम्बर्स की कमी की बजह से है उस को पूरी कर दे। यह प्रेशर तो अपोजीशन ही ला सकता है। अगर वह समझता है कि गवर्नमेंट का बिहेवियर अनुचित है तो वह अपना प्रेशर इस्तेमाल करे। अगर यह उम्मीद की जाए कि उस नम्बर्स की कमी की कसर को स्पीकर पूरी कर दे तो यह बहुत मुश्किल बात है। मैं इस बात का कांशस हूँ कि इस इंडियन डिमाक्रेसी में स्पीकर ने बहुत बार ऐसी कोशिशें की हैं कि अपोजीशन को उसके नम्बर्स में कमी होने की बिना पर जहां कहीं मुमकिन हो मदद दी जाये जिससे कि गवर्नमेंट का एटीट्यूड अनरीजेनबिल न होने जाए और कोई ऐसी चीज सामने न आवे कि जो चीज उनको करनी मुनासिब है उसको वह न करें, मगर अल्टीमेटली डिसीशन हाउस का ही होगा और उन्होंने देखना है कि ऐसी हाकत में वे क्या फैसला दें। वह सब चीज करने का अख्तियार आखिर में हाउस पर ही छोड़ना पड़ेगा। मैं इसमें और क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री नाथ पाई : जो आपके अख्तियार में है उस पर तो आप फैसला दे सकते हैं।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The wording is that he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो उन्होंने रख दिया है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** With profoundest respect to your well-considered ruling I beg to submit that if it is interpreted liberally or even narrowly it would mean that the Ministers or the Government would be in a position to violate the rules of the House with impunity. Rule 368 is categorical. It says that he shall lay the original report or the relevant paper on the Table. There are two provisions to the rule....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने समरी रख दी है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has quoted from that document.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने उसी को रेफर किया है और उसी को करेक्ट किया है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The second proviso refers to summary, but it does not say that the Minister is competent or justified in laying a wrong summary. When it is a summary or a gist, it should not be non-sensical; but it should be a correct summary.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House should decide.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is a question of the rules of procedure of the House and it is a point of order and it has to be decided by you. We entreat you to direct the Minister to lay the original report on the Table of the House as was done in 1959 or 1960 when, as my colleague has pointed out, the Namboodiripad Government was....

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know what the circumstances then were.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I have stated them very accurately before you.



**Mr. Speaker:** I could not say.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is the House then to understand that a rule of procedure of the House could be violated by a Member or Minister with impunity, and without your intervention?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it comes under that here. That is the difference.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the difference? You take us to task, rightly so, when we violate any rules of procedure. Are the Treasury Benches not bound by those rules?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have said that no rule is being violated. That is my opinion. I have told him that. What else can be done?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No rule has been violated?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Whatever ruling you give, we submit to it. Though we may disagree with it, we do bow down to it. But let this matter be clarified.

In the past, it has been the tradition of successive Speakers even to uphold the rights of the Opposition because it is in a minority. I think to a certain extent that is true. This is a claim which you have made. To a certain extent, I think it is a fair claim.

But today that is not the question. It is not a question of the Opposition wanting the help and assistance of the Speaker. I do not think that was the position. We raised a couple of points of order. You in your wisdom may rule them out. We may disagree, but we will bow down to you. Today what we are asking is not help because we are a minority. Three specific cases were cited. The point has been made in clear terms before you. The point that Shri Kamath has now made is that when a document

has been referred to by a Minister in the course of a debate, he is under an obligation to place it on the Table of the House. May I say in all humility—not that we do not need your assistance; we do need it—that we were not asking for your assistance by reason of our being in a minority; we were not today pleading for any help or leniency? We had raised a clear point of order to be ruled by you. If you rule and say that the Government is not under an obligation to place the document on the Table, well we dissent from it, but we will bow down to it. But we did not ask for any help or leniency today.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have given the ruling. I had asked whether Government were prepared to lay the document on the Table. The Government did not show their preparedness. They were not prepared to do that. I have given ruling on both points.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Before the ruling is given finally, I would like to add my voice to that of Shri Kamath who, I think, has raised a point which is very important. You were good enough to say that it is the duty of the Chair to see that the Opposition gets all adequate assistance. But as Shri Nath Pai has said, we did not want anything out of the way. We raised a point of order based on the original rules of procedure. In this case, it seems rule 368 is very explicit and there are only two provisos. One is that the rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest. He has not made such a claim. The other proviso is that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper, it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.

Now, on this occasion what has happened is that the Minister has laid a summary or gist on the Table. The Minister laid a very wrong sum-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

mary; he laid on the Table a summary in which we could point out some very serious errors. Then the Minister made certain changes which, instead of making the position very clear, has made darkness more visible, confusion more confounded. That being so, we can certainly rely upon you to see that the relevant papers are placed on the Table of the House. Heavens won't fall if that is done. The Minister himself has said that it is not inconsistent with public interest to have the House familiar with this particular document, and since the summary which he has laid is confessedly wrong and even after rectification does not seem to satisfy those of us who have tried to go into the matter with any kind of seriousness, I feel it is incumbent on you to direct that the same be laid on the Table.

Shri Bade: With due respect to you....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee rose first.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं, । जहां तक आपकी रूलिंग का संबंध है मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप ने जो बात अभी सदन के समक्ष रखी थी रिपोर्ट के बारे में और आप का संबंध यह है कि जिस रिपोर्ट की यह समरी है और समरी में जो करेक्शंस किये गये हैं वह क्या रिपोर्ट को देखे कर किये गये हैं कि वह सही हैं या नहीं उनका जबाब वह देख कर दिया गया है ? एक चीज साफ़ है । गवर्नर से बात-चीत हुई । बहरहाल यह मालूम हुआ कि यह समरी जाँची वह गलती से भरी हुई थी, या गलती उस में थी, बाद में ठीक की गई इस से यह मालूम पड़ता है । अब अगर हमारे मामले वह आये और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाय तो हो सकता है कि कुछ और संशोधन हुई हों जिनका कि संशोधन यहाँ पर हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब सदन में सी० बी० आई की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही थी, कामथ साहब ने जिनके कि पास उस की पूरी रिपोर्ट थी वे उसे पढ़ रहे थे तो श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने उस पर ऐतराज किया कि जब यह सदन के समक्ष नहीं है तो उस पर कैसे बहस चल सकती है उसे सदन में पेश किया जाना चाहिए । श्री सिंहासन सिंह के ऐसा कहने के बाद आप ने काफ़ी देर के बाद कामथ साहब को कहा कि इस रिपोर्ट को संभा पटल पर रख दिया जाय । केवल इतना ही नहीं, इस से पहले की बात मैं आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जब डाइट रिपोर्ट रूबी जनरल इश्योरेन्स कम्पनी और ऐशियाटिक इश्योरेन्स की रिपोर्ट को मेरे मित्र श्री होमी दाजी ने इस सदन में पढ़ना शुरू किया तो उस के बाद अध्यक्ष महोदय का यह कहना था कि जो भी चीज जिस के कि पेश करने की सदन मांग करे वह मंत्री की तरफ से आये चाहे वह दूसरे किन्हीं सदस्यों की तरफ से आये जब तक वे हाउस की टेबुल पर उसे रखने के लिए राजी न हों वह उस से पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं । मुझे खतरा यह मालूम पड़ता है कि अगर यही रूलिंग जाती है तो उस का नाजायज फ़ायदा मंत्री महोदय उठा लेंगे । यह प्रकलियत या प्रक्सरियत का मसला नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारे जायज हक़ की हिफ़ाजत करने का गवाल है जो कि प्रजातांत्रिक निज़ाम के तहत हमें मिले हुए हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आज आपने अपनी रूलिंग को इसीतीर पर रक्खा तो वे इसका सहारा ले लेंगे और आज तो इस रिपोर्ट का किस्सा हुआ, कल दूसरी रिपोर्ट होगी और यह सारी पार्लियामेंट विरोधी दल वालों के लिये तो महज एक समरी पार्लियामेंट होकर रह जायगी । गवर्नमेंट हमेशा समरी दे दिया करेगी और औरीजनल रिपोर्ट कभी आयेंगी नहीं । इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप मंत्री होकर यह निर्देश दीजिये कि वह पूरी रिपोर्ट को सदन के

सामने पेश करें ताकि प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों का इस तौर पर हनन न हो और जहां हमारे न्यायोचित अधिकारों की रक्षा हो वहां प्रजातंत्र की भी रक्षा हो सके ।

**श्री बड़े :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब यह कब तक चलता रहेगा ? एक, दो दफे नहीं, तीन, दफे सुन चुका हूं ।

**श्री बड़े :** मैं बड़े आदर के साथ यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि आपने अभी यह कहा है कि माइनारिटी को सपोर्ट करने के लिए कभी कभी स्पीकर अपने राइट्स से भागे जाकर उन्हें हेल्प करता है । मैं समझता हूं कि आपकी यह रूनिंग जो कि विधान सभाओं में कोट की जाती है उस में यदि आप इस तरह से माइनारिटी को अपने राइट्स से भागे जाकर हेल्प करने वाली बात कहेंगे, यदि आप इस प्रकार की रूनिंग देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें प्रजातंत्र को एक धक्का लगेगा । यह हर जगह कोर्ट आदि में कायदा है कि कोई भी डाक्यूमेंट जो कि कोर्ट में कोट होता है और कोई उसे चैलेंज करता है कि वह गलत है या वह बाद में खुद ही कबूल करते हैं कि उसमें फलां फलां गलती हो गयी तो यह एक साधारण और माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है, हमारे यहां ह्यो नहीं सारी दुनिया में यह कायदा है कि उस हालत में प्रोरीजनल डाक्यूमेंट कोर्ट आदि में पेश किया जाता है । कोई भी न्याय प्रचारित हो, कोर्ट हो या हाई कोर्ट हो, वहां यह प्रैक्टिस है कि जब यह चुनौती दी जाती है कि जो कांट किया जा रहा है वह गलत है और मांग की जाती है कि जिस में से वह कोट किया जा रहा है वह प्रोरीजनल डाक्यूमेंट पेश किया जाये तो वह कोर्ट आदि में पेश करना पड़ता है । हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कि हाईकोर्ट के जज रह चुके हैं वे इस से परिचित होंगे । इसलिए इस अवसर पर उचित यह होगा कि आप मंत्री महोदय को वह रिपोर्ट हाउस में पेश करने के लिए कहें ।

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मंत्री जी भले ही कहें कि उसे पेश करने में उन्हें आपत्ति है लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय को सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त के अनुसार उसे उन्हें पेश करने का निर्देश देना चाहिए । लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय का यह कहना कि चूंकि अपो-जीशन माइनारिटी में है, उनका नम्बर थोड़ा है इसलिए वह अपने राइट्स से भागे जाकर भी उनकी हेल्प करते हैं यह कहना कुछ जंचता नहीं है . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने क्या बुरा कह दिया ?

**श्री बड़े :** अब यह जो बार बार कहा जाता है कि चूंकि वह माइनारिटी में हैं उनका नम्बर थोड़ा है और इसलिए . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह मेरा कसूर हो गया जो मैंने ऐसा कह दिया । बस खत्म कीजिये ।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** अंधे को अंधा कहने से दुःख होता है ।

**श्री बड़े :** बारबार इस चीज को कहना कि हम माइनारिटी में हैं हमारा नम्बर कम है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं उसको वापिस ले लेता हूं । मैं ने कसूर किया जो यह कह दिया कि माइनारिटी में हैं, उनका नम्बर थोड़ा है, इस बास्ते स्पीकर को उन्हें हेल्प करना चाहिए ।

**श्री बड़े :** दरअसल सवाल तो प्रजातंत्र की हिफाजत करने का है और सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त को अमल में लाने का है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह प्रजातंत्र आदि की सब बात मैं ने सुन ली । एक डिस्कशन हो उस पर मैं रूनिंग दूँ, फिर उस पर डिस्कशन हो । उस पर फिर नुक्ताचीनी हो और फिर उस पर मैं रूनिंग दूँ और उस के बाद फिर एतराजात उठाये जायें, मुझे तो समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से कैसे यहां का काम चलेगा ?

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मैं एक बात मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि यह 368 जो आप सामने लाये तो आप इस के कौन से सैंक्शंस पर अपना आधार करते हैं? उस 368 में दो ही प्रोवाइडेंस दिये गये हैं या तो यह कि उस रिपोर्ट को सदन में पेश किया जाना आप पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट के बरखिलाफ़ समझते हैं और इस बास्ते आप उसे पेश करना नहीं चाहते या provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary.....

इन दोनों में किसी चीज पर आपको रिलाइ करना है ।

14 hrs.

**Shri Hathi:** On the ground of public interest.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** He has not claimed it till now.

**Shri Hathi:** It contains so many things that I cannot disclose it. (Interruptions)

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is a blanket privilege.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): He did not take the plea of public interest throughout the discussion. This is purely an after thought.

**Shri Hathi:** No.

(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्यों के इनसिस्ट करने पर मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा है कि वह रूल 368 की किस क्लास में एग्जम्पशन मांगते हैं । मैं यही कर सकता था—और क्या कर सकता था ?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I submit that the summary has been brought before the House? If that is not opposed to the public interest, what plea of public interest can there be against the original report being brought before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** But that report might contain many other things.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But we want that part which deals with this particular point.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The report is supposed to contain many other elements which it might be prejudicial to divulge, but this report is something which is part of a constitutional obligation, even though it is a continuation of the emergency. Unless a report is forthcoming, or unless the Government has other means of finding out the exact position in that particular State, nothing can happen. Therefore, this is something which was done in pursuance of the constitutional obligation. Whether it was absolutely of the nature when presidential rule is imposed for the first time is a different question altogether. It is in the nature of a constitutional obligation that certain information has to be sought from the State by the Government of India. The Government of India did seek that information, on the basis of which they are postponing elections and all kinds of democratic processes and continuing presidential rule. How can it be said at this point of time, and in answer to a question which you asked, which was almost in the nature of a leading question, in view of the inaptitude of the Minister....

**Shri Hathi:** I object to this.

**श्री मधु सिन्घे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जज रह चुके हैं । क्या जज किसी बकील को ऐसा सवाल पूछने देते हैं ?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** This is an after-thought.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This is a shameful attitude to Parliament.

**Mr. Speaker:** That I should think is rather a reflection on me.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I am very sorry.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there are two provisions—one is public interest and the second is about summary—I have to ask what provision he relies upon.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Till now he did not claim that privilege. It is a most shameful attitude to Parliament. Parliament is held up to contempt and ridicule. The Treasury Benches should know better. They have no wisdom, they do not want to learn from you.

**Mr. Speaker:** What should I do?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You should compel the Minister to lay the original report on the Table. Till then this debate should be held over.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are no powers with me by which I can compel the Government.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Under the rules, the debate can be adjourned.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is for the House to take a decision. I have no powers under any provision by which I can compel the Government to do certain specific things as in the case before me.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** We are grateful to you for the way in which you have conducted these very difficult proceedings, but from what you have been pleased to say, we are constrained to observe that the House, if you permit it to do so, would now, in its present mood, certainly ask the Government to place the document and hold over this matter. If you yourself are not in a position to take a decision, would you permit that kind of motion to be moved in this House, and let Government go in to a division over it? As far as the House is

concerned—and those Members who are present, who have heard the argumentation are concerned—I take it that morally the Government will have to meet with its wishes. I quite understand that you cannot direct the Government to do something. You say the House can. Please permit us, please permit me, if you are so kind, to move that it is the desire of this House that the Government holds over this matter till this document is placed before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is this the motion, that this matter be held over till the Government produces that document?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Yes, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर बहस कराइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह ठीक नहीं है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** So, the question is:

“That the further discussion on this resolution be held over”.

Those in favour may kindly say “Aye”.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

**Mr. Speaker:** Those against may kindly say “No”.

Some hon. Members: No.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Noes have it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Ayes have it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the Lobbies be cleared.

[Mr. Speaker]

The Lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That the further discussion on this resolution be held over".

An hon. Member: Till Government produces that document.

An hon. Member: The lights have failed.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling for division again. Members should be ready. The question is:

"That the further discussion on this Resolution be held over."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे शक है कि वह लीगल होगा या नहीं ।

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. I]

AYES

[14-11 hrs.

Alvarez, Shri  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Bade, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Priya

Himmatsinhji, Shri  
Kechhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar  
Masani, Shri M. R.  
Mate, Shri  
Misra, Dr. U.  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Pattnayak, Shri Kishen  
Pottakkatt, Shri  
Ramabadrnan, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Sezhayan, Shri  
Singh, Shri J. B.  
Solanki, Shri  
Utiya, Shri  
Warior, Shri  
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

NOES

Ankineedu, Shri  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri M. B.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Dasa, Shri C.  
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Kamble, Shri  
Kappen, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Kisan Veer, Shri  
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lalban Chaudhry, Shri  
Lalit Sen, Shri

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
Melkote, Dr.  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Pande, Shri K. N.  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Parashar, Shri  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Raghunath Singh, Shri  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Raju, Shri D. B.  
Raju, Dr. D. S.  
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.  
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.  
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Ranga Rao, Shri

Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Muthyal  
Saigal, Shri A. S.  
Satyanarayana, Shri  
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben  
Sharma, Shri D. C.  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddananjappa, Shri  
Singh, Shri S. T.  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
Sonavane, Shri  
Soy, Shri H. C.  
Subramaniam, Shri T.  
Sunat Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri P. M.  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Uikey, Shri  
Varma, Shri Ravindra  
Wadiwa, Shri  
Wanik, Shri Balkrishna  
Yadab, Shri N. P.  
Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 31, Noes 76.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका नोट कर लिया जाए ।

*The motion was negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965, in respect of Kerala issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President for a further period of six months with effect from 11th November, 1965."

*The Lok Sabha Divided.*

### Division No. 2]

### AYES

[14.16 hrs.

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alvares, Shri  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Ankineedu, Shri  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Banu Prakash Singh, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri M.B.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri C.  
Durai, Shri Kasinatha  
Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jha, Shri Yogendra  
Joshi, Shri A. C.  
Kamble, Shri  
Kappen, Shri  
Kedaria, Shri C. M.  
Kisan Veer, Shri  
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar  
Kripa Shankar, Shri  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lahari Chaudhry, Shri  
Lakhan Das, Shri  
Lakshminthamma, Shrimati

Lalit Sen, Shri  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
Maruthia, Shri  
Mehta, Shri Jashwant  
Melkote, Dr.  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Misra, Shri Bibhuti  
More, Shri K. L.  
Mukane, Shri  
Muthiah, Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Pande, Shri K.N.  
Pandey, Shri R. S.  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Parashar, Shri  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Raghunath Singh, Shri  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Raju, Shri D. B.  
Raju, Dr. D. S.  
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.  
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.  
Rameshkar Prasad Singh, Shri  
Rane, Shri

Ranga Rao, Shri  
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Muthyal  
Reddiar, Shri  
Salgal, Shri A. S.  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Setyanarayana, Shri  
Shah, Shrimati Jayabam  
Sharma, Shri D. C.  
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati  
Siddananjappa, Shri  
Singh, Shri S. T.  
Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari  
Sonavane, Shri  
Soy, Shri H. C.  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Sobramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Swamy, Shri M. P.  
Swaran Singh, Shri  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Uikey, Shri  
Varma, Shri Revindra  
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna  
Yadav, Shri N. P.  
Yadava, Shri B. P.

### NOES

Bade, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhattacharya, Shri Diacon  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Gupta, Shri Priya  
Himmatsinhji, Shri

Kachavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Ker, Shri Prabhat  
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar  
Masani, Shri M. R.  
Mate, Shri  
Misra, Dr. U.  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Pattnayak, Shri Kishan  
Pottekatt, Shri  
Ramabadrans, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Seahiyam, Shri  
Singh, Shri J. B.  
Solanki, Shri  
Utiya, Shri  
Warior, Shri  
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes 89, Noes 30.

श्री मधु लियवे : मेरा फिर नहीं आया है ।

सभ्यक्ष महाशय : नोट कर लिया जाए ।

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Braj Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar):** I have pressed the wrong button.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**RAILWAYS (EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES) BILL**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions relating to the employment of members of the Armed Forces of the Union in the working and management of railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill now before this House was actually introduced in the last session on the 24th of September but for want of time it could not be passed. In view of the emergency, an Ordinance was promulgated and the Bill has now been brought forward.

This Bill has got five clauses. Clause 1 gives the title of the Bill and clause 2 says that it extends to the whole of India, including Jammu and Kashmir.

When Armed forces personnel are inducted for the assistance of the railway administration, they do not actually come under the definition of the railway servants and we have experienced some difficulties because they do the duties and responsibilities but are not given the protection under the Railway Act of 1890. Clause 3 of the Bill gives them such protection. Since they do not come under that

definition according to the Act of 1890, naturally they could not handle railway property or give instructions. These difficulties had been encountered and so this clause had been introduced providing that the Armed Forces personnel when they are sent for the assistance of the railway administration come under the Railway Act with this proviso that so far as Chapter VIA is concerned, it does not apply to them when they are so inducted. Chapter VIA of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 deals with certain hours of work and periods of rest for various categories of personnel. So far as this chapter is concerned, it does not apply to the armed forces, although they come under this clause, namely, clause 3. Also, so far as the discipline and control of the armed personnel are concerned, the Railways Act does not apply to them. That is also covered now in clause 3.

In regard to clause 4, when it becomes necessary in an emergency for the army to take over certain sections of the railway, then these Armed forces personnel so inducted will come under the Army Act for the duration of the emergency. The Railways Act does not apply to them. That is the substance of clause 4.

A new clause—clause 5—has been added to the Bill by way of an amendment. It is because, in view of the emergency and because of the fact that this Bill could not be passed during the last session an ordinance was promulgated, and as an amendment, clause 5 has been introduced.

These are the two or three important clauses of the Bill.

Then, there is an amendment to the effect that at page 1, lines 6 and 7 may be omitted. Then, at page 2, after line 29, the following words be added:

"5.(1) The Railways (Employment of Members of the Armed Forces) Ordinance, 1965 is hereby repealed.



(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act as if this Act had commenced on the 20th day of September, 1965".

So, these have been added after clause 4.

One or two spelling mistakes which have been found have also since been corrected. There is a corrigendum; the first one is, on page 2 line 17, for "constructed" read "construed". The other is, on page 2, line 21, for "goverance", read "governance".

The Bill is a very simple one; and there is no controversy. Actually, this is meant to regularise what is exactly happening also. In the last emergency, we also inducted some territorial army troops into the railway administration and not only there will be territorial army units but sometimes the regular army units will also have to be sent for the assistance of the railways. When any emergency breaks out, a great strain is placed upon the railways, and being an important means of communication, we have got to transport troops and equipment and so many other goods and also patients by the railways. These provisions are, therefore, necessary. So, in view of these things, this Bill has been brought forward for consideration of the hon. Members. I hope hon. Members will have no difficulty in accepting this Bill.

Regarding amendments, there is an amendment by Shri Krishnapal Singh.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will take it up later.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** Yes, Sir. So, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions relating to the employ-

ment of members of the Armed Forces of the Union in the working and management of railways, be taken into consideration."

Two hours have been allotted.

**श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधायक इस सदन के सामने लाया गया है वह एक इन्तजामिया बात है। हमारे देश में एक संकट की स्थिति है। हमारी सरहदों पर हमले हुए, हमारी सेना ने जिस बहादुरी से और जिस मजबूती से देश की आजादी और देश की सरहदों को बचाया है उस की मिसाल नहीं मिलती। इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर जितनी भी राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, राजनीतिक ग्रुप्स हैं, उन सब ने भारत की सेना के बहादुर सिपाहियों और अफसरों की जो कार्रवाई है, जो बहादुरी उन्होंने दिखाई है उस की जगह जगह पर दाब दी है।

मैं पंजाब के उस क्षेत्र से आया हूँ जिसका प्राधे से ज्यादा भाग मैदाने जंग बना हुआ है। यह बदकिस्मती की बात है कि उसका एक हिस्सा आज भी पाकिस्तानी फौजों के नीचे है। पंजाब के रहने वाले लोगों ने इस सड़वाई में जो काम किया है, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल के जरिये जो इन्तजामिया बात इस हाउस के सामने रखी गई है वह सिर्फ इतनी है कि हमारे अफसर या सिपाही हमले के दौरान अपने देश की रेलवे लाइनों को, रेलवे स्टेशनों को, रेलवे लाइनों के ऊपर बने हुए पुलों को और जो रेलवे के गोदाम हैं, उन की सुरक्षा के लिये, उन को चलता रखने के लिये, जरूरत पड़ने पर अपने कंट्रोल में रख सकें। ऐसा करने में उन के रास्ते में पहले एक रुकावट थी, और वह यह कि रेलवे ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत कोई भी व्यक्ति, इबाह वह किसी भी डिपार्टमेंट का हो, जब तक वह रेलवे कर्मचारी न हो उस काम को नहीं सम्भाल सकता था। इस बिल के जरिये हमारी सरकार ने उस

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

स्कॉट को दूर किया है अपने फौजी भाइयों के सिलसिले में।

जहां तक बिल का सवाल है, यह एक इन्तिजामिया बात है। इमर्जेंसी में जो भी बात या इन्तजाम देश की सुरक्षा के लिये रेलवे लाइनों को चलता रखने के लिये, रेलवे स्टेशनों को चलता रखने के लिये, किये जायें उन सब में हर एक व्यक्ति का, हर एक पार्टी का समर्थन सरकार को प्राप्त है। हम इस इन्तजाम का अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से भी समर्थन करते हैं। मगर इसका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ बातें, जो मैं आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं, यह हैं :

(1) पंजाब की जनता ने रेलवे लाइनों की हिफाजत के लिये अपने-अपने गांवों में, अपने-अपने शहरों में, सिविल डिफेंस फोर्स से आगे बढ़ कर जो काम किया है उस की मिसाल पठानकोट जालंधर लाइन पर मिलेगी, उस की मिसाल लुधियाना फीरोजपुर लाइन पर मिलेगी, उस की मिसाल अमृतसर पठानकोट की लाइन पर मिलेगी, हमारे बहादुर किसानों ने अपने हाथों में लाठियां ले कर पूरी-पूरी रात पहरा दिया है अपनी रेलवे लाइनों पर और जहां कहीं छाताधारी लोग उतरते हैं वहां बगैर किसी फौज या पुलिस की मदद के उन को पकड़ा है उन को अपने खेती के काम में मुश्किल भी आई और अपनी जान भी उनको देनी पड़ी, फिर भी उन्होंने अपनी रेलवे लाइनों को बचाया है। इस के लिये मैं उन लोगों को मुबारकबाद देता हूं इस के लिये मेरी मांग यह है कि जहां कहीं गांवों में रेलवे लाइनों के उपर जिन लोगों का पहरा लगाया जाता है उन को डिप्टी कमिश्नर के जरिये असला दिलाया जाये। जब सरकार रेलवे लाइनों को और स्टेशनों को फौज के हवाले करने जा रही है तो यह बात निहायत जरूरी हो जाती है कि लोगों को असला दिया जाये। उन को अपनी जान और रेलवे लाइनों को बचाने

के लिये जो जरूरी असला है वह जरूर मुहैया करना चाहिये ताकि न सिर्फ वह रेलवे को बचा सकें बल्कि दुश्मन को मार कर अपनी जानें भी बचा सकें।

(2) हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अमृतसर, गुरदासपुर, अटारी, पठानकोट, फीरोजपुर, फाजिल्का सेक्शन में जो काम किया है उस के लिये मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं। मजदूरों ने अपनी ड्यूटी की प्रबाह न करते हुए, ओवरटाइम की परवाह न करते हुए अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों को इस तरह सम्भाला है जैसे कि वह अपने घर की जायदाद हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को वार टार्डम अलाउंस या किसी ऐसी चीज की जो कि उन का हींसला बढ़ाये कुछ सुविधायें दी जायें। उन को असला दिया जाये और उन के घरों की हिफाजत का इन्तजाम किया जाये जो कि चौबीस घंटे ड्यूटी दे रहे हैं। इस तरह से यह काम और भी तसल्लीबख्श हो सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जंग के दौरान मैं ने ही नहीं, पंजाब के बहुत से मेम्बरान ने रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया कि हमारे जो इम्पॉर्टेंट स्टेशन हैं जैसे लुधियाना, जालंधर, गुरदासपुर, अमृतसर, फीरोजपुर, वगैरह उनके ऊपर एंटी एयर क्राफ्ट गन्स लगनी चाहिये। इन स्टेशनों पर से सारी सारी रात हमारी सेनाएं, सेना के असलाह और सेना के लिए खुराक जाती थी। पाकिस्तानी हवाबाज रात के वक्त हमले करते थे पर इन स्टेशनों के बचाव के लिये पूरा-पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं था। मुझे खुशी है कि अब ऐसी सहूलियत मुहैया कर दी जाएगी और जब स्टेशनों की जिम्मेवारी फौज पर आवेगी तो वह आयन्दा हमले की सूरत में इन स्टेशनों पर बचाव के लिए एंटी एयर क्राफ्ट गन्स जरूर लगाएगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने जंग के दौरान अपनी जानें कुरबान कर दीं, मैं खास कर अटारी स्टेशन, अमृतसर स्टेशन, फीरोजपुर स्टेशन

श्रीर गुरदासपुर स्टेशन के नाम लेना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ रोजाना गोलाबारी होती थी, जहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ अपनी ड्यूटियां निभायीं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रकार सैनिक बहादुरों को उनका हीसला बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ इनाम और पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं उसी तरह इन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी कुछ इनाम मिलने चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जिसका विरोध किया जाए। इससे हमारे जो सैनिक भाई हैं उनका सीधा सम्पर्क जनता से होगा। लेकिन मैं आप से एक बात प्रार्थना कर देना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जंग के दिनों में पंजाब के लोगों ने जिस तरह फौजी भाइयों को गाड़ियों के अन्दर खाना, चाय और दूध, मिठाई रात के वक्त अंधेरे में, जब कि न गाड़ियों में लाइट होती थी न स्टेशन पर लाइट होती थी, दिए, ऐसी हालात में अपने बहादुरों की जिस तरह जनता के लोगों ने राशन के मामले में और दूसरी तरह पूरी-पूरी देखभाल की है, उसी तरह से हमारे फौजी भाइयों को रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने सुविधाएँ पहुंचायीं। इन्होंने पंजाब के रेलवे स्टेशनों को पाकिस्तान के हमले के बावजूद चलते रखा। उन सब कर्मचारियों को कुछ न कुछ पुरस्कार देना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों से रेलवे लाइन्स के ऊपर पहरा देने के लिये कहा जाए, उन को असलाह दिए जाएं, उनको पूरी प्रोटेक्शन दी जाए। हमारे गांवों में रेलवे लाइनों को बचाते हुए लोगों के ऊपर बम भी गिरे थे, मगर न उनके इलाज का कोई प्रबन्ध था और न किसी ने जाकर उनसे पूछा कि क्या हुआ, न उनके लिये कोई वहाँ डिस्पेंसरी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों के लिये भी सरकार को सुविधायें देनी चाहिए। जो सिविलियन

रेलवे का प्रोटेक्शन करने में जख्मी होते हैं या मरते हैं उनका प्रबन्ध भी सरकार को करना चाहिए। यही मेरी निवेदन है और इसके साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : (बाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे कर्मचारियों को और रेलवे विभाग को इस युद्ध काल में रेलवे परिवहन का उचित प्रबन्ध करने के लिए धन्यवाद और बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ।

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत इसलिये भी करता हूँ कि शायद यह पहला बिल है जो सारे भारतवर्ष पर लागू होगा। अब तक प्रांतीयों यह रहा है कि जो विधेयक इस सदन में उपस्थित किया जाता था उसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को छोड़ दिया जाता था। यह पहला बिल है जिसको सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू करने की बात कही गयी है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : काश्मीर में रेलवे नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जम्मू में रेलवे है, आपको मालूम होना चाहिये।

श्री बड़े : अभी नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस प्रकार इस विषय द्वारा हमारे बीच में और जम्मू काश्मीर के बीच में जो छोटी सी बीवार थी वह आज समाप्त होती है। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को यह नई बात करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इस विधेयक के मुख्य तीन भाग हैं। पहला भाग तो यह है कि जो रेलवे सर्वेंट डिफेंस के सिलसिले में रेलवे पर काम करें उनको वही स्टेट्स दिया जाए जो कि ग्राम्स फोरसेज को दिया जाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो 1890 का रेलवे ऐक्ट है उसका एप्लीकेशन इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं हो सकता, और तीसरे यह कि यह बिल

## [श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

सन् 1942 के आर्डिनेन्स 53 के अनुसार होगा ।

इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता थी । हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को जो कि डिफेंस का काम करते हैं वहाँ सुविधायें प्राप्त होनी चाहियें जो कि डिफेंस के कर्मचारियों को होती हैं ।

इसी के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर भी खींचना चाहता हूँ कि परिवहन का एक छोटा सा अंग शिपिंग भी है । इस प्रकार का एक विधेयक शिपिंग के वास्ते भी लाया जाना चाहिये । अगर किसी अवस्था में हमारी नेवी, मरचेंट नेवी को या उसके आदमियों को, कप्तान को, इंजिनियर आदि को अपने काम के लिये ले तो उनको भी वे ही सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहियें जो कि इस विधेयक द्वारा रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली हैं । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मरचेंट नेवी के कर्मचारियों के प्रति भी इसी प्रकार का विधेयक ला कर न्याय किया जाएगा ।

तोसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस युद्ध ने एक और बात साबित की कि हमारा सड़क परिवहन किस प्रकार उपयोग सिद्ध हो सकता है और किस प्रकार युद्ध में हमारे ट्रक चलाने वाले और प्राइवेट ट्रक कैरियर मदद कर सकते हैं । जो लोग डोंगराई, स्यालकोट आदि स्थानों को देखने गये उन्होंने वहाँ प्राइवेट कैरियरर्स के ट्रकों को बिल्कुल भस्म हुआ पाया । इन लोगों ने भी अपनी जान पर खेल कर सेवा की । मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार की सुविधाएं रेलवे कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही हैं वैसे ही सुविधायें रोडवेज के कर्मचारियों को और प्राइवेट ट्रकों पर काम करने वालों को भी दी जाएं यदि वे रक्षा के काम में लगाए जाएं ।

क्योंकि इनका उपयोग भी सुरक्षा के लिए किया जाता है इसलिये इनको भी वे ही सुविधायें दी जानी चाहियें जो कि आप रेलवे कर्मचारियों को देने जा रहे हैं । रोडवेज के कर्मचारी भी सरकार के नौकर हैं । अगर इन कर्मचारियों से आप रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में काम लें तो इनको भी समान सुविधाएं देनी चाहियें ।

हमारे यहां तीन प्रकार के परिवहन हैं, अस परिवहन, रेल परिवहन और सड़क परिवहन । इन तीनों के लिए एक सा ही कानून होना चाहिये और खास कर शिपिंग के वास्ते क्योंकि जब एक जहाज पर गोला गिरता है तो वह समाप्त ही हो जाता है । और आपकी नेवी को, नेवी ऐक्ट के अनुसार अधिकार है कि वह आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मरचेंट नेवी का या उसके कर्मचारियों का उपयोग कर सकती है । इसलिये उसके वास्ते भी ऐसा एक विधेयक लाया जाना चाहिये ।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** Sir, I would have been happy if the hon. Deputy Minister of Defence, while moving for consideration of this Bill, had just taken a little care to make it clear that this Bill should not be interpreted by anybody or should not give the impression to anyone in this country that there has been some sort of a deficiency in the services rendered by the regular railwaymen during any emergency or crisis and therefore, it is necessary to bring forward this Bill that under certain circumstances, members of the armed forces might have to be put in charge of duties which are normally done by railwaymen. As far as I can understand, the essence of this Bill is that in cases where the members of the armed forces have to be inducted for doing those duties which are normally done by railwaymen, they should be treated as railwaymen and the Railways Act passed three-quarters of a century ago should be

applied to them. It should not give that impression, because that is not the intention of the government either. This debate should have been used for the purpose of making it clear that whatever demands were made upon our regular railwaymen during this recent crisis, they have more than amply discharged them and given a glorious example of how patriotic workers can fulfil their duties under the most difficult circumstances, and it is not due to any deficiency on their part that this Bill is being brought forward.

We know from reports that in one station—the small Gadra station in Rajasthan—due to enemy bombing, 11 railwaymen were killed. We have already heard how they have discharged their duties under difficult circumstances in other border stations along the Punjab boundary and Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The other thing I wish to say is the minister has not at all made it clear what is the great necessity for this Bill just now. There seems to be some confusion and I don't think my friend, Shri Buta Singh, took the trouble of looking into the Bill very carefully, if I may say so. This Bill does not purport to provide for armed forces to do the work of guarding or protecting railway installations as members of the armed forces. Certainly, armed forces can be put to that use wherever it is necessary, but that has nothing to do with the provisions of this Bill. The provisions are very explicit: Occasions may arise when members of the armed forces have to be employed to assist the railway administration in manning the railways. If members of the armed forces are employed simply to patrol or guard railway lines or installations, it has nothing to do with this Bill. Certainly in such circumstances, they will not be treated as railwaymen, I take it. This Bill deals with occasions when they are employed on what are regular railway duties.

I am told by the railway ministry that at this moment there are not less than 16,700 officers and men of the railways who are recruited in the Territorial Army and serving there with military training. As you know, perhaps, during World War II, in this country when the British Government was here, every railwayman was given military training in the Territorial Army and he continued to perform the normal functions of a railway worker. Time was given to him in between his duties to take military training as a member of the Territorial Army. Even now there are 16,700 railwaymen who are on the Territorial Army. They may not all be in active service. Some have gone on active service and the lien on their jobs is kept. When the need arises, when the emergency is over, they can go back to their original jobs. Mr. Ram Subhag Singh told me that during the recent crisis at places like Ferozepore, Fazilka and so on, about 1000 railwaymen who were in the Territorial Army were sent on active service to man the railway installations and assist in running the railways there. The Deputy Minister also made a reference to it briefly. So, if at any stage it becomes necessary for men who have had military training—that is the only respect in which we can say members of the armed forces are necessary to be inducted in a certain crisis—to assist the railway administration in manning the railways, why should not priority be given first to these thousands of railwaymen who are in the Territorial Army and therefore have got a double advantage. They have both military training as Territorials as well as being railwaymen themselves who have been operating the railways for years together. So, I am not yet convinced of the necessity of this Bill at all.

The minister said, if regular armed forces people are brought to run the railways and if they are not treated as railway servants, this Act would not apply to them, they may not have any protection. But what is the pro-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

tection given to railwaymen in that 1890 Act? I had a look into it and I find the only section in the whole Act which could be described in any sense of the term as a protection to railwaymen is precisely the chapter from which they are specifically exempted now—Chapter VIA which purports to give some protection to railwaymen in respect of limitation of their hours of employment. Naturally, during a war or an emergency like what we have nobody wants that that limitation of working hours should be rigidly followed in the case of armed personnel alone, even the regular railwaymen never asked to be worked under the normal limitation of duty hours. They have worked round the clock—for 24 hours—not caring for anything. But as a matter of principle, I am pointing out that Chapter VIA is the only chapter in the 1890 Act which gives them anything like a protection and this Bill says:

“Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed as making applicable to members of the Armed Forces of the Union employed to assist a railway administration the provisions of Chapter VIA.”

So, how does the minister say that unless the 1890 Act is applied to them, they will not be protected?

In Chapter VIA itself, there are certain categories who are excluded from limitation of hours of employment, namely “armed guards or other personnel subject to discipline similar to that of the Armed Police Forces”. So, Armed Police and quasi-military personnel have been exempted from this protection of limitation of hours even under the 1890 Act. In that Act itself, another exemption is made under section 71(c) (4).

“Temporary exemptions may be made in any emergency which could not have been foreseen or prevented.”

There is that blanket provision. Here too, an emergency takes place and we could not foresee it or prevent it. Then, even under the provisions of the original Act, Government has got ample power to exclude these people from the protection of Chapter VIA. I am not opposing this Bill, but I am not able to understand what is the necessity of this Bill and what we are gaining out of this, because they have already got trained military people to come and assist in running the railways. As I said, there are 16,000 to 17,000 railwaymen in the Territorial Army and they can be treated as railway servants when they work on the railways.

It has been made clear in this Bill that if it becomes necessary for the Armed Forces to take over completely a particular railway line or section, in that case this will not apply and they will be treated as Armed Forces personnel. I am just thinking when such a thing will take place. One contingency we can think of from recent experience is when it takes place on enemy territory. For example, our armed forces on the Jammu-Sialkot front, as you know, drove the enemy back and took over complete possession of quite a stretch of a particular railway line, from Sialkot to Pasrur. From a report, which I had the good fortune to read, a very interesting report, by Shri M. L. Dwivedy, which has been circulated to all Members today, I think, regarding the visit of some Members of Parliament to that particular sector, I find that they have described how they went to this place where the railway line was under occupation of our armed forces and our jawans with a good sense of humour offered the Members of Parliament railway tickets telling them that with that they could go up to Rawalpindi, Peshawar or any

other place that they liked to go but that the trains were not running and only the office was there in tact. But supposing we were in a position to actually operate the railway along a certain stretch of land in the enemy territory for military purposes, would this Act or any other Act apply?

When we are operating an enemy's railway, which was the property of an enemy and was on enemy's soil, I do not think any Act would apply. I do not think constitutionally any piece of legislation adopted by this legislature would operate in such cases outside or beyond the confines of India.

**An hon. Member:** It is in Indian territory now.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** If it is in Indian territory, of course, such a contingency may arise where all the railwaymen are not to be found, they have all run away.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** Such a thing can never happen.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** That is why I am hesitating to suggest such a thing which we cannot contemplate at the moment at all, where all the railwaymen go out and the armed forces will have to take over the whole line and run it. I am not able to follow. If it was necessary to have people who are railwaymen and also with some military training, as I have said, we have ample reserves in the Territorial Army to be called upon.

Therefore, Sir, I wanted to raise these points for my own clarification. I think this is a very confusing Bill. It certainly gives no protection to anybody. That is the last explanation I would have chosen, which the Minister brought forward as his main explanation. If he would kindly clear up some points and make it clear as to what is the dire necessity of this Bill, I would be very grateful. Though I am not inclined

to oppose the Bill, I do think that this is rather a confusing and badly drafted Bill.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) :**  
 श्रीमन्, जो विधेयक सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम चाहते हैं कि इमजैसी और युद्ध के समय, असाधारण और संकट-काल में हमारे सैनिकों को वही सुविधाएं, साधन और प्रतिष्ठा दी जायें, जो कि इंडियन रेलवेज ऐक्ट, 1890 के अन्तर्गत हमारी रेलवेज के कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त है।

युद्ध का इतिहास यह स्मरण दिलाता है कि जब कभी दो राष्ट्रों में युद्ध होता है, तो सब से पहले एक दूसरे के यातायात को रंग करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। हर एक देश की ओर से यह प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि ऐसी स्थिति में रेलवेज और सड़क का यातायात ठीक समय पर और अबाध गति से चलता रहे। इस के विपरीत दुश्मन का टारगेट यह होता है कि रेलवेज और रोड के साधनों को अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया जाये। जब कभी ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाये, यह आवश्यक होता है कि उस क्षेत्र में, जहां युद्ध हो रहा हो— और उस क्षेत्र में भी, जहां युद्ध न हो रहा हो—दुश्मन की इस हरकत को बड़ी गम्भीरता और सतर्कता के साथ देखा जाये और इस बात का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाये कि कहीं हमारे पुल, सड़कें या रेलबे लाइन न तोड़ दी जायें। गुरिल्ला युद्ध पद्धति और घुसपैठियों से भी अपने यातायात के साधनों की सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता होती है। काश्मीर में जो घुसपैठिये आ गये, यदि उन की गतिविधियां और बढ़ जातीं, तो वे देश के दूसरे स्थानों में भी पहुंच कर हमारे यातायात के साधनों को अस्त-व्यस्त कर सकते थे।

## [श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

इसलिये इमर्जेंसी और युद्ध की स्थिति में इस बात की सब से बड़ी प्रावश्यकता प्रतीत होती है कि हम अपने यातायात को समुचित ढंग से व्यवस्थित रखें, ताकि दुश्मन कोई तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही न कर सके। इस लिये इस प्रावधान के द्वारा हम अपने सैनिकों को वही साधन, सुविधा और प्रतिष्ठा देने जा रहे हैं, जो रेलवेमैन को प्राप्त होते हैं। हम को इस प्रावधान का स्वागत करना चाहिये।

हमारे जवानों ने जिस जवानमर्दी, शौर्य और पराक्रम से देश की रक्षा की है, वह इतिहास में स्वर्णक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। उन के पराक्रम से देश में एक नई चेतना आई है। उस ने संसार में हमारे देश को एक नया सम्मान दिया है और इस का श्रेय हमारे सैनिकों को है।

मैं एक संसदीय दल के साथ सियालकोट क्षेत्र में गया था। हमारे कोर कमांडर ले० जे० डन ने कहा कि हम 4 तारीख को मारटिड डिविजन ले कर वहां पहुंचे और 7 तारीख को 11 बजे पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में स्थित एक स्थान महाराजके पर आक्रमण किया। उस समय हमारा टारगेट यह था कि हम सियालकोट-पसरूर रेलवे लाइन को तोड़ दें और इस प्रकार सियालकोट और पसरूर की यातायात व्यवस्था को नष्ट कर दें और हम इस में सफल हुए। इसी तरह उस क्षेत्र का सड़क का यातायात तोड़ दिया गया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि 7 तारीख को 11 बजे आक्रमण हुआ और करीब आठ ही दिनों में पाकिस्तान के पांच सौ गांवों पर हमारे सैनिकों ने कब्जा कर लिया। पाकिस्तान के यातायात-साधनों को नष्ट करने का परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे सैनिकों को सुविधा मिल गई और वे आगे बढ़ते गये।

वहां पर एक इलाका पगवाल है, जहां टैंकों की टैंकों से, बन्दूकों की बन्दूकों से और घादमी की घादमी से लड़ाई हुई। हमारी स्ट्रेटेजी में, हमारे युद्ध के चक्रव्यूह में सब से पहले इस बात को प्रधानता दी गई कि हम उस क्षेत्र की रेलवे लाइन पर कब्जा कर लें, ताकि शत्रु को कुमक पहुंचनी बन्द हो जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे जवानों ने बड़ा काम किया।

जब हम अल्हार स्टेशन पर पहुंचे तो चार गज की दूरी पर हम ने पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों को देखा। हम अपने जवानों को वहां देख कर बहुत आह्लादित हुए और हम ने उन को साधुवाद दिया। हम को उस पाकिस्तानी स्टेशन पर रेलवे के टिकट दिये गये और ब्रिगेडियर भटनागर ने हमें कहा कि अगर आप चाहें, तो आप सियालकोट या पाकिस्तान के उस स्थान में भी जा सकते हैं, जहां हम ने कब्जा नहीं किया है, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि रेल नहीं चलेगी। उन्होंने बड़े उत्साह के साथ कहा कि शायद भारतीय रेल चलेगी।

हमारे जवानों ने बड़े पौरुष और शौर्य के साथ उस स्थान पर आक्रमण किया और उस रेलवे लाइन पर कब्जा किया। इस बारे में पाकिस्तान ने बार-बार यह कहा कि भारत की तरफ से मिथ्या प्रोपेगेंडा होता है, यह उस का प्रलाप है, हमारे एक इंच रेलवे ट्रैक पर भी भारतीय सैनिकों ने कब्जा नहीं किया है। लेकिन जब संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय पर्यवेक्षक वहां पहुंचे और उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, तो उसमें कहा कि यह पाकिस्तान की बकवास है, वह झूठ बोलता है, पाकिस्तान के बहुत बड़े ट्रैक पर भारत का कब्जा है।

हमारे जवानों ने जो कुछ काम किया, उस के लिए तो हमें साधुवाद देना ही है लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ युद्ध के समय



रेलवेज और रेल कर्मचारियों ने जिस पट्टा, कौशल, धीरज और अनुशासन के साथ काम किया, उस के लिए हम उन्हें भी बढ़ाई देते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे कोर कमांडर ने यह भी कहा कि जहां तक यातायात की सुविधाओं का संबंध है, हमारे सिविलियन ट्रक ड्राइव ने बहुत प्रशंसनीय काम किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि यद्यपि यह आर्मी के नियमों और अनुशासन के विरुद्ध है कि सिविलियन ट्रक ड्राइवर्ज को युद्ध के क्षेत्र में बुलाया जाये और काम करने दिया जाये, लेकिन आपरेण्ड के टाइम में युद्ध-सामग्री को ठीक समय पर पहुंचाने के लिए सिविलियन ट्रक ड्राइवर्ज ने जो काम किया, उस के लिए वे साधुवाद के पात्र हैं। हम समझते हैं कि सामान्य रूप से या एमरजेंसी के समय में आप अगर सैनिकों की सैवायें लेते हैं ट्रक की रक्षा करने के लिए या पुलों की रक्षा करने के लिए तो भी उनको पूरी-पूरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें। कभी ऐसा भी मौका आ सकता है कि युद्ध की गम्भीरता को देख कर पूरी की पूरी रेलवे लाइन को ले लें और अपने कब्जे में कर लें। ऐसे अवसरों पर जितनी भी सुविधायें दे सकें देने का जो आपने प्रावधान किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक समय पर आपने उनको सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव किया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को आप तुरन्त पास करवा दें।

15 hrs.

**MOTION RE. REPORT OF THE  
BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION—Contd.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House shall now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Yashpal Singh about the Backward Classes Commission.

**श्री श्रीय (अलीगढ़) :** तेरह बरस के बाद यह इतनी बड़ी समस्या विचारार्थ

आई है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसके लिए जो समय निर्धारित किया गया है, इसको बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस समस्या के भारीपन को देखते हुए जो समय रखा गया है वह बहुत ही कम है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How much time does the House want? Two hours have been allotted out of which one hour and fifteen minutes are left. Shall I extend it by another two hours?

**श्री श्रीय :** कम से कम आठ घंटे का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाए। संबंधित मंत्री महोदय भी यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Not two days. We will extend it by two hours.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** 28 करोड़ जनता से इसका सम्बन्ध है। इसके लिए समय बहुत कम रखा गया है। यह बढ़ना चाहिये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** बहुत लोगों का इससे सम्बन्ध है रिपोर्ट भी बहुत महत्व की है। आई भी यह काफ़ी दिनों के बाद है। समय बहुत कम दिया गया है और इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What does the hon. Minister say? Some hon. Members want 8 hours and some 2 hours.

**Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir):** Two hours.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Department of Social Security (Shri Hajarnavis):** Two hours would be sufficient.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will extend it by three hours.

**श्री मधु लामये (मुंगेर) :** मुझे भी इसके बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना है। यह जो कमिशन है इसकी नियुक्ति

[श्री मधु लिमये]

1953 में हुई थी। दो साल के बाद यह रपट आई और इस पर अब हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट के बारे में हम लोगों का जो दृष्टिकोण रहा है वह ठीक नहीं रहा है। इसलिये आपकी मार्फत मैं सरकार से और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसका समय ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाए और यह जो मांग की गई है कि आठ घंटे दिये जायें यह बिल्कुल उचित मांग है और इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

**श्री श्रीय :** मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इतनी भयंकर समस्या के प्रति उदासीन होना समझदारी की बात नहीं होगी। तेरह बरस के बाद तो इस समस्या पर हम विचार करने जा रहे हैं और नौ घंटे में उसको तोला जा रहा है। मेरी आपसे सानुरोध प्रार्थना है कि इसके लिए दो पूरे दिन रखे जायें।

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Let the discussion be extended to the whole session.

**Shri Maurya:** I wish you were an untouchable. Then you will appreciate their feelings.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** For the present we will have three hours.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** Does it mean that it has been extended by five hours—two hours plus three hours?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, no. The time is extended by three hours. A learned advocate like Shri Bade should not interpret it like this.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** Even if there will be no action, let there be at least discussion.

**Shri A. S. Saigal:** Two hours have already been allotted. It may be extended by another two hours so that

more members can participate in the discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already raised it by three hours.

**श्री बालवीकी (खुर्जा) :** इस सम्बन्ध में मैं भी दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। दस साल के बाद यह विषय आया है। पिछड़ी जातियों का सवाल कोई मामूली सवाल नहीं है। पिछड़ी जातियों के मस्तिष्क में भी कोई भयंकरता के साथ गहरा खयाल हो तो उसको हल आपको करना चाहिये। जो उचित हो वह किया जाना चाहिये। बहस के लिए तीन घंटे बढ़ाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जिस तरह से और रिपोर्टों पर हम दस घंटे तक बहस करते रहे हैं उसी तरह से इस पर भी हमें दस घंटे तक बहस करनी चाहिये और इसको भी कम से कम दस घंटे दिये जाने चाहियें।

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** What is your decision?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It has been extended by three hours.

**Shri R. S. Pande (Guna):** You should make it five hours.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Originally two hours were allotted. Now it has been extended by another three hours. Now Shri M. P. Swamy.

**Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the House has an opportunity to discuss the report submitted by the Backward Classes Commission. The people of the backward classes can be compared to the middle class people. In the world there are wealthy people and poor people and middle

class people with fixed income. That is at the economic level. In the social level we find in our country crores of people belonging to the backward class or communities. They are socially oppressed and repressed. Economically they are poor. Now, due to the concessions given to them and the economic development measures taken by Government their position is somewhat better, so to say. I say that the concessions and facilities and preferences given to these people should not be treated in a light manner. These people really deserve help. We have to lift them up to the level of the advanced communities. In the social life we find that the backward class people are concentrated in certain areas throughout the country in large numbers and so, we have to give them certain facilities to ameliorate their condition.

Taking into account their peculiar position, the President appointed a Commission to go into their conditions and suggest measures for improving their position. Kaka Kalelkar was appointed as the Chairman of this Commission. He toured the whole country and examined hundreds of witnesses. They visited dwelling houses in certain places and certain institutions to find out the real condition of the backward classes.

15:08 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

From the terms of reference we find that the task of the Commission is to probe into the conditions of their living, the economic condition of such people and suggest measures for the benefit of the Government to put them into action so that the economic, social and political condition of the people may be improved.

The backward classes are a class by themselves. The very fact that they are backward classes shows that they have been oppressed as a section. In certain areas they are socially boycotted. So, these people have to be given certain concessions.

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As I said earlier, the main concession given by the Government so long has been the educational concession, certain scholarships, certain reservation or rotation of seats and certain generous preference in the matter of appointment of these people in Government service. Political power has some prestige and influence in the country. Therefore, these people have to be given representation in legislatures and local bodies.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभानेत्री  
महोदया, मरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।  
हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being run.

Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri M. P. Swamy: As I was saying, the Backward Classes people require kind treatment at the hands of our Government. For this, I would suggest, as the Commission has suggested, certain measures to be adopted to improve the conditions.

Among the Backward Classes people there is a special community which is now called "Denotified Tribes". They were originally called ex-criminal tribes. Under the British rule, to put these people down, the criminal Tribes Act was passed and after a great agitation after independence this Act was repealed. We know the hardships and horrors experienced by the people belonging to, what is now called, the Denotified Tribes. These Denotified Tribes are categorised into two groups—one nomadic and the other settled. For the nomadic and the settled people of these communities the Government should give some more concessions to improve their lot.

I find from the list of Madras State, which I now have with me, that there are about 155 communities belonging to the Backward Classes. Out of that

there are 56 communities belonging to the most Backward Classes and there is a list of the Denotified Tribes which number about 70. This is the state of affairs in the Madras State from which I hail. These Denotified Tribes are concentrated in certain places. To try to wean them away from criminal act certain measures were suggested.

In this connection I would refer to the suggestions made by the All India Punarvasit (that is, Denotified Tribes) Jatis Federation which was held in Delhi on the 31st March and the 1st and 2nd April, 1963. They made certain suggestions regarding education, economic facilities, social problems and administrative problems. I refer to one important suggestion made by them which was:—

“For Vimukta Jatis which are not included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, seats should be reserved in educational and technical institutions.”

Then,

“Special efforts should be made to provide employment to persons belonging to this community in public and private sector industries and even reserve some percentage of posts in Government services.”

Regarding administrative problems, they suggested:—

“Attempts should be made to draw a comprehensive list of Denotified Communities existing in each State and ascertain their approximate population and pockets of concentration.”

The most important one is:—

“There should be a separate Advisory Board for Denotified Tribes at the Centre and similar Boards should be set up at the State level wherever the population of these communities is considerable.”

In Madras State, I know, these communities are concentrated in certain areas of certain districts. To improve the backward area these people the State Government have to identify the backwardness of these areas—that is the criteria given by the Planning Commission—and then they have to make certain research by experts to put forward certain suggestions to improve these areas. In the Madras State, the Shankaran Koil area in the Tinneveli District and the East Ramnad area are the most backward areas. The Backward Classes people dominate in these areas. There is always drought condition. The last crop was a failure throughout the District. In such cases what measures is the Government going to take to improve these areas? I suggest, that wells can be dug in those places. In the Ramnad area tubewells can be constructed. In the Shankran Koil area, waters flowing through Kerala unutilised into the sea can be diverted to the adjoining area of Shankaran Koil and those places can be cultivated. The main occupation of these people is agriculture; agriculture is their mainstay and cattle is their wealth for that. Cattle die in large numbers when epidemics appear and these people cannot do any cultivation. Our livestock census of the year 1951 shows that the cattle of this country was 153 million and 43 millions buffaloes. If we do not take any measures to protect the cattle wealth, agriculture will be affected. That is why the Commission itself has suggested a scheme that the insurance of the cattle wealth should be introduced in this country as early as possible. I reiterate their suggestion and suggest that the cattle wealth must be preserved to help the farmer to do his cultivation.

Regarding education, that is the main thing for these people. Without education one cannot improve and without education, one's knowledge is

incomplete. That is why our Government is giving so much money. You find that, in the Memorandum of Fourth Plan, the Government is going to set apart Rs. 205 crores for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward class people. I suggest that a considerable amount may be set apart to rehabilitate the Denotified Tribes in proportion to their population and some welfare measures may be adopted. In this connection I would like to point out how the administrative machinery functions. I would refer to the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. He says:

"It will be noticed that the progress both with regard to the Central sector and the State sector schemes for the welfare of the Denotified Communities is indeed very poor. Perhaps proper attention is not being paid to the execution of welfare schemes for these Communities. This is rather disconcerting, particularly when practically the whole of the expenditure on the schemes taken up for the Denotified Communities is to be borne by the Government of India. It would, therefore, appear necessary for the Union Ministry of Home Affairs to issue strict instructions to the authorities concerned in the various States to pay special attention to this programme."

That is why, I suggest that, as the Commission has already proposed, a separate Ministry must be formed for these people. But I hope the present Ministry of Social Security are doing good work and their strength may be increased, so that proper attention is given to implement the measures. It is easy to formulate certain suggestions and to give schemes, but in practice we find how difficult it is to execute them. That is why I say that we must concentrate on the implementation of the schemes for the welfare of these people. Fortunately, we have in each district, a

District Welfare Officer who is in overall incharge of the backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes, and whose main function is to look after their welfare. He must be a full-fledged officer; in some districts, he is, but in certain districts he is not. I would suggest that he must be made a full-fledged officer with independent powers, so that he can execute the schemes very well through the Community Development plans. Whatever benefit the backward classes get has to be implemented through the C. D. Block or the Tribal Block area. The Community Development, as it stands today, develop the community as a whole and within that, if they give more concessions and facilities to develop these backward classes and the Denotified people, the whole country as well as the people improve; our economic condition will improve to a considerable extent.

But, under the Community Development schemes, there are certain handicaps, i.e., the people have to pay a certain contribution towards, the cost of welfare works. For example, if the Denotified people want to dig a well in the Community area or want a road connected to certain town, with the Govt's assistance a certain percentage, of the cost of the work but these people are economically backward and cannot pay that 50 or 20 per cent of the people's contribution. In such cases I would suggest and that the Social Security Ministry should think very seriously of exempting these people from the payment of the people's contribution.

Proper housing should also be given to these people. The Commission Report points out the condition of the places which they had visited; they were startled at the appalling conditions in which the people were living; there was overcrowding; the houses were constructed only with mud walls with thatched roofs. Therefore, more housing schemes should be allotted to benefit the backward class people.

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

Now we find that Government are providing certain sites for houses, but they are not giving enough funds to build houses. That is why I suggest that, in addition to giving sites free or at nominal rates, these people must be given subsidy to construct the houses.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा एक ब्यवस्था का सवाल है और वह यह कि हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue and try to conclude.

Shri M. P. Swamy: I shall finish in about two minutes.

Now there is the Emergency—there is the Indio-Pak conflict. Many people come forward to join the Army. In certain areas there are certain communities which are known for their fighting instincts. This is the proper time to utilise their fighting instinct and I suggest that this Ministry as well as the Defence Ministry should consider, while recruiting jawans for emergency purposes, of taking these people in large numbers, so that they may show their valour to the country.

Before I conclude I must say that, though we may agree that the welfare measure is an essential one, Government may say that due to paucity of funds, certain schemes have to be postponed or given up. I must plead with the Government as well as with the Ministry of Social Security that, even though they cannot increase the number of welfare schemes or the funds for the schemes, they should not cut short the funds for the welfare schemes already sanctioned.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : सभापति महोदय, इस बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में एक बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि उसमें किस तरीके के क्लासिज को संशोधित किया जाय। एक जगह उन के रिमाक्स में कहा गया है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती है कि मिर्जापुर में जो 14 तरह की आदिम जातियां हैं उनको आदिम जाति में शुमार किया जाये। इसका विरोध यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट करती है जिस पर इस कमिशन की राय है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी बिल्कुल अनचाउंड और अनवाइज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस चीज पर विचार करे कि ये जो मिर्जापुर की आदिवासी जातियां हैं और जो दूसरी जगहों के आदिवासियों की तरह ही बहुत ही गरीब और दलित हैं उनको आदिवासियों में शुमार किया जाये और दूसरी स्टेटों में जो आदिवासियों को फायदा शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या नौकरी के सम्बन्ध में मिलता है वह उन्हें मिले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह दो-तरफा नीति न बतौं। जब हिन्दुस्तान में वह एक स्टेट के अन्दर एक तरह के लोगों को आदिवासी ट्रीट करती है तो कोई कारण नहीं कि दूसरी स्टेट में उसी तरह के लोगों को वैसा ट्रीट न करे। इस सम्बन्ध में अध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० पी० असेम्बली में भी इस बात की मांग की गई कि उन्हें आदिवासियों में शुमार किया जाये।

दूसरी तरफ एक बात का जिक्र आया है असम के उन लोगों का, उन आदिवासियों का, जो बिहार, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश और असम के चाय बागानों में काम करने गये हैं। वहां उन लोगों ने मांग की है कि उन्हें भी आदिवासियों में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शुमार किया जाये। मगर जो कमेटी बनी थी, एडवाइजरी कमेटी, इस किरम के लिस्ट को सुधार और संशोधन करने के

लिए उस कमेटी के सामने असम गवर्नमेंट ने फरमाया कि यदि उन को आदिवासी शुमार किया जाय तो स्थानीय पोलिटिकल साइफ में एक डिस्टर्बेंस फ्रीएट हो जायेगा। इस दलील से मैं तो हैरान हूँ।

15.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

क्या भारत सरकार किसी खास पोलिटिकल पार्टी और किसी खास इलाके के पोलिटिकल स्टेट्स को मेनटेन करने के लिए अपने काम में वैसा व्यवहार और परिवर्तन करेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ और मांग करता हूँ कि असम गवर्नमेंट की सुविधा या असुविधा के खयाल से यह संशोधन नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि उन आदिवासियों को न्याय दिलाने व उन की उन्नति का खयाल करते हुए होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि असम के चाय-बागानों में जो आदिवासी बोग हैं उन को आदिवासियों में शुमार किया जाय।

बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में चेम्बरलैन साहब श्री कालेलकर ने एक विशेष बात को महत्व दिया है और वह यह है कि बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों को जो अब तक सरकारी ग्रांट दी जा रही है उस का 80 प्रतिशत ईसाई आदिवासियों को मिल रहा है और बाकी जो अईसाई आदिवासी हैं जिन के लिए कि यह ग्रांट दी जा रही है उन को पर्याप्त और उचित न्यायपूर्ण सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि बिहार में 40 लाख आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं जिन में कि ईसाई आदिवासी एक लाख से कम हैं मगर हम लोगों ने जब हिसाब लगाया तो मालूम हुआ कि 90 प्रतिशत स्कालरशिप का रुपया उन ईसाई आदिवासियों को मिलता है। नौकरियों की भी यही हालत है।

कालेलकर साहब ने जोर दे कर कहा है कि इस का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय कि आदिवासियों की ग्रांट आदि का सारा फायदा उन ईसाई आदिवासियों को ही न मिलना चाहिये। ब्रिटिश राज्य के जमाने में चूँकि ईसाई आदिवासियों को फायदा होता ही था हम लोगों को आशा यह थी कि स्वराज्य आने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न्यायपूर्ण परिवर्तन आयेगा मगर हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद भी उन ईसाई आदिवासियों को ही अधिक फायदा मिलता है। ईसाई मिशनरियों को जो सुविधा अंग्रेजी राज्य के जमाने में मिलनी थी वही सुविधा आज स्वराज्य के जमाने में दी जा रही है। यह एक बड़ा भारी अन्याय आदिवासियों के ऊपर हो रहा है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित और आवश्यक कदम अविलम्ब उठाये। अब से ले कर जितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं आई हैं उन में 90 प्रतिशत फायदा ईसाई आदिवासियों को ही मिला है। अईसाई आदिवासियों को अभी तक न्यायोचित परिमाण में ग्रांट्स का फायदा नहीं मिला है इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि अब अईसाई आदिवासियों को फायदा मिलना चाहिए। जहां एक ओर हम लोग जरूर चाहते हैं कि अईसाई आदिवासियों के ऊपर सरकार विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे और उन के साथ सहानुभूति दिखा कर उन्हें फायदा दे लेकिन दूसरी ओर मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन को अर्थात् ईसाई आदिवासियों को कोई भी हिस्सा न मिले, न्यायोचित हिस्सा उन्हें भी दिया जाय लेकिन आबादी के अनुसार अधिकतर हिस्सा अईसाई आदिवासियों को ही मिलना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक व्यवस्था जल्दी कर ले।

एक और चीज मैं बतलाऊँ। डेबर कमिशन ने बताया है कि शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग अधिकतर जिन इलाकों

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

में रहते हैं वहाँ उन के रहने के लिए मकानके वास्ते जमीन मिलनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डेकर कमिशन ने बड़े ही विस्तार से इसे कहा है कि आदिवासियोंके क्षेत्रों में, जितने बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, जैसे दामोदर बैली कारपोरेशन, झरकेला व रांची, ऐसे इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर उनकी जमीने ली गई हैं। वह डिस्प्लेस कर दिये गये हैं। यह जो डिस्प्लेस हो गये हैं यह मूलतः एग््री-कलचरिस्टस हैं, डिस्प्लेस हो जाने के बाद इन के पास कोई ऐसा दूसरा जरिया नहीं है ताकि उनका जीवन थापन हो सके। कुछ दिनों के लिए उनको कारखानों में अनस्किल्ड लेबर के तौर पर ले जाते हैं लेकिन बाद में वे हटा दिये हैं। टाटा कम्पनी के इलाके के अन्दर जमशेदपुर में दो, तीन एकड़ में आदिवासियों का अपने मुँहों को जलाने के लिए घाट था जिसको कि टाटा कम्पनी ने ले लिया। इसी जमशेदपुर में टाटा ने 30 एकड़ का एक पार्क बनाया हुआ है। अब जरा आप ही सोचिये कि जहाँ एक और इन लोगों का पूजा का स्थान है, मुँहों को गाढ़ने की जगह है वह जगह उन बच्चे गरीब आदिवासियों से छीद ली गई और वहाँ दूसरी ओर इसी जमशेदपुर में यह पार्क बना है। यह 20, 30 एकड़ का पार्क घनी और ऊँचे वनों के आराम व सुविधा आदि के लिए है। यह आदिवासियों का किस तरह का विकास है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार टाटा कम्पनी को आदेश दे कि उन का पूजा का स्थान और मुँहों को गाढ़ने की जगह लौटा दे।

इतना ही नहीं, नौकरियों के मामले में भी होम मिनिस्ट्री के निर्देशन के बावजूद भी जो संरक्षण नौकरियों में दिये गये हैं उन का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण बतलाऊँ। रेलवे बोर्ड की उच्च कार्यवाही का, जिस में होम मिनिस्ट्री के उच्च

निर्देशन का जान बूझकर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। लखनऊ में एक डिजाइंस एंड स्टैंडर्ड्स आरगनाइजेशन रेलवे में की है। वहाँ के आदिवासी और प्रीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो नौकरी करने वाले भाई हैं उन लोगों ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में प्रमोशन की जो जगहें हैं उस के लिए उन्हें प्रमोशन की सुविधा दी जाय। मगर वहाँ के जो डाइरेक्टर हैं उन्होंने जानबूझकर इसके बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री के जो इंड्रक्शंस हैं उनकी फौलो नहीं किया है। वह डाइरेक्टर महोदय यह कैसे प्ली ले सकते हैं उन को बड़े इंड्रक्शंस मालूम नहीं थे? बात तो दरअसल साफ़ यह थी कि वह उन पर अमल नहीं करना चाहते थे। इस के लिए आदिवासी हरिजनों की असोसियेशन ने रेलवे बोर्ड से कहा कि उस के मुजिव यह प्रमोशन का सिलसिला चलायें लेकिन फिर भी वह कहते हैं कि अब हम इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे प्रागे भविष्य में ही हम इसके मुताबिक करेंगे। वहाँ के असोसियेशन वालों का सवाल है कि क्या कारण है कि जब से यह निर्देशन 1957 में गया है 1964 तक जो सुविधा उन्हें मिल जानी चाहिए थी वह क्यों नहीं दी गई? यह एक ऐसा उदाहरण है जिसकी कि बिना पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के निर्देशन का कई एक ऐसे विभाग हैं जो कि जानबूझ कर उल्लंघन करते हैं। इस से स्पष्ट है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के इंड्रक्शंस का मजाक किया जा रहा है। यही बात पब्लिक अडवर्टीसिस के सम्बन्ध में लागू होती है, जैसा कि अभी रांची में हुआ, झरकेला में हुआ। इस तरीके की बहुत सारी अडवर्टीसिस हैं और जाहिर है कि जब इतनी बड़ी अमलराशि उन में भारत सरकार की लगी हुई है तो वह एक तरीके की गवर्नमेंट अडवर्टीसिस हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से दूसरे सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट्स आदि में आदिवासियों और प्रीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों



को नौकरियों आदि के बारे में संरक्षण प्राप्त है वही संरक्षण इन पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स में भी एक्सटेंड हो जाने चाहिये। मगर मैं इस रिपोर्ट में यह देखता हूँ कि शैंडयूस्ड कास्टल्स ऐंड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को ऐसे पब्लिक ग्रंडर-टेकिंग्स में वही संरक्षण दिये जायें या न दिये जायें इस सम्बन्ध में अभी भी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में प्रविलम्ब निर्णय किया जाय।

हमारे विहार राज्य के दक्षिणी हिस्से में बहुत सी सरकारी परती जमीन पड़ी हुई है। यदि सरकार का इरादा है कि नीचे के तबके को कुछ सहायता दी जाये और उस की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार किया जाये, तो वहाँ के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मजे से वह जमीन दी जा सकती है। लेकिन इस बारे में सरकार इतनी उदासीन है कि है कि फालतू और परती जमीन होते हुए भी उन लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी जा सकी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार को इस संबंध में दोबारा निर्देश दिया जाये कि जहाँ इस तरह की जमीन हो, उन लोगों के साफ प्रविलम्ब उस का बन्दोबस्त किया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि जिन क्षेत्रों में परती जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं है, जहाँ लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट के अन्तर्गत सरप्लस लैंड नहीं है, वहाँ इस बारे में दिक्कत हो सकती है, लेकिन जहाँ जमीन उपलब्ध है, वहाँ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

डेवर कमीशन ने कहा है कि सन्थाल परगना में सन्थाल परगना टैनासी एक्ट और छोटा नागपुर में छोटा नागपुर टैनासी एक्ट के होते हुए भी इन जिलों में आदिवासियों की जमीन किसी न किसी बहाने से छीनी जाती है। डेवर कमीशन की यह जबर्दस्त रिक्मेंडेशन है कि इन कानूनों में ऐसा उचित संशोधन किया जाये कि पिछले पन्द्रह बीस बरसों में नाजायज तरीके से आदिवासियों की जो जमीनें छीनी गई हैं,

उन्हें उन को वापस दिलाया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस संबंध में प्रविलम्ब कार्यवाही करे। राज्य सरकार ने इन कानूनों में उचित संशोधन लाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ढीली नीति अपनाई हुई है और जमीन की लूट आदिवासियों की जारी है।

हमें यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि रांची जैसी जगहों में हवी इंजीनियरिंग कार-पोरेशन के नाम से हजारों एकड़ जमीन आदिवासियों से छीन ली गई है, लेकिन सरकारी अफसरान और बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार उस जमीन का एलाटमेंट ले लेते हैं और उस का व्यापार करते हैं। कहां तो जमीन पब्लिक ग्रंडरटेकिंग के नाम से ली जाती है और कहां उस पर का व्यापार किया जाता है, जब कि गरीब आदिवासियों के रहने तक के लिए, अपने झोंपड़े तक बनाने के लिए जमीन नहीं है। सरकार इस तरह प्रविलम्ब ध्यान दे और उचित कार्यवाही करे।

**श्री मधु सिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने यह जो समस्या है, उस के बारे में सबसे पहले मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम ने अपना संविधान तैयार किया, तो हम ने उस में विदेशों से कई अच्छी बातें लीं, लेकिन बाकी बातों की नकल करते समय हम ने अपने देश की विशेष परिस्थिति का ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं किया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान के कुछ अनुच्छेदों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अनुच्छेद 15 में समानता की बात की गई है और कहा गया है कि जाति आदि के आधार पर किसी के साथ भी विषय व्यवहार नहीं किया जायेगा। इस के साथ ही अनुच्छेद 16 में कहा गया है कि जहाँ तक सरकारी नौकरियों का सवाल है, हर एक को समान अवसर मिलेगा। ये दो अनुच्छेद ऊपर से तो बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं, लेकिन जब हम उन पर धमल करते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि समान अवसर का जो सिद्धान्त विदेशों में,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

खासक के फ्रांसीसी राज्य क्रांति के बाद, चला, वह सिद्धान्त उन्हीं देशों में चल सकता है, जहां सामाजिक समानता विद्यमान है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में, जिस में पूरा समाज विषमता श्रीर श्रीर-बराबरी के आधार पर खड़ा है, जब हम समान भ्रवसर की बात करते हैं, तो यह उस का यह लाजिमी नतीजा निकलता है कि जो प्रागे बड़े हुए, तरक्की दिए हुए, पैसे वाले या उच्च जाति वाले लोग हैं, समान भ्रवसर के कारण उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में सारी ताकत आ जाती है।

इसलिए कि हिन्दुस्तान की विशिष्ट सामाजिक परिस्थिति को देखते हुए हम किसी ऐसे सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते, जो हमें समानता के मकसद की ओर ले जाता। जो दरमियानी भरसा है, उस भरसे के लिए समान भ्रवसर की जगह पर हम विशेष भ्रवसर का सिद्धान्त लागू करते। हमारे संविधान में कुछ ऐसे अनुच्छेद हैं, जिन में इस बात के बारे में कुछ सचेतता बरती गई है। जैसे हमारे राज्य को कुछ निदेश दिए गए हैं। अनुच्छेद 46 में कहा गया है कि राज्य का यह फर्ज होगा कि जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन की तरक्की के लिए वह कोई विशेष इलाज या विशेष इन्तजाम करे। इसी तरह हमारे संविधान के भाग XVI में इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए क्या क्या करना चाहिये। लेकिन ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि हमारे संविधान में इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया जाता कि जब तक देश में सामाजिक बराबरी कायम न हो तब तक पिछड़े वर्ग को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए उसको विशेष भ्रवसर दिये जायेंगे। हो सकता है कि देश में सामाजिक बराबरी कायम करने के लिए हमें तीस चालीस पचास साल तक मेहनत करनी पड़े। जिस ढंग से हम पिछड़े वर्ग की समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं उस से हम को लगता है कि इस में बहुत समय लगने वाला है। उदाहरण के लिए इस बारे में आजसे

तेरह साल पहले एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया। उस की सिफारिशों पर 1956 में एक प्रस्ताव आया। 1956 के बाद आज नौ साल हो गए लेकिन हम पूरी तरह इस पर बहस भी नहीं कर पाए। इस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस काम में काफ़ी समय लगने वाला है। इस लिए एक ठोस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हुए हमें प्रागे बढ़ना चाहिए।

सब से पहले मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार खुल्लम-खुल्ला इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करे कि हमारे समाज में एक बहुत बड़ा तबक्का ऐसा है जो सामाजिक दृष्टि से आर्थिक दृष्टि से शिक्षा की दृष्टि से सभी दृष्टियों से पिछड़ा हुआ है और इस तबक्के को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए उस की तरक्की के लिए हमें विशेष भ्रवसर का सिद्धान्त मानना चाहिए। विशेष भ्रवसर के सिद्धान्त का क्या मतलब होगा? आज जो सरकारी नौकरियां हैं जब तक उन में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती और उन के लिए जगहें सुरक्षित नहीं रखी जाती तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जो "भ्रूत" या प्रादिवासी हैं उन के बारे में कहा गया है कि सरकार ने कुछ इन्तजाम किया है कुछ निदेश दिये हैं लेकिन इन निदेशों का क्या नतीजा निकला? मेरे पास अनुसूचित जातियों और प्रादिवासियों के बारे में सब से नई रपट है 1962-63 की है।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो बंकवर्द्ध क्लासिज की रिपोर्ट पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि अनुसूचित जातियां और प्रादिवासी पिछड़े वर्ग में आते हैं।

मैं आप का प्यान 1962-63 को रपट के पृष्ठ 154 की धोर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में यह बताया गया है कि यह तय हुआ था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये साढ़े बारह फीसदी और आदिवासियों के लिए पांच फीसदी नौकरियां सुरक्षित रखी जायेंगी जो कुल मिलाकर साढ़े सत्तरह फीसदी होती हैं। लेकिन हम क्या नतीजा देख रहे हैं। सरकार की कोशिशों के बावजूद स्थिति यह है कि पहले वर्ग के कुल 8,632 अफसर हैं जिन में से अनुसूचित जातियों के केवल 113 और आदिवासियों के केवल 13 हैं जो कुल मिलाकर बड़े फीसदी भी नहीं होते हैं। उसी तरह दूसरे वर्ग के कुल अफसर 14,339 हैं जिन में अनुसूचित जातियों के केवल 330 और आदिवासियों के केवल 21 हैं। तो इन में कुल मिलाकर ढाई फीसदी भी नहीं आते हैं। तीसरे वर्ग की धोर आप आइये। इसमें 6 लाख 20 हजार 580 हैं और उन में से अनुसूचित जातियों के 46,366 हैं यानी करीब साढ़े सात फीसदी हैं और आदिवासी तो 5,310 हैं यानी एक प्रतिशत से भी कम हैं। उसी तरह से चौथे वर्ग की धोर आप जायें। उस में साढ़े सोलह फीसदी अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग हैं। और आदिवासियों के साढ़े तीन फीसदी हैं। सब का क्या मतलब हुआ ? आप समानता की बात करते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि सरकारी नौकरियों में वही वर्ण व्यवस्था है। पुरानी वर्ण व्यवस्था को आप वहां भी कायम करते जा रहे हैं। सब से कम तन्वाह वाली और कम सुविधाओं वाली जो नौकरियां हैं उन में तो आप ने 17 फीसदी नौकरियां दे दी हैं लेकिन जो पहले वर्ग के अफसर हैं दूसरे वर्ग के हैं जिन के साथ सामाजिक मान्यता जुड़ी हुई है सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा जुड़ी हुई है ; उन नौकरियों में आप अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आदिवासियों के लिए और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिए

कोई विशेष भवसर या सुविधायें नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह मैंने अपने आंकड़ों से साबित कर दिया है।

हमारे संविधान में क्या कहा गया है ? यह कहा गया है कि विशेष व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। उसके लिये एक दफा संशोधन पॉ लाया गया था हमारे आर्इन में। उसके बावजूद भी हम देखते हैं कि इसके बारे में हमारे देश में कोई कारवाई नहीं हो रही है। उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे देश के जो शासक हैं हमारी जो केन्द्र की सरकार है, उनके दिमागों में यह रोग घुसा हुआ है यह गलत बात घुसी हुई है कि नौकरियों में हमेशा लियाकत और योग्यता के आधार पर आदमी को मौका देना चाहिये। यह योग्यता और लियाकत की क्या कसौटी है ? जब भूत-पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री थे तो यह माना जाता था कि सब से ज्यादा योग्यता काश्मीरी ब्राह्मणों में है। अब शायद यह माना जाता है कि सब से ज्यादा लियाकत कायस्थों में होती है वही सब से ज्यादा योग्य होते हैं। कल कोई चितपावन ब्राह्मण महाराष्ट्र का ... ( इंदरराज ) चूकि सच्ची बात मैं कह रहा हूँ इसलिये आपको गुस्सा आ रहा है। कल को अगर कोई चितपावन ब्राह्मण प्रधान मंत्री हो जाये तो यह माना जायेगा कि सब से ज्यादा लायक कोई इस देश में है तो चितपावन ब्राह्मण हैं। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योग्यता और लियाकत का सवाल है इसके बारे में जब तक आप के दिमाग में यह रोग रहेगा, हिन्दू-स्तान का पिछड़ा वर्ग कभी तरक्की नहीं कर पायेगा। इस लिये क्या लियाकत और क्या योग्यता, इन कसौटियों पर न जाते हुये आपको यह फैसला करना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश में जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है उस वर्ग को विशेष भवसर दिये जायें। ये आपको बालीस साल पचास साल करना पड़ेगा और अगर आवश्यक हो तो

[ श्री मधु सिन्धे ]

सो साल भी करना पड़ेगा। जब तक हमारे देश में सचमुच सामाजिक बराबरी और समानता कायम नहीं होती है, यह काम आपको कहना पड़ेगा।

एक ओर मूढ़ की ओर अब मैं आता हूँ। यप जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है इस वर्ग की क्या परिभाषा है, क्या व्याख्या है इसके बारे में जो पिछड़ा वर्ग कमिशन थी उसने कोई ठोक सुझाव नहीं दिया है। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा इनकी सिफारिशों के बारे में जो कहा गया है उसको मैं बता देता हूँ भूतपूर्व श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत जी शायद उस वक्त गृह मंत्री थे। 1956 का उनका यह सुझाव है। उस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और प्रादि बासियों के लिये तो एक नाप दंड बन चुका है लेकिन बाकी जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उनके बारे में कैसे फर्क करना चाहिये उसका नापदंड नहीं निकला है उसके बारे में कोई ठोस सुझाव कमिशन के द्वारा नहीं दिया गया है लेकिन मैं खुद अपना सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ उसमें सबसे बड़ी कसौटी मैं तो सामाजिक ही लगाऊंगा। सामाजिक का मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में जो वर्ग व्यवस्था रही है उसका उसर ईसाइयों के ऊपर, मुसलमानों के ऊपर और सिखों के ऊपर भी पड़ा है इस वर्ग व्यवस्था में सामाजिक दृष्टि से जिनका स्थान नीचा था यानी जिन को उच्च जाति के नहीं माना जाता था, जिन को जनेऊ वर्ग रह पहचाने का अधिकार नहीं था और प्राज भी नहीं है, ऐसे तमाम जो लोग हैं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्राप समाप्त करें।

श्री मधु-सिन्धे : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। मैं बिनती करता हूँ कि मुझे अपनी पूरी बात कहने दीजिये। इसके

लिये समय बढ़ाया गया है। मैं भी इसी लिये समय बढ़ाने की बात कर रहा था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मيم्बर को पन्द्रह मिनट मिल रहे हैं। आप दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर लें।

श्री मधु-सिन्धे : मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं। मेरा अपना एक विशिष्ट दृष्टिकोण है। वह सदन के सामने आना चाहिये।

पिछड़े वर्ग के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिक कसौटी होनी चाहिये। जिनको हिन्दू समाज में हमेशा सूझ माना गया है, ऐसे तमाम लोगों को मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्ग में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जब प्राप पिछड़े वर्ग की व्याख्या करें तो इनको उस में शुमार करें।

फिर प्राप औरतों को लीजिए। कहा जाता है कि वेदों में औरतों का स्थान बहुत ऊंचा रहा है। लेकिन प्राज हम व्यवहार में देख रहे हैं कि औरतों को दबाया जा रहा है। उनको बड़ी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, बड़े कष्टों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। राजस्थान के देहातों में प्राग प्राप जायेंगे तो प्रापको पता चलेगा कि तीन तीन और चार चार मील की दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है। बिहार तथा दूसरे सूबों में प्राज भी औरतों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, दयनीय है। इस लिए औरतों को भी मैं पिछड़े वर्ग में ही शुमार करना चाहता हूँ। जब हम विशेष अवसरों की बात करते हैं तो हमें औरतों को भी विशेष अवसर और मौके देने चाहिये।

अब मैं मुसलमानों, ईसाइयों, सिखों प्राय के बारे में जिनको प्रत्यसंख्यक लोग कहा जाता है, कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कभी नहीं कहूंगा कि सभी प्रत्यसंख्यक लोग पिछड़े वर्ग में आ जायें। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्राज तक जितनी सुविधाएँ इनको दी हैं वे खानदानी लोगों को ही दी है, बड़े लोगों को, पैसे वालों को, बड़े कुटुम्ब के लोगों को ही दी है, ऐसे

लोगों के साथ ही पक्षपात किया है। लेकिन जो जुलाहा हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो मेहनत कश मजदूर हैं, ऐसे मुसलमानों को कभी मौका इस देश में नहीं मिला है। जब विशेष असर धीरे धीरे की बात की जाती है तो मुसलमानों में भी शोष, सैम्बद्ध धार्मिक को इसको छोड़कर गरीबों को, पिछड़े वर्गों को मौका मिलना चाहिये।

इसबाबों के बारे में भी मैं यही कहूंगा। कसौटी अल्पसंख्यक धर्म या जाति के हैं, यह नहीं होनी चाहिये। सामाजिक दृष्टि से, धार्मिक दृष्टि से, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं या अगले हैं, इसी खयाल से हमें इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये।

सब से बड़ी बात लोगों का जो वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तीन मिसालें दूंगा। एक पूना का किस्सा है। एक उच्च जाति की लड़की ने छोटी जाति के लड़के के साथ शादी की। उच्च जाति की लड़की थी उसके भाई ने यह... (इंटरव्यू) आपको यह बात चुभ रही है, इसलिए आप ऐसा बोल रहे हैं। आप मेरी बात को ठीक तरह से सुन लीजिए। उच्च जाति की लड़की थी उसके भाई ने चूंकि उसकी बहन ने एक पिछड़ी जाति के आदमी के साथ शादी की थी, उसका कत्ल कर दिया। कत्ल करने के बाद प्रदालत में मुकदमा चला। उसको सजा हुई। लेकिन न्यायाधीश ने क्या कहा, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। मेरा ख्याल है उनके ऊपर भी सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण का असर पड़ता है। ऐसा आप न समझ लें कि प्रदालत के न्याय ीठ पर बैठने के बाद आदमी बिल्कुल इंसाफ और न्याय की बात ही करता है। सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण और परिस्थितियों का उसके ऊपर भी असर पड़ता है। उस जब ने अपने फैसले में यह कहा कि बुरा काम तो उसने किया है लेकिन चूंकि उसको मुसलमानों का धर्म धुस्से में आना स्वाभाविक था कि उसने ऐसा पति कर लिया है और मुस्से में आ कर उस ने कत्ल

किया, इस वास्ते उस को सजा कम मिले। इस कारण से जज साहब ने सजा कम कर दी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस देश में सामाजिक बराबरी की हम बात करते हैं समानता की बात करते हैं उस देश में इस तरह की दलीलें किसी भी न्यायाधीश को नहीं देनी चाहियें।

दूसरी मिसाल धीरेबाबाद जिले की है जो महाराष्ट्र में है। किसी अनुसूचित जाति के आदमी के द्वारा कोई ज्यादती हुई। उसके बारे में मुकदमा चला। सजा हुई। इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना लेकिन उसका गुस्ता निकालने के लिए उस देहात की अनुसूचित जाति की जितनी धीरों थी उनकी मंगा करके उनके साथ ऐसा प्रत्याचार हुआ कि जिसको ध्यान करते हुए शर्म आती है। अपने देश में हम प्रजातन्त्र की बात करते हैं, सामाजिक बराबरी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब ऐसे वाक्यात होते हैं, ऐसी घटनायें घटती हैं तो इन पर हमें शर्म आनी चाहिए। आज जो सामाजिक वातावरण है उसका मैं जिक्र करता हूँ। अगर किसी बड़ी जाति की लड़की के साथ धीरों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार होता तो कितना हो हल्ला होता, इसका आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। धीरों छपतीं, नोक सभी में यह बातें आतीं, लेकिन चूंकि अनुसूचित जातियों की धीरों हैं इसलिये उन के बारे में, उन की जो दर्दनाक कहानी है, उस के बारे में कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती।

16 hrs.

एक तीसरी छोटी सी मिसाल धीर देना चाहता हूँ। परसों मैं ने चिन्त किया कि इसी सदन के बिहार के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य थे कि रई मुसहर, जिनका 18 अगस्त को इतकाल हुआ। अगर किसी बड़ी जाति का आदमी मर जाता तो मुझे इस में शक नहीं है कि कलक्टर की धीरों से आप को बराबर सुधना मिलतीं, प्रश्नकारों में यह बातें छपतीं, लेकिन चूंकि किरई मुसहर, एक पिछड़ी हुई जाति का अनुसूचित जाति का आदमी था इस लिये उस की धीरों न प्रश्नकारों में छपती है धीरों न इस

### [श्री मधु लिमिये]

सदन के सामने कोई भेजता है। यह जो मैंने दी उस के बाद भी उनको श्रद्धांजलि देने का काम नहीं हुआ है, मेरी सूचना देने के बाद भी।

यह तीन मिसालें मैंने इसलिये दी हैं कि बावजूद इसके कि हमारा संविधान बराबरी की बात करता है, समानता की बात करता है, प्रजातन्त्र की बात करता है, अब भी हमारा दृष्टिकोण जो है वह डेढ़ दो हजार साल पहले का है जिसकी वजह से यह देश बरबाद होता रहा है और विदेशी आक्रमण का शिकार हुआ है। वही स्थिति आज तक चल रही है। परसों श्री मौर्य ने कहा था कि सेना में जो हरिजन लोग हैं, जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं उन को विशेष अवसर मिलना चाहिये। इस पर बड़ा हल्ला हुआ। लेकिन उनकी बात ठीक थी। जब तक पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को आप यह आश्वासन नहीं देते हैं कि यह देश, यह राष्ट्र, यह व्यवस्था उन लोगों के लिये है और उनको उस में हिस्सा नहीं देते हैं तब तक विदेशी आक्रमण का मुकाबला डट कर और मुस्तीदी के साथ देश नहीं कर पायेगा। डेढ़ दो हजार सालों का इतिहास यह बतलाता है कि जब तक सामाजिक बराबरी कायम नहीं होती है हम अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की हिफाजत नहीं कर सकेंगे।

**श्री बसवन्त (धाना):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदया, पिछले साल इसी सदन में डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख ने पिछड़े वर्गों को सुविधायें दिलाने के लिये जो सुझाव दिये थे उनके लिये मैं उनका आभारी हूँ। उन्होंने बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से सुझाव दिये थे। इस देश में पिछड़ी हुई जमात के जो लोग हैं उन में से बहुतों को परिवर्तित जमात में शामिल किया गया है। लेकिन बहुत से लोग उन में से ऐसे हैं जो कि

बहुत अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं। यह बात हमारे संविधान ने भी मान ली है और इसीलिये बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई।

बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन रिपोर्ट के वाल्यूम 1 के पृष्ठ सं० 159 पर लिखा है कि जाति जमात के जरिये से देश की उन्नति करने का ध्येयवाद सामने रख कर इस कमीशन ने पूरी खोजबीन की। इतना ही नहीं, बैकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन ने आगे जाकर पृष्ठ 167 पर सुझाव दिया है कि इस कमीशन की एन्वयायरी पूरी होने के बाद एक ऐसा बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाए जो उनकी और ध्यान दे। जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनके लिये अगर सरकार सुधार लाना चाहती हो और उस ध्येय धोरण के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से अमल करना चाहती हो तो इस पिछड़ी हुई जमात के लिये एक बोर्ड बनाया जाये। हालांकि संविधान के अनुसार इस बोर्ड की नियुक्ति हुई लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि नौ सालों के बाद यह विषय सदन के सामने वाद-विवाद के लिये आया है। इस से यह प्रतीत होता है कि शासन की भावना देश में रहने वाले इन 25 करोड़ लोगों की पिछड़ी हुई जमात के प्रति अच्छी नहीं है। हमारे संविधान ने इस देश में हर एक को जो समानता का अधिकार दिया हुआ है उस पर हमारी सरकार नहीं चलाती है। सरकार ने अभी तक इस रिपोर्ट पर अमल नहीं किया फिर भी वह सिद्धान्त पर चलने की बात कहती है। इस तरह से वह देश में असंगत बर्ताव चलाती है यह सिद्ध हो जाता है।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हालांकि 23-9-56 को सदन के सामने आई थी लेकिन अब तक उस पर यहां पर बहस नहीं हुई। वह गोदाम में चली गई। इस देश में परिवर्तित समाज है। इसके अलावा पिछड़ा समाज है, गिरिजन हैं, हरिजन हैं। हरिजनों, गिरिजनों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को कानून में सुविधा मिलती है और अगर नहीं मिलती

है तो उस पर बहस जरूर होती है। मगर जो परिवर्तित समाज है उस के जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जिनके लिये कालेलकर समिति नियुक्त हुई थी और जिसने सारे देश का दौरा कर के सुझाव रखे हैं कि इस देश में जो परिवर्तित समाज है, एडवान्सड क्लास है उस में पिछड़े और अति पिछड़े हुए जमात के लोग हैं उनके लिये सुविधा देना जरूरी होगा, उन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं मिश्राल के लिये एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, जिन के मां बाप के पास अच्छी विद्या है, उन के लड़कों को सारी सुविधायें मिल जाती हैं। मगर जो बेचारे पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिनके मां बाप एक अक्षर भी नहीं जानते, सिर्फ नाम के लिये परिवर्तित या एडवान्सड क्लास में हैं, उनका बच्चा जब प्राइमरी स्कूल का सर्टिफिकेट पा लेता है तब मां बाप को ऐसा लगता है कि उनके बच्चे ने अच्छी पढ़ाई की है। लेकिन जब उस को 40, 45 या 50 फी सदी नम्बर मिलते हैं तब वह किसी जगह पटवारी भी नहीं बन पाता है, क्योंकि जो परिवर्तित समाज है उनके लड़के बहुत पढ़े हुए रहते हैं, उन को 60, 70 या 75 फी सदी नम्बर मिल जाते हैं। उन के मुकाबले में जो पिछड़े हुए लोग परिवर्तित जातियों में आ गये हैं उनको कहीं नौकरी नहीं मिलती। अपरिवर्तित समाज के लिये यह बड़ा नफरत और खराबी का काम हो रहा है। यह जरूरी है कि हम इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दें नहीं तो जो एडवान्सड क्लास है वह एडवान्सड होता चला जायेगा और जिन पिछड़े हुए लोगों को एडवान्सड क्लास में रख दिया गया है वह पिछड़ते चले जायेंगे।

संविधान ने यह माना है कि जो परिवर्तित समाज है उस में सब को एक साथ लायें। लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता कि परिवर्तित समाज के एक भाग को पीछे रख कर सब को समान बनाया जा सकता है। जो एडवान्सड क्लास है उसकी जिम्मेदारी

है कि जो परिवर्तित समाज है उस में जिन पिछड़े हुए लोगों को शामिल किया गया है उन को सामने लायें और अछूता बनायें। इसलिये सदन के सामने मेरा सुझाव है कि जो 25 करोड़ आदमियों का अपरिवर्तित समाज है जिसको परिवर्तित समाज में सम्मिलित किया गया है उन को बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज में रखा जाये। जिस तरह से हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के लिये नौकरियों आदि की सुविधायें दी गई हैं उसी प्रकार से जब तक उन लोगों को सुविधायें नहीं मिलेंगी तब तक उनको न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कालेलकर समिति की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक एक बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाये और कालेलकर समिति ने जो बैंकवर्ड और मोस्ट बैंकवर्ड के नाम से दो भाग परिवर्तित समाज के किये हैं उनको बैंकवर्ड में रखने की कोशिश की जाय।

**श्री बालमीनी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े खेद का विषय है कि आज दस सालों के बाद पिछड़ी जाति आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। पिछड़ी जातियों का प्रश्न देश की स्वतन्त्रता और देश के विकास के साथ जोड़ कर भी चलें तो अब तक पिछड़ेपन का सवाल एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल इस सदन के अन्दर ही नहीं, सारे देश के अन्दर है।

आज ऐसे अवसर पर जब देश संकट-कालीन स्थिति में है, चीन की लिप्सापूर्ण कुदृष्टि हमारे ऊपर है। हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान आज हमारा शत्रु नं० 1 है। जब उसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं तब देश में एक ऐसी एकता बनी है, एकता का वातावरण बना है जिसमें हमें बड़ा आनन्द प्रतीत होता है और हम सभी आनन्द से विभोर हो जाते हैं। फिर भी हमें यह अहसास है कि देश के अन्दर जो पिछड़ापन है, जाति के आधार पर, उन्नति के आधार पर, विकास के आधार पर, मनुष्यों के आधार पर, क्षेत्रों के आधार पर, उस से आज

## [श्री बाल्मीकी]

हमारे दिल और दिमाग के अन्दर एक लुचन पैदा होती है ।

मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन फिर भी सत्य बात को कहने में कोई कंठता किसी को भले ही अनुभव हो, उस बात की परवाह किए बगैर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी देश के अन्दर पिछड़े लोगों की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है ।

देश की तीत पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पश्चात् भी लोगों की मनोवृत्ति में, उनकी विचारधारा में और विशेषकर उन वर्गों की जो बहुत अग्रिम हैं, किसी प्रकार का अन्तर आया हो, ऐसा मैं महसूस नहीं करता । मुझे ऐसे अवसर पर डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख को याद आती है । वह आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह इस सदन की चहार दीवारी में मामूली लोगों के सवाल को, गरीब गुरबा के सवाल को और पिछड़े लोगों के सवाल को ले कर चलते रहे, और आज उनके चले जाने के बाद भी देश को उनकी उस प्रवृत्ति की, उनकी उस भाषा की और उनके उस इशारे की आवश्यकता है । मैं बहुत आत्म विभोर हो कर उनको अपनी श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ । यह केवल उनकी कोशिश का ही परिणाम था कि बैंकडॉक्ट क्लासेज कमीशन कायम हुआ सन् 1953 में । उस वक्त हमें बड़ी आशाएं थी और गरीब गुरबा लोग, अनुसूचित जाति के लोग, विमोचित जाति के लोग, सभी पिछड़े लोग, किसी भी जाति या वर्ण के हों, वे इस बात के लिए दौड़े कि आज बैंकडॉक्ट क्लासेज कमीशन कायम हुआ है, उससे उनका पिछड़ापन दूर होगा, उनकी अवनि दूर होगी और जो उनको समान अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हैं, वे उनको प्राप्त होंगे । समय के साथ साथ यह आशाएँ निराशा में बदलती चली गईं ।

संविधान के अन्दर सामाजिक न्याय की, आर्थिक न्याय की, सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात कही गयी है । लेकिन आज भी देश के अन्दर सामाजिक न्याय, आर्थिक न्याय, सामाजिक सुरक्षा लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं होती है, और आज भी बहुत से लोगों को सताया जाता है, उनका इदय विदीर्ण होता है, और मेरे अस्तित्व के अन्दर भी एक बेदना होती है ।

मेरे एक साथी अभी कुछ बातों की ओर इशारा कर रहे थे । आज यह सवाल नहीं है कि मैं किसी धर्म विशेष पर, किसी वर्ग विशेष पर, किसी जाति विशेष पर कटाक्ष करूँ, उन पर चोट करूँ, उससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होता है । लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि आज भी देश के अन्दर मुट्ठीभर ऊंची जातियाँ प्रभुत्व जमाएँ बैठी हैं प्रभुसत्ता के नाम पर, नौकरी के नाम पर, व्यवस्था के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, वर्ण के नाम पर । वे आज भी बलशाली ढंग से हमारे दिल दिमाग पर जोर देती हैं, हमें दबोचती हैं, और आज भी घोर अन्याय होता है । मैं आज अवसर पा कर उसका विरोध करता हूँ जितनी भी शक्ति मेरे दिलो दिमाग में है उस सब से ।

बात ऐसी नहीं है कि यह समस्या किसी उच्च जाति की लड़की के किसी हरिजन जाति के लड़के से शादी करने से हल हो जाएगी । वह भी एक अलग आन्दोलन है । वह अलग बात है । लेकिन आज भी जाति के नाम पर नीची जातियों के व्यक्तियों को मार डाला जाता है, कत्ल किया जाता है, आगजनी की बटनाएँ होती हैं और दूसरे अत्याचार और जबरदस्त बलात्कार और व्यभिचार की बटनाएँ होती हैं, उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । आज भी जाति के आधार पर लोगों के कत्ल होते हैं । मैंने गरीब गुरबा लोगों की



लाशों को फड़कता हुआ देखा है और जिले के अधिकारी, पुलिस के अधिकारी लम्बी चाकर तान कर सोते हैं। केवल मिनिस्टर को खुश किया जाता है, गरीब गुरबा को खुश करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता है।

मेरे जिले के चिटहरा गांव में ऊंची जर्मति के कुछ व्यक्तियों ने एक बाल्मीकी नोजबान को मार डाला है। मालो क्या होता है, वह देखा जाएगा। वह अलग बात है। यही नहीं एक और घटना मेरे दिमाग के अन्दर है। हाल ही में 18 साल का एक हमारा बाल्मीकी नोजबान उत्तर प्रदेश में शिकोहाबाद के अन्दर पुलिस द्वारा बेरहमी से मारा जाता है और मार कर जबरदस्ती उसकी घर में डाला जाता है और बाद में कहते हैं कि आत्महत्या का केस है। जिला मैनपुरी के कलक्टर, जिला मैनपुरी के कप्तान पुलिस और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बोधी हुई है। वहां जिस तरह से लोगों का कत्ल होता है उसकी मैं खुल कर निन्दा करता हूँ। इस घटना से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति यह रमूभा बाल्मीकी का लड़का मसीहा है जिस को पुलिस दरोगा ने मार डाला, उसकी बुली जांच होनी चाहिये, उसकी प्रदालती जांच होनी चाहिए। मैं इसबात को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि आज भी जो लोगों की मनोवृत्ति नहीं बदली है। आज भी जो लोगों की मनोवृत्ति और विचारधारा है उस की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे इस कामीशन ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ।

"We noticed that the advent of freedom had not yet sufficiently brought about the necessary change in the psychology of the people and very little had been done to create a sense of urgency in their mind for

purposeful action in rebuilding India. To the backward classes at any rate, the ideals propounded in the Constitution and the goal set by the Planning Commission remained largely a distant picture. The Commission had the painful experience of finding among the masses a feeling of restlessness, discontent, apathy, a sense of resignation or resentment at their own low social position. It also discovered, apart from the policy of the Governments—Central and State—that the administrative machinery through which their policies are implemented has not been sufficiently reformed and geared up to zestful action. It was working in the same old manner of British days except for a few enthusiastic officers here and there. It still retained an air of official superiority and consisted mainly of persons who look with disfavour and disdain upon manual labour. In fact, the grievance was that the administrative services lack sympathy and understanding of the feelings and aspirations of the backward classes."

बड़ा स्वप्न दिखाई देता है कि कुछ उन्नति हो गयी है, काफी आर्थिक उन्नति हो गयी है, लेकिन आप ध्यान दे कर देखें कि किस प्रकार की आर्थिक उन्नति हो गयी है? और किनकी हो गई है? आज भी पिछड़े लोगों की दशा ग्रामों में अर्ध दासता की है, और तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी, विकास के बढ़ते हुए पद चिन्हों के बाद भी, आज भी गांव के कुम्हार को, तैली को, चाहे वे गांव के गरीब मुसलमान हों या गरीब इसाई हों या गरीब हरिजन हों या हमारे बाल्मीकी बंधु हो, जो सफाई का काम करते हैं, उन को इन विकास की योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं हुआ है। आप उनकी शक्तें देखें, उनके उतरे हुए चेहरे देखें, उनके फटे हुए चीपड़े देखें, उनके दुर्बल शरीर देखें, इस बढ़ते हुए विकास का और बढ़ती हुई उन्नति का उन पर कोई असर नहीं दिखाई देता है, उन पर इसका कोई असर नहीं दिखाई देता है।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

आज जब आप बराबर इस तरफ ध्यान देते हैं, और अलग-अलग अनुसूचित जातियों के आधार पर, जनजातियों के आधार पर उनके प्रश्न पर विचार करते हैं, और उनकी समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी अनेकों समस्याओं की ओर आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज कुम्हार के लिये जो कि गांव में रहता है, अपना जीवन निर्वाह करना कठिन हो गया है। जहां से वह पहले मिट्टी खोदता था वहां से अब वह मिट्टी नहीं खोद सकता। गांव का नाई जो काम करता था आज वह हजामत का काम छोड़ता है क्योंकि उसको पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलती, उसके जीवन साधन का कोई आधार नहीं है। और जो जातियां सेवा के काम में लगी हुई हैं उनको जो सुख सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रही है?

कहा जाता है कि देश के अंदर हम विकेंद्रीकरण को ले कर चल रहे हैं, सत्ता का विकेंद्रीकरण हो रहा है, ऐसे अवसर पर मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो आर्थिक विषमतायें, सामाजिक विषमताएं ज्यों की त्यों खड़ी हैं। सत्ता के पदों पर हैं विषमता व असमता के नाके। और बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ एकाधिकार के, आज भी जीवित हैं। मुश्किल तो यह है कि वह खास हाथों से ही आटे की गोलियां खाकर जीवित रहते हैं और किसी प्रकार से नहीं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका श्लाघ अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : आपने सभी को काफी काफी फिर समय दिया है फिर मैं तो सबसे मोस्ट क्वर्ड जाति का हूँ और उन दलित भाइयों का दुख दर्द यहां रखना चाहता हूँ इस लिये मुझे तो कुछ अधिक समय मिलना ही चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस दो मिनट और ले लीजिये।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं ने पहले भी कहा था और आज पुनः दोहराता हूँ कि सत्ता बिखरे, वह उपर से नीचे आये लेकिन बेद का विषय यह है कि वह सत्ता आज भी बलशाली जातियों के हाथ में, अजार जातियों के हाथ में सिमट कर रह जाती है। वह जो बेचारे साधारण पिछड़े व दलित लोग रहते हैं जिनके कि बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में काफी जिज्ञासा किया गया है उनको ऊपर उठने का कोई अवसर प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं उस समय कमीशन के दौर के साथ साथ 9 राज्यों के अंदर गया था और कमीशन के सामने जाकर मैं ने बराबर एक ढंग से यह कहा था कि हमारे जो साफाई पेशा भाई हैं उनकी समस्या की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे चेयरमैन साहब काफ़ी कालेकलकर जिन्होंने कि वास्तव में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये और हरिजन जातियों के उत्थान के लिये काम किया है उन्होंने कहा कि यह हमारे कार्य-क्षेत्र में नहीं है। मैंने उस पर कहा था कि न हो लेकिन फिर भी मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उनके बारे में एक बलशाली ढंग से बहुत उदारता के साथ एक पैरा दिया गया है और उस पैरे के अंदर बराबर उनकी ओर ध्यान आकषित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। लेकिन उनकी समस्या अभी भी वैसे ही चल रही है और वह हल नहीं हो

पायी है। उनके रहने सहने, उन के स्वास्थ्य व काम करने की हालत कमीशन के शब्दों में 'सबहियुमन' है। उनका इलाज जल्द किया जाना चाहिये। जब आप इधर ध्यान देते हैं और इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान देते हैं तो आप को बराबर यह ध्यान देना होगा कि उनके लिये जितना भी जतन हो सके वह करने में जरा भी हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिये। हमारे दलित व पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग आज भी गांवों के अंदर या कहीं भी दयनीय अवस्था में जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। उनका आर्थिक उत्थान हो सके, सामाजिक उत्थान हो सके और शैक्षणिक उत्थान भी उनका हो सके—नौकरियां आदि में जहां भी संभव हो सके उनको संरक्षण व प्रोत्साहन आदि दिया जाये।

जहां तक रिजरवेशन का ताल्लुक है कमीशन के चेयरमैन साहब ने बराबर ऐसा कहा है कि इस तरीके से जातियों के आधार पर रिजरवेशन के वे कायल नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम हरिजन जाति वालों की एक अलग समस्या है। उनका रिजरवेशन पूरा नहीं होता है। हरिजन जातियों के लिये जो रिजरवेशन है वह न तो पूरा होता है फर्स्ट क्लास में, न सैकेंड क्लास में और न ही थर्ड क्लास में, केवल क्लास चार में रिजरवेशन पूरा दिखला देते हैं और उसमें भी मजे की बात यह है कि हमारे जो सफाई पेशा भाई हैं उनकी जरब, तकसीम लगा कर पूरा करके दिखलाते हैं।

जहां तक नारी जाति का संबंध है उनको भी कमीशन ने पिछड़े वर्गों के साथ कर दिया है। आम तौर पर उन में पिछड़ापन विद्यमान है। भले ही कुछ मुट्ठी भर फौरवर्ड हो गयी हैं लेकिन वह भी मदों के अत्याचारों से तंग आकर लुकाछिप कर इधर ही आती हैं।

मैं इस अवसर पर संविधान की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुये कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान ने साफ कहा है कि किसी प्रकार का लिंग भेद, वर्ण-भेद या जाति भेद नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारा लक्ष्य देश में एक ऐसा प्रगतिशील व विकासशील समाज बनाने का है जहां किसी किस्म का जाति-भेद, लिंग भेद या वर्ण भेद को कोई स्थान प्राप्त न हो। जब इस विषय में हम सोचते हैं तो अनायास नारी हमारी आंखों के सामने आ जाती है जो कि आज भी पीड़ित है और शोषित है। पूज्य गांधी जी एक ऐसे स्वराज्य और आजाद भारत का स्वप्न देखते थे जिसमें नारी जाति को गौरव का स्थान प्राप्त हो सके।

गांधी जी ने तो कहा था कि मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश के राष्ट्रपति के आसन पर एक नारी और वह भी विशेषकर एक भंगी की पुत्री विराजमान हो। गांधी जी ऐसे वातावरण का यहां देश में निर्माण होते देखना चाहते थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों में जो सबसे बैकवर्ड जातियां हैं वे ऊपर उठें उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक अवस्था उन्नत हो, और बापू जी का स्वप्न साकार हो सके। मैं समझता हूं कि आज जैसी अवस्था देश में चलती है उसको देखते हुए अभी सैकड़ों सालों तक वह स्वप्न पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

आज भी ऐसे हरिजन बंधु हैं जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक व शैक्षणिक हर एक दृष्टि से बहुत नीचे पड़े हुए हैं। डा० लोहिया ने, मैं समझता हूं, ठीक ही गरीब मजदूरों की दैनिक आमदनी बहुत ही कम होने और उसे ऊपर उठाने की बात सदन में कही है। आज उनको मजदूरी बहुत ही अपर्याप्त मिलती है जिसमें कि वे अपना पेट तक नहीं भर सकते हैं। डा० लोहिया, मैं मानता हूं, कि गरीब लोगों के लिये अपने दिल में दर्द रखते हैं। तभी उन्होंने उनकी आवाज यहां सदन में उठाई।

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

उनकी बात में काफ़ी जान है और वजन है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उधर ग्रविलम्ब ध्यान बेकर उनको ऊपर उठाये । सरकार को उधर ध्यान देकर उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ानी चाहिए और साथ ही उनकी अन्य समस्याओं जैसे स्वास्थ्य, आवास, भूमि, शिक्षा आदि की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आखिर में, मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए इस रिपोर्ट का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और श्री यशपाल सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वे एक ऐसा ज़रूरी प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने लाये । मुझे आशा है कि सरकार कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी और उन पर तत्काल अमल करेगी और आज यह देश में जो गरीबी, पिछड़ापन विद्यमान है वह जल्द से जल्द इस चौथी योजना की अवधि में दूर हो जायगा । धन्यवाद ।

श्री भाते (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदिवासी भाईयों की ओर से इस बैंकवर्क क्लासिफ़िकेशन की रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजन और आदिवासियों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ । मुझे आशा है कि वे अवश्य ही उधर ध्यान देंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है तथा यहां पर साधारण जनता खुशहाल नहीं है । खुशहाल वही जनता है जिसके पास ज़मीन और आयदाव है, अन्य जनता दुखी ही है । खास-तौर पर हरिजन और आदिवासी तो बिल्कुल ही दुखी और चिंतित हैं । हरिजन और आदिवासियों के पास न तो ज़मीनें हैं और न बैल हैं और न ही अन्य साधन हैं जबकि इसके विपरीत बड़े बड़े आदिमियों के पास साधन हैं, बैल हैं और ज़मीनें भी बड़ी बड़ी पड़ी हैं । हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जो ज़मीनें मिली हैं वह उनको पहाड़ों में दी गई हैं । अब आप ही समझ सकते हैं कि वे बेचारे गरीब लोग उन

पहाड़ों में कैसे कुछ बो सकते हैं व अन्न पैदा कर सकते हैं ? आजकल पानी न बरसने के कारण टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर बिजावर आदि क्षेत्रों में बड़ी दर्दनाक अवस्था है । गरीब हरिजन आदिवासी भूखें मरने लगे हैं । उनको खाने को अन्न नहीं मिलता है । वे लोग पेड़ के पत्तों को और घास को खाकर गुज़र कर रहे हैं ।

बंद का विषय है कि सरकार की योजनाएं जो आजकल चल रही हैं उनसे साधारण जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं है । फायदा केवल उन्हीं लोगों को है जो या तो पैसे वाले हैं या जिनकी पहुंच काफी ऊंची है या जिनके दादा, चाचा आदि बड़े बड़े ऊंचे पदों पर सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करते हैं । वह सब लोग आपस में मिल जुल कर खुद ही फायदा उठा लेते हैं । अगर सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और आवश्यक सुधार करे तो साधारण जनता को भी इन योजनाओं से लाभ हो सकता है । गांवों में पटवारी और तहसीलदार उन्हीं लोगों के ज़मीन के पट्टे करते हैं जिनके पास पैसे हैं या जिनकी पहुंच है । गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासियों को ज़मीन पहले तो मिलती ही नहीं है और यदि कहीं किसी ने कोशिश करके ले भी ली तो उसको बड़े आदमी अपने नाम करवा लेते हैं और दस, पांच साल के बाद बेवखल करवा देते हैं क्योंकि बेचारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है ।

मैं आपका ध्यान हरिजन और आदिवासियों के कुछ पढ़े लिखे बच्चों की तरफ़ ले जाना चाहता हूँ । ये लोग बड़े मेहनत और परिश्रम के बाद अपने बच्चों को 10 या 12 दर्जे तक पढ़ा पाते हैं और पढ़ने के बाद बेचारे गरीब होने की वजह से नौकरी आदि नहीं पा पाते हैं क्योंकि नौकरी आदि उन्हीं लोगों को मिलती है जिनके सगे सम्बन्धी आफिसों में हैं । इस प्रकार की बाध सरकार की नीति के

विरुद्ध है परन्तु सरकार फिर भी इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है ।

अन्त में मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से यही निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो जमीन हरिजन और आदिवासियों को दी जा रही है वे पहाड़ों में न दी जाकर समतल में दानों में दी जायें जिस से गरीब जनता का भरण पोषण हो सके । यह नहीं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जमीनों पहाड़ों पर दे दी जायें जहाँ पर कि पानी की कमी के कारण कुछ भी पैदा न हो सके । घसलबत्ता भ्रगर वहाँ छोटे छोटे बांध बना दिये जायें तो उस में कुछ पैदावार हो भी सकती है जिससे हरिजन और आदिवासी तथा अन्य लोग भी भरण पोषण कर सकते हैं । धन्यवाद ।

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nearly a decade after the submission of the Report it has come before the House for discussion. I may appreciate here that the Report has never become stale and the House insisted on discussing it here, in the sense that not much change has taken place during all this period of ten years; hence, there was no necessity for a second report. For a period of ten years, I hope, the same report might continue to hold good because there may not be much radical change either in the social outlook or in the economic development of the people. But that is a sorrowful thing, indeed.

The development of the Backward Classes comes under social security which has been bracketted along with law in the Ministry. Law contains as its part social legislation. Because it is now clubbed with social security and the development of Backward Classes, I hope, this combination will be able to do something better during the coming years.

As regards the new outlook, the social outlook, the Ministry has got to do much. There should be a radical change in the social outlook. That is quite necessary. Without that radical change in the social outlook,

the other minor details that have been emphasized either by the Commission or undertaken by the different departments cannot do much. Moreover, there should be co-ordination among the different departments working under the different ministries. Unless there is co-ordination, what is the result that we are going to achieve? We are not going to achieve much results if there is no co-ordination.

You may remember, Sir, once on the floor of this House I put a question to the hon. Minister of Education, namely, that the Home Ministry was running vocational classes for the Backward Classes people, the Community Development Ministry was doing some service, the Education Ministry was also doing some such service and the Defence Ministry was also undertaking some such service, what efforts were being made to bring about any co-ordination among all these as a result of which there would be some tangible results in the measures undertaken for the improvement of the Backward Classes and others? The hon. Minister was kind enough to reply that as the question was complicated, so were the measures also complicated.

What I mean is that unless there is some concrete development in the matter, unless some tangible result is seen, people would not have much confidence. Once I remember to have said on the floor of the House that people had entrusted their development and their whole future to the Government taking the Government to be their trustee and the trustee had to discharge his duties in a very efficient and able manner to maintain the confidence of the people.

We had a very good social order based on certain philosophy and principles. The *Bhagwad Gita* said:

चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुणकर्मविभागतः

On the division of labour the *var-nashram* system was based. But does

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.]

it hold good even today? Conditions in our society have changed; values in our society are fast changing. Does it hold good? The son of a Brahmin may undertake the work of a cobbler; the son of a Kshatiya may do the work of a Vaishya. This was prevailing even at that time. Under the existing circumstances, when these things are no longer holding good in society, deformed interpretation of some such thing is creating all the more complications in our society.

Ours is a secular State. Once upon a time religion had got a very strong hold on the minds of the people. Even now it has a very strong hold on the minds of the people howsoever we may say that India is a secular State encouraging or discouraging no religion. But, at the same time, ours is a caste-ridden society. We have to acknowledge that it is so. What we deprecate is the vices or the bad or negative side of the caste-ridden society, not the virtues of it. I may bring to your notice that a particular community came into existence with the objective that the members of that community should share in the happiness or sorrow of the other members of that community. That particular caste system, we see, is no longer good; but, at the same time, for serving similar purposes, based on a casteless society, are we trying to have a better substitute?

What is the substitute in an industrial society or a political organisation for these things? It is for the educated people, the enlightened people of this country, to think over the matter as to what can be a substitute for these things. We say that the existing caste system is ridden with evils—communal prejudices and all those things—and no doubt every one will have a similar opinion as far as this matter is concerned. If our democracy, wherein we believe that every intelligent citizen has to take an intelligent and active part in the management of the affairs, has to be

a success, how is this caste-ridden society going to help us? The caste-ridden society is not going to help us in this matter. Therefore, we want to have a better substitute for that and we want every citizen to take an intelligent interest in that. Every enlightened person in this country has to think of this. The Backward Classes Commission, after studying all the social conditions and economic circumstances prevailing in this country, brought out a very voluminous report—it is a very important report too. I may say that this backwardness of a society has been described in the Commission's report also as the result of the interaction of social, economic, political and religious factors over a very long period of time. We should try to root out this backwardness. It is not possible to destroy it all of a sudden or immediately, but at the same time efforts in that direction should be made constantly. We say that economic backwardness is the root of all these things, but the Commission has said that it is the result of the social and educational backwardness. In a secular State, why is it that categorisation of backward classes is made on the basis of caste system? No doubt religion and caste are two different things; one cannot be mixed up with the other. If, on account of some long-stretched association, the two things are mixed up, why is it that all these years, even after Independence, we are trying to categorise the backward classes on the basis of caste and not on the basis of educational backwardness, economic backwardness and social backwardness which are mainly the criteria for categorizing the backward classes. No doubt there is difference in the criteria undertaken: some of the States have based it on caste; some are trying to improve on it by categorising on the basis of economic backwardness. The categorisation differs from State to State and also from time to time. As a result, people who were backward last year may not be categorized as backward this

year or people who were not considered as backward last year are being considered as backward this year. What is all this due to? If a person who was considered five years back as backward is now considered as a person of the advanced community, it shows that society has done a lot of good; there is a radical change in the society. But a person who was considered as advanced five years back, is now being categorised as backward, how are you going to account for all these things? This has to be taken into consideration by the Social Security Ministry.

Taking into account the social backwardness, educational backwardness and such other things, the Commission put all women in the backward classes. No doubt many Members have spoken very highly about all these things and that is a fact. The percentage of literacy among women is hardly eight. The rural women have never come out and as one of the Opposition Member pointed out, they have to go a long way—8 to 10 miles—for bringing drinking water. The economic conditions, the superstition and the religious hold are such that it will take decades for those people to come out in spite of the constant efforts on the part of voluntary workers, social institutions and Government. Therefore, we have to consider what effective steps they are undertaking in this direction, in order to emancipate the women, the backward classes and the people suffering from social and legal disabilities in this country. Certain sections of society because they belong to certain classes suffer from legal disabilities, and similarly certain sections of the society, because they were women have been suffering for all these years from certain legal and social disabilities. How long are we going to allow this state of affairs to continue? Even in a democratic country like ours, more than 50 per cent of the people are suffering like this and they have no voice at all, and the majority of them have not got any

opportunity even for getting better education. However highly we may extol the fact that ancient India had given a very lofty place to women, we must remember that the conditions existing at that time are not existing now; the conditions have radically changed. On account of the political invasions and such other things during the medieval period, even the Smriti-writers went to the extent of saying that a woman was nothing more than chattel; and as a result of that, no economic status was given to her; and no social status was given to her. According to Katyayana, a Smriti-writer of the thirteenth century, a woman under no circumstances could possess more than 2000 annas which also could be utilised by her husband in case of emergency.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** That was a good thing.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** I am referring to the position in the thirteenth century.

Under the existing circumstances, better facilities have got to be given. We talk about equality of opportunity, political equality and social equality and so on. Let us try to bring some of these things into force. Unless there is a radical change in the social outlook, unless the greater sections of the society look at these people who are suffering from social and legal disabilities with a liberal outlook and try to give them also better conditions of living and opportunities for working and better opportunities for getting better remunerations, we cannot have any hope for the emancipation of these people. It is impossible for the women to come forward by themselves especially in the case of those women who have for long been thrown into the background for decades and for centuries, it is practically impossible to come forward unless opportunity is provided to them. It was only in 1956 that a daughter could get a share in the property of her father and not earlier than that. Earlier than that, only a widow had

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.]

some right to limited property. The Backward Classes Commission had tried to go into these things in detail and suggest remedial measures. Many measures have been suggested in this regard, such as the opening of schools, the running of hostels and giving better educational facilities and so on. These things should be done immediately.

In this connection, I should like to give just one instance of how things are being managed. When a hostel is opened for the lady students of the Harijan class or the Scheduled Castes, if the funds are not released till the 31st of March, how can you expect them to have better food during the whole of that year? Are the students and trainees and inmates of the hostel expected to eat nothing till the 31st of March? Who is to bear all the expenses during the whole year? I am mentioning only a matter of minor detail. But these are things which have got to be attended to immediately. Leave aside the questions of major principles and policy matters; at least these minor details should be attended to; if even these minor details are not worked out efficiently, it will create a very bad impression on the society in regard to the actual work that has been turned out.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** The hon. Member may kindly pardon me for this interruption, but I hope she will give me those details so that the matter may be looked into.

**Shri Maurya:** I cannot understand why these segregated hostels should be there. I think that it is better that there are no segregated hostels.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** In the under-developed countries today, the problem of juvenile delinquency is becoming more and more complicated every day. With the growing slums and the economic difficulties and so on, the

problem of juvenile delinquency has become so complicated that the number of juvenile delinquents is increasing all the time, and the remand homes, the fit-person-basis schools and other such centres are becoming more and more punitive instead of reformatory. The moment the inmate from such a centre comes out, he must be rehabilitated somewhere and looked after by the society as if he has come out after training. But unfortunately what is happening is that these young boys when they come out from such centres are looked down upon by society and are not absorbed in any service.

Therefore, in all these matters, we have to bring about a new social outlook and give a better opportunity to the person who has suffered from all such disabilities during his lifetime. This change of attitude is necessary. I hope the department will be able to do something in this direction.

As regards reservation in government services and also in educational institutions, I will quote from the letter Kaka Kalelkar wrote to the President (reproduced in the beginning of the Report). He wrote:

"Coming to details of governmental services, the principle of 'no reservations' but 'special preference' should be strictly followed in class I (and perhaps in class II also) of services because services belonging to these classes demand higher standards of integrity, efficiency and initiative. It is not suggested that these qualities are the monopoly of any one community or that these qualities are at a discount in the case of other communities".

Therefore, taking these things into consideration, efficiency and integrity, these being the main criteria, of course preference should be given to backward classes under similar cir-



circumstances. That means the country has got a right to demand efficient service from able persons, from capable persons.

"Experience in the past proves that reservations come in the way of healthy emulation and those who learnt to depend on reservations are oftentimes, not alert enough to improve their quality. They rest on their privileges and all zest for self-improvement is dulled".

This being the opinion of the Chairman of the Commission, all efforts should be made to achieve those objectives. What measures are to be taken to promote efficiency and capacity among the backward classes, to give them better facilities for better education? All these things should be immediately attended to. But there should not be reservation at the cost of efficiency, integrity and such other things.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** Efficiency is also there.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** There may be difference of opinion. I do appreciate that. What I mean is that all facilities necessary for the upliftment of the backward classes should be given. I belong to the biggest backward class in the country.

**Shri Sonavane:** She enjoys better facilities.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I hope we were all backward as you are, Madam.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** They should be given all facilities for developing their inherent capacity and latent talents. The backward classes should be provided all such facilities. Immediate steps should be taken in this direction so as to bring about an overall radical change in the society,

in the attitude towards these people who have suffered for ages together.

**श्री हुकम चन्व कच्छबाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े वर्ग का जो कमिशन संविधान के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किया गया था वह 19-1-53 को नियुक्त किया गया था । उस के बाद सन् 1956 में उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर इतनी अच्छी बातें हैं वह कितनी व्यवहार के अन्दर है इस पर हम इतने दिन बाद विचार क्यों कर रहे हैं । अगर हम यह देखें उन पर कितना धमल हुआ है तो ऐसा लगता है कि वह नहीं के बराबर है । बात यह है कि कानून तो अच्छा बना दिया जाता है लेकिन उसे व्यवहार में नहीं लाया जाता । आज हर जगह पर निर्धनता और पिछड़ापन फैला हुआ है । आज लोगों को जो सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है वह पैसा, नौकरी, जमीन, आदि चीजों की है । हम को विचार करना चाहिये कि आज आदिवासियों के अन्दर, पिछड़ी जातियों के अन्दर किस प्रकार की कठिनाई पैदा ही रही है । यदि मैं आदिवासियों के बारे में कहूँ तो यह कहूँगा कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर, उन भोले भाले लोगों के बीच में जो ईसाई वर्ग काम करता है वह किस गति से कर रहा है । उनका धर्म परिवर्तन का काम कितने जोरों पर चल रहा है, यदि इस ओर सरकार थोड़ा ध्यान दे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को मामलूम हो जायेगा कि कितने आदिवासियों को ईसाई बनाया गया । मैं छोटा नागपुर के पास का एक किस्सा बतलाना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ पर चालीस लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं । काका कालेलकर की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके आधार पर मैं कहता हूँ कि इन 40 लाख लोगों के अन्दर 1 लाख ईसाई ऐसे हैं जो कि उन सारी सुविधाओं को ले जा कर उन का लाभ उठाते हैं जो कि वहाँ के 40 लाख लोगों को मिलती हैं । जैसे हरिजननों को या पिछड़ी जातियों को जो सहूलियत दी जाती है उनको वह पूरी नहीं मिल पाती । जो उनके नेता हैं वे सारी की

[श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय]

सारी अपने पास रखते हैं। कई जगह ऐसा देखने को मिला कि जो हरिजन या पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्ति हैं . . . . .

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) :  
कोरम नहीं है।

16.51 hrs.

(The quorum bell was rung).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Wednesday, that is the day after tomorrow.

16.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 10, 1965/Kartika 19, 1887 (Saka).