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**Wednesday, June 14, 1967
Jyaistha 24, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 11-20)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 14, 1967/Jyaishta 24,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Prasannavadan Manilal Mehta
(Bhavanagar)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ईसाई धर्मप्रचारक

* 481. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों की अवधि में विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरों को विदेशों से मुफ्त वितरण के लिये कितनी मात्रा में खाद्य पदार्थ प्राप्त हुये ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार भी उन्हें मुफ्त वितरण के लिये खाद्यान्न देती है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितनी मात्रा में और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि ये विदेशी ईसाई मिशनर खाद्यान्न के मुफ्त वितरण के बहाने वही भारत के गरीब लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन तो नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के सम्भाषण पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से धर्म परिवर्तन के कुछ व्यक्तिगत मामलों की सूचना मिली है। फिर भी सरकार की स्थिति का पूर्ण ज्ञान है और जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होता है, उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में किये गये धर्म परिवर्तनों को भ्रमान्ध घोषित करेगी ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि कोई व्यक्ति यदि स्वेच्छा से अपना धर्म-परिवर्तन करे तो उसे भ्रमान्ध घोषित कर दे।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि लोहारडाहा जो राप्ती जिले में है उस के गावों में 9 व्यक्तियों का धर्म-परिवर्तन इन ईसाई सेवा केन्द्रों द्वारा किया गया है और क्या इसी प्रकार की सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में धर्म-परिवर्तन की अन्य घटनाओं की शिकायतें आप के पास आई हैं, यदि आई हैं तो क्या सरकार एक ऐसा कमिशन नियुक्त करने का विचार रखती है जिन्हमें तमाम सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों द्वारा किये गये धर्म परिवर्तनों की जांच की जाय ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल जी हा जैसा कि मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा इस तरह के कुछ व्यक्तिगत धर्म परिवर्तन के मामलों के बारे में हमें सूचना मिली है और उस के बारे में सरकार ध्यान दे रही है। बिहार सरकार ने उस के ऊपर काफी ध्यान दिया है, बाकी अभी ऐसी कोई इतनी बड़ी स्थिति पैदा

नहीं हुई जिसके कि ऊपर सरकार को एक कमिशन नियुक्त करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई हो।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह सात्वती : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस प्रश्न पर इस दृष्टि से भी विचार किया है कि हमारे राष्ट्र के लिये यह कोई कम अपमानजनक बात नहीं है कि विदेशी लोग यहां आकर हमारे देश के नागरिकों को बोट से रोटी के टुकड़ों, कपड़ों और दवाघो के लालच में फंसा कर उन का धर्म परिवर्तन करें और उनको उनकी संस्कृति से वहीन करें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात बिल्कुल धनुषित होगी यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे वह विदेशी हो या देशी हो, प्रलोभन में डाल कर किसी भी भारतीय का धर्म परिवर्तन करने का प्रयत्न करे। इस बात को कानून के खिलाफ भी माना जाता है और यदि इस तरह की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास आती है तो उसके खिलाफ हम कड़े से कड़ा कदम उठाते हैं। भलबत्ता जब कोई व्यक्तिगत रूप से और स्वेच्छा से अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहता है तो उसको रोकने के लिये हमारे पास कोई शक्ति नहीं है।

श्री घटस बिहारी बाबेयी : राज्य मंत्री महोदय परस्पर विरोधी बातें कह रहे हैं। पहले उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया कि उन शिकायतों की जांच की गई है या कोई फंडोर कार्रवाही की गई है। बिहार के अपने दौरे में मुझे ऐसे हिन्दू मिले हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि जब तक हम गले में कास का बिन्दू डाल कर नहीं जाते तब तब हमें मिशन में खाना नहीं मिलता और न बच्चों को दूध मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझती कि विदेशी मिशनरियों को एक आम चेतावनी दे कि अगर सूबापस्त जेल का

नाम उठा कर उन्होंने बलात धर्म परिवर्तन का प्रयत्न किया तो उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की जायेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने किसी तरह की कोई परस्पर विरोधी बात नहीं कही। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उसके बारे में हम लोगों की सूचना मिली थी। उसके बारे में हमने बिहार गवर्नमेंट को लिखा कि वह इस बारे में पता लगा कर हम को सूचना भेजे। उनकी सूचना अभी तक हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

जहां भी प्रलोभन में डाल कर किसी के धर्म परिवर्तन की बात है जैसे ही इस तरह की कोई खबर हमारे पास आती है, जैसी कि बिहार से आई तो हम तत्काम आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हैं। हमने बिहार सरकार को इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने को कहा है और अगर किसी धार्मिक ने ऐसा काम किया हो तो उसे कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस मदन के एक माननीय सदस्य ने वहां अपने दौरे में इस तरह के केसेज पाये और यहाँ हाउस में उस बारे में मंत्री जी को बतला दिया है तब वह उसे मान्य करेंगे या अभी भी उस पर प्रांतीय सरकार से रिपोर्ट का इंतजार करते रहेंगे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो वहां के बारे में कहा, मैंने उसे मान लिया है। मैंने उसे प्रामाण्य नहीं किया है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : हमारे देश में जब भी यह धर्म परिवर्तन के समाचार छपते हैं तो उन से बड़ी सनसनी पैदा होती है। अभी बिहार के कुछ इलाकों में, मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ इलाकों में मुखे से जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उस में केवल बिहार से ही इस प्रकार के समाचार मिले हैं कि वहां धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है, इस धर्म परिवर्तन के समाचार

को मिले हुए भी काफी रोज़ हो मर्ने तो अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने तौर पर कोई जांच क्यों नहीं करवाई और वह बिहार सरकार के भरोसे क्यों बँठी रही ? आज की इस परिस्थिति में इससे काफी सनसनी पैदा हो गयी है। बिहार के कुछ इलाकों में मैंने यह देखा है कि जहाँ यह ईसाई मिशनरीज काम कर रहे थे लोगों को भोजन व दूध आदि देने का वहाँ कई जगह लोगों ने गुस्से में उन के कामों को भी बन्द करवा दिया। क्या सरकार को भी इस प्रकार के समाचार मिल रहे हैं, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उचित तौर पर और आवश्यक ढंग से तेज़ी से यह जांच करने का काम वह स्वयं क्यों नहीं करती है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : हम लोगो ने तेज़ी से ही जांच कराई है मगर ऐसी चीज़ों में जांच करने के लिये हमें राज्य सरकार की मशीनरी पर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है और उसको हम ने लिखा है कि वह शीघ्र जांच करा कर हमें उस बारे में सूचित करे। उस के ऊपर जांच भी कर रहे हैं।

Shri V. N. Jadhav: Is it a fact that foreign Christian missionaries are converting non-Christians in Goa on the pretext of free distribution of foodgrains?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: About Goa, I have no information at present.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : राज्य मंत्री महोदय को स्मरण होगा कि उनके पूज्य पिता ने मध्य प्रदेश में नियोगी कमिशन की स्थापना की थी। इसी तरह का एक कमिशन पहले मध्य भारत में रैम कमिशन के नाम से स्थापित हुआ था। इन दोनों कमिशनों ने जो अपनी रिपोर्टें दी थीं उनमें कहा गया था कि यह ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक सहायता की आड़ में यहाँ पर आकर लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन ही नहीं कर रहे अपितु उन की राष्ट्रीयता में भी परिवर्तन हो जाता है। मामालीब और नेका के उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। ऐसी सब

स्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या गृह मंत्रालय अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर किसी ऐसे कमिशन की स्थापना पर विचार कर रहा है कि यह विदेशों से आ रही पी० एस० 480 के अन्तर्गत सहायता व अन्य प्रकार का पैसा आज देश में केवल धर्म परिवर्तन का ही काम नहीं कर रहा है अपितु राष्ट्रीयता में भी परिवर्तन हो रहा है उस के बारे में वह अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर बना कमिशन अपना रिपोर्ट दे और उस के आधार पर फिर कुछ निर्णय लिया जाय ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संबंध में हम लोग बहुत कड़ी नज़र रखते हैं। विदेशों से जो पैसा आता है जिन के पास जाता है उनकी पंजीकरण होता है। उन को देखा जाता है और जिनको हम रैकगनाइज करते हैं केवल उन्हीं के पास ऐसा पैसा दिया जा सकता है और वही लोग यह काम करते हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा हम लोगो के पास काफी सूचना राज्य सरकारों से आती रहती है और जहाँ भी यह पाया जाता है कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे काम किये कि स्वेच्छा के बिना किसी का धर्म परिवर्तन किया, इस प्रकार से जोर जबरदस्ती की गई या प्रलोभन देकर धर्म परिवर्तन की चेष्टा की गई तो उस पर एकदम कार्यवाही की जाती है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अब भूखा आदमी कोई भी पाप कर सकता है। आज ईसाई मिशनरियों के हाथ में गन्ने का और दूध आदि विभिन्न चीज़ों के वितरण का काम है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस के ऊपर अपना कोई नियन्त्रण रखेगी ताकि इस तरह से उनके बंगुल में फँस कर लोग अपना धर्म परिवर्तन न कर सकें ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चव्हाण साहब इसके बारे में आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं या नहीं उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में भी कहा है कि हम लोगों ने कोई पदार्थ या खाद्यान्न इन ईसाई मिशनरियों के

हाथ में नहीं दिये हैं बल्कि बाहर से जो माल आता है उसी से काम करते हैं। जहां तक हमारे छायापत्र व दूसरी चीजों का संबंध है उसका वितरण हम अपनी एजेंसी के द्वारा करते हैं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि ईसाई मिशनरीज जो सामान बांटते हैं उस के ऊपर सरकार कोई नियन्त्रण रखना चाहती है या नहीं उसका जवाब उन्हें देना चाहिये।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इसका उत्तर मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ कि छाया पदार्थ आदि वस्तुओं का वितरण हम स्वयं अपनी एजेंसी के जरिये कराते हैं, बाकी जिनको बाहर से छाया पदार्थ व अन्य वस्तुएं मिलती है उन को भी उन्हें बांटने की हम संचार समझ कर आज्ञा देने हैं। इस तरह का नियन्त्रण बांटने के सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास है।

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: I do not object to preaching or baptising of Christians here by Indian Christians, but there is an American Baptist Missionary headquarters in Damra in Goalpara District in Assam, and nearby is the Matia camp where there are thousands of Pakistani refugees. These American Baptist missionaries are going to the Matia camp and they are converting them to Christianity and baptising them. Will Government probe into this affair and prevent this sort of activity there?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We will certainly look into it.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: May I know if Government is aware of the constitutional provision that every religion, including Hindu religion, has the right to propagate its faith? In those circumstances; how is the Minister assuring that he is going to hold an enquiry only in respect of such reactions as there may have

been to the benefactions of Christian missionaries?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have explained it already. We are aware of this constitutional provision. We do not come in the way of anybody who wants to propagate his religion by legal and constitutional methods. I have already said that we come into the picture only if somebody by coercion or by other means or by attracting people by illegal means, changes their religion. We try to prevent such things. Otherwise, if somebody is doing the normal propagation activities, we do not come into the picture at all.

Shri P. R. Thakur: Is it not a fact that the poor scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are being converted to Christianity by these missionaries for want of food? If it is a fact, is the Government doing anything to prevent the missionaries from doing this sort of things in future?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have already said that a few individual cases are coming to our notice, and we have written to the State Governments to take action in the matter.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: One gentleman has given a question, and there are 15 people wanting to put supplementaries.

Shri Amar Singh Saigal: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: All of you want only one question.

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में जो क्रिश्चियन मिशनरी गिल्ड का काम कर रहे हैं वे हमारे देश में खुफियागिरी का काम भी करते हैं और साथ ही वे जो मुसलमान लोग हैं, जिन को खाना नहीं मिलता, उन की तस्वीरें ले कर अपने देश प्रमरीका भेजते

हैं, जो कि वहां छपती हैं और उनका घर हमारे देश के खिलाफ पड़ता है ? क्या इस को रोकने के लिये सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न पर नहीं उठता ।

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : क्या यह भव है कि जो ईसाइयों की प्रार्थनाये होती है उन में जो बच्चे शामिल नहीं होते हैं उन के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है क्योंकि वे ईसाई धर्म को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मेरे पास एमो कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है आप ने सुना नहीं ।
We have already taken 15 minutes.
Kindly permit me to go to the next question.

Production of Television sets

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- *484. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**
Shri R. K. Birla:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri J. Sundar Lal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether the commercial production of television sets at the Central Electronics Research Institute, Pilani has since commenced;

(b) if not, when it will start production;

(c) the target of production per year; and

(d) at what price the television set would be made available to the public?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani has set up a Batch Production Unit and not a commercial production unit.

(b) The first batch of T.V. Sets has already been produced.

(c) The batch production capacity is 1000 sets per year.

(d) The sale price is estimated at Rs. 1350/- for a 19" screen set and Rs 1500/- for a 23" screen Set (exclusive of local taxes).

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: In view of the fact that the T.V. sets produced at Pilani will be cheaper than imported sets, is there any difficulty in importing parts worth Rs. 250/- per set? There are some parts which are to be imported, like coils and other things, Are there any difficulties from the Government due to which they want to stop the import of these parts and thereby stop commercial production?

Dr. Triguna Sen: The foreign exchange investment in a plant of 10,000 sets capacity would be near about 9.5 lakhs. To start with the foreign exchange required for a set would be 250 in the first year and it has to come down to less than Rs 100 per set as soon as the indigenous production of picture tubes and a few other valves are started and we expect that they will be cheaper than the foreign sets

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कितने पुर्जे विदेशी हैं और कितने पुर्जे हमारे अपने देश के है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत लाल आजाद) : सभी तो उसका जवाब दिया गया है ।

Shri S. K. Tapuria: Is the Minister aware that there is shortage of T.V. sets in the market and they are

not easily available and sometimes they are available at considerably higher prices than the list price. Can the Government do anything in this regard?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Well, we have not got into mass production. If somebody sells in the market at a higher price I do not know how the Ministry of Education can check it.

Shri R. Barua: First of all, I do not know how this subject comes under the Ministry of Education. Secondly, the Education Ministry is complaining that sufficient funds are not put at its disposal for education in the Fourth Plan. I want to know whether the money now diverted to television would have been profitably used for other useful purposes.

Dr. Triguna Sen: Perhaps the hon. Minister does not know....

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Are you prophesying" ... (Interruptions).

Dr. Triguna Sen: I am sorry; I have not been here for three months yet, it will take sometime for me to get myself accustomed. I consider every one as a prospective Minister and I expect you to be a Minister one day.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It has been easy for you; it is not so easy for others.

Dr. Triguna Sen: The research institution in Pilani is working under the C.S.I.R. which had established several institutions to carry on research and indigenous production. It is right and proper that we do this activity.

श्री अजयल गमी बार : यह पिलानी का जो इन्स्टिट्यूट है यह बिड़ला साहब की कंसर्न है। क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि उन्होंने जो कीमतें फरमाई एक सेट की 1,300 रु० और दूसरे सेट की 1,500 और कुछ रुपये, यह सरकार के मंत्रिद्वारे से मुकरर की गई हैं ?

क्या वह वही करमायेंगे कि यह मोनोपोली उनकी ही है या कि बिड़ला साहब के बलावा हिन्दुस्तान की किसी और कंसर्न को भी इजाजत दी गई है कि वह टेलिविजन सेट तैयार करे ? अगर किसी ने झपलाई किया है तो वह कौन कौन है और घाया उन्हें गवर्नमेन्ट ने इजाजत दी है ? अगर नहीं दी है तो क्यों नहीं दी है ? क्या इसलिये कि यह बिड़ला साहब की मोनोपोली रहे ?

[یہ پلانی کاجو انسٹیٹیوٹ ہے]
 ہرلا صاحب کی کلسرن ہے - کیا وزیر صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ انہوں نے جو قیمتیں فرمائیں ایک سہت کی 1300 روپے اور دوسرے سہت کی 1500 اور کچھ روپے یہ سرکار کے مشورے سے مقرر کی گئی ہیں - کیا وہ یہ بھی فرمائیں گے کہ یہ مونوپولی ان کی ہی ہے یا کہ ہرلا صاحب کے علاوہ ہلدوستان کی کسی اور کلسرن کو بھی اجازت دی گئی ہے کہ وہ تھوڑی سہت تیار کریں - اگر کسی نے اپنی اپنی ہے وہ کون کون ہیں اور آیا انہیں گورنمنٹ نے اجازت دی ہے - اگر نہیں دی ہے تو کہیں نہیں دی ہے - کیا اس لئے کہ یہ ہرلا صاحب کی مونوپولی ہے [

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is not a Birla concern. It is a research institution under C.S.I.R. under the Education Ministry. Birlas have nothing to do with it. Perhaps he is mixing it up with the Birla Institute in Pilani. It has not been given any contract to the Birlas; the institution itself is manufacturing all these things.

बी कबूल करी बार : किती प्रीर ने एप्लाई किया है? इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ?

[کسی اور نے بھی ایپلائی کیا ہے -
اس کا جواب نہیں دیا گیا ہے -]

Dr. Triguna Sen: No, Sir; we have not given.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Instead of allowing the few sets that are manufactured here to be purchased by a few rich individuals, may I know whether Government propose to buy all these sets and distribute them to the schools?

Dr. Triguna Sen: When we go into mass-scale production, surely our primary objective will be to use them for educational purposes

बी हुकम चन्व कछवाय : मंत्री महादय ने उत्तर में बनाया है कि एक हजार में साल भर में तैयार होने है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस समय इन सैटों की आवश्यकता किन्ती है और उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये क्या सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी इनके बनाये जाने की अनुमति देगी ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Commercial scale production will be done through two companies—Messrs. J. K. Rayon, Kanpur and Messrs. Telerad Private Limited, Bombay for manufacturing 10,000 TV receivers each year

Shri Rajasekharan: In view of the immense educational potentialities which TV has, may I know whether the ministry is considering establishing more TV stations in India?

Dr. Triguna Sen: He may propose it to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to do it.

Shri Swell: The Minister has given a very plausible explanation as to why this subject is put under his ministry. He says it is desirable

that this ministry should undertake these kinds of activities like production of TV sets. I should have thought the Ministry of Education should have concerned itself only with the research aspect and not the production of the TV sets. However, has he considered the danger of commercialisation of education that this kind of activities pose?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I do not understand how the commercialisation of education comes in this

An hon. Member: It is a humanising activity.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I agree It is the duty of the C.S.I.R. to carry out research. We should not depend always on foreign countries to supply us the equipment. I thought the hon member would have congratulated the people who have done so.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: What is the relative priority given to TV in the plan?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I cannot say that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am happy to hear that a lot of scientific and research efforts are being made to have a break-through in electronics. Perhaps the minister is aware that the funds allotted for the development of research in electronics is very limited. Does he propose to increase it, so that research is enhanced?

Dr. Triguna Sen: We propose to increase it and I hope the hon. member will support us in this House.

बी राम सेवक दाशव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने दो कम्पनियों का नाम लिया है। क्या ये दो कम्पनिया बिड़ला जी की हैं या किसी और की हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय हिन्दुस्तान को टी० बी० सैट्स

की जरूरत है या मिचार्ड के लिये छोटी छोटी मशीनों की जरूरत है, उन में रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है? अगर इन मशीनों की जरूरत है तो इस काम को बन्द करके क्या दूसरी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा?

Dr. Triguna Sen: It does not concern us. Our institutions are engaged in carrying on research. If any commercial organisation wants to utilise it, we can give them the knowhow. So far as my Ministry is concerned, we are concerned only with carrying on research.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : खेती के काम में जो सामान चाहिए होता है उसके बारे में रिसर्च नहीं होगा, टी० बी० सट्स तैयार होंगे आपकी दृष्टि में।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि टी० बी० सैटों की इस देश में आवश्यकता है? जो घनराशि इनके निर्माण पर खर्च की जाएगी क्यों नहीं उस राशि को किसी और रिसर्च के काम पर खर्च किया जाता ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी क्या आवश्यकता है?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is so much noise in the House that neither the question nor the answer can be heard.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I think it is the same question. We are carrying on research in all these, and in electronics also. Whether it should be utilised or not, whether it should go in a large scale production or not, it is for the Industries Ministry to consider.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मद्रास इंजिक्टो-निक्स रिमर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पिलानी में कितने भारतीय रिसर्च स्कालर हैं और कितने बाहर वाले हैं? जो बाहर वाले हैं वे किन किन देशों के हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक वहाँ सैट पर सैट हिन्दुस्तानी रिसर्च स्कालर हो जाएंगे?

Dr. Triguna Sen: No, Sir. We have no foreigners in the research institute. They are all Indians.

Shri Samar Guha: I want to know what capital funds and efforts are necessary if a television set is to be made in India and if it is not entirely possible, what parts are brought from outside and for that purpose what amount of foreign exchange is needed.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I have replied to this question earlier; the foreign exchange investment in a plant of 10,000 sets capacity would be about Rs. 9.5 lakhs. By and by it can be reduced as we proceed with the production.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is the capital expenditure?

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, my question has not been fully answered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Abolition of Upper Houses in States

*485. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have made suggestions for the abolition of the Upper Houses of State Legislatures;

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

(c) whether Government propose to follow a uniform policy for the abolition of Upper Houses in all the States?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No such suggestions have been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The procedure for the abolition of Legislative Councils has been laid down in article 169 of the Constitution under which Parliament is empowered to pass a law for such abolition if the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned passes a resolution to that effect by the prescribed majority. Government cannot lay down any policy in this matter for observance by the Legislative Assemblies.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री ने यह ठीक कहा है कि विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने का निर्णय संसद को लेना होगा। देश में यह मांग हो रही है कि विधान परिषदों की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि जो काम विधान सभाएँ करती है उसी काम को विधान परिषदे दाहरानी है। खर्च कम करने की दृष्टि से . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : वही राज्य सभा भी करती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आश्चर्य है कि विधान परिषदे समाप्त कर दी जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में अपना भी कोई दिमाग बनाया है कि अगर संसद में यह मांग की गई या अगर किसी विधान सभा ने जिस संस्था का उल्लेख गृह मंत्री महोदय ने किया है उस संस्था के अन्तर्गत यह मांग की कि उसके यहां राज्य विधान परिषद् को समाप्त कर दिया जाए तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot answer a hypothetical question. Certainly I will have to consider the problem when one has to face the problem. I cannot just anticipate a particular position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ राज्यों में जहां विधान परिषदें अभी तक

नहीं बनी है वहां नए सिरे से विधान परिषदें बनाने की चर्चा हो रही है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान में। क्या मंत्री महोदय जहां विधान परिषदे बनने वाली है वहां की स्थिति पर विचार करके कोई निर्णय लेने को तैयार हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, by the 7th amendment of the Constitution, Parliament has accepted that position, that the Madhya Pradesh Government will have a Legislative Council to be started from the date to be notified. Only the "date to be notified" is left for consideration. In that matter, if the Government of Madhya Pradesh want it certainly we will have to allow it.

श्री भूज भूषण खन्ना : क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि अगर हाउसिस को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या नीति है और पिछले सत्रह वर्ष के समय में क्या हम सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है या नहीं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a matter of Government's policy; it is, really speaking, the principles laid down in the Constitution itself and we have to follow the procedure laid down there.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय पहले महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं और अब वह केन्द्र के गृह मंत्री हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछले सत्रह साल के अन्तर के बाद वह हम नीतीजों पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं कि स्टेट्स में और मेंटर में भी दूसरे हाउसिस की जल्दगी नहीं है; यदि हा तो क्या सरकार उन के एबोलिशन के लिए उचित कदम उठा रही है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, the second legislature at the Centre and the second legislature at the State level are of completely different types,

different qualities and doing different functions. As a matter of fact, the purposes for which they are needed are different. He referred to me as Chief Minister of the former State of Maharashtra. As Chief Minister of Maharashtra I wanted a second legislature and I got it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि अगर किसी स्टेट से अगर हाउस को हटाने की मांग आयेगी, तो सरकार उस पर विचार करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी स्टेट ने इस सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपनी प्रोपोजल भेजी है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने जवाब दे दिया है कि किसी स्टेट ने ऐसी प्रोपोजल नहीं भेजी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे पता चला है कि अगर बिहार में विधान परिषद् को खत्म किया जाये, तो साल का 55 लाख रुपया बचेगा, जो कि पांच साल में पीने तीन करोड़ रुपया हो जाता है। उसी तरह अगर सभी राज्यों में विधान परिषदों को तोड़ा जायेगा, तो पांच साल में 20-25 करोड़ रुपया बच जायेगा। वित्त मंत्री इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं। ये सभी मंत्री हमेशा पैसे के अभाव की चर्चा करते हैं और कहते हैं कि अच्छे कामों के लिए पैसे की कमी है। मैं मंत्रियों से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया है कि विधान परिषदों को समाप्त करने से पांच साल या दस साल में कितना पैसा बच जायेगा इस पहलु पर विचार करके मैं जानता हूँ कि संविधान में इस बारे में व्यवस्था है, लेकिन यह कोई लाजमी या अनिवार्य चीज नहीं है—क्या कोई निर्देश देने का उनका विचार है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, Government certainly has not considered it, but I can certainly risk my personal view in the matter. The necessity

of a second legislature is not a matter of economy or otherwise; there are certainly other considerations and factors that are to be taken into consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : वे दूसरे विचार क्या हैं? क्या कुछ लोगों को नीकरी देना, खुश रखना और पैटरनेज वगैरह?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister be pleased to tell us in confidence that upper chambers of legislatures do serve a national cause by enabling aspirant politicians to have short-cuts to power without the need of facing the electorate?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि सरकार के ख्याल में इन विधान परिषदों ने कौन से अच्छे काम किये हैं और क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब सरकार ने यह मांग की है कि वहाँ के अम्पर हाउस को तोड़ दिया जाये?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं ने अभी बताया है कि हमारे पास किसी की प्रोपोजल नहीं आई है।

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : क्या उन्होंने कोई अच्छा काम किया है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह बात तो उन से ही पूछनी पड़ेगी। मुझ से पूछने का क्या फायदा है?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I think the position has been made quite clear and any further question is going to be a repetition. I do not mind; if hon. Members want to put more questions I will allow them.

श्री अजयल गनी दार : क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि इस वक्त राष्ट्रपति को यहाँ राज्य सभा में और गवर्नरों को स्टेट्स की लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिलों में नामावली का जो अधिकार

मिला हुआ है, वह पुराने जमाने के बादशाहों की वादगार हैं और इस बात को मद्देन रखते हुए कि देश में कई स्टेट्स में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी बन गई हैं क्या इस बात का इन्तजाम किया जायेगा कि अगर अगर हाऊसिंग को रखना ही है तो उन में सामाजिकी को खरम कर के सिर्फ इन्तजाम में ही मेम्बर आ सकें ?

[कहा हوم मॅन्सٹر صاحب اس بات پر وچار کرینگے کہ اس وقت راشٹری کو یہاں راجہ سبھا میں اور گورنر کو سٹیٹس کی لیمسٹری کونسلوں میں نامزدگی کا جو ادھکار مل رہا ہے - وہ پرانے زمانے کے بادشاہوں کی یادگار ہے اور اس بات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے کہ دیہی میں کئی سٹیٹس میں غیر کانگریسی سرکاری اہلی بن گئی ہوں - کیا اس بات کا انتظام کیا جائیگا کہ اگر ایئر گاؤز کو رکھا ہی ہے - تو ان میں نامزدگی کو ختم کر کے صرف انتظام سے ہی مبرا آ سکیں -]

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I did not follow his question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that legislative talent in this country, which has not yet fully blossomed so far, finds an outlet in the Upper Houses at the State level or at the Central level, specially in the case of those who are rejected by the electorate but whose services are needed by the nation because of their talent, ability and experience?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rehabilitation chamber.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is one of the justifications for having second legislatures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, may I repeat the question? His intelligence quotient is not very high.

Mr. Speaker: He has appreciated your question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that in this House repeatedly and in the country outside a demand has been made in regard to the abolition of Upper Houses in the States quite strongly and also in view of the existence of non-Congress governments in many States which might be having second thoughts in regard to the desirability of these Upper Houses in the States, may I know if Government would give active consideration to this matter rather than adhere to the Minister's personal view in regard to the status quo? May I know if in view of the changed situation Government will apply its mind seriously to this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly; how can Government refuse to consider the question when it is facing a question. At the present moment, as I said, Government has no such proposal from any State Legislature.

श्री प्रकाशजीर शास्त्री : लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रसिद्ध है कि लोक सभा के सदस्य तो जनता के सीधे प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और इस लिए इस सदन का नाम लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के लिए एक दूसरे नाम "परलोक सभा" का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है शायद इस दृष्टि से कि वहां आयुवृद्ध लोगों की संख्या अधिक है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों में विधान परिषद नहीं हैं, क्या उन में कानून और व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार की कोई न्यूनता है; यदि नहीं तो क्या गृह मंत्रालय इस बारे कुछ सोच रहा है कि दूसरे राज्यों में भी उसी प्रकार की स्थिति हो ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think, this question, really speaking, was about the second chamber in the States. There is only provision in the Constitution about the abolition of second chambers in the States. There is no provision for the abolition of the second chamber at the Centre. I think, we are completely misunderstanding the position. As I said, the character of the second chamber at the Centre is completely different. It is a representative body of the States in the federal Parliament. There is a differentiation between the two. Certainly, I know that there is a view in the country in certain sections that the second chamber at the Centre should not be there, but there is also a view that there should be a second chamber. There are two views.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, 486. **Shri Manibhai Patel.** He is absent. If I had not called him, he would have been angry. I am sure, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will inform him that his name was called.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, question No. 487 has been transferred for answer on the 27th June. Question No. 488, **Shri D. C. Sharma.**

Searches carried out by S. P. E. in Kanpur

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*488. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the Special Police Establishment carried out a search at the headquarters of a group of industries controlled by **Shri Ram Rattan Gupta** at Kanpur on the 6th December, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outcome thereof with the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The search was conducted in connection with certain investigations under the Criminal Procedure Code.

(c) Several documents, records and account books have been seized for purposes of investigations. Their scrutiny is in progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is not a fact that this firm is not the only firm for this kind of treatment and that there are other firms also in Kanpur which need a similar kind of treatment?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather a very difficult question to answer. If the hon. Member has any information about the misbehaviour or other things in respect of other firms, if he gives me information, we will certainly pursue it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what incriminating documents were discovered during the search by the S.P.E. from this firm?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a matter under investigation and the documents are under scrutiny of the investigating officers. I cannot give that information now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं सरकार से जान सकता हूँ कि जिस वक्त यह सब की गई थी उस वक्त कितने कागजात इस मामले में मौजूद थे कितने सरकार के अधिकारी में हैं और कितने बहा छोड़े गये हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The documents were taken possession of by the investigating officers. I have not got the details of those documents.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Apart from seizing several documents which are of incriminating nature, we are told, the police have unearthed foreign

currency worth several thousand rupees. This had happened 1½ months back. I want to know from the Home Minister what action Government has taken against the firm on this account?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about the foreign currency. Only certain documents were found and those documents are under scrutiny.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस मामले का उल्लेख किया गया यह बहुत व्यापक और मिलाजुला मामला है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को इस बात का पता है कि रामरतन गुप्ता माहव ने इनकम टैक्स का कानून फारेन एक्सचेंज रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट कस्टम का कानून, सेल्स टैक्स और ज़ाबता फौजदारी की कई धाराएँ जैसे 420 आदि इन सब को तोड़ा है

एक मामनीय सदस्य : 420 ज़ाबता फौजदारी की नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ताजीरात हिन्द, मैं गलती कर गया, तो इस की जितनी दफाएँ हैं इन को तोड़ा है, तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने पूरे मामले की जांच करने के लिए कोई जांच कमेटी बिठाने का विचार किया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These things are not done by appointing a committee. There are three cases which are under investigation. Whether he has committed any offence or not, I cannot give information at this stage because the matters are under investigation.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us on what grounds searches are carried out and whether there is any time-limit within which the document seized must be processed? Otherwise, the processing goes on taking a long

time and the whole issue loses its importance.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It should not be unduly delayed. I can accept the general proposition. But, at the same time, if there are a number of documents, technical documents, we must be a little considerate to the investigating team too.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The first part of my question has not been answered. On what basis are the searches carried out?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Under the Act itself, in the course of investigation, if they find searches are necessary, they are empowered to make searches. These are general provisions of the Act.

Delhi Teachers' Salaries

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- *489. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government did not accept the proposal of the Delhi Administration to increase the teachers' salaries;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the teachers threatened to boycott the examinations; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) The proposal of Delhi Administration is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षकों के वेतन के मामले को कब तक सरकार विचाराधीन रखेगी और कब तक सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि किस तारीख तक सरकार इस का फैसला करेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस संबंध में सिफारिश 8 फरवरी, 1967 को भेजी है और तब से हम इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि इस प्रश्न पर और बहुत सी बातें संलग्न हैं यथा भगर शिक्षकों के वेतन बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो फिर दिल्ली प्रशासन के या दिल्ली के अन्य कर्मचारियों का क्या होगा और फिर ग्रन्थिल भारतीय स्तर पर क्या होगा। इसलिए इस संबंध में देर हो रही है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी के जवाब से स्पष्ट हो गया कि सरकार सोच-समझ रही है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में और विभिन्न स्टेटों में जो शिक्षकों की तनछ्वाह है उस का पता कर के और दिल्ली का पता करके शिक्षकों की एकसी तनछ्वाह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में रखने का विचार सरकार कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशें इस सबब में हमारे सामने हैं। उन सिफारिशों पर विचार हो रहा है और जब यह हमारे समक्ष आ जायगा तभी हम इस संबंध में कुछ कह सकते हैं। पिछले अप्रैल में जब शिक्षा मंत्रियों का यह सम्मेलन हुआ था तो उन्होंने शिक्षा आयोग की इन सिफारिशों को जितना स्वीकार कर लिया है उस सबब में जो पैसे की धनराशि है उस पर विचार करना होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के

औसत सुझाव क्या है ? उन्होंने शिक्षकों के वेतन में कितनी वृद्धि करने का सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखा है और यदि उन के सुझाव को मान लिया तो कुल मिलाकर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जो सुझाव दिया है उसके अनुसार सिर्फ दिल्ली में 85 लाख 50 हजार प्रतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी और क्योंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन में जब मान लेंगे तो केन्द्र शासित दूसरे राज्यों में इस के अनुसार वेतन कम देना होगा जिसमें 36 लाख खर्च होगा। इस प्रकार सब मिलाकर 121 लाख 50 हजार रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि दिल्ली प्रशासन से कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उस बारे में आपने बताया कि उन सुझावों पर अमल करने से इतनी राशि बढ़ जायगी, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह सुझाव क्या है ? हाई स्कूल में कितना बढ़ाया जाय, जूनियर स्कूल में कितना बढ़ाया जाय इस प्रकार की सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह सिफारिशें काफी लम्बी है और मैं यह बताऊँ कि भगर यह सिफारिशें ज्यों हैं इन को शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों से मिलाकर देखें तो शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों से दिल्ली के शिक्षकों का वेतन मान अधिक है। और यह सिफारिशें विभिन्न हैं, जैसे ट्रेन्ड प्रेजुएट्स के लिए हैं, प्राइमरी ग्रेड्स के लिए हैं, हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूल के प्रिंसिपलों के लिए हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर झास्त्री : ट्रेन्ड प्रेजुएट्स को तो उन का वेतन मिल ही नहीं रहा है दिल्ली में।

श्री राम सिंह : मंत्री महोदय क्या यह बतलायेंगे कि यहाँ पर दिल्ली के अन्दर

गैर-कांग्रेसी प्रशासन होने के कारण से यह सैलरी को बढ़ाने में देरी की जा रही है और यदि नहीं तो फिर कब तक इसके विषय में कोशिश की जायगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Is it a fact that Government would take at least four years to come to a final conclusion?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not know what the hon. Member means. In this case, it was received only in February last.

श्री मधु सिमये : वैसे तो मेरा प्रश्न दिल्ली के बारे में है लेकिन वह दूसरे राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित इलाकों के लिये भी लागू होता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के जो शिक्षक हैं उनसे कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि सरकारी स्कूलों में उसी स्तर के और उसी गुणवत्ता या योग्यता के शिक्षकों को जो तनख़ाह मिलती है, गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में उस में कम मिलती है ? तो यह जो घन्तर है उस को कम करने के लिये सरकार दिल्ली में तथा दूसरे केन्द्र शासित इलाकों में क्या करने जा रही है और राज्यों को क्या सलाह देने जा रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : यह बात ठीक है कि सरकार शासित और गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में एक ही योग्यता के शिक्षकों के बतन मान में फर्क है । इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली में या सम्पूर्ण देश में क्या किया जाय इस के बारे में विस्तृत रूप से हम नहीं बता सकते हैं क्योंकि अभी शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशें हमारे सामने हैं, उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और यह प्रश्न विभिन्न राज्यों की स्वीकृति और उन के द्वारा उस के लिए धन राशि स्वीकृत करने पर भी निर्भर करता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that a deputation of the Government School Teachers' Association of Delhi, which is affiliated to the All India Federation of Educational Associations, met the hon. Minister of Education and also the Minister of State and made concrete suggestions to the Ministry for the upgrading of their salaries and for doing away with the disparity between private school teachers and government school teachers and for making proper arrangements for their housing and other things? If so, how long will it take the Government of India to concede their demands, or to put it in one word, to accept the Kothari Commission recommendations and apply them to Delhi and to the other Union Territories and States in India?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): It is a fact that the deputation did come and met me. We discussed about their demands. My Government has all along been of the view that if we want to improve the quality of education. . .

Shri Hem Barua: Why 'my Government'? The Prime Minister alone can say that.

Dr Triguna Sen: My Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How does the hon. Member know? He may become the Prime Minister one day?

Dr. Triguna Sen: If we want to improve the quality of education and to attract the best talent available to the teaching profession, it is essential to improve the emoluments of teachers. Since we met the deputation, it has been our constant endeavour to see that this is done. We and the Ministry of Finance are at it and I hope we will be able to come to a decision very soon.

Oriya-speaking population in Andhra and Bihar

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*490. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the neglect in education and other matters of the Oriya-speaking population living in Andhra and Bihar;

(b) whether the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner has gone into these grievances and suggested measures for improvement; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Most of the complaints of the Oriya-speaking minorities residing in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have been redressed. Those remaining are being pursued by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with the concerned State Governments. It was decided at the last meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council held on May 19, 1967 that the Directors of Education of Bihar and Orissa would jointly visit Saraikella Sub-Division with a view to assess the situation and consider remedial measures where necessary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the Andhra area? Is it a fact that such of the Oriya schools as were existing in the district of Singhbhum in Bihar and Ichapur in Andhra have been converted into either Hindi or Telugu schools and there is no provision for teaching Oriya in those schools?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Government of Bihar have reported that they have facilities for Oriya teaching in the Singhbhum district. During 1960-61, the number of Oriya-

speaking children receiving instruction at the primary stage was 1,364 and the number of Oriya teachers was 40. We have asked for the latest information which has not so far been received from the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I did not get any reply about Andhra.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This was not considered in the Eastern Zonal Council because Andhra is not a member of it. But in Andhra also, in 107 elementary schools, 79 teachers were imparting instruction in Oriya to 6,835 students.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the linguistic minority, that is, the Oriya-speaking population, both in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have to face callous disregard because of the resistance of the State Governments concerned to the implementation of plans and programmes chalked out by the Home Ministry?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is not a fact. The State Governments of Bihar and Andhra have been trying to do their best to help these linguistic minorities. There were certain drawbacks, certain things which were not done, these were pointed out to the State Governments by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, and according to their report, they are trying to fulfil those deficiencies and trying to help these linguistic minorities.

Shri Shradhakhar Supakar: The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is supposed to report to this House also. May I know if opportunities are given to this House to discuss the report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner so that we may get an opportunity of discussing the problem of not merely Orissa, but of all the States of India so far as linguistic minorities are concerned?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: These reports are laid before the House.

Sometimes these reports have been discussed by the House, but it is a question of finding time.

Mr. Speaker: It may not be possible during this budget session now.

Shri Kandappan: I wish the Government would pay a little more attention to the problem of minorities. It is not only the States, but even with regard to the Centrally administered areas there are complaints that the minorities are not given adequate facilities to carry on their education in their own language. I could refer to the matter of grievances expressed by the Tamilian settlers in Andamans and others in other areas. I would like to know what specific machinery is there to see to it that the minorities are protected at the Central level.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As the House knows, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been appointed under a law of this House and he looks after the interests of linguistic minorities in various States. His reports are submitted to the Government which are placed before the House, and copies are also circulated among Members of Parliament, and they are also sent to the State Governments. The State Governments keep on sending us and to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities progress reports about those recommendations, and that is how we look after the interests of linguistic minorities in various States.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : हर प्रांत में यह भ्रम-भ्रम बातें उत्पन्न हो रही हैं, जैसे कल महाराष्ट्र की शिवसेना के बारे में यहां पर चर्चा हुई, आज एजुकेशन के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना पर विचार करेगी कि हर प्रान्त में एक कमेटी बना दी जाय, जिस में वहां के चार घादमी हों और एक घादमी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का हो, जो इन समस्याओं पर विचार कर के उन का समाधान करे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया है कि इन सब बातों के लिये हमारे पास इन्तजाम है, हम उस मशीनरी द्वारा ठीक इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं। यदि इस से काम नहीं चलेगा, तब किसी दूसरे इन्तजाम के बारे में सोचेंगे।

Shri P. R. Thakur: Is the Minister aware that there are a good number of Oriya people in the District of Midnapore in West Bengal. Has the Commissioner made any special provision for the teaching of these Oriya people in their mother tongue?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The information is not at present available with me.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के बार्डर-एरियाज में मिली जुली भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं? बिहार में जो उर्दूवा लोग हैं, उन को उर्दूवा सिखाई जाती है, लेकिन क्या उन को हिन्दी भी सिखाई जाती है, ताकि बिहार की सर्वासिज में उन को सुविधा हो ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो हा, यह ठीक बात है।

श्री अम्बुलगानी द्वार : क्या बजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि उन के नोटिस में ऐसी बात आई है कि देश के ऐसे कई हिस्से हैं जहां उर्दू चाहने वाले लोग हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि उन को उर्दू में तालीम दी जाय, लेकिन उन को उर्दू में तालीम देने का बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। अगर कहीं पर तालिब-इल्म हैं तो टीचर मुहिया नहीं किये जाते। क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायत पहुंची है? अगर पहुंची है तो उर्दू को परफेक्शन देने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है?

[کہا وزیر صاحب فرمائیں گے انکے نوٹس میں ایسی بات آئی ہے کہ بعض کے ایسے کئی حصے ہیں جہاں اردو چاہنے والے لوگ ہیں جو

چاہتے ہیں کہ انکو اردو میں تعلیم دی جائے - لیکن انکو اردو میں تعلیم دینے کا ہلدوبہست نہیں ہے - اگر کہیں پر طالب علم نہیں ہیں تو تھپڑ مہیا نہیں کئے جائے - کیا سرکار کے پاس ایسی شکایات پہنچتی ہیں - اگر پہنچتی ہیں تو اردو پرمیکشن دینے کے لئے سرکار کیا کر رہی ہے - [

Mr. Speaker: This has nothing to do with Oriya. This is about Urdu.

Shri Srinibas Misra: May I know how many of the Oriya schools in Bihar and Andhra were getting grants-in-aid from the Government in 1961-62, and how many have been refused such grants-in-aid in both the States since then?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This information will have to be called for from the State Governments.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Admission in Delhi Colleges

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S.N.Q. 12. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Mangalathumadom:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri P. M. Sayeed:

Shri Sequelra:

Shri Rabi Ray:

Shri S. M. Joshi:

Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry appointed a Study Team to study the scope for admission in the Delhi Colleges in the current session and the probable number of students seeking admission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the report of this Team, about 5000 boys will not get admission to the colleges in this session; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to redeem the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group was appointed.

(b) Taking into account the number of seats available in the existing colleges, the Working Group estimated a shortage of about 5,000 seats and suggested measures to meet the situation.

(c) The Delhi Administration has decided to start five new Colleges. Two more Colleges, one by the Delhi Administration and the other by a private organisation, are also likely to be started. In addition, it is proposed to increase the number of seats in some of the existing colleges.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: While it is a welcome feature that the Delhi Administration have decided to open so many colleges, inspite of the opening of these colleges, there will still remain a number of arts and science students who will not get admission. What steps are being taken to provide admission to such students?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As I said, now that the result is out, the Delhi University and the Vice-Chancellor have found out that the number of students desiring admission may be less than 5,000 as assessed by a group. All that we can say is that the Delhi administration has proposed to open five colleges and now they have decided to open the sixth college at Narela where they have asked for the registration of 250 students and they will do it. Besides that we are trying to have evening classes in two existing colleges for B.Sc and science. These are the measures that are being taken by the Delhi Administration. We cannot say beyond this.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: May I know whether any categorical assurance could be given that a large number of students in Delhi who for want of

accommodation in the Delhi colleges have to go to far off places for education will be provided education in the capital city itself? It is a matter of shame that in the capital city of the country, boys could not get admission to educational institutions and they have to go to outside places?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : As I said, whenever and whatever the Delhi Administration has informed us regarding admission, we have tried to help them. We cannot give any categorical assurance in the House that all students desiring admission will have admission.

Shri Baburao Patel : Ever since we got freedom, we took a false start in education. First, we appointed a gentleman who did not have any education except in the Arabic language. We know what happened after that? Later the other education ministers came. They also neglected the education of the country. It is now for the first time that we have someone with real education as the Education minister but he is too quiet.

Mr. Speaker : Come to the question in the present day do not go to the last century.

Shri Baburao Patel : The question is: why cannot we run the colleges like factories with three shifts producing educated goods even as we produce any other goods in the country? (Interruptions) They need not necessarily be sub-standard; they can be standard goods. We have a number of good teachers.

Mr. Speaker : I do not think it can be answered.

Shri A. Sreedharan : Though this problem has assumed alarming proportions, in Delhi, it is not confined to Delhi alone. Thousands of students in other parts of the country are going to be denied admission because of the scope of admission being limited and also because the State governments are unable to undertake educational expansion due to

paucity of funds. In view of this, would the Government of India appoint a study team to assess the extent to which this problem exists in other parts of the country? Have they received any requests from any State Government for financial assistance for educational expansion? If so have they taken any steps or propose to take any steps?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : We have not received any request from any State Government but in the last Education Ministers' conference, naturally the different aspects, for instance, the scale of pay of teachers, etc. were discussed and they asked that the Government of India should increasingly pay more and more towards meeting these expenses.

Shri A. Sreedharan : The State Government of Kerala has made representations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair : Some State Governments have communicated to the Central Government. Let the Minister check up. There are communications. (Interruption). We can supply the information.

Shri A. Sreedharan : The Government of Kerala have spotlighted this issue.

Shri Mangalathumadam : Will the Minister of Education consider introducing the shift system to overcome the difficulty?

Mr. Speaker : That is exactly what was asked already. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma : As you know, whenever there was so much of pressure on the high schools or the higher secondary schools the Government had recourse to the shift system. They had two shifts in one school and sometimes they had three shifts also in one school. I saw a school at Frankfurt which had four shifts. In India we have had two shifts. May I know if the problem of admission of students into the colleges will not be solved if the existing colleges are permitted to have recourse to two shifts?

Of course that does not mean that the evening colleges will be called "shift" system colleges. They are different from the shift system. I want to know whether the Government will have recourse to this device so that all the students about whom we are already worried get admission in the Delhi schools and Delhi colleges?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There is no bar from our side for the Delhi Administration or for that matter any other State from having a double shift or three shifts in any college.

श्री रवि राय : सभी मंत्री जी ने फरमाया था कि जितने भी छात्र आगे कालिज में पढ़ने के लिये दाखिला चाहते हैं उन सभी को कालिजों में दाखिला मिल जायगा ऐसा कोई कमिट्टी वह हाउस को देने को तैयार नहीं है। सवाल तो यह है कि जब जब बुलाई का महाना नजदीक आता है यह कालिजों में दाखिला न मिलने की तकलीफ करीब करीब सारे देश में पड़ती है और परिणामतः बहुत से विद्यार्थी कालिजों में दाखिला पाने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता देगे ताकि वहां पर कोई शिफ्ट सिस्टम हो या ईवनिंग क्लासेज कालिजों में स्टार्ट किये जा सकें?

श्री भगवत झा आजाद: जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा कि जब जब भी राज्य सरकारों के पास से कोई सिफारिश हमारे पास पहुंचती है तो उस पर हम सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करते हैं और आगे भी करेंगे।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्य पुरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि दिल्ली के कालिजों और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्स में विदेशी छात्र या छात्राओं के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गये हैं? अगर उन की भरती के लिए दरखास्त आती है तो उन के बराबर नम्बर पाये हुए भारतीय छात्र या छात्राओं को प्रीफ़ेस न देकर विदेशों के पाये हुए विद्यार्थियों को प्रीफ़ेस दिया जाता

है और वह सिर्फ़ इसलिए है क्योंकि यहाँ जो इम्बैसीज हैं उन के यहाँ के लोग होते हैं उन के लड़के या लड़कियाँ यहाँ आती हैं इसलिए उन को यह प्रीफ़ेस दिया जाता है।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : जो स्थान सुरक्षित हैं विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के लिए उन के कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अगर वह नहीं आते हैं तो क्या स्थानीय जो विदेशी लोग हैं उनके बच्चों को दे दिये जाते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित रूप में नहीं कह सकता लेकिन अगर ऐसी कोई बात हो तो मैं इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं देखता हूँ।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: With all the emphasis on planning in education in Delhi, for which the Central Government cannot escape its responsibility, the vision has been focussed on the far distant future and the present difficulties have been ignored. What is necessary is a crash programme to handle the present situation. We may agree with him regarding the long-term plan, but although I share the feelings of the members from other parts of the country who have referred to their problems, I can assure them that the situation in the capital is really a very serious one. Some crash programme is necessary to alleviate the present distress. Would he kindly indicate whether he would consider, apart from the long-term plans which they have, any short-term remedial measures?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I think the hon. member is not giving a correct picture of the whole thing. With the arrangements that have been proposed to be made by the Delhi Administration and Delhi University, it is expected that all eligible students who have passed the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination are likely to be admitted in the session starting in July 1967. It may not be possible, however, to find seats for B.Sc. General courses

for about 350 students. The problem is only about these 350 students, which we are discussing with the UGC and Delhi University. It is not as if thousands are not getting any seats. The problem is not so big.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Please give us some assurance that you will do something.

Dr. Triguna Sen: We will do our best.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Among the applicants not getting admission in schools and colleges, how many are girls, in view of the different reports of the Education Commission and the Women's Education Council and the constitutional provision that nothing prevents giving special facilities to women and backward classes? May I know whether priority will be given for girls for admission?

Dr Triguna Sen: With my limited experience in Delhi, I think there should not be any special arrangements for women students. (Interruptions)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जवाब नहीं हुआ ।

श्री मधु सिमवे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइमरी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में लड़कियों के बारे में सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । एजुकेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जवाब होना चाहिये कि कितनी लड़कियाँ हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Any special arrangements being made for girls?

Dr. Triguna Sen: No, Sir; we have taken care of boys and girls.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Articles 14 and 15 lay down that equality does not prevent special facilities being given to women and backward classes. If you want to consider them as equal, why did you appoint so many committees and commissions

like the National Council for Women's Education?

Shri Umanath: Her suggestion is, there should be a crash programme for women also!

श्री मधु सिमवे : शायद वह जानना चाहते हैं कि कितनी लड़कियों को प्रवेश नहीं मिला है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यहाँ पर मैंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं बतलाया कि कितनी लड़कियों को प्रवेश नहीं मिला । मैंने यह बतलाया कि हमारे अनुमान से कितने छात्र और छात्राएँ दाखिला चाहेंगे । हम ने यह भी बतलाया कि अनुमानतः हम कितनों को दाखिला दे सकते हैं । यहाँ पर सिर्फ लड़कों के लिये ही कालेज नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं । इन पाच कालेजों में से दो लड़कियों के लिये भी हैं । मैंने यह भी बतलाया है कि हमारे वर्किंग ग्रुप ने जो कहा है उस के अनुसार साइंस ग्रुप में ऐडमिशन चाहने वाले लड़के 2591 हैं और लड़कियाँ 681 हैं आर्ट्स और कामर्स ग्रुप में लड़के ऐडमिशन चाहने वाले 4888 हैं और लड़कियाँ 6119 । जिन लोगों की आवश्यकता हम पूरी कर सकेंगे उन की संख्या 9 हजार है बाकी 4 हजार की कमी रह जायेगी । इनके लिये सोचना पड़ेगा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि करेस्पॉन्स कोर्स ऐडमिशन के बारे में स्टडी टीम ने क्या कहा और करेस्पॉन्स कोर्स में कितने विद्यार्थियों का ऐडमिशन इस सेशन में होगा तथा कितनों का नहीं होगा ? जिन का एडमिशन नहीं होगा । उन के बारे में सरकार के सामने क्या विकल्प है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्वतन्त्र प्रश्न है । यदि इस को स्वतन्त्र रूप से पूछा जाये तो मैं इसका उत्तर दूंगा ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : पिछली दफा मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि

यहां पांच कालेज खोले जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह पांच कालेज शहर में ही खोले जायेंगे या देहात का भी नम्बर आयेगा ? अगर नहीं आयेगा तो आखिर देहात ने क्या जुर्म किया है ? उन्होंने वादा किया था कि नरेला में कालेज खोलेंगे। वह कब खुलेगा ? और अगर नहीं खुलेगा तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री भागवत शा आज़ाद : मैंने बताया कि नरेला में कालेज खोलने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हमें सूचना दी थी कि उन्होंने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया है । लेकिन जो नई मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल आई है उस ने एक नई शर्त लगाई है कि नरेला में 250 विद्यार्थी होंगे तभी वह वहां कालेज खोलेंगे । हम ने उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि उन्होंने यह नई शर्त लगाई है । पहले उन्होंने कहा था कि वह कालेज खोलेंगे । हम चाहते हैं कि नरेला में कालेज खोला जाये ।

Shri Gadlingana Gowd: Sir, the Members of Parliament have now been here for the last seven to eight months and, therefore, some of them have set up their families here. Will the hon. Minister at least give a guarantee that their children will get admission in the colleges?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, in this matter the Delhi University has made a provision that those students who get 40 per cent and above will be admitted in the colleges. If there are some who have not secured 40 per cent marks, how can we say on behalf of the Delhi University that they will be given admission in the colleges. We shall try our best and see how far we can help in individual cases.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि पिछले साल जो शिक्षा मंत्री श्री बागला थे, उन्होंने आज से एक साल पहले यह ऐग्योरेंस दिया कि

कोई भी एलिजिबल स्टूडेंट दिल्ली का ऐसा नहीं रह जायेगा जिस को दाखिला नहीं मिलेगा और उन्होंने हमारे आभने अपने अफसरों से कहा था कि वह उस समय से योजना बनाये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने इस का इन्तजाम करने के बजाय एलिजिबिलिटी कंडिशन मज्त कर दी हैं, खास तौर से प्रि-मेडिकल में, करेस्पॉडेन्स कोर्सज में भी और दूसरे कोर्सज में भी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शर्त कौन कौन सी हैं । दूसरे क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली इंजीनियरिंग में और मेडिकल कालेज में जितने स्थान हैं उन से दस-दस गुना ज्यादा लड़के आने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली का एवरेज साइंस में केवल 17 प्रतिशत है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is giving information. He is answering on behalf of the Metropolitan Council in the Parliament.

श्री कंबर साल गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री जी मुझे बताया कि क्या यह सही है कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में स्थान की बहुत ही कमी है और उस के मुकाबले लड़के ज्यादा आते हैं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: So far as engineering colleges are concerned, for the information of the House I can say that in the Delhi College of Engineering the sanctioned admission capacity is 370 including 120 part-time students, in the School of Planning and Architecture the capacity is 60 and in the Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas the capacity is 270 making a total of 700. 75 per cent of the seats in the Delhi College of Engineering are reserved for Delhi students for full-time course. The seats thus reserved come to 158 out of an intake of 250. I explained to the Members personally that if we think about the whole of India, it will be observed that the national index for degree course is 52 seats for 1

million of population and Delhi has an index of 171 which is higher than that for any State having a college

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया दिल्ली का स्वर्ण बना दो ।

Dr Triguna Sen As regards the index for diploma course, Delhi is at the best with 281, the national index being only 98. It is obvious that Delhi is in the most fortunate position as regards technical education.

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त एलिजबिलिटी कडिशन सख्त कर दी है क्या । अगर कर दी है तो वे कौन कौन सी हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद एलिजबिलिटी कडिशन रखने का काम दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का है । उसने यह किया है कि चालीस परसेंट से कम भ्रूज होंगे तो नहीं लेगे । विश्वविद्यालय आटोनोमस है, स्वायत्त है, इसलिए हम उनके काम में दखल नहीं द सकते हैं ।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त पिछले साल क मुनाबले में भ्रूज इन कडिशन को सख्त कर दिया गया है और इसका कारण यह है कि यह सीटें बरकरा करना चाहते हैं, लड़कों को सख्या कम करना चाहते हैं । चालीस परसेंट वाली बात को मैं मानता हूँ । लेकिन पहले कोरेस-पॉइंट कोर्स के अन्दर कोई शर्त नहीं थी ।

Mr. Speaker. That is all right. It is a question and there can be no discussion.

Shri S. S. Kothari It is precisely because education has not been given a practical bias that you are not able to drain off students from arts and science colleges to polytechnics and workshop training centres. Would you assure us that you are taking some steps at least to see that boys are drained off or attracted to polytechnics and workshop training centres?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. It is a suggestion.

Shri S. S. Kothari: There is no reply.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upgradation of Pay-scales of Teachers

*483. Shri S. M. Banerjee
Shri Madhu Limaye
Shri J. Sundarlal

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to earmark some funds to the States for upgrading pay-scales of teachers

(b) if so the amount allocated to each State

(c) if not the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments have made it clear that they are not in a position to increase the salaries of the teachers without Central aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen). (a) Yes, Sir. Funds have been provided in the budget for 1967-68 to assist the States in improving the pay-scales of university and college teachers and also of teachers of technical institutes.

(b) No amount has been specifically earmarked to each State, but grants will be given to the States according to their actual requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Education Ministers at their conference held on 28-30th April 1967 expressed the view that it would not be possible for them to implement the pay-scales as recommended by the Education Commission for school teachers without generous assistance from the Central Government.

Levy on Industry for Technical Education

*486. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the rep'y given to Un-starred Question No. 534 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision regarding the imposition of a levy on industry to raise funds for financing technical education in the country; and

(b) the time likely to be taken to come to a definite decision in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The Education Commission has been of the view that imposition of a levy would not be needed in the early stages and that the industry should be encouraged and assisted to develop training facilities on a voluntary basis. The Government does not intend, at present, to impose a levy to finance technical education.

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance Grants to Non-Government Colleges in Delhi

*491. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Ramesh Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission while reviewing the maintenance grants to Non-Government Colleges in Delhi has alleged that students' funds and teachers' provident funds were being misused by the governing bodies in some institutions; and

(b) if so, the names of such institutions and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The Committee had noted that in some cases the

Colleges had utilised C.P. Fund and Funds of Students' Societies to meet their share of the deficit.

(b) The Committee has not mentioned the names of such institutions in its report. The University Grants Commission has addressed the Delhi University in the matter.

Cricket Team of London Schools Association

*492. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) the name of the organisation who met the expenses of the London Schools Cricket Association team that toured India last year;

(b) the total expenses involved;

(c) whether an Indian Schools Cricket team is due to visit U.K. some time during this year; and

(d) whether all arrangements in U.K. for the team have been completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The Board of Control for Cricket in India met the expenses of the internal air travel and the respective Centres (State Associations) met the expenses of board and lodging of the visiting team.

(b) The total expenses incurred by the Board of Control for Cricket in India amounted to Rs. 61,473.28.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Schools Cricket Team will be visiting U.K. from the 16th July, 1967 to 31st August, 1967.

(d) Yes, Sir. Internal travel, board and lodging and other expenses of the Indian Schools team during its stay in U.K. will be met by the London Schools Cricket Association.

Machinery of Wage Boards

*493. **Shri K. Ramani:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

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

(a) the progress made by the Committee to study the working of the machinery of Wage Boards;

(b) whether the Committee has issued any questionnaire; and

(c) when the report of the Committee is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A Committee for this purpose constituted by the National Commission on Labour has commenced its work and held its first meeting.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The committee is expected to submit its report for the consideration of the Commission by the end of October 1967.

Pay Scales for College Teachers

*494. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scale of pay recommended by the Education Commission for junior lecturers is less than the minimum scale of pay for College teachers prescribed by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) whether with the same qualifications and teaching experience, lecturers are paid at different rates in Universities or in Government colleges and in private colleges?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir. Both have recommended the same scale of pay.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the revised salary-scales, if implemented by all the States, will bring about as near-uniformity as possible in the present circumstances.

Study Teams of Administrative Reforms Commission

*495. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri G. C. Nalk:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various study teams of the Administrative Reforms Commission have submitted their interim reports to the Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the recommendations made by the Study Teams?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The following reports have been submitted by the various study teams to the Administrative Reforms Commission:

- (i) Problems of Redress of Citizens' Grievances.
- (ii) Relations between the Press and Administration.
- (iii) Interim report on the Machinery of Government of India.
- (iv) District Administration.
- (v) Interim Report on the Machinery for planning.
- (vi) Administrative Tribunals.
- (vii) Economic Administration.
- (viii) Budgetary Reforms, Control of Public Expenditure, etc.
- (ix) Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) The recommendations made by the study teams are for the Adminis-

trative Reforms Commission to consider. The question of implementation can arise only in the case of recommendations made by the Commission. The Commission has so far submitted two reports, one on the problems of redress of citizens' grievances and the other on the machinery for planning. Both are under consideration.

डाक द्वारा हिन्दी पढ़ाने का पाठ्यक्रम

*496. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 24 अगस्त, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 639 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत के बाहर अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों को काम काज कर सकने योग्य हिन्दी का ज्ञान कराने के लिए डाक द्वारा हिन्दी पढ़ाने का पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) . देश के हिन्दीतर भाषी लोगों तथा विदेशियों को पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम द्वारा हिन्दी सिखाने की केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना अभी सरकार के विचारधीन है । योजना का अन्तिम रूप स्वीकृत होने के तुरन्त पश्चात् ही इसे क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ।

बिहार में शिक्षा

*497. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा में बिहार अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा पिछड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो अन्य राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । मंत्रालय की केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएँ सभी राज्यों के लिए होती हैं । और उनका प्रमत्त में लान में सभ, पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को जिनमें बिहार भी शामिल है, तत्पश्चात् दी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

* Three-Language Formula

*498. Shri Swell:

Shri Kikar Singh:

Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Barrow:

Shri Kolai Birua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the States which have adopted the three-language formula;

(b) the reasons given by the remaining States which have not adopted the formula;

(c) whether any directive has been issued to these State Governments asking them to adopt the formula; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) All States except Madras have adopted the three-language formula in principle.

(b) The Madras State does not agree to make a study of Hindi compulsory—it has provided for such study on an optional basis.

(c) No directive can be issued to State Governments in this matter which is entirely within their jurisdiction.

(d) Does not arise.

Pay of Scientists

***499. Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent survey it is found that the scientists in India are very poorly paid; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to elevate their condition?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A Survey Report entitled "Opinion Survey of Scientists and Technologists" by Aqueil Ahmed and S. P. Gupta of the Research Survey and Planning Organisation (copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament) says that—

"in the context of our present economy, the Indian scientist is by and large a very poorly paid professional, especially in comparison with his counterparts in the developed countries of the West."

(b) So far as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned, a number of steps such as merit promotion and grant of advance increments, promotions on the basis of five years assessment of work etc. are already in operation.

Import of Books

***500. Dr. Karni Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which curtailment in import of scientific books and journals was necessitated as a result of devaluation; and

(b) whether the programme to produce such books within the country has been undertaken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). No curtailment was necessitated and in fact the policy for import of technical and scientific books was liberalised after devaluation. However, to obviate the effect of rise in prices of imported books due to devaluation, the Government has decided to step up the tempo of existing programmes for the production of standard books within the country and is also considering the institution of new schemes for the purpose.

P. & T. Staff Quarters at Cochin

***501. Shri Vzsudevan Nair:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P. & T. employees of Cochin have requested that immediate steps should be taken to provide staff quarters;

(b) whether it is a fact that land was acquired in 1963 for the construction of P. & T Staff quarters at Cochin; and

(c) if so, the reason for the delay in the construction of quarters?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, in November, 1963

(c) The main reason for holding up of construction of quarters is paucity of funds.

टेलीफोन सेवा

*503. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री शशि रंजन :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने टेलीफोन सेवा के उत्तरोत्तर खराब होने के कारणों की जांच की है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस जांच का क्या तरीका अपनाया गया था; और

(ग) टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

संसद कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० मुजरास) (क) अपर्याप्त टेलीफोन सेवा के बारे में फंसे हुए प्रस्तावों की सरकार को जानकारी है ।

(ख) और (ग) . उम्मीदवारों को दी जाने वाली सेवाओं के स्तर पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है । हरेक शिकायत की जांच और उसे दूर करने की कार्रवाई के अलावा कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण और पर्यवेक्षण तथा लाइनो व उपकरणों की देखभाल पर लगातार ध्यान दिया जाता है । स्थानीय व ट्रंक संचार सेवा में विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी लागू होने के साथ ही सेवा के स्तर में सुधार होने की आशा है ।

Israel's National Day Celebrations

*504. श्री M. L. Sondhi:

श्री Maharaj Singh Bharati:

श्री Ram Sewak Yadav:

श्री N. S. Sharma:

श्री K. M. Pandey:

श्री Sradhakar Supakar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonstrators prevented guests from entering a reception held for the celebration of Israel's National Day in New Delhi;

(b) whether foreign students took part in this demonstration;

(c) whether it is a fact that a foreign mission had protested to Government against the celebration of Israel's National Day in New Delhi; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been instituted by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The demonstrators made such attempts but the police were able to keep the passage free for the guests.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A case under section 147/148/452/353 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered and is under investigation.

फिल्म और सरकार के कलाकार

*505. श्री सरजू प्राण्डेय :

श्री इसहाक संभाली :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री फिल्म तथा सर्कस के कलाकारों के बारे में 27 अप्रैल 1966 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4417 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बीच त्रिपक्षीय समिति का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

अब, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

जमशेदपुर में स्टेनलेस स्टील का उत्पादन

*507. श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय धातुकामिक प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर में स्टेनलेस स्टील का उत्पादन शुरू करने की योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके बारे में क्या प्रगति की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह स्टेनलेस स्टील विदेशी स्टेनलेस स्टील से बढ़िया तथा सस्ता होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) निकल रहित स्टेनलेस स्टील तत्संबादी मानक 18/8 के स्टेनलेस स्टील की अपेक्षा सस्ता होगा यह निर्धारित करना तक तब कठिन है जब तक कि टनभार के आधार पर इसका उत्पादन नहीं किया जाता है । परन्तु इसके गुण 18/8 के स्टेनलेस स्टील से तुलनीय पाए गए हैं ।

Employees Provident Fund

*508. **Shri K. Halder:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many employers in West Bengal do not deposit the Provident Fund dues with the proper authorities;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that many employers in West Bengal have failed to

submit annual reports to the Provident Fund subscribers among their employees; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Some employers have defaulted in the payment of provident fund contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund

(b) The obligation to furnish the Annual Statements of Accounts to the members attaches to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and not to the employers. As on 31st March, 1967, 24055 Statements of Accounts for 1963-66 remained to be issued to the members.

(c) Legal and administrative action has been taken to deal with the position disclosed by the answer to part (a) above.

Joint Consultative Machinery

*509. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:**
Shri Jagannatharao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether a meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery of the Central Government and its employees was held on the 29th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached with the employees over their demand and, if not, issues referred for arbitration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were 15 items on the agenda of which 6 were from the previous meeting held on January 30th and 31st, 1967, and had been referred to committees of the National Council. Of these 6 items, 5 were taken up at

the meeting of the National Council on 29th and 30th May. Agreement was reached on 2 of them while there was no agreement on the remaining 3 items which formed part of the agenda.

No item has been referred to arbitration because no request for arbitration has been received either from the staff side or the official side.

Powers of Metropolitan Council, Delhi

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

(a) whether the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi met him recently and requested him to transfer some of the reserved subjects to the Executive Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has agreed to do so; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Home Minister agreed to consider whether the subject of housing could be transferred to the list of subjects with in the purview of the Executive Council. This matter is under examination

Telephone Exchange, Charkhi Dadri

2309. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the time likely to be taken to construct and complete the building for the Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): A plot of land for constructing the telephone exchange building has been selected. Land will be acquired through land acquisition proceedings. Construction of a telephone exchange building will be taken up after possession of the land has been taken. A

medium sized exchange building normally takes about 1½ years to construct.

Delhi-Bhiwani Telephone Line

2310. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the telephone line between Delhi and Bhiwani went out of order from 1st January, 1967 to 30th April, 1967;

(b) the reasons for such breakdown, and

(c) the steps taken to prevent breakdowns and to improve the service on the said telephone line?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) One circuit 104 times, the other 117 times

(b) Mainly due to.—

(i) frequent failure of public power supply at Bhiwani and the strike by Punjab State Electricity Board Employees in April.

(ii) theft of copper wire.

(iii) damage due to overloaded trucks hitting the wires

(c) (1) In order to improve the power supply position, an Engine Alternator is proposed to be installed at Bhiwani.

(2) cases of copper wire theft have been taken up with the police.

(3) The lines have been raised at vulnerable points.

Punishment to Gazetted Officers on charges of Corruption

2311. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 159 on the 29th March, 1967 and state:

(a) the designations of the 11 Gazetted Officers who were convicted for corruption and the punishments given to them;

(b) the steps taken to recover the loss of misappropriated amounts from

these officers and the amounts actually recovered; and

(c) the designations of the 108 officers punished departmentally and the nature of punishments given to them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan (a):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. An Income Tax Officer | 5 years' RI and fines totalling Rs. 75,000/-. |
| 2. An Income Tax Officer | . One year's RI and a fine of Rs. 500/-. |
| 3. A Garrison Engineer, Military Engineering Service. | One year's RI and a fine of Rs. 2,500/-. |
| 4. A Deputy Purchase Officer, National Mineral Development Corporation. | 18 months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 500/-. |
| 5. An Assistant Engineer, National Building Construction Corporation. | One year's RI and a fine of Rs. 500/-. |
| 6. A Deputy Superintendent of a State Police Force, formerly on deputation to the Special Police Establishment. | One year's RI and a fine of Rs. 2,000/-. |
| 7. An Assistant Director, Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. | 6 months' RI and a fine of Rs. 200/-. |
| 8. An Administrative Officer, A.E.E.T.'s Training School Hostel. | One day's SI and a fine of Rs. 2,500/-. |
| 9. A Branch Manager of Distribution Centre, Films Division. | Imprisonment till rising of the court and fine of Rs. 500/-. |
| 10. A Post Master of a General Post Office | . 4 months' S.I. and fines totalling 1,000/-. |
| 11. Hony. Secretary-cum-Treasurer, Central Police Training College Cooperative Stores Ltd | One year's R.I. and fines totalling Rs. 3,000/-. |

(b) The convicted persons were also sentenced to pay fines in addition to terms of imprisonment. In default of payment of fines, they were sentenced to undergo further terms of imprisonment. The quantum of amounts actually recovered is not known.

(c) 1. A Director of Inspection, a Deputy Director of Supplies and Disposals, Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officers etc of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

2. A Textile Commissioner, a Deputy Director of Regional Office of Textile Commissioner and Assistant Controller of I. & E.

3. A Divisional Superintendent, a Station Superintendent, Assistant Engineers etc. of Railways.

4. A Deputy Director of Army Purchase Organisation, a Marketing Officer, Assistant Director, etc. of Food & Agriculture.

5. Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers of Central Public Works Department.

6. Commissioned Officers, Assistant Garrison Engineers of Military Engineering Service, Officers of Inspectorate of General Stores and other officers of Defence Services.

7. Income Tax Officers, Appraisers of Customs and a Superintendent of Central Excise.

8. Under Secretaries and Section Officers of Education.

9. A Deputy Chairman of a Dock Labour Board and Labour Inspector.

10. Engineers, Supervisors & other Officers of various Public Undertakings including a Superintending Engineer of a Coal Washery Project, a Senior Engineer of a Coal Washery, and Executive Engineer of N.C.D.C., a Fire Officer of Hindustan Steel Ltd., etc.

The penalties imposed on them are as follows:—

1. Dismissal or removal from service.	8 officers.
2. Termination or discharge from service.	3 officers.
3. Compulsory retirement from service.	1 officer.
4. Reduction in rank or pay.	6 officers.
5. Withholding of increments.	3 officers.
6. Other penalties.	85 officers.

Total: 106

2 officers resigned from service.

New Schools in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

2312. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have made any request for the additional funds for opening of new primary schools and appointment of primary teachers in the tribal areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from the State Government; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State to the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Aazad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government proposed to open 210 Primary schools during 1966-67.

(c) The proposal was subsequently dropped by the State Government.

Extension of Delhi High Court to Chandigarh U.T.

2313. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the jurisdiction of Delhi High Court to the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, when this is likely to be put into operation?

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

(b) After the necessary legislation is passed by both Houses of Parliament.

मध्य प्रदेश में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधायें

2314. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्द तथा दतिया जिले के इन्द्रगढ़, धराट, अपरायन, उन्नाव, भालमपुर, दाबोह, लाहार, मिहौना, अतेर, धूप, उमारी, मेहगांव, माधो, गोरखी गीहाद, सैनदूरा, बरूनी, नगरों के डाकघरों में तार तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की सुविधायें हैं;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के जिन स्थानों में ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कब तक उपलब्ध किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) सरकार के विचार में तार पर स्थापित करने के लिये एक तारघर से दूसरे तारघर में कितना अधिकतम फासला होना आवश्यक है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० मुखराल) :
(क) और (ख) — प्रयोजित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेसिने संख्या L.T. - 632/67]

(ग) सीमित साधन होने के कारण विभाग या तो लाभ के आधार पर सीमित घाटे के आधार पर कुछ ऐसे स्थानों पर जो प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं प्रयत्न वहां की जनसंख्या को दृष्टि में रखकर, तारबलों की व्यवस्था कर रहा है। घातः तारबलों के लिये स्थान नियत करने की दृष्टि से विभाग ने केवल दूरी को ही मापदण्ड नहीं बनाया है।

Post Offices in Delhi

2315. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been finalised to open more Post Offices in Delhi and its urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

A scheme to open new post offices in Delhi and its urban areas during IV Five Year Plan has been drawn up. Post Offices will be opened in New areas and localities taking into consideration the traffic potential, public needs and the distance from the existing post offices. The objective is that a member of the public should not have to traverse more than one kilometre to reach a Post Office. Opening of post offices will also depend

upon the standards regarding minimum work hours and financial limit of loss (Rs. 240 per annum per office) being satisfied and suitable accommodation being made available. Since the commencement of IV Plan, 10 post offices have been opened and 64 more offices are likely to be opened during the remainder of the Plan. The names of places where post offices have been opened or are likely to be opened are furnished below.

Names of new Post Offices opened:

(1) Rajauri Market, (2) Ramakrishnapuram, (3) Rail Bhawan, (4) Green Park Market, (5) Ramakrishnapuram Sector-VII, (6) Ramakrishnapuram Sector-V, (7) Adarsh Nagar, (8) A. F. Central Account, (9) Farash Khana and (10) Ramakrishnapuram Sector-VI.

Names of places where new post offices are likely to be opened:

(1) Chand Mohalla, (2) Manraj Garden, (3) Majlis Park, (4) Silampur-II, (5) Onkar Nagar, (6) Nirman Bhawan, (7) Shastri Bhawan, (8) Super Bazar (Main), (9) Control Vehicle Depot, (10) Inder Prastha, (11) Nimri, (12) Azadpur Market, (13) Guru Angad Nagar, (14) Manakpur, (15) Daya Basthi, (16) Bapu Nagar, (17) Safdarjung Block-A and B, (18) Irwin Hospital, (19) Safdarjung Layout Plan, (20) Safdarjung Block-C, (21) Ashram, (22) Double Storey Lajpatnagar, (23) Shakthi Khampur, (24) Shankar Road, (25) Manohar Park, (26) New Multan Nagar, (27) Punjabi Bagh, (28) Nanakpur Government Servants Colony, (29) Industrial Layout in Okhla, (30) Greater Kailash-II, (31) Krishan Nagar (New Delhi), (32) Sunlight Estate, (33) Khanna Market, (34) Mansarovar Garden, (35) Ajay Enclave, (36) Radha Park, (37) Beadon Pura, (38) Teharpur Camp, (39) Ganga Ram Hospital Road, (40) Industrial Layout Plan II J Phase-II, (41) Gulabi Bagh, (42) RMS Building Tughlakabad, (43) Vinay Marg, (44) Sidharth Basthi, (45) Holi Family Hospital, (46) Mahavir Nagar, (47)

Sudershan Park, (48) Lakshmi Colony, (49) Friends Colony, (50) Chanakyapuri, (51) Daya Nand Colony, (52) Dhaula Kuan, (53) Kitchner Road, (54) Shastri Nagar, (55) to (64). In the new colonies.

Research in Modern Indian History

2316. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan to set up a centre for research in modern Indian history at Teen Murti House, New Delhi has been drawn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre will function as part of the activities of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

(b) The research centre proposes to include the following:

- (i) Library of books, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, microfilms, still photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings etc. bearing on the history of Modern India, with special reference to the freedom movement;
- (ii) Collection of manuscripts including private papers of eminent Indians who played significant role in any aspect of the development of the country and records of various organisations and associations, particularly those which were connected with the Indian National movement;
- (iii) Oral information, particularly the reminiscences of eminent Indian leaders recorded specially for the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library;
- (iv) Providing facilities for research scholars and also to promote research in modern

Indian history with special reference to the history of freedom movement by instituting fellowships, holding Seminars and lectures; and

(v) Publication of the research work done at the Centre.

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library proposes to open the research material for use of scholars in November, 1967.

सिविल तथा मिलिटरी पदों पर ग्रामरीकी तथा ग्रंथें

2317. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में सिविल तथा मिलिटरी पदों पर कितने ग्रामरीकी तथा ग्रंथें काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या उनके स्थान पर भारतीय नागरिकों को रखने का विचार है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार के विद्यार्थियों के लिए केन्द्रीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ

2318. **श्री क० सि० मधुकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार की ग्रामीण शिक्षा संबंधी संस्थाओं से चुने गये ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या क्या है जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जायेंगी तथा उन संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्राम तौर पर अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा बिहार के

छात्रों को दी जाने वाली ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या कम होती है और;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिला मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने के लिये देश के विभिन्न ग्रामीण संस्थानों से विद्यार्थियों का चुनाव केन्द्र द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है। ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा की योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण संस्थानों द्वारा अलग-अलग प्रत्येक कक्षा में कुल दाखिल हुए विद्यार्थियों के 20 प्रतिशत (ग्रामीण सेवा और प्रीपेरेटरी पाठ्यक्रमों की छात्राओं के लिये 5 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त) के लिये अनुमोदित दरों पर बजीफे देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित सभी ग्रामीण संस्थानों के बजीफे की संख्या निश्चित करने का आधार एक ही है। इस प्रकार का एक ग्रामीण संस्थान बिहार में है अर्थात् ग्रामीण उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान बिरोली। चालू वित्त वर्ष में कितने विद्यार्थियों को बजीफे दिए जायेंगे, इसका पता दाखिला पूरा होने पर ही चल सकेगा।

Grants-in-Aid to N.D.M.C. and D.M.C. Schools

2319. Shri Hardayal Devgun: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 95 per cent of grant-in-aid is given to the schools run by the Delhi Administration, 75 per cent to the N.D.M.C. schools and only 45 per cent to the schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the grounds for this differentiation; and

(c) whether Government propose to give grants-in-aid on equal basis to all schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha

Asad): (a) In the case of Delhi Administration the question of payment of any grant-in-aid does not arise as the entire expenditure on all activities including running of Government Schools, is met by the Administration.

Both in the case of New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the grant-in-aid is on the basis of 50 per cent of the net approved expenditure.

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

Journalism Course in Colleges

2320. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges or Universities in the country conducting Journalism courses; and

(b) whether these colleges or universities give diplomas or degrees and what is the duration of the course in each?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-633/67].

Radio Telephone Communications

2321. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with whom there is arrangement for radio-telephonic communication;

(b) the places having such arrangement in India; and

(c) whether any arrangement is being made for wireless communication by the taxi-drivers as in the U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri J. K. Gujral): (a) Direct Radio Telephone Service from India is at present available to 26 countries and through these direct

services, radio telephone service is available in all to 121 foreign points.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-634/67].

(c) The Telecommunication Research Centre of the P. & T. Department is developing equipment suitable for communication with mobile vehicles. The development is in a fairly advanced stage. The manufacture of the equipment is expected to start in about two years time from now.

Missionaries in Goa

2322. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Christian missionaries working in Goa;

(b) the nature and character of their activities; and

(c) whether there has been substantial increase in their number after the independence of Goa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The number of registered foreign Christian missionaries working in Goa as on the 1st January, 1967 was 38.

(b) The main activities on which they are engaged are medical, education, social, evangelical.

(c) No, Sir; the number has in fact decreased.

Post Offices in Goa, Daman and Diu

2323. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices at present in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and the number of those having the saving banks facility;

(b) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened by Government

in Goa, Daman and Diu, during the next two years; and

(c) whether the new post offices are proposed to be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) There are 129 post offices in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Savings Bank facilities are available in 75 of these post offices.

(b) 21 Post Offices subject to removal of restrictions on the opening of new extra departmental branch post offices.

(c) Some of the proposed new Post Offices will be provided with telephone and telegraph facilities. Provision of these facilities is, however, dependent on the Post Offices being situated in "category stations" in accordance with the policy laid down by the department, otherwise the proposals should be remunerative or guaranteed against loss. "Category Stations" normally are:

(i) for telephone facilities: sub-divisional and tehsil headquarters, places with over 5000 population, places with police stations under charge of an officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Inspector of Police and Block Headquarters.

(ii) for public call offices: District and Sub-Divisional headquarters towns, places with population more than 20,000, tehsil and corresponding headquarters towns.

Stevedores in Calcutta

2324. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta, has received representations on behalf of the clerical and supervisory staff working under various stevedores in the Calcutta docks;

(b) whether these employees have since long been demanding their registration under the Calcutta Dock Labour Board;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are performing regular and continuous duties which are essential to dock operations;

(d) whether their existing conditions of service and employment under various private employers are highly unsatisfactory and unregulated; and

(e) the reasons for continuing to deprive them of the benefits available to registered dock workers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. They are not connected with loading and unloading work directly.

(d) and (e). As they are already in the monthly employment of different Stevedores and Shipping Companies, their registration is not considered necessary.

मगही का विकास

2325. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मगही के विकास के लिये किसी संस्था को कभी कोई सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस संस्था को और कितनी सहायता दी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा अग्रवाल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कोई उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव अभी तक नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है ?

कालीकट में पाक-समर्थक नारे

2326. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 24 अप्रैल, 1967 के "पेट्रियाट" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक व्यक्ति ने कालीकट में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को नीचे गिरा दिया और पाक समर्थक नारे लगाये ;

(ख) क्या मामले की जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार एक पागल व्यक्ति कालीकट की कलकटेरेट में ध्वज दंड पर चढ़ गया और उसने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को खोल दिया। उसने पाक समर्थक नारे नहीं लगाये। उसे भारतीय उन्मत्तता अधिनियम के अधीन गिरफ्तार करके कालीकट के मानसिक चिकित्सालय में इलाज के लिए भेज दिया गया ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा मोलाबारी

2327. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

अ: राम सिंह अमरबाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8,9 और 10 दिसम्बर, 1966 को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों ने बिपुरा के बेसोनिया गांव में

सीमा सुरक्षा सैनिकों पर गोलाबारी की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सैनिकों ने 8, 9 और 10 दिसम्बर, 1966 को बेलोनिया पर तथा उसके चारों ओर घास पास रुक-रुक कर गोलाबारी की थी।

(ख) जान व माल की हानि की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ग) किसी भी भारतीय क्षेत्र पर कब्जा करने से रोकने के लिये कारगर उपाय अपनाये गये हैं, और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स के सैनिकों को गोलाबारी करने से रोकने के लिये लगातार कोशिशें की गई हैं।

Public Sector Undertakings

2328. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.S. officials have been deputed to the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the number of such officials serving the different public sector undertakings at present; and

(c) the tenure of such deputations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

International Commission of Jurists

2329. Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Commission of Jurists have, in a declaration published in their Bulletin issued from Geneva in March, April, 1967, criticised the Government of India for "suppression of basic human rights" in India; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have seen the article on "Inroads into Fundamental Rights in India" in the March, 1967 issue of the Bulletin of the International Commission of Jurists.

(b) Government have explained in Parliament from time to time their policies regarding the Preventive Detention Act and the state of emergency. No further action is considered necessary.

दिल्ली में फर्मों से प्राप्त गैर-कानूनी दस्तावेज

2330. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1967 में दिल्ली के चावड़ी बाजार में लोहे के सामान की एक फर्म तथा छः अन्य फर्मों में मारे गये छापों के दौरान गैर-कानूनी दस्तावेज पकड़े गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन्होंने प्रायः कर का कितना भ्रष्टाचार किया था : और

(घ) इन फर्मों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन के बिक्की कर प्राधिकारियों ने 7-4-67 को मेसर्स सूरजप्रधान अग्रवाल एंड सन्स की फर्म, हार्डवेयर मर्चेन्ट्स, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली एवं उसके मालिक के निवास स्थान, चावडी बाजार, दिल्ली में छापा मारा और कुछ दस्तावेजों को कब्जे में ले लिया। इन दस्तावेजों की जांच की जा रही है। फर्म के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न, तभी उठेगा जब दस्तावेज आदि की जांच के पश्चात् यदि यह सिद्ध हुआ कि व्यापारी ने संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में लागू बंगाल वित्त (बिक्की कर) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन कुछ अनियमितताएँ की हैं। इसी प्रकार आय कर की अपवचन की गई राशि, यदि कुछ है, केवल सम्बन्धित आयकर के मूल्यांकन-कार्य के पूरे होने पर जानी जा सकती है। अप्रैल, 1967 में ऐसी किसी दूसरी फर्म पर छापा नहीं मारा गया था।

मंत्रियों के निजी सहायक (पर्सनल असिस्टेंट और सचिव

2332. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के वर्तमान मंत्रियों ने अपने राज्यों तथा अपनी ही जाति के लोगों को अपने निजी सहायक तथा सचिव नियुक्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (ग) : मंत्रियों को अपने निजी कर्मचारियों के चुनाव में स्वाधीनता है जिससे कि वे ऐसे व्यक्तियों को चुन सकें जिन पर उन्हें विश्वास हो। निजी कर्मचारियों द्वारा कराये जाने वाले कार्य की प्रकृति के कारण इस प्रकार की स्वाधीनता आवश्यक समझी गई है। फिर भी, अधिकतर मामलों में ऐसे पदों पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति किसी न किसी संगठित सेवा से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं।

Reimbursement of Expenses for Policing International Border

2333. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reimburse the expenses incurred by the Government of Assam in policing the international border and in supplying food ration to the Police Forces sent to Assam by the Union Government; and

(b) the break-up of these expenses from 1960 onwards?

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

Unemployment among Engineers

2334. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Gunanand Thakur:

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

(a) whether there is a large scale unemployment and under-employment among the new Graduates and Overseers in most branches of Engineering; and

(b) whether in many educational institutions, the intake of students per annum is being consequently reduced?

The Minister of State in the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a)

Information regarding unemployment and under-employment among engineering personnel is not available. The total number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in different branches of engineering (including graduates, diploma holders and those possessing practical experience) is shown below. Separate information for new graduates and diploma holders is not available.

Category	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-1966.
Civil Engineers	2,548
Overseers, Civil Engineering	7,972
Mechanical Engineers	9,197
Electrical Engineers	8,354
Chemical Engineers	150
Metallurgical Engineers	68
Mining Engineers	188

(b) According to information available with the Ministry of Education, the admissions in the Mining Engineering courses at the Degree and Diploma levels in the country is restricted to 50 per cent of the sanctioned capacity in the year 1967-68 in view of the unsatisfactory employment position of Mining Graduates and Diploma holders. The Government of Orissa have also decided to restrict the admissions to the Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges in their State to 50 per cent of the sanctioned capacity in the year 1967-68 because of the growing unemployment of engineers and technicians in the State and consequent less demand for admissions.

लेकडीह कोयला खान में दुर्घटना

2335. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खनबाद से 30 मील दूर लेकडीह कोयला खान में तीन

व्यक्ति दब कर मर गये थे और घनेक व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) दुर्घटना के कारण जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों को कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ग) : शायद आशय उस दुर्घटना से है जो लेकडीह डीप कार्लियरी में 10 जनवरी, 1967 को हुई थी और जिसमें चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी। किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को चोट लगने या किसी सम्पत्ति के नुकसान की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जब 10 लोडरा का एक गैंग विस्फोटित कोयले को एक समतल गैलरी में भर रहा था, जहाँ पानी मिश्रित रेत भरकर खम्बे हटाये जा रहे थे, छत के कोरसे का एक डेर जो अनुमानतः 8 मीटर × 5.5 मीटर × 1.2 मीटर था, 2 मीटर की ऊँचाई से भवानक गिर पड़ा और उसको गिरने से चार लोडरों की मृत्यु हो गई।

(घ) प्रबंधकों ने मुआवजा देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। उन्होंने आश्रितों को दिये जाने के लिए कर्मकार मुआवजा आयुक्त के पास मुआवजे की जो रकम जमा की है, वह मानूम नहीं है।

Cultural Agreement with Italy

2336. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cultural agreement has been signed with Italy; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

High Court for dealing with Tax Cases

2337. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the proposal to set up a separate High Court for dealing with tax cases; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There has been no concrete proposal before Government to have a special High Court to deal with cases pertaining to taxes.

(b) Does not arise.

Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebrations

2338. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri R. D. Reddy:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken for the celebration of the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi during the period 1968-69; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-635/67].

Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission

2339. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations;

(c) whether they have been considered by Government;

(d) the steps taken to implement them; and

(e) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when this Commission is likely to submit its Report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

(e) It is not possible to give a firm date at this stage, but the Commission aims to conclude its work as soon as possible.

Clash with Mizos at Pukpui, Lungleh

2340. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 men of the Security Forces were killed and a few others wounded in a major clash with a group of Mizo rebels at Pukpui in Lungleh sub-division in Mizos Hills on the 10th February, 1967;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). On the 10th February, 1967, about 50 armed Mizo hostiles ambushed our convoy at a place about 300 yards East of Pukpui resulting in 16 personnel of Security Forces being killed and a few injured. A reinforcement was sent to this area later and some hostiles were captured. The operations against the hostiles are continuing.

Free Supply of Books to Students

2341. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been evolved to supply free books to such Higher Secondary and Primary School students who cannot afford to buy them for themselves; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such scheme has been evolved by the Central Government. But according to information collected in 1966, textbooks are either subsidised or supplied free to the poor and deserving students at the primary level in many of the States.

Home Guards

2342. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakhar Supakar:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a Border wing of the Home Guards in border States;

(b) if so, whether the establishment of Home Guards Training Institutes in all border States and Union Territories has been accepted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Gujarat have, however, intimated that they do not want this wing.

(b) and (c). Regional Training Centres at the rate of one Centre per 20 Community Development Blocks are already authorised under the general scheme. 13 Central Training Institutes are to be established throughout the country. 10 out of these are in existence.

नवम्बर, 1966 में दिल्ली में गोहत्या विरोधी प्रदर्शन

2343. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) क्या 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को गोहत्या विरोधी प्रदर्शन के समय दिल्ली में पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के कारण मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योग क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों को भी कोई सहायता दी है जिनके स्कूटरों और कारों को धाग लगाई गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण गुप्त) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). 7 नवम्बर, 1966 को दिल्ली में हुए प्रदर्शनों में जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मोटर गाड़ियों को क्षति

पहुँची थी उनको सरकार ने अनुग्रहात् वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में अब तक 1,83,615 00 रुपये मन्जूर किये हैं ।

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

2344. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Wage Board for Sugar Industry has submitted its report recommending interim relief;

(b) if not, how much time it will take to submit the interim report; and

(c) when the Wage Board is likely to submit its final report to Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, the Board has made two interim recommendations. Copies of Government Resolutions on the subject laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-636/67]

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to indicate precisely when the Board would be able to submit its final recommendations.

Wage Board for Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries

2345. Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri Umanath:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

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

(a) the last date for submitting the reply to the questionnaire of the Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries;

(b) whether the INTUC has submitted its reply, and if so, when; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in

the negative, whether it has adversely affected the work of the Wage Board?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The original time limit of 1st November, 1966 was extended to 31st December, 1966, but the replies received after this date were also accepted.

(b) The reply of the Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation, which is affiliated to the INTUC, was received on 22nd April, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

कोयला खानों सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक समिति

2346. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री धनबाद की कोयला खानों सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक समिति के बारे में 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के अन्तर्गत प्रश्न संख्या 525 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक समिति के दमबंद अधिवेशन के निष्कर्षों पर इस बीच आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर ली गई है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितना समय और लगेगा ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जैसे कि 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रश्न संख्या 525 के उत्तर में यह कहा गया है कोयला खान सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक समिति के 10वें अधिवेशन के निर्णय सभी सम्बन्धित पक्षों के आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेज दिए गए हैं। अधिकांश निर्णयों पर नियोजकों द्वारा कार्यवाही करना अपेक्षित है और शीघ्र कार्यवाही कराने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। जो निर्णय सरकार से संबंधित हैं उन पर भी शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**Deputy Commissioner and Home
Secretary of Union Territory,
Chandigarh**

2347. Shri B. K. Modak:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri Bhagban Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commissioner and the Home Secretary of the Union Territory, Chandigarh are also the Labour Commissioner and Labour Secretary as well; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the work load in the Union territory of Chandigarh, it is not considered necessary to have separate officers exclusively as Labour Commissioner and Labour Secretary.

Re-organisation of Delhi Police Force

2348. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a retired I.G. of Police has recently been appointed to re-organise the Delhi Police Force;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the appointment conforms to Government's decision about the re-employment of superannuated officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A serving police officer has been appointed to study the working of the Delhi Police Department and make recommendations for its re-organisation; and

(c) Does not arise.

Working of the Constitution

2349. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Chief Minister has proposed to setting up of a high power commission to examine the working of the Constitution in the last 17 years for any necessary re-allocation of powers between the States and the Centre; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have seen press reports of answers given by the Chief Minister of Madras at the Press Club of India, which contained a suggestion to this effect.

(b) There is no proposal to appoint any such Commission. But certain aspects of Centre—State relations are under examination by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Delhi-Bikaner Postal Service

2350. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the reasons for letters posted in Delhi being delivered in Bikaner after 48 hours and more and vice versa, when the train journey takes only 12 hours between these cities and there are two trains running, Mail and Express, daily?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): Under the present arrangements, letters posted in Delhi for Bikaner by 14.00 to 16.00 hrs. in street letter boxes and upto 18.00 hrs. in Mail Offices should be delivered at Bikaner the next day, while letters posted after these hours should be delivered on the third day. Similarly, letters posted at Bikaner by 15.45 to 16.30 hrs. in street letter boxes and upto 17.00 hrs. in Mail Offices should be delivered

ed at Delhi the following day, whereas those posted subsequently should be delivered on the third day. Instances have, however, come to notice where mails between Delhi and Bikaner have suffered delay due mainly to human failure. Remedial action is being taken.

Delhi High Court

2351. **Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Delhi High Court as on the 30th April, 1967;

(b) the date on which the oldest of these cases was filed; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of these cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 11372.

(b) In 1955 according to the statistics of work available as on 31st December, 1966.

(c) The Government are already seized of the problem. A proposal to amend the Delhi High Court suitably is under consideration.

अमरीका के लिये भारत में जासूसी का काम

2352. **श्री राम सिंह धायरवाल :**

श्री हुकूम खन् कक्षबाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकन इंटरनेशनल यूथ सेंटर, नेशनल काउंसिल फार यूनिवर्सिटी स्टूडेंट्स तथा एशियन स्टूडेंट्स प्रेस ब्यूरो भारत में अमरीका के लिये जासूसी के काम में लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन संगठनों में से एक संगठन को डिप्लोमैटिक एनक्लेव में एक प्लॉट अलॉट किया गया है तथा वहां

होटल चालू करने के लिये उसे सहायता के रूप में 6 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं तथा इस संगठन को अमरीका के गुप्तचर विभाग से 19 लाख रुपये भी मिले हैं ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन संगठनों के कार्यकलापों की कोई जांच की है ,

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) 1962 में इटियन एमेम्बली प्लाट यूथ का चाणक्यपुरी क्षेत्र में इंटरनेशनल सेंटर के भवन-निर्माण के लिये भूमि का एक प्लॉट अलॉट किया गया था । संगठन की ओर से, उल्लिखित केन्द्र के लिये 6 लाख रुपये के अनुदान की एक प्रार्थना पर पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है । सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि इस संगठन ने अमरीका के गुप्तचर विभाग से कोई निधि प्राप्त की है ।

(ग) से (ङ). गुप्तवार्ता विभाग विदेशी स्रोतों से प्राप्त घन के भारत में प्रयोग के आरोपों की जांच कर रहा है और प्रश्न में उठाया गया मामला उस जांच के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग

2353. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या माध्यमिक शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति हुई है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आबाद) : (क) ऐसा आयोग बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Anti-Cow Slaughter Agitation

2354. Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agitation to ban cow slaughter is still going on in the country;

(b) the total arrests made up-to-date; and

(c) the class and facilities provided in the Jails to such agitators?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The agitation for banning cow slaughter is reported to be continuing only in Delhi and some parts of Uttar Pradesh.

According to information received so far the total number of arrests made is 26,148. Information is still awaited from the Government of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the House. The agitators are provided with Class and facilities according to the rules on the subject.

ईसाई धर्म प्रचारक

2355. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में काम कर रहे ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की संख्या के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षण की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा संस्थाएँ

2356. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा उच्च शिक्षा की संस्थाओं की स्थापना के मामले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा नगरीय क्षेत्रों को अधिक महत्व देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गरीब ग्रामीण अपने बच्चों को उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में नहीं पढ़ा सकते क्योंकि उन में से अधिकांश नगरीय क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं और दूसरी ओर नगरीय क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के बच्चे, जो अपने मकानों में रहते हैं, ऊँची से ऊँची शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को एक जैसी सुविधायें तथा अवसर प्रदान करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) से (ग). उच्च शिक्षा की संस्थाओं को अपने अपवाद-क्षेत्रों के रूप में एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी की, जो जरूरत होती है, जो संस्था की प्रकृति पर निर्भर रहते हुए 15,000 से 1,00,000 के बीच होती है । इसलिए उन्हें ग्रामतीर पर शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही स्थापित किया जाता है । यह सच है कि उच्च शिक्षा की अधिकतर संस्थाओं के शहरी क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जाने तथा उनमें सुलभ दाखिले की प्रणाली से, शहरी और ग्रामीण आबादी के बीच अवसर की असमानता पैदा होती है । शिक्षा आयोग ने

सिफारिश की है कि शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बीच उच्च शिक्षा के इस असमान वितरण को निम्नलिखित कदम उठाकर कम से कम किया जाए :-

- (i) उच्च शिक्षा की समस्याओं में रचनात्मक प्रवेश का मिश्रित अपनाकर;
- (ii) उच्च शिक्षा की समस्याओं में दाखिले के लिए चुनाव करने में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों को प्राथमिकता देकर; और
- (iii) उच्च शिक्षा की समस्याओं में प्रदान की जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों का सफा बंटकर और स्कूलों के प्रत्येक वर्ग से (सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक आधार पर व्यवस्थित) सर्वोत्तम विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों का एक अनुपात देकर, ताकि ग्रामीण विद्यार्थियों का समान अवसर मिल सके ।

आयोग कानिफार्मिण सरकार के विचारार्थ है ।

Employment for I.T.I Trainees

2358. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons trained by the Industrial Training Institute under the Ministry of Labour and Employment are not able to get employment especially in the States of Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide them with jobs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

bilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The position is as under:—

	No. of persons declared successful since beginning of Third Plan upto 31-1-1967	No. of ex-trainee on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-1-1967
All India	2,27,225	38,758
West Bengal	19,691	5,726
Bihar	21,476	5,530

(b) Apart from the fact that development of industries, expansion of transport and communications and other projects included in the Fourth Plan are expected to create larger employment opportunities for the unemployed including craft-men trained at the Industrial Training Institutes, Government is examining the question separately.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में भर्ती

2359. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में (31 दिसम्बर, 1966 तक) उनके मंत्रालय, उनके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा स्वायत्त निकायों में कितने रिक्त स्थान अधिभूचित किये गये, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने रिक्त स्थान भरे गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जो समय और मेहनत लगेगी वह प्राप्त होने वाले नतीजों की समभाविक न होगी ।

संग्रहालयों में रखी गई वस्तुओं के बारे में हिन्दी में ध्वीरा

2360. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित संग्रहालयों में रखी गई वस्तुओं के बारे में जानकारी देने वाले ध्वीरे हिन्दी में भी दिये होते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य में ऐसा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा झाबाब) : (क) और (ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा सीधे-साधे प्रशासित तीन संग्रहालयों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली, राष्ट्रीय नवकला बीची, नई दिल्ली और भारतीय युद्ध स्मारक संग्रहालय, लाल किला दिल्ली में से राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय और राष्ट्रीय नवकला बीची के प्रदर्शनों के विवरण हिन्दी में भी दिए जाते हैं। भारतीय युद्ध स्मारक संग्रहालय के प्रदर्श्यों में से पचास प्रतिशत के व्योरो का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर दिया गया है और बाकी प्रदर्श्यों के वर्णनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद किया जा रहा है।

हिन्दी में लिये गये पत्र

2361. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसमें सम्बद्ध तथा उसके अधीन कार्यालयों में वर्ष 1966 के पहले छ. महीनों में ऐसे कुल कितने पत्र आदि आये जो हिन्दी में लिखे गये थे ; और

(ख) कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में, अलग अलग, दिया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) 9711

(ख) क्रमशः 5585 और 994

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में छंटनी तथा पुनर्गठन

2362. श्री राम चरण : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में पुनर्गठन तथा आवश्यकता से अधिक कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों की छंटनी तथा उन्हें गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में भेजने की कोई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित पुनर्गठन में कितने राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) से (ग). मंत्रालय के पुनर्गठन की अभी तक कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है। तथापि वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट ने इस मंत्रालय की स्टाफ संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की जांच की थी और अराजपत्रित स्टाफ के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अंतिम सिफारिशें पेश कर दी हैं, जिसके फलस्वरूप तीन प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिक फालतू हो गए हैं। फालतू प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों को अन्य स्थानों पर खपाने के लिए उनके नाम गृह मंत्रालय को भेज दिए गए हैं।

Corruption Charges against Deputy Commissioner (Water)

2363. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended prosecution of Municipal Deputy Commissioner (Water) of Delhi for corruption; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction to prosecute Shri B. N. Seth, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation has been accorded by the Corporation in their resolution No. 104 dated the 1st June, 1967.

Fire in Manipur

2364. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that property worth Rs. 25 lakhs was gutted

and thousands of people were rendered homeless in a fire that broke out in Sangshak village of Ukhrul Sub-division of Manipur on the 5th April, 1967;

(b) whether this area is covered by the cease-fire agreement between Government and the rebel Nagas; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained the cause of the fire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) On the 5th April, 1967 Naga hostiles numbering 200 attacked village Shanshak in Ukhrul Sub-Division of Manipur. They also set fire to some buildings including a Church, two houses, quarters of local volunteers resisting the hostiles and 4 paddy stores. There was no loss of life. The loss of private property is estimated to be about Rs. 3,000.

(b) This area is covered under suspension of operations agreement with hostile Nagas.

(c) The houses were set on fire by the hostiles on their retreat.

Rules under Union Territories Act, 1963

2365. Shri Sequeira: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed, or directions issued, under sections 46 and 50 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the said rules or directions will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) Under section 46(1) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, rules have been made for the allocation of business to the Ministers and for the more convenient transaction of business with the Ministers in each of the Union territories covered by the Act. Under

section 46(3), the Administrator of each Union territory has made rules for authentication of orders and other instruments made and executed in his name. A direction has been issued under section 50 in respect of exercise of the Administrator's functions under the Defence of India Act, 1962 and the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

(b) The rules relating to the allocation of business to the Ministers as well as the rules made by the Administrator under sections 46(3) were published in the Official Gazettes of the Union territories concerned in 1963. The President's direction under section 50 was published in the Gazette of India on the 5th July, 1963. The rules of business lay down the procedure to be followed in different departments, etc., in disposal of Government business. In the circumstances it is not proposed to lay copies of these papers on the Table of the House.

Labour Situation

2366. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. S. Ambassador in India met him to discuss the labour situation and Government's labour policy; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given any assurances in this regard to satisfy U.S. investors in this country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The U. S. Ambassador's meeting with the Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation was only a courtesy call.

Displaced persons from East Pakistan

2367. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of displaced persons from East Pakistan are being settled in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the terms of their settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A colony is being developed near Kalkaji for allotment of plots to the displaced persons who had migrated from East Pakistan before 1-4-1958.

(b) Premium for the plots will be charged on the basis of actual cost of acquisition and development of land which is estimated at Rs. 30 per square yard. 20 per cent of the amount is to be paid in advance and the balance in four annual equal instalments with interest at 5 per cent per annum if payment is made punctually and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum otherwise. Allotment will be on 99 years lease basis with ground-rent at 3 per cent per annum of the premium.

The allottees will be required to construct the houses within two years from the date of taking over possession of the plots.

The conditions of eligibility for allotment of plots are as follows:—

- (i) The applicant should be more than 21 years of age on the date of application;
- (ii) The applicant or his wife/husband or any dependent member of his family, including unmarried daughters should not own any house or residential plot anywhere in India;
- (iii) The applicant should be gainfully employed in the Union Territory of Delhi in any service/occupation or had been gainfully employed and had been continuously in residence in Delhi from a date prior to 31st March, 1958.

This condition has been slightly relaxed and the applicant should have resided in Delhi for at least 8 years after the partition except in the case of

Defence Services personnel for whom no limit of residence has been prescribed;

- (iv) The applicant should be a bonafide displaced person from East Pakistan.
- (v) The following persons are also eligible provided they had lost the use of their houses in Pakistan and have not acquired any house in any part of India:—

Families of optee Government servants who are themselves displaced persons within the definition.

Families with heads who had been gainfully employed in what is now 'India' from before partition in Government Service or otherwise and are not displaced persons themselves within the definition, but whose other members migrated to India after the material dates.

Museum at Kamalapur, Mysore

2368 Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sanction was given to construct a Vijayanagara Period Museum at Kamalapur, near Humpi, Bellary District, Mysore State;

(b) if so, when and the estimated amount; and

(c) whether any site has been acquired and taken possession of, and if so, the progress of construction of the Museum?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1967; Rs. 4,52,382/-.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Central Public Works Department who are in charge of the work is expected to give technical sanction for the work shortly and invite tenders thereafter.

राजस्थान के एक गाँव में डाकुओं का घुस
घाना

2369. श्री प० सा० बाकपाल :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 दिसम्बर, 1966 को जैसलमेर जिले (राजस्थान) के अवाई गाँव में उन डाकुओं ने, जिन्होंने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में शरण ले रखी है, धूमकर मेघवाल हरिजन जाति के तीन व्यक्तियों के नाक, कान, जीभ तथा हाथ काट डाले और वे उनके जेवर तथा पण लेकर भाग गये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घटना से लगभग दो महीने पहले जैसलमेर जिले के कनमार गाँव के निवासी श्री नरसिंह राम विष्णोई के पुत्र के कान, नाक, जीभ तथा हाथ भी काट किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहाँ के लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 12 दिसम्बर, 1966 को ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई। हाँ लगभग ऐसी ही एक घटना 12 दिसम्बर, 1964 को हुई जब जैसलमेर जिले के अवान (न कि अवाई) ग्राम में दो डाकू घुस आये। डाकूओं में से एक गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और जोधपुर के सत्र न्यायालय में उस पर मुकदमा चल रहा है, दूसरा फरार है और विश्वास किया जाता है कि वह पाकिस्तान में है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं के बारे में कार्य वाही करने की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था विद्यमान है।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा लूटपाट

2370. श्री प० सा० बाकपाल :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) के सीमावर्ती देहातो में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा लूटपाट किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कुल कितनी हानि हुई थी;

(ख) इस सीमावर्ती जिले में क्या-क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई मुआवजा मांगा गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 1966 के दौरान बाड़मेर (राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिलों में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा किये गये डाकू, डकैतियों और चोरियों के फलस्वरूप तीन पुलिस कर्मचारी तथा एक नागरिक मारे गये।

(ख) पाकिस्तानियों को ऐसे उपद्रव करने से रोकने के लिये सारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र पर जबर्दस्त गश्त चालू की गई है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई क्षति पूति नहीं मांगी गई है। ऐसे मामले स्थल नियमों के अधीन दोनों पक्षों के क्षेत्रीय समादेशकों के स्तर पर निपटाये जाते हैं। 1966 के दौरान बाड़मेर जिले में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा उठाये गये 40 ऊंटों और 230 भेड़ियों में से 27 ऊंटों और 161 भेड़ियों को वापस प्राप्त कर लिया गया।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी मुसलमानों का घुस घाना

2371. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1965 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में पाकिस्तान में स्थित पीर पगारा नामक स्थान के मुसलमान राजस्थान के क्षेत्र में घुस आये थे और उन्होंने स्त्रियों का अपहरण किया तथा मिथौन गांव के कुछ हरिजनों को पीटने के बाद वे लोग उन के डोर हांक ले गये ।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे जैसलमेर के सीमावर्ती गांव तनोट से 8 कंटों और 2 व्यक्तियों को भी ले गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). 21-9-65 तथा 23-9-65 को पाक-सैनिक तथा पाक रजर्स बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिला में घुस आये, और हत्याएं (2 व्यक्तियों को गोली से मार दिया) आग लगाने, माल को लूटने, डोंगों को हाक ले जाने और भारतीय राष्ट्रजनो का अपहरण करने जैसे अपराध किये, बाद में हाके गये डोंगों में से अधिकतर तथा समस्त अपहृत व्यक्ति भारत लौट आये । पाक-प्राधिकारियों के पास एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया । राज्य सरकार ने इन घटनाओं में पीर पगारो के अनुयायियों को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया ।

Cooperation of Industry in Education

2372. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cooperation of industry in the field of technical education; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the agency through which this is rendered?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Industry is actively associated with the All India Council for Technical Education and its various Committees which advise the Central Government, the State Governments and the University Grants Commission on matters relating to the development of technical education in the country e.g. formulation of model courses in the various branches of Engineering and Technology, starting of new centres of education and training and expansion of existing centres in the various fields, determination of requirements for providing various courses etc.

(ii) Industry is cooperating with certain selected institutions in providing sandwich courses at the diploma level.

(iii) Industry is providing practical training facilities to students during vacations as well as post-institutional training facilities to graduates and diploma holders.

Division of Assets of Punjab

2373. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any list was prepared by Government of the properties of Punjab before reorganisation;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table;

(c) how and on what principles they have allotted to the four units of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh;

(d) the properties which were situated in Delhi; and

(e) the properties that have been given to Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (e). The properties of the undivided State of Punjab included lands, buildings, stores, machinery, vehicles and variety of other goods and articles. The provisions for the division of these properties among the successor States are contained in section 48 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The Central Government has not prepared any list of such properties whether they were located within or outside the State (including Delhi) before reorganisation. It is also not feasible to give details of all the properties that have passed to Himachal Pradesh because of the time and labour involved in collecting the details.

Unemployed Graduates

2374. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed Graduates is on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide them with suitable employment assistance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Precise information is not available. However, the number of Graduates (including post-graduates) seeking employment assistance through Employment Exchanges increased from 44,024 to 93,581 between March, 1961 and December, 1966.

(b) Various development schemes in the Five Year Plan are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for the educated persons including Graduates. According to Employment Exchange statistics 1,32,733 placements were effected in respect of Graduates (including post-Graduates) during the period April, 1961 to December, 1966.

Telephone Connections in Orissa

2375. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the grant of telephone connections pending in the various Telephone Exchanges in Orissa, separately for each exchange, as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) The statement is laid before the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/67].

(b) Subject to availability of resources, continuous efforts are being made by the P and T Department to open new exchanges, expand the existing exchanges and lay underground cables to give more and more connections.

Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

2376. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967.

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase their number during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and

Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) 58, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exchanges are likely to be opened at the following five stations:

Attabira

Barpali

Basudevpur

Joda

Rajkharinar.

Post Offices in Orissa

2377. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert a few sub-Post Offices into Head Post Offices and Branch Post Offices into sub-Post Offices in Orissa during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) and (b). The following proposals are under consideration:—

(i) Upgrading Jagatsinghpur Sub-Office in Cuttack District to Head Office.

(ii) Upgrading the under-mentioned 20 Branch Post Offices to Sub-Post Offices:—

Name of Branch Office	District
1. Balikhand	Balasore
2. Bangamunda	Balangir
3. Nalibar	Cuttack
4. Bhapur	Dhenkanal
5. Narayanpur	Ganjam
6. Mujjagada	"
7. Lenjigarh	Kalahandi
8. Chandali	Koraput
9. Krishnachandrapur	Mayurbhanj
10. Bisoi	"
11. Phringia	Phulbani
12. Berboi	Puri
13. Pichkuli	"
14. Gopalpur	"
15. Doongripalli	Sambalpur
16. Laikera	"
17. Remed	"
18. Lathikata	Sundergarh
19. Gurundia	"
20. Saharpeda	Keonjhar

Vacancies Notified in Orissa

2378. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Heerji Bhai:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private Sector

establishments in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in those establishments through the various Employment Exchanges till the end of April, 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Re-

habilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Sector	No. of vacancies notified during January-April, 1967	No. of vacancies filled during January-April, 1967
Public	7,275	5,215
Private	1,437	714
TOTAL	8,712	5,929

Mysore-Maharashtra-Kerala Boundary Disputes

2379. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of witnesses examined by the Mahajan Commission on boundary dispute between Mysore-Maharashtra-Kerala so far;

(b) the amount spent on the Commission so far;

(c) whether the present Government of Kerala have given an assurance that they will be bound by the findings of the Commission;

(d) if so, the nature of their assurance; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 7572, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 80,000/- upto 31st May, 1967.

(c) No such assurance was sought from or given by the Government of Kerala.

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

Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

2380. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

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

(a) the number of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon till the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the number and manner in which these repatriates have been rehabilitated;

(c) the number of families still waiting to be rehabilitated; and

(d) the reasons why they have not been rehabilitated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d):

(i) Burma Repatriates

According to reports received, 1,55,208 repatriates (about 45,000 families) have arrived in India from Burma upto 31st March, 1967. Rehabilitation assistance granted so far to repatriates has been as follows:—

	Persons
(1) Business loans sanctioned.	38,332
(2) Business loans disbursed in full or part.	32,908
(3) Employment in Central Govt. Offices, State Govt. Offices, Public Undertakings and other private Organisations.	9,329
(4) Allotment of agriculture land.	406
(5) Allotment of sites for business premises, houses, etc.	1,348
(6) Allotment of Fair Price Shops and other licences, etc.	86
(7) Old Age Pensions.	150
(8) Rehabilitation Grants	71
(9) Educational Concessions.	968

About 859 families of Burma repatriates living in camps in various States at present are reported to be in need of rehabilitation assistance. As regards families not living in camps, it is not possible to make any accurate assessment of their number or of their economic condition.

It is the State Government which assess the requirements and work out schemes for the rehabilitation of repatriates in their States. Schemes for land reclamation as well as starting of industries are necessarily a process in time. The State Government are continuously pursued regarding this.

(ii) Ceylon Repatriates

The repatriation of Indian nationals from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 has not yet commenced. Some Indians, however, are reported to have made their own arrangements for return to India and have since arrived in this country. These families are presumed to be capable of resettling themselves.

Raids in Jabalpur

2381. Shri Vishwa Nuth Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cash, Jewellery including Rs. 50,000 diamond necklace, gold and other valuable property valued at several lakhs of rupees were recovered from the residences of some officials of the Public Works Department of Jabalpur district where Vigilance Commission Officials organised surprise raids recently; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). It is understood that a number of cases have been registered by the State Vigilance Commission, Bhopal, against some officials of the Public Works Department and some other officials of the Madhya Pradesh Government. The

matter falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

हस्तिनापुर में पुनर्वास कार्य पर व्यय

2382. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में हस्तिनापुर में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिये स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया है तथा वहां कितने व्यक्तियों को बसाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त शहर का विकास करने के लिये बनाई गई योजना अब तक पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हस्तिनापुर गंगा "खादर" क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये विभिन्न नालों पर प्रतिरक्षा विभाग से खरीदे गये जो पूर्वनिर्मित लोहे के पुल बनाये गये वे उसी वर्ष टूट गये थे क्योंकि उन पुलों में एक की भी नींव नहीं खोदी गई थी तथा वे केवल पानी के ऊपर बना दिये गये थे और अब भी उसी रूप में है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) पूर्व पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्ति केवल फरवरी, 1964 में ही हस्तिनापुर भेजे गये हैं। उनके पुनर्वास के लिये हस्तिनापुर में मंजूर की गई योजनाओं तथा उनके अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिवारों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-637/67] योजनाएं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा पुनर्वास उद्योग

निम्न द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। किये गये वास्तविक खर्च अब तक और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या, यदि किसी को अब तक पुनर्वासित किया गया हो, इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) टाउन-शिप का निर्माण कार्य तथा नागरिक सेवाओं का विकास कार्य जो पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भ किया गया था, वह पूर्ण हो चुका है। जहाँ तक उद्योग तथा प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उद्योग तथा प्रशिक्षण संस्था ने कार्य चालू कर दिया है। कताई मिल का कार्य पूर्ण होने जा रहा है, आशा है कि 1967 के अन्त तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। (क) भाग के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में जो विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा गया है उसमें उल्लिखित योजनाओं को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने के बारे में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Orissa Primary School Teachers

2383. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have fixed the minimum remuneration for primary school teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the triple benefit scheme for the primary teachers has been implemented in Orissa by now; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) and (b). According to the telegraphic information supplied

by the State Government, the minimum monthly remuneration of an Upper Primary passed untrained primary school teacher is Rs. 50 plus Rs. 37 as dearness allowance. Further revision is under consideration of a Pay Commission.

(c) Being implemented from 1st April, 1964.

(d) Does not arise

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण

2384. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण देने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई है;

(ग) प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ करने की तारीख से कितने कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो अभी तक हिन्दी नहीं सीख सके हैं; और

(घ) क्या उन कर्मचारियों के लिये, जो अभी तक हिन्दी नहीं सीख सके हैं हिन्दी की कक्षाएं नहीं लगती ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सन् 1959 में 16,000 कर्मचारी हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण ले रहे थे। सन् 1966-67 में यह संख्या बढ़कर 37,000 से अधिक हो गई है।

(ग) अभी तक 1.84 लाख से अधिक कर्मचारी निर्धारित हिन्दी परीक्षाएं पास कर चुके हैं। जिन कर्मचारियों को अभी ये परीक्षाएं पास करनी बाकी हैं उनकी संख्या अनुमानतः 3.50 लाख है।

(घ) इस समय भी हिन्दी कक्षाएं चल रही हैं।

हिन्दी की प्रगति

2385. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय में कब तक हिन्दी में पूरी तरह से काम आरम्भ हो जायेगा;

(ग) हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों कोई लाभ दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के गृह-मंत्रालय में विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी के वास्तविक उपयोग की दशा में की गई प्रगति इस प्रकार है —

1. हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों का आम तौर पर हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जाता है।
2. सरकारी संकल्प हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये जाते हैं।
3. प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन तथा संसद् में पेश किये जाने वाले प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं।
4. 112 विभागीय फर्मों में से 104 दोनों भाषाओं में छापे जा चुके हैं।

5. इस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न अनुभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों

में से लगभग 78% को हिन्दी का काम बलाऊ ज्ञान है या हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है।

6. अब तक इस मंत्रालय के चुने हुए 6 अनुभागों में हिन्दी में टिप्पणियाँ लिखना शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) 1963 के राज भाषा अधिनियम में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं के, विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यों के लिये, प्रयोग को व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था के अनुसार समय की कोई भीमा नहीं बड़ी गई। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के काम काज में केवल हिन्दी के प्रयोग का लागू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में दिल्ली के विद्यार्थी

2386. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा राज्यों द्वारा प्रति दिन दिल्ली में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये इन राज्यों में आने वाले विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा पर किये जाने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में इन राज्यों को विशेष अनुदानों के रूप में कितनी राशि दी है; और

(ख) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विष्णु सेन) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई भूदान नहीं देती है।

(ख) ऐसे विद्यार्थियों की सहायता का कोई सुन्याकन नहीं किया गया है।

Allotment of Land to Faridabad Golf Club

2387. Shri Mrityunjay Prasad:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that in September, 1961 a piece of land meant for laying parks or such other recreational facilities for the residents of Faridabad Township was allotted to a Golf Club;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which such allotment was made;

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the conditions was the development and maintenance of a children's park at the expense of the Club;

(d) if so, whether the conditions agreed to have since been fulfilled by the Club; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to take back the possession of the land from the Club?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. An area of 127.98 acres of land out of 305 acres in 'Central Green' of Faridabad township was leased out to the Country Golf Club Ltd., Faridabad.

(b) The terms and conditions of allotment are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-638/67].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) But for the conditions relating to the development of children's park, all other conditions of the lease have been fulfilled by the Club.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

Saw Mill in Bhaigaon

2388. Shri Mrityunjay Prasad: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a saw mill was acquired in May, 1961 by his Department and installed in Bhaigaon in April, 1962 and later shifted to two different places;

(b) the cost of the saw mill and the initial expenses incurred for its establishment and also the expenses incurred on its shifting,

(c) whether it is a fact that the saw mill remained idle thereafter;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the total loss to the exchequer on this account; and

(e) the manner in which the saw mill is proposed to be utilised in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (e) The subject matter of the question is covered by an Audit Para in Audit Report (Civil) of 1967. Some of the detailed information necessary is being collected from the Dandakaranya Project Administration. The complete facts would be placed before the Public Accounts Committee when the committee takes the evidence of the representative of the Department of Rehabilitation.

Census

2389. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of (i) Hindus (ii) Muslims (iii) Sikhs and

(iv) Christians according to 1961 and 1961 Census and as at present;

(b) the total population of Scheduled Castes (excluding Christian and Muslim converts therefrom) on the above dates;

(c) the total population of Scheduled Tribes (excluding Christians and Muslims or Sikhs converted therefrom); and

(d) the total population of other Backward Classes (excluding Muslims, Sikhs and Christians)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-839/67].

Employees in Islands

2390. Shri P. M. Sayeed: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of special pay and house rent and other allowances paid

to the officers belonging to the Mainland, employed in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Officers in the Administration, who are natives of the Islands are not given any special pay, house rent allowance or Government quarters for living; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discriminatory treatment against the people of the Islands, and the steps taken to stop this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). These concessions are intended to attract suitable, qualified and experienced persons from the mainland for service in these remote islands. A special compensatory allowance at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 p.m. has since been sanctioned to all locally recruited employees of the Administration for periods when they are posted to islands other than their native islands.

STATEMENT

S. No	Nature of special pay/ allowance	Rate										
1.	Island Special Pay	40% of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 350/- p.m.										
2.	House rent allowance in lieu of free unfurnished residential accommodation.	<table><tr><th><u>Pay Range</u></th><th><u>Rate</u></th></tr><tr><td>Below Rs. 75/-</td><td>7.50</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 75/- and above but below Rs. 100/-</td><td>10.00</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 100/- and above but below Rs. 200/-</td><td>15.00</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 200/- and above</td><td>7½% of the basic pay.</td></tr></table>	<u>Pay Range</u>	<u>Rate</u>	Below Rs. 75/-	7.50	Rs. 75/- and above but below Rs. 100/-	10.00	Rs. 100/- and above but below Rs. 200/-	15.00	Rs. 200/- and above	7½% of the basic pay.
<u>Pay Range</u>	<u>Rate</u>											
Below Rs. 75/-	7.50											
Rs. 75/- and above but below Rs. 100/-	10.00											
Rs. 100/- and above but below Rs. 200/-	15.00											
Rs. 200/- and above	7½% of the basic pay.											
3.	Dearness allowance	As admissible to locally recruited employees.										

Physical Training Shoes for Police Force

**2391. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Physical Training Shoes had not been issued to Andaman and Nicobar Police Force for more than a year during the period of previous Superintendent of Police and Reserve Inspector but shown as issued in the accounts; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate the matter and take action against the persons responsible for this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such discrepancy has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese Poacher Boats captured in Andaman and Nicobar Sea

2392. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chinese poacher boats captured in Andaman and Nicobar sea since 1958;

(b) the number of captured boats which were later on released and the number of those confiscated;

(c) the number of confiscated boats having refrigerators and how such refrigerators were disposed of;

(d) the number of such boats lying unused in the dockyard; and

(e) the reasons for such confiscated boats lying unused?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Three such boats have been captured.

(b) Out of the three boats one was released, one was confiscated and

the case of the remaining one which was captured recently is under investigation.

(c) The confiscated boat had no refrigerator.

(d) and (e). The confiscated boat was disposed of by public auction as the condition of the boat was beyond economic repairs and no spare parts to be used in this boat were available in India.

Expenditure on maintenance of Monuments

2393. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under different heads including the salaries of permanent chowkidars for the maintenance and preservation of protected monuments in the country, State-wise and year-wise since 1950 with number of monuments in each State; and

(b) the number of Chowkidars appointed for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). It is very difficult to collect this information because: (i) Accounts for 17 years have to be gone into in great detail to cull out the information;

(ii) The Survey's Organisation is divided into Circles which are not coterminous with States, and expenditure figures are therefore available Circle-wise and it is not possible to separate them State-wise;

(iii) The States' boundaries have also undergone several changes during the last 17 years due to more than one reorganisation;

(iv) The number of monuments has also been changing due to reviews and deprotection of some monuments, and addition of new monuments to the protected list.

The time and labour involved in collecting the required data will not therefore be commensurate with the result to be achieved. The number of monument attendants at present posted at the various protected monuments in the whole country is, however, 789.

Legal Implication of "Gheraos"

2394. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to define the legal implication of 'Gheraos'; and

(b) if so, the legal opinion obtained in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Gherao has come to signify the keeping of a person or group of persons under wrongful confinement. This is essentially a problem affecting law and order which is the responsibility of the State Governments. Its legal implications will depend upon the facts of each case.

गोघ्रा में गिरजाघरों की मरम्मत

2395. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोघ्रा की मंदिन के समय से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1967 तक की अवधि में गोघ्रा में गिरजा घरों की मरम्मत करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी रकम दी है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसी प्रकार की सहायता अन्य धर्मों के धार्मिक स्थानों की मरम्मत करने के लिये भी दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह राशि कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सीधे तौर पर गोघ्रा, दमन तथा दियू में गिरजों या अन्य धार्मिक संस्थानों की मरम्मत के लिये कोई राशि खर्च नहीं की है किन्तु स्थानीय सरकार ने गिरजों तथा मन्दिरों की मरम्मत पर कुछ राशि व्यय की है ।

(ग) गिरजा घरों पर :

69,033. 67 रुपये ।

मन्दिरों पर 15,226 11 रुपये ।

दिल्ली जेल में नजरबन्द चीनी लोग

2396. डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : श्री रवि राय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी पंजीयन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली की जेल में नजरबन्द कुछ चीनियों ने विभिन्न आधारों पर अपनी रिहाई के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है, उन्होंने अपने आवेदन पत्र किन तारीखों को दिये हैं तथा सरकार ने प्रत्येक आवेदन पत्र पर क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इन आवेदन कर्ताओं ने अपनी रिहाई किन आधारों पर मांगी है तथा सरकार ने किस आधार पर इन आवेदन पत्रों को स्वीकृत अथवा अस्वीकृत किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में विदेशी अधिनियम, 1946 (न कि विदेशी पंजीकरण अधिनियम) के अधीन

नजरबन्द दो चीनी राष्ट्रकों ने ऐसे धन्या-वेदन दिये थे।

उन में से एक ने 12-10-1966 को पैरोल पर छोड़े जाने के लिये आवेदन दिया था और पुन. 19-11-1966 को हायबिटीज के इलाज के लिये उन्हें 6 फरवरी 1967 को तीन माह के लिये पैरोल पर रिहा किया गया। उन्होंने पुन. 21-3-1967 को सदाचरण के आधार पर स्थायी रिहाई के लिये आवेदन दिया। उन्हें सदाचरण के आधार पर स्थायी तौर पर रिहा कर दिया गया क्योंकि उन्हें लगातार गिरफ्तार रहना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

दूसरे नजरबन्द चीनी ने 23-12-66 को रिहाई के लिये आवेदन दिया ताकि वे अपने तथा अपने परिवार के साथ चीन जाने के लिये आवश्यक धन की व्यवस्था कर सकें। उनकी रिहाई की प्रार्थना को सुरक्षा के आधार पर स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। किन्तु उन्हें इस बात की सूचना दे दी गई है कि यदि उनका परिवार श्रमिक अन्य कोई उन के चीन जाने के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर सकें तो सरकार को उनके इस देश से जाने में कोई आपत्ति न होगी।

Expenditure on Telephones at the Residences of Government Officials in the Capital

2397. **Shrimati Savitri Shyam:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the amount spent on the Telephone bills in respect of the telephones installed at the residences of the Union Government Officers residing in Delhi and New Delhi during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): No separate accounts in respect of telephones provided to Government Officers at their residences in

Delhi and New Delhi are maintained and, as such, the information is not available.

Dutta's Central Kajora Colliery

2398. **Shri F. C. Adichan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj has given an award regarding the payment of dues to the workers of Dutta's Central Kajora Colliery as per the settlement dated the 16th March, 1967;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken to ensure early implementation of the award?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, as per settlement dated March 15, 1967 and not March 16, 1967.

(b) Yes, to the extent it is due for implementation at this stage.

(c) Does not arise.

Vigilance Cases pending disposal

2399. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6,000 vigilance cases against Central Government employees are pending disposal,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to dispose of these cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 6316 vigilance cases against Central Government employees were pending on the 17th August 1966. 622 of them related to gazetted officers and the rest to the non-gazetted staff.

(b) The main reasons for delay are the dilatory tactics adopted by the parties, absence of powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and complicated nature of some of the cases which involve joint proceedings, interpretation of rules/procedures and/or inter-departmental consultations.

(c) The necessity of speeding up disposal of the cases is being frequently impressed upon the Heads of Departments, Chief Vigilance Officers and other officers concerned.

Boundary Dispute between Andhra and Orissa

2400. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government have demanded the appointment of a Boundary Commission to enquire into the border dispute between Andhra and Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the demand; and

(c) if so, when the Commission is likely to be appointed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ghusick Colliery

2401. Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

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

(a) whether the workers of the Ghusick Colliery, Asansol resorted to a sit-in-strike from the 27th April, 1967 against the refusal of management to accept their demands; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to end the strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Re-

habilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The dispute was referred to adjudication on June 3, 1967. Subsequently the parties agreed to arbitration and the union agreed to call off the strike.

National Diploma in Commerce

2402. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri C. Janardhanam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reversed the decision to conduct an examination for National Diploma in Commerce in April, 1967 contrary to the assurance given to certain colleges in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

The Government did not give any such assurance to any Institution in Kerala. However, to meet the demand of candidates, the Government as a special case have decided that the National Diploma in Commerce examination be held by the All India Council for Technical Education in 1967 also.

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद्

2403. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री इतहाक साम्बली :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास्त मंत्री औद्योगिक सुरक्षा सम्मेलन के बारे में 23 फरवरी, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 155 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद् स्थापित करने के लिये इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परिषद् के सदस्य कौन-कौन हों ?

कम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० बिज) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद् 4 मार्च 1966 को एक सोसायटी के रूप में सोसायटीज रेजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1860 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत की गई थी।

(ख) परिषद् के सदस्यों के नाम जैसे कि पंजीकृत हैं इस प्रकार हैं :—

सर्वत्री एन० एन० चटर्जी
पी० सदागोपन
डी० आर० सेठ
बी० एन० दातार
एन० एस० मकीकर
सतीश लुम्बा
बलवन्त सिंह

उपरोक्त निकाय की सदस्यता बढ़ाने के लिये अभियान शुरू किया जा रहा है और यह तब तक काम करता रहेगा जब तक इसकी सदस्यता नहीं बढ़ती और परिषद् अपने नियम व विनियमों के अनुसार कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं करती।

Mobile P.Os. in Orissa

2404. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile Post Offices in Orissa at present;

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in the State during 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) None, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पुस्तकालयों के लिये सहायता

2405. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री इसहाक सम्भली :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पुस्तकालय चलाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ सस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा वे किन-किन जिलों में काम कर रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पुस्तकालयों के अनुदान सम्बन्धी प्रार्थना-पत्र उनके मन्त्रालय में सीधे प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा मान्यता दिये गये कर्मचारी संघ

2406. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन ने दिल्ली में पंजीकृत कितने कर्मचारी संघों को मान्यता दी है और उनमें से कितने संघ पिछले पांच वर्षों से श्रमिक संघ रजिस्ट्रार, दिल्ली को अपने प्राय-व्यय के विवरण तथा सदस्यों की सूची प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इनमें से प्रत्येक कर्मचारी संघ की तबस्य संख्या कितनी रही है ?

कम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) :
(क) रेल कर्मचारियों की निम्नलिखित दो यूनियनों को उत्तरी रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा मान्यता दी गई है :—

(i) उत्तरी रेल कर्मचारी यूनियन;
श्रीर

(ii) उत्तरी रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन,
ये दोनों यूनियन पांच साल से अपने प्राय-
व्यय के विवरण तथा सदस्यों की सूची
प्रस्तुत कर रही हैं।

(ख) दोनों यूनियनों द्वारा भेजे गए
उनकी सदस्यता सम्बन्धी आंकड़े नीचे
दिए गए हैं:—

वर्ष	उत्तरी रेल कर्मचारी यूनियन की सदस्यता	उत्तरी रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन
1961-62	31,246	20291
1962-63	35,011	27,262
1963-64	38,200	सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।
1964-65	45,368	27,514
1965-66		
(केवल दिसम्बर 1965 तक)	44,240	28,151

I.A.S. Quota for Orissa

2408. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhan:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of vacancies in the deputation quota of the I.A.S. Cadre in the Central Services from Orissa State; and

(b) the reasons for not filling these vacancies and the steps taken to fill up the quota?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The present Central Deputation Quota for the I.A.S. Cadre of Orissa State is 33.

(b) The Central Deputation Quota has been fully utilised. There are at present 33 ICS/IAS Officers of Orissa cadre serving under the Central Government. There is thus no vacancy, and the question of taking any steps to fill up the quota does not arise.

Colleges and College Students

2408. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhan:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Arts and Technical Colleges in the country at present;

(b) the number of students studying in these colleges; and

(c) the number of those which are being run by private institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) According to the latest available information, as on 1-1-1965, the total number of colleges where facilities for Courses in Arts and Engineering and Technology are available is 1,577 (including 231 University Teaching Departments and excluding 1,215 Intermediate Colleges recognised by Board of High School and Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh) and 133 (including 21 University Teaching Departments) respectively.

(b) The total number of students studying Arts and Engg. & Technology courses, as on 31-3-1964, is 6,67,696 and 71,504 respectively.

(c) Out of the total number of institutions as given in part (a) above, 1,029 Arts Colleges and 35 Colleges for Engg. and Technology are run by private bodies

Post Offices in Private rented Buildings

2409. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhanl:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in the country at present;

(b) the number of such Offices accommodated in the private rented buildings, and

(c) the annual rent being paid for these offices buildings?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral): (a) 97,490

(b) and (c) The data is being collected and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Migrants from East Pakistan

2410. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhanl:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

(a) the number of migrants from East Pakistan who came to India upto March, 1967 and who applied for house building and land loans within the specified time; and

(b) the number of applicants whose applications have not yet been attended to and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). It is presumed that information is required in respect of new

migrants from East Pakistan, who have arrived after 1-1-1964. Rehabilitation assistance is given to such new migrants who have sought admission in the camps set up by Government. No time limit has been prescribed for applying for house building and other loans for such persons

The number of persons who applied for house building and land loans and the number of applications pending and the reasons therefor are being collected. The requisite information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Central Government Employees subjected to 'Gherao' in West Bengal

2411. Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Government employees in West Bengal have been subjected to Gherao;

(b) if so, their number and designations; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure adequate protection to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) All administrative authorities have been instructed to seek the help of the police whenever there is a case of Gherao, involving criminal offences like wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, criminal trespass or incitement to commit offences.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee

2412. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Third Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee has been set up to probe into the

present living conditions of the agricultural labour;

(b) if so, whether its report has been received; and

(c) if so, what are its findings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No. A Rural Labour Enquiry is, however, being conducted. This Enquiry does not relate to present living conditions as such of agricultural labour but covers consumption expenditure, employment and unemployment, earnings and indebtedness of rural labour households (including agricultural labour households).

(b) The report of Rural Labour Enquiry has not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Retrenchment in Government Offices

2413. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Central and State Governments retrenched from the 1st April, 1966 to 1st May, 1967;

(b) the number of Gazetted-Non-Gazetted employees amongst them;

(c) the number out of them from the technical cadres like Engineers, Doctors and other technicians; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to secure employment for these retrenched personnel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidy Charan Shukla): (a) to (d). The Central Government is not concerned with the retrenchment of the employees of State Governments, nor is the information relating to such State employees available with the Central Government. The required information in so far as the Central Government is concerned is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा अपहरण

2414. श्री जयन्ताच राय बोशी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 22 मई, 1967 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'बीर भर्जुन' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि चकमा समुदाय के नेताओं ने बताया है कि मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा 139 व्यक्तियों को मार दिया गया है तथा अन्य बहुत से लोगों का अपहरण कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिजो विद्रोहियों के डर से लगभग 14 हजार चकमा लोग अपने जन्म स्थानों को छोड़ कर भाग गये हैं तथा शेष लोग अत्यन्त असंतुष्ट हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा अब तक जान व माल की कितनी हानि की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (घ). हमारी वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा अब तक 27 चकमा मारे गए हैं और 42 अपहृत किये गये हैं । चकमा ग्रामीण मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा की जाने वाली लूट मार का निशाना बनते रहे हैं और इसलिए अपने बिखरे हुए गांवों से बड़ी और सुरक्षित बस्तियों में जाते रहे हैं । चकमाओं की सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई इसका अलग से अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । चकमाओं को विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियों से जान व माल की आवश्यक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ।

Indo-American Education Foundation

2415. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether he or the Prime Minister has received any representation from the University Professors and other educationists supporting the idea of setting up the Indo-American Educational Foundation;

(b) when this memorandum was received; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c). Government of India have received, from time to time, representations, memoranda and statements from various organisations and individuals in the country both in support of and in opposition to the idea of the setting up of the Indo-American Foundation. Illustrative of these two opposing points of view are: (1) the statement issued by the professors of Delhi University against the Foundation and (2) the memorandum dated the 16th May, 1988 from University professors and educationists in support of the Foundation. A copy of each is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-640/67].

रूसी भाषा की पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

2416. श्री हरबाल देवगुज : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पारिभाषिक-शब्दावली आयोग ने विभिन्न विषयों पर रूसी भाषा की पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित कराने की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कुछ पुस्तकें चुनी गई हैं और अनुवाद कराने के लिए कुछ लोगों को बे री गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये व्यक्ति किस तरीके से चुने गये हैं ; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर के मानक ग्रन्थों को तैयार प्रकाशन तथा अनुवाद करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग विभिन्न विषयों पर रूसी भाषा की पुस्तकों का भी अनुवाद करा कर प्रकाशित करवा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हा, लेकिन केवल वही रूसी पुस्तक जिनका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद उपलब्ध नहीं है कुछ लोगों को अनुवाद कराने के लिए दी गई हैं ।

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए रूसी भाषा जानने और अनुवाद कार्य में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों से प्रेस विज्ञप्ति द्वारा आवेदन-पत्र मंगाये जाते हैं । केवल उन्ही व्यक्तियों को जिन्हें रूसी भाषा में दक्षता प्राप्त है, पुस्तक के विषय का ज्ञान है और हिन्दी भी जानते हैं, इस कार्य के लिए चुने जाते हैं ।

(घ) अभी तक 27 रूसी पुस्तकें अनुवाद के लिए चुनी गई हैं, जिनमें से आठ प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं, एक छप रही है और शेष का अनुवाद हो रहा है ।

पत्रकारिता के लिये पारिभाषिक शब्दावली

2417. श्री हरबाल देवगुज : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग ने पत्रकारिता के लिए कोई पारिभाषिक शब्दावली तैयार की है ;

(ख) याद है, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिखा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) अभी तक नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पुस्तकालय-विज्ञान की शब्दावली बनने के पश्चात् ही आयोग पत्रकारिता की शब्दावली तैयार करने का कार्य हाथ में लेगा । पुस्तकालय-विज्ञान की शब्दावली के निर्माण का कार्य अभी चल रहा है ।

अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों की कमी

2418. श्री नागेश्वर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन जिलों में पिछले एक वर्ष से अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों की कमी है और क्या जौनपुर जिला भी उनमें से एक है ;

(ख) इस कमी के कारण क्या है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि डाकघरों में अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों की कमी होने के बावजूद वे बाजार में कुछ प्रतिरिक्त घन देने पर मिल जाते हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० मुन्शी) :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान जिला जौनपुर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के डाकघरों में अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों की एकाग्रता कभी कमी हो गई थी ।

(ख) मुद्रण क्षमता की कमी के कारण नियंत्रक, डाक-टिकट से हुई अपर्याप्त सफाई ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Kahilipara Refugee Colony in Gauhati, Assam

2419. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kahilipara Refugee Colony, Gauhati, Assam was established out of the funds given by the Union Government,

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned,

(c) whether the funds included a scheme for the establishment of a Water Works too, and

(d) if so, the reasons for not establishing the Water Works so far by the Government of Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 4,93,244

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Information is being collected from the Government of Assam and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha later on.

Wage Board on Coal Industry

2420. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by the Wage Board on Coal Industry,

(b) whether the recommendations are unanimous and if not, what are the different view points,

(c) the steps taken to reconcile the differences, and

(d) whether a copy of the report of the Wage Board will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The report of the Wage Board is at present under the examination of the Government. Pending Government's decisions thereon it is not proposed to publish the report.

(d) Copies will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as the Government's decisions on the report have been taken.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

2421. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri C. Jarnardhanan:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether seventy posts were reserved for the Emergency Commissioned Officers in the All-India Service Examination held in September, 1966

(b) if so, how many candidates were called for interview and how many were selected; and

(c) whether the remaining posts will also be filled up from amongst the Emergency Commissioned Officers.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) The total number of vacancies reserved for the released Emergency Commissioned/Short Service Commissioned Officers to be filled on the basis of the IAS etc. (Released EC/SSC Officers) Examination, 1966, was 102.

(b) Fifty-five candidates were called for viva voce and twenty-five were selected.

(c) The remaining reserved vacancies will be filled from the candidates who have qualified through the regular combined competitive examination but an equal number of vacancies will be carried forward for being filled by EC/SSOs on the basis of the IAS etc. (Released EC/SSCOs) Examination to be held this year.

भारतीय बंड संहिता

2422. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय बंड संहिता की धारा 106 तथा 151 को समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस प्राणय का एक विधेयक चालू सत्र में पुरःस्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पुलिस अधिकारियों की ओर से की जाने वाली मनमानी कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण धुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उपयुक्त संवैधानिक तथा अन्य सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्थाएँ पहले ही विद्यमान हैं ।

अमरीकी जहाज "घोषानोषाफर"

2423. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खोज करने वाला एक अमरीकी जहाज 'घोषानोषाफर' इस महीने बर्बडोस नगराह आया है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह किस उद्देश्य से यहाँ आ रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० प्रियुष सेन) :

(क) जी हा, घोषानोषाफर 8 जून, 1967 को बर्बडोस पहुँच गया है ।

(ख) अरब सागर और बंगाल की खाड़ी समेत हिन्द महासागर में समुद्र विज्ञान सम्बन्धी विशेष रूप से भूगर्भीय तथा भूभौतिकीय अध्ययन के लिए

'बेराग्रो' को रोकने के लिये कानून बनाना

2424. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री इसहाक साम्भली :

क्या धन तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में प्रौद्योगिक विवादों को निपटाने तथा मजदूरों द्वारा आयोजित किये जाने वाले 'बेराग्रो' को रोकने के लिये एक कानून बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस प्राणय का विधेयक कब तक सदन में प्रस्तुत किये जागे की सम्भावना है ?

धन, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) अधिनियमों की पुस्तक में प्रौद्योगिक विवादों के निपटाने के लिये कानून है। 'बेराग्रो' के सबन्ध में कार्रवाई करने के लिये कानून बनाने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Unemployed S.C. and S.T. in West Bengal

2425. Shri K. Halidar: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) educated and (ii) illiterate persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered with the various Employment Exchanges in West Bengal as on the 31st December, 1966; and

(b) the number of out of those provided employment assistance during 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The information is given below:

Category of applicants	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1966	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Below Matric (including illiterates)*	27,014	1,017
Matriculates and above	7,395	416
TOTAL	34,409	1,433

* Separate figures for illiterates are not collected.

(b) 4109 and 634 placements were effected in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

2426. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether a colony for the persons displaced from East Pakistan has been developed fully at Kalkaji, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of residential plots there in different sizes;

(c) the criterion for eligibility and procedure for allotment of these plots;

(d) the number of plots that have been allotted to the eligible persons;

(e) the time it will take to give possession of the plots to the allottees so that they may start building house;

(f) whether there is any proposal allotment of build-up flats also; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir but the development works are still in progress.

(b) Number of plots planned to be developed:

320 sq. yds.	181 plots
233 sq. yds.	434 plots
160 sq. yds.	1384 plots

Total:	1999 plots
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(c) The displaced persons satisfying the following conditions are eligible:—

- (i) The applicant should be more than 21 years of age;
- (ii) The applicant or his wife/husband or any dependent member of his family should not own any house or plot anywhere in India;
- (iii) The applicant should be gainfully employed in Delhi or has been gainfully employed and has been residing or resided in Delhi for at least 8 years after the partition.
- (iv) The applicant is a bonafide displaced person from East Pakistan or his family had migrated to India from Pakistan.
- (v) The applications were invited up to 31st March, 1966 by means of a Press Note issued on 4th January, 1966. The applications so received have been scrutinised by an Official Committee and the eligible displaced persons have been asked to deposit 20 per cent of the estimated amount of the premium as initial deposit for allotment of a plot in the colony.

The procedure for allotment of these plots has not yet been finally decided.

but the thinking is that the allotment will be made by draw of plots.

(d) Offer letters have been issued to 1432 eligible persons.

(e) Possession of plots will be handed over only after the development is completed including provision of out-services such as electrification, sewage disposal and bulk water supply which are to be provided by the Municipal authorities.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Standard Hindi Grammar

2427. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri K. Pradhani:

Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any standard grammar of Hindi available;

(b) if so, the list of such standard grammar books; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to publish standard grammar in Hindi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following standard Hindi grammars are available:

- (i) Hindi Vyakaran by Kamta Prasad Guru,
- (ii) A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi by Dr. Aryendra sharma (a Ministry of Education publication). It is proposed, to bring out an enlarged edition of the Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi by Dr. Aryendra Sharma.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुसर
बिवाह किया जाता

2428. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विधेय बिवाह अधिनियम वारित
होने के पश्चात केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने
कर्मचारियों ने दूसरी शादी की,

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार
ने उन्हें अनुमति दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो किन परिस्थितियों में
इसकी अनुमति दी गई थी?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) से (ग). जानकारी
एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के सभा-
पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Development of Urban Areas in Hoshangabad

2429. Shri J. Sundar Lal:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Labour and Re-
habilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the
development of four urban areas in
Hoshangabad, Itarsi, Harda and
Sohagpur in Madhya Pradesh ear-
marked for the resettlement of new
migrants from East Pakistan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken
to expedite the development?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri
L. N. Mishra): (a) A scheme for
resettlement of 170 new migrants fa-
milies from East Pakistan in small
trade and business has been sanction-
ed by Madhya Pradesh Government

at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,79,500 in
the following urban areas:

Hoshangabad	54 families.
Itarsi	58 families
Harda	31 families.
Sohagpur	27 families.

The land required for construction
of houses and shops etc. for these
families, is being obtained through the
Survey and Settlement Department of
Madhya Pradesh Government. As
soon as the formalities for the transfer
of land are completed, action for the
construction of houses, shops and
roads etc will be taken in hand.

(b) The State Government has been
requested to complete the formalities
for the transfer of the land quickly

School Accommodation

2430. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. Vishwambharan:
Shri Mangiathumadom:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Education be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Govern-
ment have received requests from the
State Governments for financial assist-
ance to tide over the difficulty in the
matter of accommodation in schools;
and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad): (a) The Education Minister of
the Kerala State requested for special
grant or loan to improve accommoda-
tion for schools in that State.

(b) It has not been possible to
accede to this request, as there is no
provision in the Central Plan for such
assistance.

Murder of Mizo Leader

2431. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 869 on the 30th March, 1966 and state.

(a) the result of the enquiry regarding the murder of Shri Laimana, former Mizo Leader, and

(b) the measures taken to safeguard the security of Mizos?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government 8 persons were arrested and were in jail custody during investigation. They escaped from Aijal jail on 4-3-1966 when Mizo hostiles fired on the jail and other places at Aijal. Information is still awaited from the State Government whether they have been traced or re-arrested. The State Government had also earlier reported that there was no evidence against those persons in the murder case, though they would be liable for prosecution for escape from lawful custody. In the murder case itself a final report had been sent on 22-6-1966.

(b) Our security forces are continuously on the alert. A scheme of limited grouping has also recently been implemented, covering all the villages within ten mile belt of either side of Silchar-Aijal-Lungleh road.

मण्डन मिश्र का स्मारक

2432. श्री मृणालम्ब ठाकुर :
श्री मधु मिश्र :

का शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मण्डला के एक राष्ट्रीय विद्वान श्री मण्डन मिश्र का

स्मारक उनके जन्म स्थान (महुणो) जिला सहरसा (बिहार) में बनाने का है, जिस पर कानूनी तथा विद्यापति के स्मारक बनाये गये हैं .

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा झाझार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सरकार का विचार है कि ग्रामतीर पर इन मामलों में पहल करने की बात उपयुक्त नैतिक सगठनों और राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देनी चाहिए, यदि वे ऐसा चाहें ।

बर्मा से घाये हुए विस्थापित लोगों का पुनर्वास

2433. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्वपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बर्मा से घा रहे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को केवल नाममात्र की सुविधा दे रही है जब कि पाकिस्तान से घा रहे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये वह मुफ्त रोजगार, शिक्षा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था कर रही है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस भेद भाव के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बर्मा से घा रहे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें बिहार में पूर्णिया जिले के कटिहार नगर में बसाया जाये

धीर उनके लिये सभी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये ; धीर

(ब) यदि हां, तो उनके अनुरोध पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

भय, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) धीर (ख) शिविरों में रह रहे बर्मा से लौटे भारतीय तथा पूर्व पाकिस्तान से भाये प्रवाजकों को दो गई सुविधाओं का व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT/—641/67] यह देखा जायेगा कि उनके लाभ के लिये मजूर की गई सुविधाओं में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है।

(ग) धीर (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ऐसी प्राप्ति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है किन्तु बिहार सरकार द्वारा बर्मा से लौटे भारतीयों के 107 परिवारों को बंदिहार में बसाया गया है। इन परिवारों में से 106 को व्यापार ऋण तथा दुकानें बनाने के लिये ऋण मंजूर किये जा चुके हैं। सभी परिवारों को भूदान अलाट कर दिये गये हैं। उनको 3 महीने के लिये भरण पोषण अनुदान मंजूर कर दिया गया है।

प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी

2435. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक विभाग में प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की पृथक पृथक संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उन अधिकारियों में प्रत्येक राज्य के कितने कितने लोग हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) धीर (ख) सूचना एकाग्रत की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के अग्रलिखित यह

2436. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के अधीन काम करने वाले प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों में कितने अधिकारी भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा तथा भारतीय चिकित्सा सेवा (आई० एम० एस०) के हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारजित पदों पर इन अधिकारियों की वर्तमान संख्या पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में हुए कुल रिक्त पदों के अनुसार है ;

(ग) यदि इन पदों पर उन अधिकारियों की पूरी तरह नियुक्ति नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस दिशा में कोई सुधार करने का है और यदि हां तो क्या ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारतीय चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य सेवा का अभी तक गठन नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के अधीन नियुक्त अन्य सेवाओं के अधिकारियों की वर्तमान संख्या इस प्रकार है —

भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा	2325
भारतीय पुलिस सेवा	1341
भारतीय विदेश सेवा 'क'	279
भारतीय विदेश सेवा 'ख' (वर्ग—I श्रेणी—I)	101

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान। पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों (1952-1966) में भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा भारतीय विदेश सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की भरती में काफी प्रतिशत सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाया गया है। [पुस्तकालय

में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT
642/67. 1]

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सिफरिंग के लिये उपयुक्त स्तर के अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति उम्मीदवार पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं थे।

(घ) सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण से यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि 1963 में भारजित पदों पर भरती के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं हुई। अतः इस दिशा में सुधार तो पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

Conspiracy by Mizo Rebels

2437. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that documents recovered from a captured Mizo rebel on the 9th May, 1967 reveal a conspiracy to blow up ships of the Indian Navy;

(b) whether Government have thoroughly investigated this matter; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Some documents were recovered on 9th May, 1967 from one MNF runner, which included some letters written by the so-called Mizo Intelligence Service of the hostiles to the Military Intelligence Service of Pakistan. It would not be in the public interest to divulge further details thereof, as it is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of security.

Letter by Prime Minister to Sant Fateh Singh

2438. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the allegations that have appeared in the press that the letter which the Prime Minister wrote to Sant Fateh Singh in December, 1966

has been stolen from the custody of the Sant and returned to the Central Government;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into these allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Some report did appear in the press alleging the theft of a letter assumed to have been sent by the Prime Minister to Sant Fateh Singh through Sardar Hukam Singh when the Sant was fasting in December last year.

(b) and (c). The allegations are wholly baseless. No such letter was sent by the Prime Minister to Sant Fateh Singh through Sardar Hukam Singh.

हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर

2439. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रवि राय :

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

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम करने वाले हिन्दी सहायकों में बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है क्योंकि वे लॉग उन पदों पर सात वर्ष से अधिक समय से लगातार कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनके लिये अगले ऊँचे पदों पर पदोन्नति का कोई अवसर प्राप्त नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये विशेष रूप से जब कि इसी वेतन-क्रम में तथा अन्य गणान सेवाओं के लोगों को पदोन्नति मिल चुकी है, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी सहायकों के पद इसके दुर्घट असंवर्गीय

पद हैं। ऐसे अस्तवर्तीय पदों से सीधी पदोन्नति के लिये स्पष्टतः कोई ऊँचे पद नहीं हो सकते किन्तु हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये प्रगति के अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से सभी मंत्रालय आदि को सलाह दी गई है कि हिन्दी सहायकों को सामान्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ऐसे श्रेणी II और श्रेणी-I (कनिष्ठ) पदों के लिये अर्जिदन करने की अनुमति दी जाये जिनके लिये हिन्दी में उच्चतर योग्यताओं अथवा उच्च स्तरीय दक्षता तथा हिन्दी में काम करने का अनुभव आवश्यक हो। सरकार इस बात पर भी विचार कर रही है कि क्या अन्य प्रकार से उपयुक्त तथा योग्य होने पर उच्चतर पदों में नियुक्ति के लिये चयन के बारे में हिन्दी सहायकों को पूर्वाधिकार प्रदान किया जा सकता है।

हिन्दी सहायक

2440. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये पदोन्नति का कोई नियमित अवसर न होते हुए भी उनको अनुभाग अधिकारी के पद के लिये विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठने नहीं दिया जाता,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इसी बतन-मान वाले अन्य सहायकों को इस परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति देने के लिये क्या जर्त निर्धारित की गई है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दी सहायक केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के मध्य नहीं हैं और स्पष्टतः इसी कारण से केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के अनुभाग अधिकारियों की सीमि

प्रतिक्रिया परीक्षा के लिये उपयुक्त घोषित नहीं किये गये। वस्तुतः यह प्रतियोगी परीक्षा एक पदोन्नति परीक्षा है। जिसमें बैठने का अधिकार केवल केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं के उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को है।

हिन्दी सहायकों की नियुक्ति

2441. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों में हिन्दी सहायक तथा हिन्दी अनुवादक तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये हैं, यद्यपि वे सब लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण नहीं हो सके थे,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या किन्तनी है

(ग) क्या उन्हें नियमित करने के लिये सब लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा उनकी परीक्षा लेने का विचार है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) जून, 1959 में सब लोक सेवा आयोग ने हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों के लिये एक परीक्षा की और उसमें उत्तीर्ण होने वाले सभी उम्मीदवारों को उपलब्ध पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया। इसके बाद रिक्त रहने वाले या बाद में स्वीकृत पद विभिन्न मंत्रालयों आदि द्वारा अपने उपयुक्त कर्मचारियों में से तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्ति द्वारा भरे गये। हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों के लिये कोई परीक्षा नहीं ली गई। अतः इन पदों पर सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों द्वारा भारतीय सम्बन्धी सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं।

इस प्रकार सेवा जा सकता है कि हिन्दी सहायकों के पदों के लिये एतदर्थ नियुक्तियाँ केवल उसी अवस्था में की जा सकती हैं जबकि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हों। इस प्रकार नियुक्त किये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों में से ऐसे लोगों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा में बैठे थे किन्तु उत्तीर्ण नहीं हो सके थे।

(ग) जी हाँ। ज्योंही संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सुविधा होगी त्योंही हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये परीक्षा लेने का विचार है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी

2442. महन्त श्री दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी की पढ़ाई देवनागरी लिपि में नहीं बल्कि रोमन् लिपि में कराई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इससे उन दक्षिण भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की मांग पर शक्तिपूर्व प्रभाव पड़ा है, जो देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी पढ़ना चाहते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० जगन्नाथ सेन) :
केवल उन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को, जिनकी मातृ भाषा हिन्दी अथवा उर्दू नहीं है, लेकिन जिनसे प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी को एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में पढ़ने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, देवनागरी लिपि के स्थान पर रोमन लिपि के प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है, यदि वे ऐसा चाहें।

(घ) विश्वविद्यालय का ऐसा मत है कि इन विद्यार्थियों के लिए यदि वे हिन्दी को रोमन

लिपि के जरिए सीखें, तो प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी का काम बलाऊ ज्ञान प्राप्त करना आसान होगा।

(ग) प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए रोमन् लिपि का प्रयोग करना अनिवार्य नहीं है। हिन्दी में अन्य पाठकों को देवनागरी लिपि के माध्यम से पढ़ाया जाता है। इसलिए, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दिए गए विकल्प का प्रसार उन विद्यार्थियों पर नहीं पड़ेगा, जो हिन्दी को देवनागरी लिपि में सीखना चाहते हैं।

Foreign Nationals of Goan Origin

2443. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals of Goan Origin in Goa having Portuguese passports;

(b) the number of these Portuguese passport holders intending to leave India and to proceed to Portugal or to Portuguese colonies in Africa;

(c) whether any embargo is placed by Government on their quitting India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if no embargo is placed, the steps Government propose to take to facilitate their quitting India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidy Charan Shukla): (a) The number of registered Portuguese nationals in Goa, as on 1st January, 1967, was 564.

(b) The information is not available.

(c) to (e). There is no embargo on the departure of such persons. They have only to report their intended departure to the Registration Officer and get their Registration Certificates endorsed to this effect.

Ering Committee Report

2444. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to publish the Ering Committee Report on NEFA Administration; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). A summary of the recommendations is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See LT-643/67]. A copy of the report is being supplied to the Parliament library.

T. & D. Circle Staff

2445. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken regarding the decentralisation of Technical Development Circle Staff (Engineering Supervisors and Mechanics) in P. & T. Department; and

(b) its effect on the officials who have put in long years of service and are scattered here and there throughout India and are away from their home towns?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) There is no proposal at present to decentralise the cadre of Engineering Supervisors in T. & D. organisation. The cadre of Mechanics in the T. & D. organisation has been decentralised with effect from 21-7-66.

(b) Consequent on the issue of orders of decentralisation in respect of mechanics in T. & D. Circle, they have been given an option to opt for service in the Circle/District of their choice. These optees are being transferred to the Circles/Units of their choice gradually in a phased programme spread over a number of years. Their seniority in the circle of their choice will be in accordance with the normal rules i.e. they will not lose in seniority.

दिल्ली में मृत्यु

2446. श्री प्रकाशवीर साहनी :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद उन से मिले थे और उन्होंने दिल्ली में बढ़ते हुए मृत्यों को रोकने के उपायों के बारे में उन से बातचीत की थी ,

(ख) क्या इस बारे में उनके द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव स्वीकार कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपरोक्त सुझावों का व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (घ) दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद 27 मई, 1967 को, कुछ मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये, गृह-मंत्री से मिले । उनके द्वारा गृह-मंत्री के साथ दिल्ली में बढ़ते हुए मृत्यों को रोकने के उपायों के बारे में विशेष रूप से बातचीत नहीं हुई थी ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय निवेशालय

2447. श्री प्रकाशवीर साहनी

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्माण भावास तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय ने वैज्ञानिक

तथा तकलीकी पारिभाषिक शब्दावलि
 आयोग तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के
 कार्यालयों के लिये नई दिल्ली में रामाकृष्ण
 पुरम् में कार्यालय आर्बटित किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस
 समय जिन स्थानों पर उक्त आयोग तथा
 निदेशालय के कार्यालय हैं, वहाँ उन्हें वहाँ
 बड़ी कठिनायां पेश आ रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो नये स्थानों पर इन
 दोनों कार्यालयों को कब तक भेज दिया
 जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
 भगवत लाल आचार्य) : (क) और (ख)
 जी हाँ ।

(ग) जिन नव-निर्मित भवन में इन
 दोनों कार्यालयों को स्थान दिया गया है,
 उसमें अभी बिजली, गिडकियों के कांच
 इत्यादि लगने बाकी है । भवन के आवाम
 योग्य होते ही इन दोनों कार्यालयों को वहाँ
 भेज दिया जायेगा ।

Foreigners residing in Cantonments

2448. Shri Ranjit Singh;
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal;
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
 be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners resid-
 ing in Cantonments as Padris, Mission-
 aries and Settlers;

(b) whether they have free access to
 military offices, clubs and personnel;
 and

(c) whether it is proposed to refuse
 permission to reside in Cantonments to
 such foreigners owing to the security
 risk involved?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
 try of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya
 Charan Shukla): (a) The information
 asked for is not available and will
 have to be collected from the State
 Governments.

(b) There are no restrictions on
 foreigners meeting military officers in
 their personal capacity or their enter-
 ing clubs as invitees.

(c) No such proposal is under con-
 sideration.

Rent Collection for Evacuee Property in Delhi

2449. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Will the Minister of Labour and Reha-
 bilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when
 rent is collected from the authorised
 tenants of evacuee property in Delhi,
 one of the two types of receipts viz.
 (i) indicating as license fee or (ii)
 as rent receipt are issued;

(b) if so, the properties for which
 licence fee receipts are issued and
 those for which rent receipts are is-
 sued;

(c) the reasons for making this dis-
 tinction;

(d) whether the attention of Gov-
 ernment has been drawn to a large
 number of cases of eviction instituted
 by the allottees of evacuee property
 against the tenants to whom license
 fee receipts were issued as they are
 being treated as licences and not as
 tenants; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to remove
 the distinction between license fee re-
 cepts and rent receipts so that all are
 treated as tenants and not as licen-
 cees?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
 try of Labour, Employment and Reha-
 bilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to
 (c). No, Sir. According to the present
 instructions only rent receipts are to
 be issued. If in any particular receipt
 the word 'rent' has been scored out
 instead of the word 'license fee' it
 must have been through an inadver-
 tent mistake. In the beginning when
 properties were allotted to displaced
 persons rents had not been properly
 assessed. Pending the assessment of
 rent the persons to whom the premises

were allotted were charged license fee. Later, on assessment of rent in judicial proceedings, after hearing the party, the allottee was liable to pay rent and not licence fee.

(d) No such complaint received.

(e) Does not arise.

Divisional Advisory Committee of P. & T.

2450. Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Divisional Advisory Committees of Posts and Telegraphs Department in each Circle throughout India;

(b) if so, when these Committees were formed;

(c) whether these committees are functioning or not; and

(d) the aims and objects of the Committees?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (d). Divisional Advisory Committee were formed in each Postal Division with effect from 1st May, 1963 for discussing postal matters of local interest. However, as a measure of effecting economy all round, these Committees have been abolished for the time being.

Productivity of Indian Labour

2451. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian labour is as productive as the labour of other Western countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Not enough material is available

to be able to make such comparisons over a wide industrial spectrum. In general, while in some cases the productivity of Indian labour may be equal or almost equal in a large number of other cases this is not so. Productivity of labour depends on many factors and for meaningful comparisons these should be comparable. The higher productivity of labour can be due to many reasons, for instance, level of technological development, type and extent of machinery used, training and incentives provided, wage situation, higher standard of living, etc.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा का अतिक्रमण

2452. श्री नाबू राम अहिरवार :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1966 से लेकर 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक की अवधि में पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय सीमा (पश्चिम बंगाल) का कितनी बार अतिक्रमण किया ,

(ख) इन अतिक्रमणों में कितने मकान जलाये गये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों का अपहरण तथा हत्या की गई ;

(घ) कितने मूल्य का माल तथा डोर चुरा लिए गए ;

(ङ) इन अतिक्रमणों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ; और

(च) उन्होंने कितने व्यक्ति (जिनमें स्त्रियां भी शामिल हैं) तथा डोर लौटाये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) (i) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स द्वारा किये गये अतिक्रमणों की संख्या 3

(ii) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स द्वारा सीमा के पार किये गए आगजनी का माला..... 1

II. अतिक्रमणों तथा सीमा उलंघन के अपराध में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाक राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

(i) डकैती तथा सशस्त्र आक्रमण की घटनाएँ..... 51

(ii) अपहरण की घटनाएँ... 12

(iii) डोर चुराने की घटनाएँ 42

(iv) उन घटनाओं की संख्या जिनमें पाक राष्ट्रिकों को भारतीय क्षेत्र में प्रच्छन्न रूप से दाखिल होने के कारण गिरफ्तार किया गया 795

(ख) तीन झोपड़ियों तथा एक गांव छावक।

(ग) उपरोक्त अपहरण की 12 घटनाओं में सोलह व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया गया। तीन व्यक्तियों की हत्या कर दी गई।

(घ) माल तथा चुराये गये डोरों का मूल्य लगभग 1,25,000 रुपये होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ङ) सख्त सतर्कता रखी जा रही है तथा सीमा पर गश्त को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(च) नौ व्यक्ति, जिनमें एक स्त्री भी शामिल है, तथा 78 डोर लौटाये गए हैं।

अन्वयार्थ में पूर्व पाकिस्तान के सरकारों

2453. श्री क० मि० जयशंकर : क्या अन्ध तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व पाकिस्तान से भागे हुये जिन शरणार्थियों को चम्पारन में बसाया गया है और उन्हें खेती के लिये जो भूमि दी गई थी, वह अभी भी बेकार पड़ी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कठिनाईयों के बारे में जांच करने का है जिनके कारण वे इस भूमि में जो उन्हें दी गई है, खेती नहीं कर सके; और

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि चम्पारन में शरणार्थियों को दी गई भूमि उपजाऊ हो, क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

अन्ध; रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० मा० मिश्र) :

(क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Misuse of Government Labour in Andamans

2454. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a large scale misuse of Government labour for private domestic purposes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether it is a fact that the misuse is so widespread that in terms of wages, the drain on the Exchequer is to the tune of several lakhs,

(c) whether representation was made to the Chief Vigilance Commissioner in this regard by members of the local Vigilance Committee during his last visit to the Islands,

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken to stop this wastage and drain; and

(e) whether public bodies have publicly threatened to start satyagraha before the houses of officers who utilise Government labour for private domestic purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Complaints in this respect have come to the notice of Administration from

time to time. Government are issuing instructions to the Administration that this is not a desirable practice and should be stopped.

(c) and (d). A member of the Vigilance Committee had, at a meeting with the Central Vigilance Commissioner, made some general allegation regarding misuse of Government labour. He was asked to bring specific cases to the notice of the Administration.

(e) Government have no information in this regard.

Development of Nicobarese Language

2455. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop the Nicobarese language, spoken by the Nicobarese tribal population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to enable it to become the medium of education in the Nicobar Group of Islands;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, whether it is desirable to deny to the Nicobarese facilities granted to other Indian nationals in the matter of their regional languages as vehicles of their education, culture and administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) and (b). Nicobarese is only a dialect. It had no script of its own. Government propose to help to develop this dialect in Devanagari script.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2456. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial workers in the Andaman and Nicobar

Islands who have been made permanent industry-wise and the total number of workers working in these industries;

(b) the number of temporary and casual workers who have put in more than one year and more than three years of service industry-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to make all the workers who have put in more than one year service permanent; and

(d) whether the Chief Labour Commissioner, during his last visit to the Islands advised the Andaman Administration to make all workers who have put in one year's service permanent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as available.

Government House, Ross Island, Andamans

2457. Shri K. R. Ganesh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an order of Government prohibiting the dismantling of the old Government House at Ross Island in the Andaman and Nicobar;

(b) whether Government are aware that during April, 1967 valuable timber from this building was removed by some individuals; and

(c) if so, the authority which has given permission and the use made of the timber?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have authorised removal of building material which is getting damaged by exposure to sun and rain from Government

buildings at Ross Island. The material thus removed is to be utilised in new constructions of the P.W.D. since there is shortage of building material due to transport bottleneck.

Higher Secondary School in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2458. Shri B. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students class-wise in the Higher Secondary School under the Central Scheme in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) in view of the existence of three Higher Secondary Schools and the proposal to start another two in Rangat and Diglipur, whether the expenditure on the Central School is justified;

(c) the rules governing the admission of students in the Central School;

(d) the total number of Government servants who are not permanent residents of the Islands, but who are expected to send their children to this English medium school; and

(e) the number of Central Government servants on deputation in the Islands and the number of their school going children?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) The class-wise break-up of enrolment in March, 1967 was as given below:—

Class	I	33
Class	II	35
Class	II	29
Class	IV	28
Class	V	17
Class	VI	10
Class	VII	8

Enrolments are continuing—263 applications are reported to be under consideration.

(b) The existing school has switched on to the Central Schools Scheme in March, 1967 only—it is therefore too early to express an opinion.

(c) Children of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence Personnel get priority in admission, other things being equal.

(d) and (e). This information is not readily available. The Central Schools are meant to be schools with Hindi and English media. Hindi has been introduced in this school also as soon as it joined the scheme.

T.A. and D.A. to Industrial Staff in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2459. Shri B. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Travel Allowance and Dearness Allowances are granted to the permanent industrial staff in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this concession has already been extended to the work-charged industrial staff in the Andaman P.W.D.; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for denying this concession to other permanent industrial staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

अपर डिबीजन क्लर्क

2462. श्री रामानन्द जस्तजी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में कितने अपर डिबीजन क्लर्क हैं और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं ;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के ऐसे कितने लोगर डिबीजन क्लर्क हैं जो दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से सेवा कर रहे हैं और जिनकी पदोन्नति करके अपर डिबीजन क्लर्क का पद नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि अपर डिबीजन क्लर्कों के सुरक्षित पदों की संख्या उस संख्या से कम है जितनी गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार होनी चाहिये, तो क्या कोटे की इस कमी को पूरा किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :
(क) 98, जिनमें से 10 अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं ।

(ख) 19 ।

(ग) प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के बारे में विशेष आरक्षण आदेश लागू नहीं होते ।

आशुलिपिक

2463. श्री राम नन्द शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के कितने आशुलिपिक हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने आशुलिपिक संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती किये गये ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों के पदों पर इन्हीं जातियों के व्यक्ति कार्य करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बागबत शा आजाद) : (क) हिन्दी आशुलिपिक 4,

अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिक 68

(ख) हिन्दी आशुलिपिक 2

अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिक ... 67

(ग) और (घ). गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रखिल भारतीय आघार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के जरिये अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिकों की भर्ती की जाती है और उन्हीं के द्वारा स्रोत पर ही आरक्षण किया जाता है । हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के कोई पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित नहीं किये गये हैं ।

हिन्दी आशुलिपिक

2464. श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन पदों में कुछ पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये आरक्षित रखे गये हैं तथा क्या इन जातियों के लोग इन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इन जातियों के लोगों को इन आरक्षित पदों पर नियुक्त करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) चार, बीमान्जी ।

(ख) जी नहीं, बीमान्जी जी ।

(न) और (ब). एक पद दूसरे विभाग के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण द्वारा भरा गया है। जब रिक्त स्थान स्थानान्तरण द्वारा भरे जाते हैं तो अनुसूचित एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये भारक्षेत्र नहीं किया जाता है। एक पद रिक्त है और निकट भविष्य में इसके भरे जाने की आशा नहीं है। यदि इसके प्रत्यक्ष-भर्ती से भरने का निर्णय हुआ तो अनुसूचित एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये भारक्षेत्र विषयक आदेश लागू होंगे। दूसरे दोनों पद मन्त्रियों के निजी स्टाफ पर हैं और इन्हें संबंधित मन्त्रियों की इच्छानुसार भरा जाता है।

अ.शुल्लिक

2465. श्री रामाश्वय शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आक्ष-लिकों के कितने पद हैं :

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कितने पद भारक्षेत्र हैं ;

(ग) क्या सभी भारक्षेत्र पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शास्त्री) : (क) 5.

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) और (ब). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मंगाई गई पश्चिम सरकार बंगाल की फाइलें

2466. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कहा है कि वह उन्हें उस राज्य के वे कागजात लौटा दे, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मंगवा लिये थे ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे रिकार्डों की वापसी के लिए अनुरोध किया है जो राज्य सरकार के अधिकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तान्तरित किये गए थे ।

(ख) व्यौरा प्रगट करना जन हित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा ।

(ग) सरकार मामले पर विचार कर रही है ।

विश्वायतन योगाभ्यस की अनुदान

2467. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लगभग चार वर्ष पूर्व ईई दिल्ली में स्थित विश्वायतन

योगाश्रम को अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया था क्योंकि उसके हिसाब किताब में कुछ अनियमितता पाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आश्रम को पुनःगत वर्ष 31 हजार रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या इस आश्रम को इस वर्ष भी अनुदान देने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो उपरोक्त आश्रम को अनुदान दिए जाने से जनता को कैसे लाभ पहुंचता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. भागवत शा. बाबाबा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) योगाश्रम द्वारा अपने न्यासवारी (ट्रस्टी) बौद्ध के पुनर्गठन और अपने हिसाब किताब आदि को ठीक ठीक रखने से सम्बन्धित सरकार की कुछ शर्तें मान लेने पर ही, अनुदान फिर से चालू किया गया था ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) आश्रम द्वारा चलाए जा रहे केन्द्रों में योगाभ्यास की व्यवस्था से जनता को लाभ पहुंचता है ।

Looting of a Bazar by Nagas in Thoubal Sub-Division (Manipur)

2469. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pal;
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
Shri Samar Guha;
Shri Kameshwar Singh;
Shri A. Sreedharan;
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed Naga hostiles recently looted a bazar

in the Thoubal Sub-Division of Manipur as also hostile activities were launched in places like Morch and Yaripoth; and

(b) if so, the details of these incidents and the measures adopted to ensure security to people in Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Fifteen armed miscreants, believed to be Naga hostiles looted four shops at Waikhong bazar in Thoubal Sub-Division. Property including cash worth Rs. 4,000 was reported to have been looted. A case was registered in this regard. Patrolling by Manipur Rifles has since been arranged in the area to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

No incidents by Naga hostiles have been reported from Morch and Yaripoth.

Help to Political Sufferers in Goa, Daman and Diu

2470. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from political sufferers for the allotment of land and monetary help, respectively in Goa, Daman and Diu upto March, 1967;

(b) the number of applicants sanctioned land and respective area;

(c) the number of applicants sanctioned monetary help and the total amount spent upto March, 1967; and

(d) whether Government propose to allot more funds to the local Administration to minimise the plight of the political sufferers effectively?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 6 for allotment of land and 3035 for monetary help;

(b) Nil.

(c) Rs. 6,81,580 has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to 506 applicants.

(d) Provision of Rs. 2,50,000 for grants and Rs. 3 lakhs for loans has been made in the Budget for 1967-68.

Workers in Manganese Mines, in Goa

2471. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in the employ of iron ore and manganese ore mine-owners in Goa;

(b) the names of States to which they belong and the State-wise percentage thereof;

(c) the arrangements made by the mine-owners for providing them with houses; and

(d) the arrangements made by Government to provide educational facilities to their children?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Regional Research Institute, Jorhat

2472. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether in calling for applications for posts in the Regional Research Institute, Jorhat for Engineers, Diploma Holders were equated with Degree holders;

(b) if so, the underlying principle for putting overseers and persons holding B.E. Degree in the same category;

(c) out of the applicants, how many persons from Assam holding B.E. Degree were there and how many from outside the State;

(d) whether any of the applicants from Assam holding B.E. Degree was called for interview in Delhi;

(e) whether the diploma holders from outside the State were called for the interview in preference to B.Es. from Assam; and

(f) if so, the reasons for this and the final appointments made in the category?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir. Qualifications, namely: "degree or diploma in Civil Engineering with minimum 5 years experience in design construction and research", were prescribed so as to evoke wider response for the post.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of 18 applicants, there was only one applicant from Assam holding B. E. degree. Others were from outside the State of which 5 were holding B.E. degree

(d) No, Sir The applicant from Assam did not possess any research experience.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The criteria adopted for selecting candidates for interview by the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat were educational qualification, research experience and research aptitude as evidence by published research papers.

The candidate selected for appointment holds a B.Sc. degree and diploma in Civil Engineering one year construction and 8 years research experience. He has published 15 research papers.

Jhuggis destroyed by Fire in New Delhi

2473. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 100 families living in jhuggis along the railway line near Minto Bridge, New Delhi were turned destitutes on the 31st May, 1967 when a fire destroyed most of their household goods; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to help the victims of the fire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) More than 100

Jhuggis near Minto Bridge, New Delhi were gutted by fire which broke out on the 31st May, 1967.

(b) The fire was promptly brought under control by the De'hi Fire Service. An ad hoc grant of Rs. 40 per jhuggi has been sanctioned by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

आगरा में गड़े हुए खजाने का समाचार

2475. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री बेबी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री य० ब० शर्मा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री .

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा में अलीवार्दी खा के 'हमाम' के नीचे विशाल खजाना गड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार उस हमाम को खुदवाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत लाल आजाद) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आसाम का पुनर्गठन

2476. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बेबी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री य० ब० शर्मा :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

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

(क) क्या संविधान की छटी अनुसूची को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक जापन मिला है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उसमें पूर्वी खण्ड के पुनर्गठन के बारे में विशेष कर सुरक्षा भौगोलिक तथा ऐतिहासिक पहलुओं के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय आयोग बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत लाल आजाद) : (क) और (ख). इन सुझावों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय जन संघ की असम शाखा गुहाटी से 20 मई 1967 को मुझे एक जापन मिला था।

(ग) गुहाटी में असम के पुनर्गठन के अपने सुझावों से सम्बन्धित अन्य विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों और संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी मुझे जापन दिये थे। उनके साथ हुई चर्चा के समय उनमें से अनेकों ने यह चाहा था कि इससे सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विचारों के क्षेत्रीय और दलों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ संयुक्त वार्ता से किसी सर्व सम्मत निर्णय पर पहुँचने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। तत्पश्चात् मैंने असम के संसद सदस्यों से भी इस सन्दर्भ में चर्चा की थी और उन्होंने भी संयुक्त वार्ता के विचार से अपनी सहमति प्रकट की है। तदनुसार अगले महीने के प्रारम्भ में दिल्ली भ्रमण असम के किसी स्थान पर इस तरह की संयुक्त वार्ता किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Loans to Refugees

2479. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum amount that is granted to a refugee as house building loan in urban area; and

(b) how many such loans have been granted during the last 3 years to refugees in West Bengal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The maximum amount of house-building loan admissible to an old migrant family from East Pakistan was Rs. 1,450. For new migrants i.e. those who have come to India after 1-1-1964, the maximum amount available under house-building loans now is Rs. 2,000.

(b) House-building loan or rehabilitation assistance is given to new migrants only if they resettle themselves outside West Bengal. An amount of Rs. 7.39 lakhs has been released during the last 3 years to the State Government for distribution to 495 old displaced persons' families from East Pakistan in West Bengal, against loans sanctioned to them in earlier years.

U.S. Loan for Technical Education

2480. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States have provided a loan of \$ 12 million to assist the educational programmes of science and technology in India;

(b) if so, the details of the loan provided; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Tripathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan amount is repayable in U.S. dollars in approx. 61 semi-annual instalments (40 years), the first instalment being payable 10 years after the first disbursement of the loan amount. Interest is payable half-yearly at the rate of one per cent per annum for the first ten years and at 2½ per cent per annum for the remaining period of 30 years.

(c) The loan will be used for the improvement and development of scientific and technological education by acquiring scientific and technical equipment not manufactured in India, books, teaching aids and other materials and also, by holding summer institutes for teachers.

C.B.I. Report on Orissa

2481. Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had asked for a copy of the C.B.I. report concerning the transaction of some Companies involving Shri Biju Patnaik and the same has been refused by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Orissa Government are considering the stoppage of periodical reports on law and order situation in the State to the Centre in view of the above; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made by Home Minister on 8-6-1967 in the House in response to Calling Attention Notices.

(c) Union Government are not aware of such a move and continue to receive the periodical reports on law & order situation from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Hunger Strikes

2482. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the hunger strike and to introduce some legislation in this regard; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Transfer of Government Employees to Autonomous Bodies

2483. Shri S. M. Joshi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a Government employee who applies for a post for his betterment in some autonomous body or Council which is 100 per cent financed by Government, is not allowed the benefits of his past service including those of retirement benefits while such benefits are permissible to those Government employees who apply for some posts from one department to another department of another Ministry or whose services are lent from one department of a Ministry to an autonomous body or a Council which is 100 per cent financed by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the policy and treat all employees of Government and its autonomous bodies or Council at par for all purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Under the existing rules, a Government servant transferred from one Government Department to another, on his own application or otherwise, continues to be in Government service and, as such, all services rendered by

him under Government would count for pension and other benefits admissible under the rules. On the other hand, a Government servant transferred permanently to an autonomous body or Council ceases to be in Government service with effect from the date of his permanent transfer and, as such, Government ceases to have any liability for his pensionable service. It has, however, been decided that in cases where such transfer is in the public interest, an amount equal to what Government would have contributed, had the officer been on Contributory Provident Fund terms under Government, together with simple interest thereon at two per cent for the period of his pensionable service under Government may be credited to his Contributory Provident Fund Account with the autonomous body as an opening balance on the date of permanent absorption and Government's liability in respect of the officer's pensionable service under them treated as extinguished by this payment

(c) No such proposal is under consideration

12.21 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO PROTECT THE INDIAN DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL IN CHINA

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday we were discussing the Chinese question. An adjournment motion notice has been given. Shri Madhu Limaye has given notice of the motion. He might ask the leave of the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Let the motion be read out.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is:

"The failure of the Government to protect our diplomatic personnel in Communist China and sever

diplomatic relations with a regime which fails to observe even elementary decencies in its international relations and diplomatic behaviour."

श्री मधु सिमिवे (मुंगेर) मैं काम रोको प्रस्ताव रखने के लिए सदन की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is objecting to leave being granted. Leave is granted.

Now, the Finance Minister is replying to the General Budget debate at 3 P.M.; so, after his reply we shall take up this. It may be round about 4 o'clock; it will be taken up immediately after the Finance Minister's reply.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY, FOR THE YEAR 1965-66.

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-611/67].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1965-66 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT, 1948.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, on behalf of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1965-66, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-610/67].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

- (i) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 743 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-612/67].
- (ii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 744 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-613/67].
- (iii) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 745 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-614/67].
- (iv) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 777 in Gazette of India dated 27th May, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-615/67].

SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND ALL INDIA SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) AMENDMENT RULES, 1967.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:—
 - (i) Sixteenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1965, to 31st March,

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-616/67].

- (11) Memorandum explaining the reasons for no-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in the case referred to in para 33 of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-617/67].
- (2) A copy of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 824 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-618/67].

nical Education for the term ending on the 29th April, 1970, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause i(f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E. III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for the term ending on the 29th April, 1970, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution".

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Khadiolkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of clause i(f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E. III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Tech-

12.24 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume general discussion of the General Budget for 1967-68. All the parties have almost exhausted the time allotted to them, except the Congress, the Jana Sangh and the DMK. Jan Sangh has got 21 minutes; the D.M.K. has got 9 minutes and Independents Group also has got some time. Shri Himatsingka may continue his speech.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir yesterday, I gave facts and figures about food production and I said that the production that we have in the country, if it is properly procured and distributed, should be sufficient specially when we are importing certain quantities from America and other countries. If the zonal system and other difficulties in the matter of distribution are standing in the way and if you create the feeling of scarcity which makes the people to hoard more

than what they would have done otherwise, the matter should be considered as to whether or not the zonal system should be done away with as quickly as possible. We hope the monsoons this year will be much better and there will be bumper crops and the conditions will improve. The position may be reviewed then.

As regards the industrial development, in the first 15 or 20 years of the Congress Government, there have been very great improvements and there has been increase in the industrial production. Very many industries have come up in the country and a large number of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs have set up industries which, perhaps, they would never have been able to do but for the Government assistance that has been available to them. If you go round Delhi, Punjab, Fairdabad an Bahadurgarh, you will find that on every plot of land that is available, there is a factory established. So is the case roundabout Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and other places. Therefore, to say that there has been no improvement during the Congress regime or that only hundred families have monopolised the whole business is not correct, as put forward by Mr. Dange and others. The whole country is full of small scale and medium scale industries set up by new entrepreneurs and the country has become self-sufficient in a large number of commodities which used to be imported before. But during the last two or three years, there has been recession and there has been no capital formation on account of the heavy taxes that had to be imposed due to Chinese aggression and the conflict with Pakistan. Last two or three years have been bad years and there has been no improvement in investment climate and no capital formation. Therefore, is necessary that the Finance Minister should do something about it to improve the investment climate and create capital formation.

Certain concessions have also been promised in the Budget. I feel that they will not be sufficient for the pur-

pose. I feel that the Finance Minister wants to take careful steps and wants to watch how the monsoons behave this year and that, when it is time, he will consider the question.

If you look at the list of industries, the things that are being produced, as mentioned in the Monopolies Commission Report, you will know how many things have come up in the country.

I have a few suggestions regarding the proposals that have been made. One of them is the exemption of persons whose dividend income does not exceed Rs. 500. I feel it ought to be slightly modified. The limit may be raised to Rs. 7000 or so. Otherwise, there will be disincentive. If a person has an income of Rs. 510, he loses the benefit. Therefore, an attempt will always be to keep it less than Rs. 500 and instead of acting as an incentive, it will act as a disincentive. Therefore, I feel that the concession may be confined to Rs. 500 but it should also be available even if the income from dividend exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed a particular sum that may be fixed by the Finance Minister after considering the question. It may be that in that case, he may lose a few lakhs of rupees, but certainly it will act as an incentive.

The proposal to deduct a certain amount of tax from certain payments that have been suggested does not appear to be proper. Everybody has to make advance payments, and on the basis of last year's assessment. Therefore, the deposit is there. Over and above this, if deduction will be made, I feel that it will not be justified. Therefore, the matter needs consideration.

As regards exports, certain concessions are going to be given, certain allowance are going to be made, a certain reduction has been made in export duties. But I feel that so far as sackings are concerned, some change is required. The concessions or the reductions on jute packings and hessian appear to be quite sufficient.

[Shri Himatsingka]

But sackings will not be able to stand competition with the present reduction, and therefore, this matter needs reconsideration.

Another thing that I would suggest is this. A number of finished goods are at present being imported. This should be banned because the country is in a position to produce and in fact is producing more than what we need in many cases. Take the case of soda ash and caustic soda. The country is producing more than what it needs. But I understand that a large quantity of it had been permitted to be imported. Similarly, in regard to electric cables, the capacity in the country is 30 per cent more than what is actually needed here. But recently, Rs. 3 to 4 crores worth of electric cables have been permitted to be imported. This needs examination. I feel that unnecessarily foreign exchange is being spent on the import of these things. I feel that such imports should not be allowed.

Similarly, there are one or two other cases where certain finished articles are being imported, which could be manufactured here. Calcined anthracite coal which costs about \$80 per tonne is being imported; if we import raw anthracite coal it will cost us only about \$28 and it could be conveniently calcined here. Similarly, there are a number of other things like methonalamines. I feel that the Finance Minister should take steps and direct that if any party is willing to take up calcination and conversion of these things or the manufacture of these items, the finished goods should not be allowed to be imported; instead the raw material should be imported so that, we could save a lot of foreign exchange thereby.

There is one other small matter to which I want to invite the attention

of the Finance Minister. Tax credits were being given for exports, up till devaluation came in. Tax credits have been earned for more than 12 months since then, but I understand that in a large number of cases, the amount earned by the exporters has not been paid to them so far. Certainly, 12 months is much too long a period for the payment to be made. I would, therefore, suggest, that steps should be taken so that persons who are entitled to it could be got paid.

As regard public sector undertakings. Government are now aware of the defects and they are taking steps to remove them. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has been started for that purpose and they are looking into the defects. But still, in certain cases, there is criminal negligence and certainly steps should be taken in this regard. Take, for instance, what happened in the Durgapur complex. The ISC were doing very well and had earned Rs. 210 lakhs in 1964-65; but it went down to Rs. 49 lakhs in 1965-66. But I cannot understand why suddenly in 1966-67 they have lost Rs. 4.61 crores. Certainly, that needs looking into.

Another matter which needs consideration is this. When a project is started as a public sector undertaking, the cost is mentioned as a certain amount, but gradually it goes up, although there is not much change in the nature of the project. Take, for instance, the Khetri copper projects. Its estimated cost was about Rs. 10 crores; subsequently, it was revised to Rs. 24 crores, but now I understand that the final revised estimate has gone up to about Rs. 78 crores. It will produce about 25,000 tonnes of copper; if we take Rs. 2000 per tonne as the price, for 25,000 tonnes, it will come to about Rs. 5 crores. Even the depreciation will be more than Rs. 5 crores. Therefore, apart from the expenses, these things need looking into. I feel that Government should see that the estimates do not go up to

such an extent that they cannot control it or that it becomes unproductive.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): The treatment meted out to the two personnel of our Indian Embassy in China is an outrageous one. Government have, of course, taken some action. But in such matters, what I would urge is that they should ever be vigilant, particularly, with regard to the borders but also the behaviour of those countries which are capable of not only resorting to such treatment to our people. Of course, Government will tell us at the time when the adjournment motion is discussed in the evening, what they propose to do and what further steps they propose to take in the matter.

Again, in the recent West Asian crisis and conflict, a certain number of the Indian troops who were there for keeping peace under the auspices of the UN have been want only and deliberately killed by the Israelis. It is scandalous and it is a shameful affairs that the country which has been responsible for this murder of the peaceful people has not expressed even as much as sympathy for the injustice and the great damage that has been done to the honour of India and to the Indian arms by that country. Therefore, I think that a firmer action has to be taken in this matter as well.

But hearty congratulations are due to the Government of India for the very firm and clear stand they took in reference to the crisis and conflict in West Asia. The stand taken by the Government of India has enhanced the prestige and reputation of our country. This policy is the result of the policy of non-alignment that has been followed by the Government of India. It is because of that policy that we are free to judge each case on its merits when it arises and we are able to take an independent stand. This policy which has been followed so far is in conformity with the policy followed by the leaders of our country even before Independence. Before

Independence, Mahatma Gandhi was always for a peaceful settlement of the question of the Jews. But he was against their being imposed on the Arabs. He was provoked into saying on one occasion that the attempt to carve out a State for Israelis in the midst of the Arabs was immoral.

Then again, Pandit Nehru declared more than 12 years ago at the Bandung Conference that what the world was concerned with was not Israel is really but the western powers and the imperialism who were behind them. His warning has been fully justified by recent events in West Asia.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह बजट पर बोल रहे हैं या विदेश नीति पर बोल रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Everything is relevant under the Budget.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail: I am speaking on the foreign policy of the Government of India and I am within my rights.

As I said, it will be obvious now to anyone except those who have already made up their mind that it is not really Israel that was responsible for what happened in West Asia, but it was the imperialists who stood behind her. It is they, the imperialists, who in keeping with their own policy concerning the Middle East prepared the Israelis, armed them to the teeth with the latest and most modern weapons, deadly weapons, of war and made them fight their cause in West Asia.

12.42 hrs.

[**SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA** in the Chair]

Otherwise, nobody can imagine such a small state being capable of doing

[Shri M. Muhammad Ismail]

what it has done and also perpetrating the crimes which it has committed in that region in the last week. This small country has had the audacity to defy every canon of international law and convention concerning warfare. It has bombed not only stationary hospitals, but mobile hospitals, having picked them up in the glare of searchlights. They attacked them not with ordinary bombs but with napalm bombs and even mortar. Hospitals which bore clear markings of the Red Cross have been attacked. The soldiers of Jordan say that they did not see the men with whom they were fighting at all. There were no men either before or behind them; all the time, day and night, they were being bombed from above and most frequently with napalm bombs which burn men and things over a radius of 150 feet. They have been emboldened to inflict all these atrocities upon the people of West Asia by their masters, the imperialists, who are at their back and who made Israelis their cat's-paw.

Now I have to congratulate Government on the stand they have taken in the UN during the war and after the cease fire. They have demanded that the belligerents must withdraw to the lines they held before the outbreak of the war. But the Israelis are making statements that they would not do anything of that sort; they are beginning to destroy the wall between the old and new Jerusalem; they also refuse to vacate even the headquarters of the UN in that part of the country. They are able to do all this because of the assurance of support of the western powers whose instrument of aggression they have been and are.

Coming to the internal policy of the Government, as a result of the last elections, some non-Congress Governments have come to power in the country. They have to carry on the government with many handicaps. They do not have all the facilities

which the Congress Governments had in those States when they began their rule 20 years ago. The people do not have the same capacity to pay taxes. Prices are higher now than they were before. People are tired of paying taxes and high prices. At this juncture, these new governments have come into being. In the interest of democracy, in the interest of the country, the Government at the Centre must do everything to help these governments in a special way to carry on and do good to their people.

With regard to Kerala, the foremost problem facing it is food. The undertaking of the Government of India to the State must be kept in reality. It is the duty of the Centre to feed equally the whole country. When this was put to the Food Minister a few days ago, he answered that it was not only the responsibility of the Centre but also of the States. I say it is really the Centre's responsibility. The States cannot have equal distribution effected throughout the country; it is not possible for them. When the Government of India have taken the responsibility, they must see that there is equal distribution of food throughout the country.

It is stated that the average per capita per day availability of food in 1966 was about 12 oz. and this is likely to be the case in 1967 also. When this is so, we do not understand how the Central Government can fail to give even 6 oz. of ration to the people of Kerala.

In this matter, the States are doing their best to meet the situation. For example, in Madras, they want to adopt a programme of minor irrigation. Minor irrigation schemes give quick and immediate results. This has been impressed upon the Central Government as well as the other Governments for the last 15 years. But they have been taking a lackadaisical and hapzahard view about this matter and have not done what

they ought to have done. Hence we are now suffering. If only the Kerala and Madras States are enabled by some grants from the Centre and also by a moratorium on the interest payments they have to make to the Centre, they can proceed with these minor irrigation schemes to the best advantage not only to themselves but also to other States. The Madras State assures the Central Government that with minor irrigation schemes in one year they will be able to make the State a surplus State. It is only a matter of Rs. 5 crores a year for five years.

Mr. Chairman: Now he will conclude.

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail: Therefore, the Government must be generous, must be just, in the matter of financial assistance to the States of Madras and Kerala.

There are Wakf properties which are being managed under the Central Act. Many of these properties have been alienated throughout the country, and the time given for filing suits for reclaiming those properties was fixed as 14th August, 1967. That date is approaching, but there are tens of thousands of properties which are yet to be reclaimed, and the time allowed is not sufficient. Therefore, I request that the Government may amend that Act to give, if not full period until all the properties are reclaimed, at least ten years time more for filing of suits with regard to those properties.

One word about Urdu. There were talks by the Central Government that they were going to do some justice to Urdu language before the elections, but nothing has come out of it. It is a crying need. Though it is one of the national languages, it is treated as a second class or third class language among the other national languages of India. Surely something must be done in that connection.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Kashi Nath Pande.

श्री कशानाथ पण्डे (भिड़) :
सभापति महोदय, हमारे ग्रुप का समय हमको अभी तक नहीं मिला है, वह समय कब मिलेगा ; जो समय एलाट हुआ है वह हमारे ग्रुप को मिलेगा या नहीं ?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Pande has been called. After lunch the Speaker or Deputy-Speaker will come, and he will decide it.

श्री कशी नाथ पण्डे (पदरीना) .
सभापति महोदय, बजट के संबंध में कई आदमी अपने विचार प्रकट कर चुके हैं, लेकिन मेरे क्वाल में बहुत इस बात में रहा है कि आज की जो देश की हालत है, आज जिन दशा में हम लोग हैं, उसमें इससे बेहतर बजट नहीं आ सकता या ओर मैं भी इस से इत्फाक करता हूँ। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैंने एक बात कहनी है—मुझे यह विश्वास है कि हमारे वर्तमान फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर इस योग्य हैं कि इस बजट के जरिये वे इस प्रकार अपना कदम उठावेंगे, जिस से देश को एक आशा बचे—मैंने अच्छी तरह से उनको स्पीच को पढ़ा था जो उन्होंने बजट पेश करते समय सदन के सामने पढ़ी थी, लेकिन मैंने उस में एक लाइन भी ऐसी नहीं देखी जिसमें उन्होंने ग्रन-एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में, बेरोजगारी के बारे में कोई चर्चा की हो।

बेरोजगारी ऐसी चीज है, जो इस देश के लिये एक अभिशाप है। अगर बेरोजगारी को मिटाने के लिये उचित कदम नहीं उठाया गया, ना क्या होगा—इसकी कल्पना भविष्य हो कर सकता है, इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। हमने काफी खर्च किया है, करीब 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया इण्डस्ट्री में लगाया है। 6100 करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर में और 4300 करोड़ रुपया प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और

श्री काशी नाथ पांडेय]

करीब डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी उन में लगे हैं। 1 करोड़ 47 लाख आदमी उन में रोजगार पा सके हैं, जब कि इस समय 2 करोड़ आदमी बेकार हैं। पढ़े लिखे तथा बगैर पढ़े लिखे दोनों प्रकार के। अगर इन को काम नहीं मिला तो समस्या बढ़ती ही चली जायेगी। मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ कि आज देश की जो हालत है उसमें यह जरूरी है कि देश की खाद्य स्थिति को सुधारा जाय, लेकिन मैं आपको यह भी बतलाऊँ कि यदि खाद्य स्थिति सुधर भी गई तो जिन लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं होगा, वह खाद्य सामग्री का कैसे ले सकेंगे, कैसे उनकी गुजर हो सकेगी? यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है कि वे इस लायक हों कि अपनी रोजी कमाकर खाद्य सामग्री को खरीदने योग्य हो सकें। जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, उनको जमीनें मिलनी चाहियें। कुछ लोगों के पास जमीनें हैं, लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा ऐंभ लोग हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, अगर उनकी स्थिति ऐसी ही रही तो खाद्य सामग्री देश में ज्यादा पैदा हो या कम पैदा हो, उनको कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए बेरोजगारी को हल करने की तरफ आपको कदम उठाना होगा जिससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके।

इस बजट स्पीच में मैंने यह भी देखा कि इकानमी के नाम पर कुछ लोग रिट्रेंच होंगे, हटायें जायेंगे। ठीक बात है, लेकिन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी में रहते हुए मैंने इन बात का अनुभव किया कि अनुमान पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग में होता क्या है। गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई ऐसी मशीन नहीं है, जिनमें कि अण्डरटेकिंग के शुरू होने में पहले वह इस बात का अनुमान लगा सके कि अनुक अण्डरटेकिंग में कितने आदमियों की जरूरत है। वहां पर पहले से भरती हो जाती है और मिस के तैयार होने पर जब कर्मचारियों का मापला अर्थात् मैन पावर का मामला एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सामने आता

है, जो कि यह बताती है कि इसमें कितने आदमियों की जरूरत है, तब वहां लोगों की छंटनिया शुरू हो जाती है, जब रिट्रेंचमेंट होता है और वे बाहर निकल कर घाते हैं तो वे तमाम असन्तोष पैदा करते हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश के सामने बेकारी की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या अभी पड़ी हुई है, ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि हम इकानमी के नाम पर कुछ लोगों को रिट्रेंच करेंगे यह सोभा और समय की आवश्यकता को सिद्ध नहीं करता है। जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की इस किस्म की बात का प्राइवेट इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स सुनते हैं, तो वे भी कहते हैं कि जब गवर्नमेंट इकानमी के नाम पर लोगों का हटा सकती है, तो वे भी हटा सकते हैं। आज आप किसी भी इण्डस्ट्री को ले लीजिये। इन्जीनियरिंग को हो ले लीजिये वहां भी छटाई हो रही है, क्लॉजर हो रहा है। टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री साल भर से दूर हफ्ते एक दिन बन्द होती थी, बकि रा-मेटोरियल अवेलेबिल नहीं था। धातु दिनेश सिंह ने सुझाव दिया कि हफ्ते में एक दिन बन्द होने के बजाय, दो हफ्ते में एक दिन बन्द हो, लेकिन फिर भी वह कुछ समय के लिये बन्द होती है।

इसी तरह मैं आप गुजर इण्डस्ट्री को ले लीजिये, जिनके लिये काम के 140 दिन रखे गये थे, मध्य प्रदेश में दो फॅक्टरीज ऐसी हैं जो केवल 25 दिन या 30 दिन चली। जरा सोचिये वहां के मजदूरों की क्या दशा हो रही होगी जो कि वहां गुजर फॅक्टरीज में काम करते हैं। 500 पी० में 90 और 60 दिन फॅक्टरीज चली हैं और फिर बन्द हो गई। कहा यह जाता है कि 500 पी० और बिहार में ट्राट है, सूखा है, इसलिये उत्पादन कम हुआ और फॅक्टरीयों को यन्त्र कम मिला, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में क्या हुआ। वहां पर ट्राट नहीं था, लेकिन वहां भी कोम्पार्टेन्ट गुजर फॅक्टरी

में 9 परसेंट गन्ने की सप्लाय कम हुई और जो प्राइवेट फैक्टरीज हैं, उनमें 20 परसेंट गन्ने की सप्लाय कम हुई। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये अब आप देखेंगे कि कहीं त कहीं श्रुगर के संबंध में पोलिक का से आपकी नीति गलत है और मैं बहुत सिद्ध करना चाहता हूं कि आपकी पालिसी गलत है। मैं आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न को प्रेस्टिज का प्रश्न नहीं बनाना चाहिये, बल्कि इसके लिये तैयार होना चाहिये कि भ्रगर गलती हो गई है तो उसको सुझाया जाय। यह प्रजातन्त्र है, जब हम इस में काम करेंगे तो गलतियाँ भी होंगी, इसलिये जब मन्त्री मामले आ जाय तो उसका सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मैंने बहुत पहले कहा था कि आप गन्ने का दाम चाहे 4 इ० मन कर दें, फिर भी गन्ना श्रुगर फैक्टरीयों का मि ले वाला नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: He may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज संच पर हाउस के उठने के समय मैं चीनी के संबंध में बात कर रहा था। समयान्तर के कारण मैं बहुत विस्तार से इस विषय में नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि एक दिन एक प्रश्न यहां पर उपस्थित हुआ जिसमें खाद्य मंत्री से यह प्रश्न हुआ कि क्या सरकार चीनी को डिक्स्ट्रोस करने के बारे में सोचेंगी तो उस पर बहुत झकड़ कर उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया कि मालिकों की तरफ से यह मांग है। मेरे ख्याल से शायद मंत्री जी को या तो हतमीनान है कि

उपभोक्ता उनसे बहुत खुश है या फिर शायद मार्केट की बाजार की हालत उन को मालूम नहीं है। आज चीनी की हालत यह है कि बाजार में चीनी तीन रुपये व चार रुपये किनो पर उलझ नहीं है लेकिन वह बहुत झकड़ कर जवाब देते हैं कि चीनी का डिक्स्ट्रोस नहीं हो सकता। वह तो मालिकों की मांग है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि गुड 165 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है और खंडसारी 250 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रही है और चीनी की हालत यह है कि आप उसे कन्ट्रोल कर रहे हैं और राशन में उसमें कटौती कर के दे रहे हैं।

आज श्रुगर फैक्टरीज में गन्ने का केवल एक तिहाई भाग ही जाता है। उत्पन्न गन्ने का दो तिहाई भाग गुड़ और खंडसारी में जाता है। अब एक आदमी जिसको कि चीनी की जरूरत है तो उसका एक तिहाई भाग की तो पूर्ति श्रुगर फैक्टरीज से होती है और दो तिहाई श्रुगर की प्राप्ति के लिये उसको ब्लैकमार्केट में जाना पड़ता है। इसलिये यह चीनी के संबंध में आपको बहुत सोच समझ कर काम करना पड़ेगा। उपभोक्ता आप से खुश नहीं, किसान आप से खुश नहीं क्योंकि उसे उसके श्रुगरकेन के उचित दाम नहीं मिलते, उधर मजदूरों की बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। मालिक आप से भलग खुश नहीं। सरकार को 40 करोड़ रुपया ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी का खोना पड़ा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि भ्रगल सीजन में क्या हालत होगी? मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि शककर एक ऐसा विषय है जिसके ऊपर बहुत गम्भीरता से आप को विचार करना पड़ेगा। दो सौ मिलें हैं इस देश में और दो लाख से ऊपर उन में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। करोड़ों किसान उस से संबंधित हैं। आज भ्रगर श्रुगर इंडस्ट्री तबाह होती है तो उसका नतीजा करोड़ों आदमियों पर पड़ेगा। इस चीज से आप अपनी आखें मूंद नहीं सकते। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडेय]

विषय वित्त से संबंधित है इसलिए वह इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे और जब कभी आप मौका देंगे मैं उन के सामने और विस्तार से निवेदन करूंगा और तमाम प्रांकड़े प्रस्तुत कर दूंगा।

मुझे उन के बजट भाषण से एक चीज जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि गवर्नमेंट आज पूरा खोर लगा रही है कि हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो और इसीलिए 225 करोड़ रुपये के फर्टिलाइजर्स वह बाहर से मंगाने हैं। पहली बात तो मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह फर्टिलाइजर्स बाहर से आप कब तक मंगावेंगे और यह तो 225 करोड़ रुपया आप से बाहर इसे मंगाने पर खर्च करेंगे। अगर आप प्लानिंग करके यहीं अपने देश में इसके वास्ते फैक्टरी खोल देते तो अच्छा होता। पैट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स के मंत्री जी ने इस बात को कहा भी है कि हमारे यहां कुशलता इतनी आ गई है कि उस के लिए विदेशों से कुशल लोगों के मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है और हम अपनी फैक्टरी खुद यहां पर लगा कर उसका उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। जब हमारे यहां इतनी कुशलता आ गई है तो उचित यह होगा कि हम उस के लिए इम्पोर्ट पर निर्भर न रह कर अपने ऊपर निर्भर रहने की कोशिश करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि खाली फर्टिलाइजर्स से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र में जहां पानी का पहले से इंतजाम है वहां तो फर्टिलाइजर्स से फायदा होगा लेकिन अगर पानी नहीं है तो फर्टिलाइजर्स फसल जला देगा। इस बात को आप समझ लीजिये। जो किसान हैं वह इस बात को समझते हैं। चूंकि मैं एक किसान हूँ इसलिए इस बात को मैं आप के सामने रख रहा हूँ कि महज फर्टिलाइजर्स के आ जाने से ही देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ जायेगा, मुझे इस बात में शक है।

प्लानिंग से मुझे कोई दुःखी नहीं है। मैं तो जानता हूँ कि जिस देश में साधन की कमी है वगैरह प्लानिंग के वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन प्लानिंग वह होनी चाहिए कि जो आप एक लक्ष्य रखें उस की पूर्ति भी हो। मैं यह देख सकता हूँ कि प्लानिंग में एक टारगेट आप फिक्स करते हैं लेकिन पूर्ति उस की नहीं होती है। 37 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन आप का होता चाहिए था जबकि इस वक्त तक हुई है केवल 22 लाख टन। जब चीनी के बारे में यह हाल है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि बाकी चीजों के बारे में आप क्या प्लानिंग करेंगे? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो बहुत उछल कूद कर चलते हैं गिरने का चांस उन्हीं का होता है। जो संभल कर चलते हैं वह अपनी मंजिल पर पहुंच ही जाते हैं। इसलिए कोई उछल कूद करने की उनको जरूरत नहीं है और वित्त मंत्री जी संभल कर चलने की कोशिश करें। अपने साधनों पर ज्यादा निर्भर करने की कोशिश करें बजाय इस के कि इम्पोर्ट करें और उछलने कूदने की कोशिश करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन घेराबों का जहा तक संबंध है, चूंकि मैं एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट हूँ इसलिए मैं घेराब की ग्रहमियत को समझता हूँ। लेकिन आज के हालात में हमें इस बात की चिन्ता होती है कि घेराब क्यों आया? यह अंतिम अस्तर नहीं है बल्कि यह शुरूआत है। सन 1947 के पहले इस देश में बहुत लेबर स्ट्राइक्स होती थी। लेकिन देश के स्वतंत्र हो जाने के बाद देश को बनाने का सवाल था और प्राथमिक रूप से उस को ऊंचा उठाना था इसलिए सभी पार्टियों ने यह महसूस किया कि देश में औद्योगिक शांति रहनी चाहिए ताकि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सके और हम आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें। मजदूर मालिकों के श्रम संबंधी झगड़ों का निबटारा करने के लिए हम ने कंसिलेशन

मशीनरी स्थापित की लेकिन आज वह वैधानिक मशीनरी फेल हो रही है, लोग कॉन्सिलेशन में नहीं जाते, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं जाते क्योंकि उन्हें तीन साल घटकना पड़ता है। इसलिये वह चाहते हैं चाँद घेराव हो या दूसरी कोई चीज हो, उसी जगह पर उस का निपटारा हो जाये। इसलिये घेराव उन्होंने किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस विषय को गंभीरता से सोचें कि आज औद्योगिक शान्ति खतरा में है। जब तक हम कोई सही उपाय नहीं निकालेंगे कि किस तरीके में देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति हो, तब तक कोई भी प्लैनिंग का काम नहीं चल सकता है। जब तक देश में शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं होगा तब तक जो आप का लक्ष्य है उस की पूर्ति नहीं होगी।

आखीर मैं एक चीज कह कर मैं समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। हम लोग अपने अधिकारों की चर्चा बहुत करते हैं। इसमें भी कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आदमी प्रजातन्त्र में अपने अधिकारों को ज्यादा समझ भी गया है, साथ ही पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर से इस की आशा भी की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम में इतनी क्षमता है कि हम अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा कर सकें। परन्तु हम यह न भूलें कि दूसरों के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी भी जनता ने हमें दी है, जिन्होंने हमें चुन कर यहाँ भेजा है। "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" की टिप्पणी निम्नलिखित पर हम अपने अधिकार की चर्चा करने लगे। हम में इतना हिम्मत होनी चाहिये कि जब हम दूसरों को कहते हैं, दूसरों की नुकता चीनी करते हैं, तब यदि हमारी दूसरी जागृतता चीनी करते हैं तो हम उस का नतीजा लेंगे। इतना माहौल हम में होना चाहिए कि जो जनता आप को क्षमा नहीं करेगी। देश कहेगा कि आप के अन्दर डिक्टेटरशिप की भावना है, प्रजातन्त्र की भावना नहीं है। अगर आप दूसरों को कहने की हिम्मत रखते हैं तो दूसरों की सुनने की भी हिम्मत रखिये। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को केवल अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का जिक्र

नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि यह भी देखना चाहिये कि देश के और लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता भी खतरा में न पड़े।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जिस समय मैंने माननीय वित्त मंत्री के बजट भाषण को सुना, उस समय मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि एक ऐसा व्यक्ति बोल रहा है जो यथार्थवादी दृष्टि रखता है और जो शायद ठीक निदान के बाद ठीक इलाज भी करेगा। परन्तु जब उन के प्रपोजन्स सामने आये, उन के सुझाव सामने आये, तो मुझे लगा कि यह तो एक ऊंची दुकान और पीका पक्वान की बात हो गई है। उन के जो प्रपोजन्स अथवा सुझाव थे उन के विषय में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। श्री मसानी, श्री कोठारी और श्री शान्तिलाल शाह आदि बन्धुओं ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उस में और बढ़ोतरी नहीं करना चाहता। यह प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि हाउस के दोनों ओर से बहुत से उन लोगों ने अपने सुझाव रखे जिन का दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रवादी है, जो यथार्थवादी ढंग से सोचते हैं, जो बाहों और इन्फंस से, सनकों से ऊपर हैं, जिन के सोचने का ढंग समान है और जिन के सुझाव भी समान हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन के सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

मैं उन में केवल एक बढ़ोतरी करना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ नये कर लगाये गये हैं उन में से एक, अर्थात् जो छोटे समाचार पत्रों के ऊपर पोस्टल ड्यूटी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह देश के लिये अच्छी नहीं, लोकतन्त्र के लिये अच्छी नहीं। छोटे समाचार पत्रों के ऊपर पोस्टल ड्यूटी नहीं लगनी चाहिये। साथ ही जो किताबों का डाक खर्च होता है उस में भी कमी होनी चाहिये। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि अगर आज मुझे एक रुपये की किताब मंगानी है तो 15 पैसे बी० पी० के, 11 पैसे बुक पोस्ट के और 55 पैसे रजिस्ट्री के लगते हैं। यानी एक रुपये की किताब 1 ६० 85 पैसे में हमारे गांव के आदमी को मिलती है। हमारा

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

देश गांवों में रहता है जहाँ पर कि किताबों को दूकानें नहीं हैं। इसलिये यदि हम चाहते हैं कि किताबों का प्रसार हो, देश में शिक्षा बढ़े तो उस के लिये आवश्यक है कि लोगों को किताबें समते दामों पर उपलब्ध हों। जो आप की ही सुकरर की हुई कमेटी नेशनल बुक डेवेलपमेंट कमेटी की भी यही सिफारिश है। उस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है :

"That the postal rates for registered book parcels be reasonably reduced in order to encourage the widest circulation of books in this country where book shops are few and the only means available for the rural population to get books is through the post; that the carriage of books from one library to another and to book clubs and their subscribers should be given concession rates immediately."

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई बड़ा फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है, परन्तु इस से इस देश के ग्राम शिक्षा के प्रसार में सहायता मिलेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान दें।

दूसरी चीज जिस की ओर मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा वह है हमारे अवकाश प्राप्त लोगों की मांग कि उन का डी० ए० भी बढ़ाया जाये, पेन्शन बढ़ाई जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह मांग उचित है। हम सोशल सिन्क्रोरिटी की बात बहुत करते हैं। आज सोशल सिन्क्रोरिटी की ज़रूरत उन लोगों को है जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं। जब वे रिटायर हुए थे तब रुपये की कीमत अधिक थी, और कीमतें इतनी बढ़ी हुई नहीं थी। उस समय वह लोग गुजारा कर सकते थे। लेकिन आज वह गुजारा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। उन की इनकम, ग्रन्ड इनकम है उन्होंने जीवन भर काम किया, इसलिये उन को पेन्शन मिली। जब आज कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं तब उन की पेन्शनों

की ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। मगर मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बजट के अन्दर उस का उस्ता किया गया है।

बजट में सुझाव है कि इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट को प्राग 191 के अन्दर परिवर्तन किया जायेगा और जिन लोगों के डिपॉजिटस है उन के ऊपर जो सूद होगा उस में से 22 परसेन्ट काट लिया जायेगा। शायद व्यापारी वर्ग को इस की चिन्ता नहीं लेकिन जो वृद्ध लोग है, जो अपनी कमाई का पया बैंकों में रखते हैं या फिक्स्ड डिपॉजिट में रखते हैं और उस से जो सूद मिलता है उस पर गुजारा करते हैं, उन लोगों पर यह एक कुठाराघात होगा। यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह रिफंड ले सकते हैं, मगर आप जानते हैं कि रिफंड लेने में कितनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे।

तीसरे जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उन के सम्बन्ध में जो गजेन्ड्रगडकर रिपोर्ट आई है उस के ऊपर सरकार ने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है। लेकिन रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि उन्होंने डी० ए० बढ़ाने की बात कही है। सरकार ने यह माना हुआ है कि डी० ए० ग्राइस राज को न्यूटलाइज करेगा। लेकिन जो प्रोविजन्स आये हैं उन के अनुसार जिनकी आमदनी 70 रु० से ले कर 109 रु० तक है उन को ग्राइस राज में 90 प्रतिशत की राहत मिलेगी मगर ज्यों ज्यों वेतन बढ़ेगा राहत कम होती जायेगी। ग्राबिगरी स्लेब है 590 रु० तक। उन को डी० ए० द्वारा केवल 24 परसेन्ट की राहत मिलेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप समझते हैं कि जिन को 500 रु० तनखवाह मिलती है वह बहुत धमीर हैं, क्या आज जो मंहगाई बढ़ रही है वह उन को बुझती नहीं है। आज उन का जीवन दूसरा हो रहा है। इसलिये

डी० ए० के जो प्रपोजरूम आये हैं उन पर विचार करते हुए हम देखें कि छोटी धामदनी वालों को कम से कम इतना डी० ए० मिले जितना प्राइस राइज हुआ है। उस का पूरा न्यूट्रलाइजेशन हो। तभी उन को पूरी राहत मिलेगी।

हो सकता है कि वित्त मंत्री कहेंगे कि हम क्या करें, हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि साधन हाँ सकते हैं और हैं। जब वित्त मंत्री आये थे तब उन्होंने सुझाव दिया था कि हम कुछ बचत करेंगे जो 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है अगर उसमें थोड़ी बहुत बचत की जाती तो बहुत कुछ बच सकता था। इस प्रकार बिना किसी प्रकार का टैक्स लगाये हुए हमारी धामदनी बढ़ सकती थी। इसका सुन्दर उदाहरण दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ने पेश किया है। जिस समय दिल्ली कारपोरेशन हमारे हाथ में आया उस समय इसमें 7 करोड़ २० का घाटा था। यहाँ की सरकार ने कहा कि चूँकि जन संघ वाले कहते हैं कि हम नये टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे इसलिये इस कारपोरेशन को सुपरसीड कर दो। मगर हम लोगों ने कहा कि हम नया टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे। हम घाटा पूरा करेंगे। और हम लोगों ने दो महीनों के अन्दर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करके दिखला दिया है।

जब हम आये थे उस समय के बाद से यहाँ की खुशी की आय लगभग 15,000 २० रोज बढ़ गई है, जब हमने डी० टी० यू० को अपने हाथ में लिया तब उसको 4,000 २० रोज का घाटा था। उसको हमने पूरा कर दिया है। इसी प्रकार कई भवें थीं जिनमें जो टैक्स लगाया जाता था वह पूरी तरह से वसूल नहीं होता था। आज उनको ठीक प्रकार वसूल कर हमने वहाँ पर धामदनी बढ़ाई है। हमारा निश्चय है कि हम पांच साल तक कोई नया टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे। मौजूदा टैक्सों के साथ काम करके दिखायेंगे और घाटा पूरा करके दिखायेंगे। यह

भीष तो एक छोटे से क्षेत्र के अन्दर दिल्ली कारपोरेशन ने करके दिखलाया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ का बजट 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का है, वहाँ क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता? लेकिन बचत की बात तो दूर रही, यहाँ क्या होता है कि अशोक होटल में बुम्बट रेस्टोरां बनने वाला है जिस पर 85 लाख २० खर्च होगा। दिल्ली का प्रशासन मॉग कर रहा है कि हमें रुपया दो। दिल्ली में बाई लाख एकड़ भूमि है जहाँ खेती नहीं होती अगर वहाँ ट्यूब वेल लगा दिया जाय या सिंचन का गन्दा पानी दिया जाये तो इस बाई लाख एकड़ भूमि से कम से कम 25 लाख मन अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। लेकिन इसके लिये जितने रुपये की जरूरत है वह देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, हालाँकि एक रेस्टोरां पर वह 85 लाख २० खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही ढंग है इस देश की स्थिति को सुधारने का? आज यह अशोक होटल का रेस्टोरां रुक सकता है, उस पर होने वाला खर्च रुक सकता है, लेकिन खेती की उपज बढ़ाने के लिये, जो धाम धामदनी की जरूरत की चीज है, वह रुपया निकालना ही होगा। सोचने का ढंग बदलना ही होगा। जब तक सोचने का ढंग नहीं बदलता तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता।

आज हम बड़ी बड़ी बातों के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं। प्रजीपतियों के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं। कहने के लिये यह सरकार समाजवादी है, लेकिन वास्तव में वह पूँजीवादी है और सामन्तवादी है। जहाँ बेकार रुपया खर्च होता है वहाँ वह खर्च करती है लेकिन जहाँ गरीबों का सवाल होता है वहाँ पर वह धन नहीं निकालती है। कहती है कि बजट नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री इस पर विचार करे। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम क्या करे, हमारा खर्च बढ़ गया है। हमारे दो युद्ध हुए हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्यों हुए? हमारे ऊपर हमले क्यों हुए। पिछले बीस सालों में हम पर चार आक्रमण हुए। किसी और

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। कारण स्पष्ट है कि हमारी नीतियां गलत हैं। अगर हमारी नीतियां इसी प्रकार गलत रूप में चलती रहेंगी तो प्रागे भी आक्रमण होंगे। इसलिए यह कहना कि युद्ध हुए इस कारण भारी कठिनाई हुई, इससे हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर इससे सबक सीखना है तो नीतियां बदलें। नीति बदलने के बारे में कुछ भी इंगित नहीं किया गया है, कुछ भी इशारा नहीं किया गया है। काश्मीर में क्या हो रहा है। मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कोई आदमी हमेशा जेल में रहे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उसको क्यों पकड़ा था और पकड़ने के बाद क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला का मन्तव्य बदल गया है, क्या उसने अपनी सल्लनत कायम करने का स्वाब छोड़ दिया है, सेंसेशन की बात को उसने छोड़ दिया है? अगर मन्तव्य बदला नहीं, विचार उसका बदला नहीं तो उसको पहले पकड़ना क्यों और अब छोड़ना क्यों? यह गलत ढंग है। काश्मीर में हमने अरबों रुपया खर्च किया। आज बाकी देश में फाकाकशी हो रही है, लेकिन वहां पर हम पांच आने सेर चावल दे रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद वहां की स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है। हमारी नीति गलत है। जहां शक्ति से हमें काम लेना चाहिये वहां हम नरमी बरतते हैं और जहां हमें नरमी बरतनी चाहिये वहां शक्ति से हम काम लेते हैं। हमने देशभक्ति को उभार दिया नहीं, हमने राष्ट्रियता को उभार दिया नहीं। जो देश-प्रोही हैं, जो पाकिस्तानी एजेंट हैं उनको हम सद्गुलियतें देते हैं, उनको हम अपीज करते हैं, उनको हम उभार देते हैं। इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री खाली वित्त मंत्री नहीं हैं। वह कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ नेता हैं और उप प्रधान मंत्री भी हैं। इस लिए मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के बारे में नीति पर बहुपुनर्विचार करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो स्थिति और बिगड़ जाएगी।

मैं एक चेतावनी भी देना चाहता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है कि अरब पिट गए हैं इसलिए पाकिस्तान ने कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं की है। अगर अरब न पिटते तो पाकिस्तान इधर बोर्डर पर गड़बड़ करता। वह बात अब कुछ देर के लिए टल गई है। लेकिन पाकिस्तान गड़बड़ करने की तैयारी कर रहा है सेना इकट्ठी कर रहा है। अगर आपने अन्दर की स्थिति ठीक नहीं की, काश्मीर के हालात ठीक नहीं किए तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि फिर हमला होगा। तब आप कहेंगे हम क्या करें हमला हो गया है और हमारा बचत गड़बड़ा गया है।

कल पूर्वी क्षेत्र के बारे में चर्चा हुई है। नक्सलवादी की यहां चर्चा हुई थी। वह बड़ा सेंसेटिव एरिया है बड़ा स्ट्रेटेजिक एरिया है। वहां पर गड़बड़ चली है। उसको रोकना नहीं गया है। नागालैण्ड के अन्दर, नेफा के अन्दर गड़बड़ चल रही है। उसे हम रोक नहीं पाते हैं। उधर चीन और पाकिस्तान हैं। दोनों मिल कर इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। चीन के बारे में कल यहां कुछ चर्चा हुई थी। हमने स्ट्रागली रिएक्ट किया था। हमने चीनी राजदूत को बुलाया और कहा कि डिप्लोमैटिक इम्पु-निटी हम छीन लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। यह एक रिएक्शनरी स्टेप है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कांग्रेस सरकार भारत सरकार एक रिएक्शनरी सरकार है। यह रिएक्ट करती है। कोई घटना घट जाती है तो उसका रिएक्शन दे देती है। इसकी अपनी कोई पाजिटिव

नीति नहीं है। कोई विचार नहीं है, कोई दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन इस प्रकार का मुल्क है और इस प्रकार से वह व्यवहार करेगा इसका ज्ञान क्या आपको चीन के हाल के व्यवहार से हुआ है जो उसने हमारे राजदूत के साथ किया है, उससे हुआ है? चीन का इस प्रकार का व्यवहार रहा है। इसके होते हुए भी यदि चीन के प्रति हम अपनी नीति को बदले नहीं तो कुछ नहीं होगा। उसके साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध बनाये रखना क्या ठीक है? मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी यू० एन० ओ० के अन्दर हम यह रट लगाते रहें कि उसको उस में शामिल किया जाए तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। हमें अपनी नीतियाँ बदलनी होंगी। पाजिटिव नीति हमें बनानी होगी। केवल रिएक्ट करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। रिएक्शनरी बनने से काम नहीं होगा। मैं अभील करूँगा कि रिएक्शनरी न बनिए, पाजिटिव तौर पर देश के हित में आप विचार करिये।

पश्चिम एशिया में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उसको हमें देखना होगा। नहर स्वेज बन्द हो गई है। उसके कारण हमारे जहाज उस में से आना बन्द हो गए हैं। जो आयेगे वे लम्बे रूट से हो कर आयेगे, उसको लम्बा सफर तय करना होगा। उसके लिए हमें अधिक खर्च करना पड़ेगा। यह नहर स्वेज का मामला फिर खड़ा हो गया है। यह नहर मिश्र में है यह ठीक है। लेकिन स्वेज कनाल एक लाइफ लाइन है हमारे लिए भी और लाइफ लाइन है दुनिया के बहुत से देशों के लिए भी। अगर आज आप मिश्र के बादशाह को वहाँ के डिक्टेटर को यह अधिकार देते हैं कि वह इस नहर को इब्राहिम के जहाजों के लिए बन्द कर दे तो कल को वह हमारे जहाजों के लिए भी इसको बन्द कर सकता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में यह कोई नहीं कह सकता कि आज जो हमारा दोस्त है वह कल को भी हमारा दोस्त

रहेगा। चीन कल तक हमारा दोस्त था— आज हमारा शत्रु है। मिश्र आज हमारा दोस्त है कल को हमारा दुश्मन हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब आजाज उठें तो स्वेज नहर के बारे में कुछ फैसला करना होगा। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि वह इस बात की मांग करे सिक्योरिटी वाउचर में कि स्वेज नहर रहे मिश्र के अन्दर, उसके इन्फ्रामिन्स को मिले, उससे जो आमदनी होती है वह निम्न को मिले लेकिन इंटरनेशनल गारंटी दी जाए कि मिश्र स्वेज कनाल को आगे में किसी भी देश के जहाजों के लिए बन्द नहीं करेगा, उसको किसी भी देश के जहाजों के लिए बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा। जहाँ तक जहाजों के गुजरने का ताल्लुक है उस दृष्टि से इसको इंटरनेशनल वाटर वे माना जाए और मिश्र को या किसी भी देश को यह अधिकार न हों कि वह उस नहर को किसी मुल्क के लिए बन्द कर सके। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है और यह हमारे देश के हित में भी है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम इन सनकों और इन वादों के चक्कर से बचे अपने पुराने तारों की कैद से हम बाहर निकले और देश की समस्याओं के बारे में केवल यथार्थवादी और राष्ट्रवादी दृष्टि से चिन्तन करना सीखें। जब ऐसा हुआ तो आप देखेंगे कि हम हाउस में बहुत सारे मामलों में हम एक मत हो सकते हैं। पश्चिमी एशिया के मामले में भी आप ने देखा होगा कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर बहुत से लोग हैं और विरोधी पक्ष के अन्दर भी बहुत से लोग हैं जोकि एक-दूसरे से सोचते हैं। यह स्वाभाविक भी है। जहाँ राष्ट्रवाद होगा, जहाँ देश के हितों का विचार होगा वहाँ निष्कर्ष भी एक होंगे। वहाँ पर एक ढंग से सोचने का रास्ता निकलेगा। जनता के प्रति जिस के दिल में प्यार नहीं है जिन की प्रेरणा का स्रोत पिंडी या मोस्को या चीन है जिन की एक्सट्रा टैरिटोरियल लायलटी है वहाँ आपने देखा होगा एक मत होना मुश्किल हो जाता

[श्री बलराम मधोक]

है। ऐसे जो तब ये वे प्रसंग हो गए थे। अपने देखा होगा कि जब एक्सट्रा टैरिटोरियल वाले लोग इधर से बोलते थे तो उधर वाले सारे नहीं लेकिन कुछ तालियाँ बजाते थे और जब उधर से बोलते थे तो इधर कुछ बजाते थे। इससे यह क्लीयर हो गया कि घाप में भी दो कैम्प हैं, राष्ट्रवादी और राष्ट्रद्रोही और हमारे यहां भी दो कैम्प हैं, राष्ट्रवादी और राष्ट्रद्रोही। जो राष्ट्रवादी हैं जब वे इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे तब वे राष्ट्रवादी ढंग से विचार करेंगे। जब ऐसा होगा तब जा कर देश का कुछ कल्याण होगा, तब जा कर ठीक नीति अपनाई जा सकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जिस संकट में हम हैं जिस आर्थिक संकट में हम हैं, विदेशी हमले का जो संकट हमारे सामने है उस संकट काल में हम जरा विनाल हृदय से देश के जो बड़े हित हैं, उन पर हम विचार करें उनके बारे में हम सोचें। अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो हम कोई न कोई रास्तानिबाल सकते हैं और कोई ऐसी नीति खोज सकते हैं जिसमें देश का बचाव हम कर सकें।

अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आज मैं ने न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में जो एक रिपोर्ट छपी है उसको पढ़ा है। उस में कहा गया है कि कुछ विदेशी दूतावासों ने कुछ पार्टियों को चुनावों के दिनों में सहायता दी है। और पार्टियों के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मेरी पार्टी का ताल्लुक है, हमने किसी भी विदेशी दूतावास से, किसी भी विदेशी सोर्स से एक घेला भी अपने चुनाव के लिए नहीं लिया और न लेंगे। यह ठीक है कि उन लोगों की ओर से इस प्रकार की टोह ली गई होगी। जनसंघ का एक ही बल है, शक्ति का एक ही स्रोत है। ओर वह जानता हूँ। उसका जनता की शक्ति में विश्वास है। जनसंघ राष्ट्रवादी है। वह न रूस का एजेंट है, न अमरीका का, न रूस का गुलाम है, न अमरीका का। वह किसी का गुलाम है तो

भारत की जनता का गुलाम है। हमारी प्रेरणा का स्रोत भारत है। हमने चुनाव लड़ना है हमने भारत के राज्य को सम्भालना है। उसके लिए हमें चीन जाने की या अमरीका जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, रूस जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। भारत की जनता मौजूद है। हम जनता के हैं जनता हमारी है। जनता ने हमें भरपूर सहयोग दिया है। बोदो के द्वारा भी और रुपये के द्वारा भी। वह भागे भी मिलता रहेगा। मैं चैनैज करता हूँ सरकार को कि अगर हिम्मत है तो वह एक आयोग बिठाये जो इस बारे में पूरा विचार करें पूरी जानकारी करें कि चीन से किसको रुपया मिला, रूस से किसको मिला, अमरीका से किस को मिला। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो पानी पानी हो जाएगा, बूझ दूध हो जाएगा। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार उस पर ध्यान देगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : यह इतना बड़ा बजट है और इस पर समय बहुत कम दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि समय दो घंटे बढ़ाया जाए। इसका भारत की पंचाम करोड़ जनता से सम्बन्ध है। इस वक्त हम संकटकाल में से गुजर रहे हैं। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस पर बहस के लिए दो घंटे का समय और बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय (उज्जैन) : मैं इनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : एक श्री हरिजन मੈम्बर इस पर नहीं बोला है। आपके सिर पर घमं चक्र प्रवर्तनाय लिखा हुआ है। क्या यही इन्साफ है आपका?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : कांग्रेस पार्टी आपकी पार्टी के नामों की लिस्ट देती है। आप कहें कि आपका नाम भी वह है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday it was announced that the Deputy Prime Minister would reply at 3 P.M. today. At that time it would have been proper if such a motion would have been made. Now I am helpless. I do not think it would be possible for me to

extend the time. There are a number of speakers from this side. I cannot accommodate them. I would request them that they should take their opportunity during the discussion on the demands and on the Finance Bill.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उससे देश की जनता को यह अपेक्षा थी कि यह बजट इस देश की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनकी पूर्ति में सहायक होगा और साथ ही साथ देश के सामने जो ज्वलंत समस्याएँ हैं उनको हल करने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। लेकिन बजट को देखने के बाद खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि देश की जनता को घोर निराशा हुई है। सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि देश इस समय महंगाई के संकट में से गुजर रहा है। इस बजट ने इस महंगाई के जमाने में जनता के जेबों पर नमक छिड़कने का काम किया है। इससे महंगाई और बढ़ी है, हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ी है।

देश के सामने सब से ज्वलंत समस्या यह है कि हर कीमत पर हमारे देश की आजादी की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। हमें जो चुनौती दी गई है, हमारी जो आजादी गिरवी रखी हुई है, उसका कोई इलाज इस बजट के द्वारा नहीं किया गया है। चीन के द्वारा हमारी भूमि पर जो कब्जा किया गया है वह कब्जा आज भी बना हुआ है। काश्मीर का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आज भी पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। पिछले युद्ध के समय ताशकंद घोषणा के आधार पर हमें जो कुछ भुगतना पड़ा है उसका भी जवाब अब तक हमारे शासन के द्वारा इस ढंग से नहीं दिया जा सका है जिस से हम हिम्मत के साथ यह कह सकें कि हम भारत की एक इंच भूमि को भी विदेशियों के कब्जे में नहीं रहने देंगे। हम अपेक्षा करते थे कि इस बजट में हमारी सेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी, हमारे देश में आधुनिकतम सस्त्रास्त्रों और परमाणु अस्त्रों के निर्माण सम्बन्धी कोई व्यवस्था की जायेगी लेकिन देश की जनता को इस मामले में निराश होना पड़ा है। शायद यह सरकार नहीं

चाहती है कि हमारा देश इतना शक्तिशाली बने कि वह पाकिस्तान को मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दे सके, चीन से अपनी कोई इंच भूमि वापस ले सके और कोई भी विदेशी ताकत हमारे देश की तरफ देखने की हिम्मत न कर सके। इस सम्बन्ध में ताजा उदाहरण इसराइल का है। इसराइल ने जो कुछ किया है, वह अपनी ताकत के बल पर ही किया है। हम स्पष्ट कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश किसी दूसरे की भूमि नहीं चाहता है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही हम अपने देश की एक इंच भी भूमि एक क्षण के लिए भी किसी विदेशी ताकत के कब्जे में रहने देने के लिए तयार नहीं है। देश की इस आवाज को शासन को सुनना चाहिए था लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस आवाज को नहीं सुना गया है, बल्कि उल्टे ढिकस के बजट में कटौती की गई है।

इस समय गल्ले की कमी बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है, इस समय हमारे देश में जो अन्न-संकट है, उसको हल नहीं किया जा सकता है और न हल हो गकने योग्य उचित कदम उठाया गया है हमारे देश की जनता की मूल आवश्यकताएँ ये हैं कि गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को भी अनाज, वस्त्र और रहने के लिए ओपड़ी मिले, बिल्कुल इन्टीरियर के गांवों में भी लोगों के लिए दवाई का इन्तजाम किया जाये, कम से कम मेट्रिक तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये लेकिन इन अत्यन्त अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की दिशा में भी हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। इस बजट में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि हमारा देश इन अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का अवसर पा सके।

सरकार की ओर से अनाज के उत्पादन में बृद्धि करने की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन शासन का व्यवहार इस के विपरीत है। मध्य प्रदेश में जो इननी अधिक कृषि-योग्य भूमि पड़ी है, उस के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से फंड की मांग की गई, लेकिन वे उपलब्ध नहीं किये गए। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी हिस्से, मुरेना जिले, में एक पाथ लट प्राजेक्ट चालू किया गया, जिस के अन्तर्गत

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमवाह]

चम्बल रेवाइन्ड के क्षेत्र को ट्रेक्टरों द्वारा ठीक करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। उस प्राजेक्ट पर खर्च किया गया और उस में सफलता भी मिली, लेकिन सफलता की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस काम को छोड़ दिया गया, जब कि नीति यह होनी चाहिए थी कि उस पायलट प्राजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत मिंड और मुरेजा जिलों में नदियों के किनारे पड़ी हुई सारी भूमि को विकसित करने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाया जाता। इस से हमारे यहां बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अनाज पैदा हो सकता था और हमारे देश में—तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भी—अन्न संकट की गम्भीर समस्या है उसको काफी हद तक हल करने में सफलता मिल सकती थी।

पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्र खोल कर जो काम हुए है, उनके परिणामों को देख कर यह कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल नहीं हुई है। हमारे गांव जहां थे, वे वहां के वहां हैं। गांधी जी ने तो यह कहा था कि गांवों की ओर चलो, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि गांव बर्बाद होते जा रहे हैं और उन की बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या शहरों की तरफ जा रही है, क्योंकि गांवों में जीवन सुरक्षा नहीं है, उन के विकास के लिए साधन नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं, उन में शस्तों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, दवाईयों का इन्तजाम नहीं है। गांवों के लोग जिन सड़कों को बनाने के लिए श्रमदान करते हैं, उन सड़कों को कूटने के लिए इंजिन टाइम पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि उन का श्रमदान बरसात में बह जाता है। इस के अतिरिक्त अधिकांश गांवों में बिजली नहीं आई है और शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हुआ है। केवल बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाने वाली शिक्षा जरूर कुछ हद तक दी जा रही है, लेकिन टेक्निकल शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, जो लोगों की बेकारी दूर कर सके। गांवों में एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या प्रीढ़ लोगों की है, जो निरक्षर है। उन के लिए साक्षरता अभियान प्रारम्भ करने की तरफ कोई ध्यान

नहीं दिया गया है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि गांवों से सारक्षता नहीं बढ़ पाई है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से बलवंत राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एक त्रिसूत्री योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों में पंचायती राज की स्थापना की ओर कदम उठाया गया था, लेकिन कुछ प्रदेशों में उस रिपोर्ट को ठुकरा दिया है जिन में मध्य प्रदेश भी है। जहां बरसों से पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं, न जिला परिषदें कायम हुई हैं और न केन्द्रीय पंचायतों कायम हुई हैं। इस कारण मध्य प्रदेश पंचायती राज की त्रिसूत्री योजना लंगड़ी पड़ी हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश की जनता की तरफ से इस बारे में केन्द्रीय शासन का ध्यान भी दिलाया गया, लेकिन चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश में एक तानाशाही ढंग की हुकूमत है, जिस के चीफ मिनिस्टर स्वयं को प्राइम-मिनिस्टर-मेकर कहते हैं, जो प्रेस कॉन्फरेंस में कई बार कह चुके हैं कि “हम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को दो बार प्राइम मिनिस्टर बना चुके हैं,” शायद इसी लिए यह सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर को यह सलाह नहीं देती है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो केन्द्र व जिला पंचायतों के चुनाव अनेक बरसों से नहीं हो रहे हैं, उन को कराया जाये।

अभी मध्य प्रदेश के उस गुना उपचुनाव में शासन द्वारा बरती गई निष्पक्षता का जिक्र किया गया था, जिस में श्री कृपालानी जीते थे। मैं श्री कृपालानी की तरफ से वहां पर चुनाव का संचालक था। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि निष्पक्षता की बात बिल्कुल गलत है। वहां पर और अन्याय व पक्षपात शासन द्वारा हुआ। कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को जिताने के लिए शासन द्वारा पूरी ताकत लगाई गई। अठारह मिनट से लगभग पच्चीस दिन तक गुना के सारे डाक बंगलों को चुनाव कार्यालयों की तरह इस्तेमाल करते हुए वहां रहे। उन की ओर से सरकारी अधिकारियों का इस्तेमाल किया गया, मतदाताओं पर दबाव डाले गये,

बड़ी संख्या में तबादले किये गये, शासकीय मोटरों का इस्तेमाल किया गया, जिन के नम्बर भी मैं बता सकता हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश शासन मध्य भारत क्षेत्र साथ जो धन्याय कर रहा है, उसके बारे में सही सलाह देने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का है। अगर उस ने मध्य प्रदेश शासन को सही सलाह नहीं दी और मध्य भारत के साथ जो धन्याय हो रहा है, वह जारी रहा, तो इस देश के सामने हरिषाणा जैसी दूसरी समस्या उपस्थित हो जायेगी, जो कि हम किसी तरह नहीं चाहते हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश की ज्वलन्त समस्याओं का कोई इलाज नहीं हुआ है। भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, शासकीय संचालन का खर्चा बढ़ा है, जब कि उसकी दक्षता और काम की क्षमता गिरी है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो टैक्स लगाए हैं, उन की सूची को देख कर आम जनता यह चर्चा करनी है कि शराब पर टैक्स क्यों नहीं लगाया गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी को लोग बड़ा साहसी मानते रहे हैं, लेकिन लोग अब यह कह रहे हैं कि वह डर गए हैं—पता नहीं डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनने की वजह से डर गए हैं या किसी और कारण से। जनता में यह चर्चा अवश्य है कि जो साहस उन में पहले था, डिपुटी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद वह साहस उन में नहीं रह गया है और इसी लिए शराब पर टैक्स लगाने की उनकी हिम्मत नहीं हुई।

हम ने छत्रवारों में पढ़ा है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को यहाँ लाया गया है और उन से कुछ चर्चार्थें चलाई जा रही हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को एक बार छोड़ा गया था, और उस का नतीजा यह सरकार और देश दोनों भुगत चुके हैं। अब उस एक्सपेरीमेंट को दोहराना नहीं चाहिए। सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है, उस से जम्मू की जनता को बहुत सफर करना पड़ रहा है। आप जो खर्च कर रहे हैं वह केवल एक क्षेत्र में हो रहा है। आप जम्मू के लोगों के साथ धन्याय करना सीखिए

और शेख अब्दुल्ला के अब तक के जीवन से उस सबक को सीख लीजिए कि जिस से हमें फिर से उस स्थिति की तरफ न जाना पड़े जिस से देश को नीचा देखना पड़ा था या नीचा देखना पड़ा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल एक प्वाइंट और कह कर के बन्द करूंगा कई बार यहाँ नर्चः हुई कौन पूजावादी प्रभाव में है, कौन पूजावादो प्रभाव में नहीं है, लेकिन मैं दो उदाहरण इस के मध्य में देना चाहता हूँ। उस पर से नतीजा निकाल लेना चाहिए कि कौन किस के प्रभाव में है कौन नहीं है। एक सवाल यह है कि वनस्त्रिती धी को अभी तक रंगीन क्यों नहीं किया जा सका? और दूसरा सवाल है छोटी कार के निर्माण का फैसला अभी तक क्यों नहीं लिया जा सका?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

Shri Narayanan (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to oppose the Budget on certain grounds. Firstly this Budget has not taken into account the feelings of the people; secondly, it does not reflect the home which has no hearth and even which has no fire of the toiling millions of this country. Shri Morarji Desai, Finance Minister, has proved himself to be a fleecer and should come forward with counter proposals which could alleviate the difficulties placed before the common man, the backbone of the Indian economy.

Shri Morarji's budget according to me is a heavy does, administered to the sick man of this land. The economic malady of the country demands immediate remedy. The present budget provided by our Finance Minister will never solve the complicated issues. On the contrary, it will accelerate inflation which has already demoralised the country's economy. Too much money has already started chasing too few goods. I am afraid, if this sort of situation is allowed to continue, our economy will come to a breaking point. Our economy is

[Shri Narayanan]

dwindling and regarding our planning we have met with complete failure. Three successive plans did not bring the desired results and fulfil the expected targets.

14.42 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

Normally, countries use to have plans. The bases of plans depend purely on natural resources of the country, taxable capacity of the nation and the human potential. It is really a tragedy that the bases of our plan purely depend on foreign assistance, foreign loans, foreign technical know-how and foreign green signal. What is needed today is the mobilisation of forces, the channelising of resources. The economy of our country is meddled with by the administration. The wheels of bureaucracy already slow are becoming slower. Redtapism, nepotism, inefficiency, insincerity, disloyalty are the basic virtues of our Government.

The performance of our public sector undertakings is shocking, misleading and a failure. Every year, the loss that we incur in the public sector has been exposed by reliable agencies. Very recently the attention of the country has been drawn towards the yearly loss of one crore of rupees in Durgapur steel plant. I accuse the Government for having created this sort of a situation. I accuse this Government as capitalistic. The Congress empire for its own survival depends on industrial emperors like Tata, Birla, Shanti Prasad Jain and a host of others. Is it not a fact that the Indian economy is controlled, dominated and guided by these men? The Government of India is at their feet for inspiration and financial assistance. By this time everybody would have understood the fact that sixty or seventy families are controlling our economic life. The sense of direction of this country is theirs. The deciding fac-

tors for the ultimate fate of this country are themselves in collaboration with foreign interests. Already the American financial interest has sprawled into the layers of the Indian economy. Our balance of payments position is very precarious. This great country after 20 years of Congress rule has to depend on foreign countries. The motto of self-reliance has been replaced by foreign dependence.

We have got a peculiar situation in our international relations. Our independent thinking very much depends on the responsive attitude of certain mighty countries. If we go against, we lose very much; if we toe in line with, we may gain something. The humiliating situation, I accuse, has been created by the Government which deserves to be toppled and the earlier the better.

Coming to the Budget proposals, I want to make a few observations. I do not know what harm the common man in this country has done to our Finance Minister. I do not know why he is after his life-blood. Is it because the Finance Minister is convinced that the common man is an inarticulate creature, a straw to be tossed about by the events of this country? Is it because the common man of this country is dumbfounded creature quite capable of carrying all sorts of burdens without any murmur till his graveyard. Here is my warning sounded. The common man is God Himself, is a man of patience. Everything has its limit. His patience is exhausted and reached the point of saturation, caught hold of by frustration. This is a stage fraught with dangerous potentialities. The anger and indignation of this common man tasting poverty and misery will create a situation as has been pointed out by Dr. Radhakrishnan, our ex-President:—

"Wherein the floodgates of revolution are opened that would destroy the foundation of our democratic institutions"

Taxes on tea, coffee, tobacco, aluminium and footwear all are common man's properties. To ride roughshod over his own frontier will be met with dire consequences. Our Finance Minister is a puritan by conviction and politician by accident. He has taxed tea, coffee but I want to ask our Finance Minister through you whether he has guts enough to tax liquor. Our Finance Minister is noted for his philosophical thinking and welfare of the human being. Then, why liquor is excluded from his items of taxation? The prohibition policy of this Government is a farce, failure and flop. I want to know the reasons for the exclusion of liquor from the items of taxation. It is an open confession or admission on the part of Minister of failure of the prohibition policy. I would have congratulated him from the bottom of my heart had his iron hand stiffly fallen on liquor, not on tea, coffee and tobacco.

The only alternative for this, for the people of this country is to shed tears. I would not be surprised if tears are on the increase, he would tax tears also. I very much request him to see the agony of the people and see that they are helped by the lifting away of taxes he has proposed.

I belong to Tamilnad, specially to the district of Coimbatore, where I am the District Secretary of the DMK which was formerly the citadel of the Congress Party, the sweet home of our ex-Food Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam. There out of a total of 25 legislators we gave only 3 to the Congress Party. Out of four Parliament seats we refrained from giving one to the Congress. That shows the people of my district are frustrated over the omission and commission of the Congress. I admire and adore the people of Tamilnad, particularly people of my district, for having showered the flowers and fruits to the temple of Democracy. My district has a problem. It can be made a tourist paradise on so many counts. My district is being praised as the Manchester of South India.

It is being surrounded by sacred temples, the famous Palni is on one side, Perur on the other side, Vellingiri and Maruthamalai hill temples on some other sides. These temples used to draw hundreds and thousands of pilgrims every week. Very near to my district stands an alluring and enchanting Ootacamund which receives thousands of tourists from all over the world. Hence I request you to see that Coimbatore town is made a tourist centre with all facilities and again to consider the penetrating logic behind the proposal of upgrading Coimbatore as a B class city; the industrial complex and the ceaseless economic activities can be taken into consideration as a yardstick for this proposal.

My speech would be incomplete if I do not refer and say something about the Salem steel project which receives very bad and stepmotherly treatment. Having prepared a detailed project and having acquired thousands of acres, having spent initially lakhs of rupees this project could not be able to see the light of the day which is something unusually humiliating. I try to believe the sincerity of our Prime Minister and sweet adjustability of our Finance Minister in getting the dream of Salem plant realized.

Finally, Sir, let me say one word about my Government with reasonable pride. I declare that my Government in Tamilnad, a model government for the whole of India, is conducting a democratic experiment by our dynamic, revered leader, Arinjar Anna, who is noted for his calm, cool and dispassionate consideration and sound judgment. With the inspiring leadership of Arinjar Anna, we are developing an outlook more international. We are second to none in upholding and preserving national integration and sovereignty.

Before finishing, let me tell our Finance Minister that the common man should be the basic theme of the

[Shri Narayanan]

politico-socio-economic theories of this country. Anything we do here speak and perform, should be for the welfare of that unfortunate lot.

This Budget I am afraid has declared a war on him. This unilateral declaration of war is a sure sign of aggression. Let the country clamour for cease-fire and the 'Common Man' be protected.

श्री शिवनारायण : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका अनुरोध है कि आपने सब से अन्तिम मन्य में मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । . . . व्यवधान . . . अरे अब हमारी बारी है, मुन्ने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

मान्यवर, मैं आज मोरारजी भाई को बधाई देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ क्योंकि he is one of the iron men of this country. हम को यह आशा नहीं थी कि इतना सिमल बजट वे हमको पेश करेंगे, इतना बैलेंस बजट पेश करेंगे । तमाम कांग्रेस-वाले, नान-कांग्रेस वाले, सब लोग यह उम्मीद करते थे कि मोरारजी भाई का बजट बहुत सख्त होगा, लेकिन बैलेंस बजट हमारे सामने आया, जिसके लिये मसानी जी ने भी कहा कि यह एक बैलेंस बजट है । इस बजट के आने से आम जनता पर कोई विशेष बोझ नहीं पड़ा, इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ . . . व्यवधान . . .

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बहुत गरीब इलाके से आता हूँ । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले को पटेल कमिशन में लिया गया था, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई के बाद उस को छुप कर दिया गया । पटेल कमिशन ने बस्ती, बलिया और पूर्वी इलाके के लिये खास तौर से अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था, यहाँ पर फाइनान्स के बड़े बड़े पंडित बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनसे रुझान चाहता हूँ कि आप

ईमानदारी से वहाँ की हालत को देखें और और उन गरीब लोगों की मदद करें । हम को वहाँ पर फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी दें, हम को स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री दें । यह हमारी मांग है ताकि हमारे यहाँ की जनता कुछ उन्नति कर सके । व्यवधान

ये देखिये, ब्लक मनी वाले, सी०आई० ए० की मनी वाले बोल रहे हैं, मैं गरीबों की आवाज उठा रहा हूँ, लेकिन मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं । इसका नमूना, हुजूर, आप देखे । सभापति महोदय, आपकी गवर्नमेंट, यानि की मद्रास की गवर्नमेंट वास्तव में एक क्लियर गवर्नमेंट है, लेकिन इन लोगों की जो सरकार बनी है, वे क्लियर नहीं हैं, खिचड़ी सरकारें हैं । इस लिये हम आपकी सरकार की इज्जत करते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक सरकार बनी है—खिचड़ी वाली सरकार । हमारे एक नेता को तोड़ कर ले गये, . . . व्यवधान . . . घबराइये नहीं, बड़ा भी हाथ-तोबा होने-वाला है । मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारे पूर्वी इलाके को मदद दें । आज दोपहर को यहाँ जो बड़े बड़े आर्यमजीजी बैठे हुए हैं, उन का मुँह नहीं खुला—जब यह सवाल आया कि हरिजन ईमाई बनाये जा रहे हैं । कम्युनिस्ट भाई बंगाल की बातें करते हैं . . . व्यवधान . . . मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हरिजन अपलिफ्ट की नीति अपना रखी है, उस पर तेजी से अमल करना चाहिये, उन को खाना कपड़ा और रहने के लिये मकान देना चाहिये हम इस में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं ।

कल एक मियां साहब यहाँ कह रहे थे वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, अपने आपको सोशलिस्ट, समाजवादी और बड़ा गरीबों

का हमदर्द बताते हैं, कहते थे कि इस सरकार की ओर से एक कान्फिडेंशल लैटर ईशू हुआ है कि की-योस्ट्स पर मुसलमानों को न रखा जाय। अरे, क्या कहते हो, हम ने तो कल अपने प्रेसिडेंट एक मुसलमान को चुना है, क्लैक्टर के पदों पर और दूसरे बड़े बड़े पदों पर आज मुसलमान नियुक्त हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य हरिजन प्रेसिडेंट नहीं बना।

श्री शिवनारायण जरूर बनेगा। कल कलक्ते के बारे में कम्यूनिस्ट लोग बात करते थे यह पापुर् की लडाई नहीं लड़ रहे हो तो और क्या है, गरीबों के कैसे हमदर्द हो? मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट बड़ी लापरवाही बरत रही है, अगर वहाँ की हालत कोठीक रखना है तो यह खिचड़ीवाली सरकार वहाँ पर नहीं चलेगी... व्यवधान...

अब हुजूर मैं अपने यहाँ की शिक्षा के बारे में अपील करना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

शिक्षक हो सगरे जग को, अब ता-कह तू अब देती है शिक्षा। ससार को हमने शिक्षा दी है। नान-वायनेस का नमूना अगर कोई देखना चाहे तो मोरारजी भाई में आकर देखें जो याधियन फिला-मफी पर चलने वाले हैं... व्यवधान... वह आज भी चर्खा चलाते हैं। आप को मालूम होगा जब पहले नेहरू जी जिन्दा थे उस समय एक नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन नेहरू जी की सरकार के खिलाफ आया था, उस समय उस नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन का जवाब, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और इन विरोधी दलों का जवाब हमारे दो आदरणीय नेता श्री मोरारजी वेसाई और श्री एस० के०

पाटिल ने दिया था। उसके बाद जब कामरा प्लान में ये दोनों नेता बाहर हो गये... व्यवधान...

देखिये, सभापति महोदय, यह डिस्प्लेन का नमूना है, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने एक लफ्ज भी इनके खिलाफ अपने मुँह से नहीं बोला, अपने फ़र्ज को किस जिम्मेदारी से निभाया। हम अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हम जितने भी कांग्रेस के लोग हैं, आपके साथ हैं, सारा देश आपके साथ है। लेकिन हम आपसे अपील करना चाहते हैं... व्यवधान

बड़ा अच्छा नमूना पेश कर रहे हो, गैलरी के लोग भी देख रहे हैं। हुजूर, आपकी इजाजत से मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हरिजनों के लिये आप काफ़ी अप-लिफ्ट दे, हमारी गाड़ी काफ़ी पिछड़ी हुई है, उसको उठाने की कोशिश करे। गांधी और नेहरू ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि हम हरिजनों को ऊपर उठायेगे... (व्यवधान) ...मालूम हो गया, कितने रेस्पॉन्सिबिल हो, हरिजनों से कितनी हमदर्दी रखते हो। इस को हिन्दोस्तान से वास्ता नहीं है, कोई रूस का दलाल है, कोई चाइना का दलाल है, हम को उपदेश देने आये हैं।

व्यवधान मन 1942 में जब हमारे लीडरमैन जेलों में मड़ रहे थे, तब पियुपिन्ज-वार का डिक्लेरेशन किया था। जरा अपने पलक पर हाथ रख कर सोचो, कहा गये हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब। मैं उनसे सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, कहा है हमारे डागे साहब, उनकी डायरी हमारे पास है और क्या क्या आप सुनना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का मजबूत सिपाही हूँ, एक पक्का सिपाही हूँ और अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं श्री एस० म० बनर्जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वे यहाँ पर नहीं हैं, वह सितारा बजाया करते हैं, कभी सोशलिस्ट

[श्री शिव नारायण]

राग अलापते हैं, कभी कम्यूनिस्ट राग अलापते हैं ।

14.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

डा० लोहिया साहब भी यहां नहीं हैं—जर्मनी से पी० एच० डी० दर के आये हैं, नाजीवाद दिमाग में धूम रहा है, लेकिन हम नान-वायलेंस में विश्वास करते हैं, माघीवाद में विश्वास करते हैं । इसलिये मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम आपके साथ हैं, आज जनता आपके साथ है, कांग्रेस आपके साथ है, कांग्रेस की शक्ति गरीबों की ओपडी में है, इसलिये हम सब गरीब आपके साथ हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी कास्टीचूएन्सी में कल्युप है, कई लोगों को जान से मार दिया गया, ये लां। क्या बाने करने हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जनता हमारे साथ है, कांग्रेस के साथ है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं अन्त में यह मुझाव देना चाहता हू कि आप प्राइमरी को कम करने के लिए कुछ खास कदम उठाये । मेहरबानी करके जोनल सिस्टम को खत्म कर दें । फूड डिपार्टमेंट के जिनने अफमगन हैं, इनको तोटिम दे दो कि अगर एक महीने में तुमने खाने-कपड़े का इन्तजाम नहीं किया, तो नौकरी से हटा दिये जाओगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

ये जितने बान रहे हैं—ये ब्लैक मनी वाले हैं, ब्लैक मार्केट वाले हैं । मैं अन्त में कहूंगा—“गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान मस्ती है”—यह तारा हम ने कल लगाया था, आज भी लगा रहा है और परसों भी लगाऊंगा । हम गांधी जी की फिलोस्फी को मानने वाले हैं और उसी पर चलेंगे ।

अन्त में एक बात डिबैल्यूएशन की और कहना चाहता हू । यह क्यों हुआ ? यह

इसलिए हुआ था कि विदेशी माल मंगाना बन्द किया जाय, यह नकटाई पहनना बन्द करो, यह सूट-बूट पहनना बन्द करो, ताकि जूते, टी और काफी को हम दूसरे देशों को भेज सकें । डिबैल्यूएशन इस लिये हुआ था, हजार, कि मेरा माल बाहर जाय, बर्दिया माल बाहर जाय ताकि उससे हमारे देश का कल्याण हो । किन कोई चीन की दलाली करते हैं, कोई रूस की दलाली करते हैं । हम इस देश के दलाल हैं, हम मोरारजी भाई के दलाल हैं, इन्दिरा गांधी के दलाल हैं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

15 hrs.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)

इससे पहले कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दें मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बात का जरूर जवाब दे कि लिकर के ऊपर उन्होंने टैक्स क्यों नहीं लगाया ?

Shri Piloo Mody: (Godhra) Shame on you, Mr. Gupta.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am very happy that the House is in a light mood just now. That makes my task a bit easier.

Shri Piloo Mody: I hope he will continue that light mood.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope so

I have heard probably the longest debate on the budget with great respect and attention. I believe I can claim that I was one of the few who must have heard the debate through-out, and it benefited me very much. A budget is not a budget, if it is not criticised. Nobody can produce a budget which will ever be free from any criticism.

I would not also like to claim that this is the best budget that could ever be produced by anybody. I would have no hesitation in accepting that somebody could have produced a better budget. But I can only claim this

much that under the circumstances in which one had to work and the circumstances in which we have to live just now, and the capacity which I have, I have done my best. That is all that I can claim. If it has not satisfied several friends, I can only assure them that I hope to benefit by their suggestions I shall certainly give them respectful consideration and utilise them for next year, if as one hon. Member suggested, I am going to be here next year. I do not think of tomorrow. I think only of today. Therefore, next year is far off.

एक माननीय सदस्य : वही तो दिक्कत है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: There are many difficulties for my hon. friend but I cannot remove them, and he goes on creating them and he expects that I should go on removing them. That is a task in which I cannot engage myself.

This is a budget which is described as a *status quo* budget, as a stand-still budget, as an anti-national budget and as an anti-people budget. Several names have been given to it. I have no difficulty in accepting all the descriptions, because the descriptions have been given according to the views that hon. Members hold, and they have a right to hold their views. I only hope that the views that were given were given objectively and not as dictated by some prejudices either of the person or of the Government. Unfortunately, in human life, prejudices cannot be avoided, and I would not be wrong, therefore, in holding that some of the epithets given were the result of prejudices and not of good sense.

My hon. friend Shri Manoharan said that this was an anti-people budget or an anti-national budget. If I agreed with him, he would say or others might say that I am alone holding against the whole country

and holding out successfully. That is what he would say. If I did not agree with him, he will say that I am obstinate and I do not want to benefit by his opinion. I am afraid it is impossible to satisfy the hon. Member in the matter of the epithets that he has used. But I should like to consider some of the aspects of the budget a little later as regards the taxation levied. But before that, I should like to point out that I tried to put before the House as frank an assessment of the economic situation as it obtains today in this country as I could honestly do, and also give an indication of the economic policy of this Government which we want to follow. The question is not whether it cannot be improved upon. The question is whether I could improve upon it. I should certainly like to improve upon it, if I can, and it is from that sense that I view all the criticism that has been offered to me by several hon. Members who spoke on this budget and to whom I am very grateful for having enabled me to think differently about this budget.

But a few things are forgotten perhaps in the heat of attacking the Government or ventilating one's grievances, and they are the circumstances in which we are today and the history of the last twenty years. It has been said that we have made no progress. The reason given by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani was that it was all on account of the licence-permit-raj or the economic folly or unwisdom of the present Government or the Government which has continued for twenty years. He spoke more in sorrow and disappointment than in anger, as he said. I do not know whether I gave him any cause for anger.

15.07 hrs

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

But with the views that he holds, I am afraid, sorrow and disappointment are going to be his permanent

[Shri Morarji Desai]

companions. I should like to deprive him of those two because they are sapping his great intellect and vitality.

Shri N. Nreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Thank you.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever may be the strength of one, when one is in the grip of disappointment and frustration, one loses the capacity to think objectively. That is why I should like, as a friend, to persuade him to give up sorrow and disappointment both, whatever may be the circumstances. And it is given to every human person to give it up. After all, a human person is not worth being a human person if he does not utilise his intellect to rise above all circumstances and keep smiling, whatever may be the difficulties. That is the only spirit in which we can go on and raise this country. All others who try to bring in frustration and to add to it will only help in bringing chaos which perhaps may be the desire of some political parties, but I am sure that this country has sufficient vitality and sufficient good sense and abundant inheritance of culture which will save it from chaos of any kind at any time. We have passed through all kinds of vicissitudes in this country during thousands of years and have survived. We have survived not merely to survive, but to rise and become one of the greatest countries in the world, not in the matter of mere strength, of money or of army, but in the matter of culture, so that we can regain the past culture that is lying dormant today and is in a weak condition, so that we help in establishing a happy human society throughout the world. That is the purpose for which we have won freedom and that is the purpose why we are trying to develop our country—at least that is the goal which this Party has before it, this Government has before it.

It is said that there is nothing of socialism in this Budget. Would this Budget have become more socialistic if I had used several phrases of socialism in it? There are some who think that by talking of socialism, it will come in. We are taunted by saying that in this welfare government this is what is happening. We have not yet claimed that a welfare State has come into existence. We are only trying to create a welfare State, and it will take quite a few years before it can be established in this country.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
Centuries before socialism.

Shri Morarji Desai: By shouting, my hon. friends are not going to bring it in; nor are they going to deter me from what I am trying to do; nor will they hinder me from understanding them also. I know, some of them do not want to understand me. I had an indication of it when I was about to present the Budget. Before I had uttered one word, some of my hon. friends cried 'shame, shame'. Well, what else could they cry if they have only that in them? I cannot help it. Otherwise, what could be the purpose of crying 'shame, shame' before I had uttered even one word?

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Morarji Desai: Some of my hon. friends did not mark it. I am afraid they had other thoughts in their mind and they were not distracted by it. But it was there, not one voice, but more than half a dozen.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade):
You are already so well known.

Shri Morarji Desai: I know they are all well known and I know they will not learn better. Yet I consider them my hon. friends because they are citizens of my country and I have not lost hopes for them.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): God save us from him.

Shri Morarji Desai: Experience comes, and they are getting more and more experienced now.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You are a great yogi.

Shri Morarji Desai: They will realise that the methods they are following will not be of any avail to them. I know they have a desire for the common people's good. That is a common desire between them and me. That is what binds us. That is what bound me and some of them—not all of them—together when we were fighting for freedom. I very much remember those days and I remembered them when I heard Dr. Lohia and Shri Ramamurti. But those days are now changed. All days change; there is nothing new in it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It should change for the better.

Shri Morarji Desai: But while some of us here have maintained our ideals and believe in them—even now we believe in them—those friends who were with us at that time somehow got deflected from that path and have gone to other methods and other ideals. That also may be for good. After all, it is not one idea alone which is going to help us. I believe in collective wisdom. But while I believe in collective wisdom, it does not mean that I or this Government can decide only on the advice of other people. We hear the advice of other people very respectfully, but ultimately we have to take the responsibility of doing things. Therefore, we will take a decision on our own, giving whatever respect we can to the advice offered by my hon. friends opposite. I may assure them, whether they appreciate it or not, that we on these benches shall continue to respect their views but not always to agree with them. That

depends upon whether we accept them as helping us in the task before us.

This is what I would like to remind my hon. friend because I believe that even if they would not want to be persuaded by me—I do not want to make any attempt to persuade them if they do not want to be persuaded; I cannot do it, it is not within my power to do so—I would certainly like to put some views before them for consideration. That is why I am putting these facts before them.

A few hon. Members appreciated the Budget too. It was curious that every section of the House talked in the name of the common people while condemning or appreciating it. The common people means the hon. Member concerned and his friends. I do not think anybody else was covered in it. Otherwise, how could everybody talk in the name of the common people?

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): Including you also.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not claiming anything else. Therefore, when I say that, I mean it. But I hope the hon. Member also accepts it when he quotes me also with such approval.

We are forgetting that we have started with a very low base in this country. We expect great things in this country, all of us. But our expectations should not be allowed to run away with themselves, because then we will lose our capacity to do even the good that we can do. Therefore, it is that I want to remind them about this. When they say that nothing has happened, I do not want to confront them with all the progress that we have made in the last 20 years. But I should like to tell them what we had when we began our career as a free nation in this country. Our per capita national income had gone down over the previous 50 years. We had to get out of that pit and then build on it, and we have been building on it. While we were build-

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ing on it, difficulties have come in. The first two Plans did make the progress we had intended to make. But the Third met storms in several directions. I should like to give some figures to remind my hon. friends about what happened.

We are suffering today on account of several reasons, as I said. The major ones are the two aggressions against us and the two droughts, that have overtaken us during the last two years. That does not mean that there are no other reasons. I would not say that this Government during the last 20 years has not made any fault or mistake. I would not say that it has been cent per cent efficient. There is inefficiency. But can my hon. friends claim that they have all the efficiency? Can anybody in this country claim that there is complete efficiency in this country or that we are not having inefficiency? It is not the fault of anyone of us, it is the fault of the legacy we have had, and the conditions of several centuries through which we passed cannot be wiped out in 20 years. We will have to have some time to bring in efficiency, discipline and organisation. All these things will require dedicated time and energy and services from all of us. In that task, we have all got to combine. And we have combined in times of crisis. That we saw. That is a very happy sign that the country is advancing. I am not one of those who think that the country is going down. The person who is given to crying will always cry. Nobody can help him. Ultimately he will end by committing suicide. That is what happens. Therefore, we should not do that.

It is only in normal times that we fall apart. That is also not wrong.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): He is encouraging suicides.

Shri Morarji Desai: But when we fall apart, let us not condemn each

other; let us respect each other, even if we differ completely.

I could not understand my hon. friend—revered friend, because he is my elder—Shri Kripalani when he said that I said that rising prices are not due to deficit financing or inflation. I do not understand what he was talking about. How could I ever say that rising prices are not due to deficit financing? Why should I then stop deficit financing, if I thought otherwise? Rising prices mean inflation. What else does it mean? I do not therefore quite understand why he made that statement. Perhaps he had nothing better to do, therefore he did it. That is possible.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): I was not understood correctly.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did not interrupt him when he was speaking, but he has the privilege of doing so. I do not want to grudge that privilege, I do not want to stop him either, I respect him too much for it, but respect does not mean that I must accept whatever he tells me.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कनौज) :

बोलने भी नहीं देते हो और कहते भी हो, बोलो ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Here is my hon. friend again. That is the difficulty of my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia. He is a great reformer and a revolutionary. I believe he is one. He has capacity also, but the only difficult part of it is that he considers he is the only one and nobody else.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आज से

आपको हमारे सम्बर पर मानने लग जायेंगे ।

Shri Morarji Desai: I will be considering it a dishonour to be number two to him. I do not want to be considered to have the monopoly of being a revolutionary or a reformer. I do not want it. I would plead with

my hon. friend: let him not have contempt for everybody. If he wants to improve us, let him have some sympathy and not condemnation. That is the only way a reformer can work, or even a revolutionary can work. By condemnation one alienates everybody, as he is doing, though I see he has some staunch followers, but they all go to him perhaps because they are of the same mind. Otherwise, how else can it happen?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : बिस्कुल मही है ।

Shri Morarji Desai: I said that we suffered from two droughts. Let us see what the actual facts are. I have taken them out only to put before my hon. friends, because they seem to have forgotten this.

At the end of the second plan, in 1960-61, we had claimed, while framing the second plan, we would have a target of 76 million tonnes and we improved on it, and said it would be 81.8 million tonnes of production of foodgrains by the end of the second plan, and we actually produced 82 million tonnes of food in 1960-61. That is how we fulfilled the second plan.

But what happened after that? Then in the first year of the third plan, we did get 82 million tonnes—82.7—but nothing more. And after that for two years we got less than that, one year we got 78 million, and another 80 million. That is how food production went down in those two years, and therefore it was a loss of three to four million tonnes of food in those two years. Therefore, the stocks went away. Then, the year after that we produced 88.9 millions tonnes, i.e. nearly 89 million tonnes, it was a good year, but because the stocks had disappeared, that did not by itself give us all the encouragement that it should have given us in the matter of foodgrains. But soon after that, for two years, one after the other, we had droughts as have not happened during the last hundred years in this country. We produced only 72 million tonnes of food in the

year 1965-66, and in 1966-67 produced perhaps only 76 million tonnes of food. This is what has created the difficulty in the matter of agriculture, and that is why also our national income went down.

Now it is said that we are responsible, our policies are responsible, and one hon. Member had the great wisdom even to say that it was our policies which brought aggressions also against us. A very great flight of imagination. What else can I say? I cannot say anything else. But there cannot be anything farther from the truth than to say that the aggression of China was due to our own actions, or the aggression of Pakistan was due to our own actions.

श्री मधु लिमये दुर्बलता और कमजोरी के कारण ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Kamzori, weakness cannot be removed by shouting and only those shout who have no strength in them. Those who have strength do not shout. That is the experience, and the experienced wisdom of all the sages. Therefore, let us learn a lesson. I do not deny we are...

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार (गुडगाव) :
बेवकूफी की वजह से भी हो सकता है ।
आप उनको निकाल बाहर कर सकते थे ।

[شری عبدالغنی بار :
وجہ سے بھی ہو سکتا ہے ۔ آپ ہی کو
نکال باہر کر سکتے تھے]

Shri Morarji Desai: What else can one say when one is like that. I would not say.

बेवकूफी से अगर किसी चीज को देखा जाये तो कोई बात नहीं बनती है । बेवकूफी को छोड़कर देखें तब ही अक्लमन्द हो सकते हैं । अक्लमन्दी से देखें तो भी शान्ति रखेंगे तो अक्लमन्दी आयेगी, इस तरह से अक्लमन्दी नहीं आयेगी । आप मुझे दोस्त मानते हैं, इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ । नहीं तो कहता भी नहीं ।

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It is also said that the planning was wrong, we have not concentrated on agriculture, therefore this has happened. How is that right? Can agriculture be set right by merely giving money to it? It can only be brought in by hard work, co-operation, co-ordinated effort by all people. Have we done that? Have all the parties done this? We have not done it. It may be our fault, I am prepared to accept that fault, but why are not other hon. Members accepting their fault also? But they think they are faultless. They are welcome to be saints if they want to be. I have no desire to take away that idea from them. I do not want to claim any sainthood.

Therefore, let us see the facts as they are. Because of this want of rains or scarcity of rains in some parts, this is the condition that has arrived. And what is the condition of this country? We depend for 50 to 60 per cent of our national income on agriculture, and if you lose 15 per cent of our agricultural production, then what happens to the national income? That takes away the buying power of people. And yet we find in this country prices going high. That is the contradiction. If people could not buy, prices should have gone down, but that also is a contradictory feature.

Mere statistics are not going to make us wiser. We have also to use our eyes and ears, and if we use our eyes and ears, I would not want to say that the rich men have not become richer, some people who were not rich may have become rich also, but the poor have not become poorer, I have no hesitation in saying that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Question.

Shri Morarji Desai: The poor have certainly become a little better than what they were, but not as much better off as we want them to do. If that had not been so, people would have died like flies in the country in the conditions in which we are living

That is not what happens. That is what happened in Bengal. Thirty lakhs died in 1943. That was the condition of this country, and before, it had always happened, though now some of my hon. friends raise cries that so many people died, but that is only imagination and nothing else, it does not require to be proved.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मूँह में आँख कती कोऊ नाहि ।

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all right, I do not compete with my hon. friend in Urdu sher.

वह अंग्रेजी भी बोलते हैं । और मुझ से बेहतर अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं और जानते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कभी किसी सार्वजनिक जगह में नहीं बोलता हूँ ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं कहाँ कहता हूँ कि बोलते हैं । कभी कभी बोल जाते हैं । लोग भी यही करते हैं । जब जरूरत होती है तो बोलते हैं । उनको जरूरत है और हमारी जरूरत नहीं है, यह कहाँ की पालिसी है ।

Therefore, I am pleading with my hon. friend, I am not trying to advise, who am I to advise, he is the adviser of everybody, how can I advise him, but I can plead with him—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माफ़को छोड़ कर बाकी सब को ।

Shri Morarji Desai: ...that his advice will be more readily accepted if he keeps a little sympathy for smaller men like me as he thinks. Under these conditions, it did not merely given us less foodgrains but it gave us also less cash crops and raw materials for our industries. There were two aggressions against us and to that extent our military expenditure had to go up. We had to treble our military expenditure. In the international world, there are all kinds of

atmosphere and we did not get the foreign exchange that we expected to get. That also put the industry out of gear. You can say that the Government should have forestalled all this and that it did not forestall and that was the mistake. If that is so, I certainly accept the mistake. But did any of my hon. friends advise us at that time in this way? No, They gave us the same kind of desparate advice which they are giving today, and if we had followed their advice at that time, this country would have been sold. Nothing else would have happened.

They say that we are taking loans from others and we are mortgaging ourselves. That is what he said. Let me make one thing clear. We have won our independence, not to lose it but to strengthen our country and to see that we do not bow before anybody except in courtesy. In courtesy we are bound to do that, but not for any gain. I can say that I have never extended my hand to anybody for help except on equal terms. Let anybody prove otherwise and I am prepared to pay whatever penalty they ask from me. It is no use merely saying that foreign loans are crippling us and doing this and that. A country has got to take loans in order to advance faster. We had very few resources. If we want to grow faster, as all of us want, how are we to do so without taking foreign help? We have got to return those loans. We did not know that these sorts of years would come or that two aggressions would come. If we had got militarily prepared from the beginning, perhaps this may not have happened. That can be argued. But if we had got militarily prepared from the very first year, 1946-47, how many crores might we have had to spend? Perhaps for fifteen years, we would have spent Rs. 15,000 crores. From where would we have spent it? I do not think that it would have been justified by anybody. On the contrary, I remember very well in the earlier years, in the first ten or 12 years, until the Chinese menace, most of my

hon. friends opposite asked us to reduce our military expenditure. That was also the view of the Congress Government. I do not say that it was not the view of the Congress Government, because we had no designs against anybody. Therefore, we reduced our military expenditure. But today we cannot do that; today we will have to keep our defence expenditure. Some friends say that we should have economy in defence. I would certainly not want any wasteful expenditure in any department, let alone defence. But may I plead with my hon. friends, see that our army does not get the feeling that we are constantly criticising them for wasteful expenditure. We are constantly aware of this and we are trying to see that economies are effected. My hon. friends perhaps did not know that in this year according to the plan the military expenditure should have been Rs. 1,150 crores. But we have made it Rs. 150 crores less and we are also trying to lessen the expenditure without lessening efficiency, but, on the contrary improving the efficiency.

Defence is the first charge in this country. Whatever may be our condition, even if we have to spend every thing for defence, we should do so in order to save our independence and in order fight any aggressor against us. I am equally sure that we should not have any foreign loans from any country if we are not able to hold our head high before them or if there is any interference. Let me assure my hon. friends that we do not want to accept a single paisa from anybody, if it comes to the question of our being dictated to by anybody because we are taking loans from somebody. I can make this promise to my hon. friends that we are determined on that. If that stage comes—it may come, we are not living in a world which is good and which has got stabilised, and there are all sorts of pressures taking place, and so conditions may arise when there may be pressures applied,

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though I hope they will not be applied—we have to go without those loans. All of us will have to forget all our differences and come together and see that we lift ourselves by our own strength whatever may be the cost. I have no doubt that at that time the hon. friends will forget the differences and will help the Government, whatever it may be, in seeing that this country rises on its own strength and on no body else's.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): Not the Government but the nation.

Shri Morarji Desai: Government represents the nation, whatever our friends here may say; otherwise it is not a democratic country. In a democracy, Government represents the nation. Whatever other people might say, we may have differences with the Government, but that does not mean that the Government does not represent the nation. You can say that the Congress does not represent the nation. I accept it but you cannot say that the Government does not represent the nation. But the Opposition can never represent the nation. It is only the Government that represents the nation. It is therefore that the Prime Minister is the Leader of the House and nobody else is the leader of the House. In a democratic country these things are accepted all over the world. Let that not be forgotten.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस तरह से गहरांग मांग रहे हो !

Shri Morarji Desai: We are coming to a condition where we have got two contradictory pulls. Firstly, prices are rising because of agricultural conditions. On the other side, industry which was lagging behind because of lack of raw materials and lack of adequate loans in time is having insufficient demand now. That is why we got into difficulties at a particular time. It is in those conditions that this budget had to be presented. I cannot

say that I am myself satisfied with the budget I should like to have something else. But liking is one thing and to be able to do it is another thing. Anybody who wants to act prudently must not think of his desires and his expectations. He must think of what can be done and see that he is not frustrated or disappointed but that he goes on with greater vigour as time goes on. This budget has been brought in in order to stabilise things and if it is called the status quo budget, I would have no quarrel with it. Let it be called so. What does it matter? When we are in a whirlpool while we are swimming, if we try to use the hands and feet violently, we will sink. If at that time you lie flat on your back, you will get out of the whirlpool, you will live. When a sick person has got to become better, he should not shout; he has got to lie low and take medicines which the doctor gives him and not to ask for foods of more vitality and nourishing foods. Once he is all right, he can become strong and stronger. That is what we hope to be after this budget and that is the consideration with which this budget has been brought.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तीन वक्ता तक वाइटलिटी के फूड खा खा कर आज मजेदार बातें बोल रहे हो ।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, he is giving us lessons in swimming and on medicines also.

Shri Morarji Desai: If my hon. friends are now satisfied with their remarks, I should like to go ahead. It is not possible for me to touch all the points that had been raised. Budget is an occasion when every issue can be raised. But it is not possible to reply to every issue. I have got materials before me to which, if I refer, I will take the whole day and even more. Therefore, I can only say that I have noted all the points which were made and I shall try to

benefit by them; wherever any rectification has to be done, it will be done. And wherever anything has to be accepted it will be accepted. But it will be for the next budget and not for this Budget. In this budget too as regards the taxes which have been levied, there have been criticisms, and I have patiently heard all those criticisms. I have received many more criticisms and suggestions from my side too. If it had been possible for me to discuss, consider them and come to a conclusion before today, I would have given my considered view today, but the matter is not so easy. It is a bit complex and, as I said, it must be a balanced budget. If it is not a balanced budget and if it leads itself to a deficit, then it would harm everybody and that is not the intention of anybody. I only hope that the balanced budget does not make anybody unbalanced. That is what one has got to be careful about, and that is why I am trying to explain this. Therefore, the matter is not easy and I have therefore to pay more attention to it and I am attending to it and by the time the Finance Bill comes, I will have come to conclusions and I will tell the hon. House what conclusions I have come to.

But I should like to refer to some of these matters, specially the matter about public sector. It is said that the public sector has been a great drag on this country.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Government sector.

Shri Morarji Desai: You can call it so. I have no quarrel with that. But as I said, Government represents the nation, and therefore it is the national sector. You cannot deny that because it belongs to the whole nation. It does not belong to anyone party. Whatever my hon. friends may say, they are also going to profit by it or lose by it. Whatever happens, we have to be sharers in it, that is what the public sector is. And that sector

if it has not yielded profit which it is supposed to have yielded, there are several reasons for it. In the first place, all that is said is not right, as I pointed out the other day. When it was said that all the 40 public sector factories are losing, it was all wrong. I gave the figures, and I have written to my hon. friend when he asked me for a statement about it. I have said in the statement—I do not want to take the time of the House, otherwise, I would have read out the list also—that out of the 40 projects of Government which are working, in actual operation, 31 of them are making profits; the profits may not be huge,—

An Hon. Member: Return?

Shri Morarji Desai: Return also is there. The figures were given by my colleague, and then I will give them some other time also if it is required. I do not say they are all high profits. Nine of them are losing, but they are losing because of several causes. They are also being looked into. There is a Bureau of Public Undertaking established in the Finance Ministry itself, and it will be my endeavour in the coming months to see that the public sector undertakings are so properly organised, or rather reorganised—they are organised, but they have to be reorganised in their personnel, in their management, in their working and in their autonomy—that they will go ahead, and we will make up for the lapses that may have been there in the past.

There has been one significant lapse in the Durgapur steel factory. It has come to notice; that happened only during one or two years, because of the lapse of the manager. The manager did produce, but he did not look at the management, and therefore this happened. Of course, he is not there and therefore we cannot deal with him; he has gone away. But we will see to it that this is not repeated. That is what one can see. Not only that; we will also try to profit by it and see that we make better profits as

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a result even of those losses and we do not lose in future. That is what we will try to see.

The public sector factories have done a lot of good to this country. It is no use saying that we attended to them and neglected agriculture. We have not neglected agriculture. Food-grains output also has gone up from 51 million or 52 million tons in 1950-51 to 89 million tons, which happened two years back and it will be more this year. I hope so; and also next year. But it depends more on the monsoon.

It was said by some hon. Member very uncharitably that in 20 years we have not provided water for all the lands in this country. I think it is only a man of imagination who writes poetry who might say that all land can be provided with water even at any time. I do not think it is possible to irrigate all the land anywhere in the world. We shall be fortunate if we are able to irrigate 50 per cent of the land and bring it under cultivation. That is the aim which we have immediately. After that we can go further if we are able to do so. But if we can bring 50 per cent of the land under agriculture, there can be no question of scarcity afterwards in this country. But that will require a great deal of effort. It will require major irrigation works; minor irrigation works and small irrigation works; all kinds of works, it will require. Some people swear only by major irrigation works. Some people swear only by minor irrigation works. All this is having a lopsided view. Without major irrigation works, only minor irrigation works are not going to work and without minor irrigation works only major irrigation works are not going to benefit every State, because there are some States where major irrigation works may not be very possible. There, minor irrigation works only will be useful; and therefore we have got all these three, and we are spending more and more money on it.

Somebody said that no electricity has yet come to the villages. Sir, they are forgetting that we were giving electricity only to 3,600 cities and towns, not villagers, when we became free. Today, more than 50,000 villages have got electricity and every year more and more villages are getting it. In our Plan period we are doubling the supply of electricity; in that we have succeeded, and we will even have greater development in electricity as time goes on. The progress was not much better because we had to import also the machinery for producing electricity. Now, today, we are producing all these things in this country, and there too, the public sector factories have done a lot of good. If they had not come, we would not have been able to do this much. If the steel factories had not come, the private sector could not have put up all these factories. We were producing only 1.5 million tons of steel. Today, we are producing 6.5 million tons of steel, and we will be doubling it in the course of five to seven years. This is how we are going about steel. And if all that steel had not come, how would the private sector factories have flourished? The private sector factories have grown up five times or more during the last 10 years. They have grown up only because of the public sector factories. They would never have been able to come up but for that. Would we have had all the irrigation if the Government had not undertaken it? Would we have had all the railways if the Government had not undertaken it? All this has to be done by Government but the railways also require a lot of money. It is only in this country that the railways have been paying. This year we have again got into difficulties in the railways because we got into losses, but we have got to make up for them. And that is what we are trying to do.

But all these things require more and more co-operation and attention and co-ordinated work in such a manner

that we do better in these directions and not merely do fault-finding. Fault-finding is useful; it is good because without that, those who are doing it will not know where the fault lies. It is therefore that we are grateful to all those who point out the faults to us, but merely finding fault and deprecating everything and saying that we are not going anywhere, that we are frustrated, that nothing is being done, is the royal road to ruin and not the royal road to prosperity. Because it saps all our energies; it saps all our desires to co-operate together and co-ordinate our efforts. It is therefore that I am begging of my hon. friends to criticise as much as they like but not to run down people. I would not like to do that, for anybody. That is why I have said I have the greatest respect for hon. friends with whom even I differ. I differ with my hon. friends, the communist party people, but that does not mean I have no respect for them. If they have no respect for me it does not matter.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): We have every respect for you.

Shri Morarji Desai: But I have respect for them.

If I lack in that, I would be failing in my duty. That is what I say. Therefore, that is how we should deal with it, and not in a manner of merely crying down each other's efforts and saying, "you are useless, you are worthless and you are all folly".

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बजट पर

तो यह कुछ बोलते नहीं ।

Shri Morarji Desai: What else is this, if it is not the budget and the expalnation of it? If my hon. friend does not even understand this much, it is only because he is pre-occupied with that notion of reforming and his notion of reforming not only of the country but of myself and

all others; I only hope that he reforms himself. That is all I hope.

I would now turn to the criticism of the taxes that have been levied. It is said that the taxes could have been avoided and more money could have been brought in by saving Rs. 150 crores in various ways. I do not know how my hon. friend says that Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 50 crores could have been saved on defence. It is easily said. As I just now explained, we have got to watch two frontiers. We have got to keep our armies ready and in trim. Therefore, we have got to see that we spend all the money that is required for it. We were to spend Rs. 1150 crores on defence, but we are spending only Rs. 960. crores. That shows how we are mindful about having economy with efficiency in what we do on the frontiers. Those two neighbours are making more and more preparations. They are increasing their divisions and their fighting power. We have no intention of making any aggression at any time, but we certainly will not desist from defending ourselves successfully.

It is to that end that we are keeping ourselves prepared. It is, therefore, that I beg of my friend not to constantly harp on this question and give a feeling to our very fine fighting material that they are people who are always charged with extravagance and things like that. Whatever we have to do, we should do. I can assure my hon. friend that the Commanders, the Generals, the Defence Minister, my colleague all of them are very conscious of this and they are looking at it constantly, trying to see that we keep to the minimum expenditure consistent with our primary duty and the greatest duty of keeping ourselves fit to defend ourselves against all aggressors successfully. This is the criterion which we have kept before us for our defence.

My hon. friend said, we can make economies in our administration. We can; I would not say there is no scope for economy. But economies are

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constantly being looked into and they are being made. If you look at the figures you will find that expenditure on administration was 15 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure, excluding Defence. It rose to 17 per cent in 1954-55. It has come down to 10 per cent. That is what has happened.

Coming to collection of taxes, there also the figures are very significant. In the matter of tax revenue, we had 3.75 per cent expenditure in 1946-49. Today it is 1.4 per cent for all tax revenues together. In some sectors, it has gone down much. In customs, it has gone down to 0.9 from 1.5. That is how we are keeping track of it. We still want to make a saving in this. One hon. member suggested that if I accepted his scheme of exempting all incomes upto the level of Rs. 12,500, 5,800 and odd income-tax officers could be saved. But he does not know that I have no more than 2,500 income-tax officers. How was I going to save 5800? He perhaps does not have the figures I do not know from where he got his figures. Some of his figures are correct. I am referring to the young man from Goa. He has taken great pains and several of his figures are correct. But when he goes into deeper waters, he gets into trouble. But his effort has been very good and I congratulate him for his study. He said, if he were I; I think it would take quite a few years for him to be in this place.

I would turn to the criticism that I have become liberal after I have become Deputy Prime Minister, because I have not taxed liquor. Certainly it is a very amusing irony that people who do not believe in prohibition tell me that I should do so. It is not a question of my losing grit. I would like to have prohibition as early as possible and I do not agree with all those who say that prohibition has done harm. I do not want to go into that subject, because that is not a Central subject. It is a State subject. In the matter of taxation, only foreign

liquor can be taxed by me, not locally-produced liquor. That is a State subject, not my subject. In the matter of foreign liquor, I had raised the duties in 1963 to Rs. 40 a litre. Where do you want me to take it? If it is taken up further, it will have diminishing returns. There will be far more smuggling and nothing else. One has to keep track of that also. They do not realise that. They say, you tax the luxury items. Certainly; luxury items have been taxed 30 to 35 per cent. How much more do you want? Today the trucks and cars are not in demand. There was a black-market premium of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 for Fiat and Ambassador. But the other day I found a dealer had to pay Rs. 500 pugree to the man who bought it. This is what is happening, because they are not selling.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will you give me the name of that dealer?

Shri Morarji Desai: I know the dealer, but I do not want my hon. friend to raise the market again by going into it in the wrong manner, because that is what he will do. This is what is happening. It is not that I am unmindful of that. I should like to tax as much as I can, but one has to see that the taxation is fruitful and not unfruitful.

Dr. Lohia said, if you curtail all salaries and all expenditure to Rs. 1500 per month, Rs. 1000 crores will be saved. I do not know wherefrom he got his figures. If you do that, you will be saving only Rs. 25 crores and nothing more.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया यह विल-
कुल गलन बात है, नगराज जी। इसके
ऊपर बहस कर ली।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am prepared to be with him whenever he wants it. I am prepared to learn from him. If he shows me where I am wrong, I will certainly benefit by it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कभी कहीं पर बहस कर लो।

Shri Morarji Desai: Whenever my hon. friend is free, I am free. That is all I can say.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ऐसे नहीं, खाली घ्राप से करने में बड़ा फायदा है, यहाँ पर बहस कर लो।

Shri Morarji Desai: He believes more in playing to the public gallery than in fruitful discussion. I am not interested in that kind of thing. I am interested in learning from him. But I cannot learn from him in that kind of controversy. If he does not want to teach me, he is welcome not to, but I am ready to learn from him in the manner in which I can learn, not in the manner in which he wants.

श्री: राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : पाठ जा पढ़ना चाहेंगे, वहीं जा पढ़ाएँगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन को पण्डे की आड में पढ़ाना होगा।

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend knows purdah very much, because he was in purdah for quite a few years. He knows that I have never gone into purdah. That is all given to him; he is an expert in it, I grant. I do not want to learn that from him.

He said that I have taxed the poor by taxing footwear. There was taxation on footwear before. It was taken away for 2 years. But is it realised that factories supply only 15 per cent of the total footwear? Whatever is done by the small men, they are all untouched. I am considering what steps have to be taken to see that footwear which is of a certain minimum value does not increase in price. That is what I am going to see. Which way I can do that, I am examining and when I come to the Finance Bill, I will be able to say what can be done. The

same thing was said about aluminium also. For synthetic fibres, rayon and other things also some had to say. For anything that tax is levied on they will say, do not levy this and levy what is not to be levied. When that is levied they will say, do not levy that and levy something else. This will be a constant exercise at budget time with which I have no quarrel. But I would like to say this that, as I have said, in the matter of these two taxes, on synthetic fibres and on aluminium, I want to see that prices do not rise. If I find that the taxation is high, that it cannot be absorbed without detriment to the ordinary consumer, I will have to consider what changes I can make. But I can also see that it is all absorbed or a part of it is absorbed. But, at any rate, I want to see that, as far as possible, the prices of utensils are not raised. But all this requires to be very carefully worked out.

16 hrs.

There is another thing, which was about the 22 per cent tax being deducted at source in the matter of interest, in the matter of commissions, in the matter of fees and all those items. This has been brought in in order to plug the loopholes through which unaccounted money is earned in several ways. But I also want to see that it does not become a hardship. We have already seen to it that those people who do not pay any income-tax from their income are not affected, nothing will be deducted. They have only to give an affidavit to the place from where they get their income that they are not paying any income-tax, and nothing will be deducted from them. They are not to go and ask for certificates, they are only to give an affidavit and it will not be deducted from them. For other sources also, whether it should be 22 per cent or whether it should be anything less is very carefully being worked out, and there too I will come before this House when I am ready with my conclusions.

I would now come, Sir, to the vexatious question of tea and coffee. Well, here I would not like to say that I

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want to save people from the habit of tea and coffee. Why should I have to do that? I have no such desire except in the matter of liquor. In the matter of tea and coffee I have no desire to prohibit it at any time or to say that somebody should drink less tea or coffee.

Shri Hem Barua: You do not take tea or coffee.

Shri Morarji Desai: That does not mean I should take it. Because my hon. friend shouts, it does not mean that I should shout. It does not follow. In order to remain friends this need not be done. But in the matter of tea and coffee we have to consider our export requirements. It is argued by hon. friends here that we are not making maximum efforts for exports. If we want to make exports more and more we will have to see that our traditional exports do not lessen, and tea and coffee give us one of the best instruments of exports. What is happening? More and more tea and coffee is being consumed in this country and it is a habit which grows. Well, those who want to keep the habit, let them keep it but let them also pay to the country. Why should they have the habit and not benefit the country also? If we want to put a curb on consumption, tax is the only method by which it can be done.

An hon. Member: Produce more.

Shri Morarji Desai: More cannot be produced than what can be produced. It is all easily said. Dr. Lohia said produce water, we will produce volunteers and water will be produced. I wish it is as easy as that. Let him organise and do that. Let him show results in an area of hundred square miles and I will be satisfied. Then I will follow him in that particular work, not in everything else. Then I will try to do that and I will help him in that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बड़े कंजूस हो, थोड़ा तो उदार बनो। एक मर्तबा जब

मेरे पीछे जाने को तैयार हो तो दिल से पीछे धाकें।

Shri Morarji Desai: Why does the hon. Member not be liberal when he preaches to me and follow me. Why does he want me to follow him? Why is he so very egoistic and thinks that he has all the monopoly of wisdom and nobody else. He will benefit better. A wise man is he who learns from everybody and not one who teaches everybody. That is what he has to realise.

Therefore, in the matter of tea and coffee we have to see that we lessen our consumption and there is no other method but this. When I said that for a hundred cups of tea the price will increase only by five paise or ten paise I meant it. That is the incidence of this taxation, because in the lower quality tea the taxation is less. But if that is also not to be considered what am I to do? I have to see that we spare some of the teas for export, if we want to move forward faster. That is why tea and coffee will have to be curtailed in consumption and there is no other way beyond it; that is all I have to say. Those people who want not to suffer from heavier expenditure can lessen the use of tea per cup, use a lesser quantity of tea leaves per cup and they will not have to pay more. It will do them good also. It is hard tea which makes you hard, it is soft tea which makes you better. It is better to take soft tea than hard tea.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Please remove them from the Parliament House

Shri Morarji Desai: The same was said about petrol and diesel oil. It was said that this will also go to the common man. Well, so far the transport fares have not increased in the buses. I do not think they will increase; it has not that great incidence per ticket that they have to increase the fare. Therefore, it is only a part of the profits that we are taking. In several places they are running through gov-

ernment and government when it runs does not pay any income-tax. Therefore, it is better I get something like this. All this has to be obtained even from them, I do not think they are going to raise taxes in this manner themselves. If it is looked at in this way, I am sure my hon. friends will see that whatever was to be done, we have to do this.

I was charged, on the one hand, that I am not giving sufficient to the States. If I have to give to the States I have to tax, and if I have to tax I have to tax in such a manner that the poor are not affected. My hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, did admit that this does not affect the living index of the working class. That is what he said, although my hon. friend, Shri Masani says otherwise. But I would rather like that in this matter he has a better accountant and when he has seen the figures he will find that this does not affect them though it may affect the other people. It will affect the other people, I cannot help it. They think that I am not going to help the States. The States have been helped to the extent of Rs. 98 crores. I could not have done that if I had not done this. Therefore, this has got to be done. This is my only justification for doing this kind of work.

श्री अश्वल गनी दार : लेकिन यह कर लगा कर भी हरिनाथ को कुछ नहीं मिला ।

[شری عبدالغنی دار : لیکن یہ کر لگا کر بھی ہریانا کو کچھ نہیں ملا -]

Shri Morarji Desai: If I have not taken account of economies in government expenditure it is only because I do not know how much I can do within one year, but whatever is done is going to be useful next year. It is therefore that I am going to persist in this matter and see that more and more economies are effected.

My friend, Shri Dandekar called it a bad budget. Well, Sir, he could not give it any other name and therefore

he called it a bad budget. He could not call it good because it will then be giving a compliment to the Congress. But I do not think, when they say that the common people do not like it, it is correct. I have received letters from all sorts of people. There are letters of criticism and there are letters of approval. I have also in my own way talked to some unknown people in the street and I found that they were not bothered about it. Because they are not bothered about it, these people want them to bother about it. I would only request these people to keep their silence and not to bother them about it. That is all, Sir, that I have to say.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हारू भल
रजिद मंतरा जी भाई देसाई ।

16.10 hrs.
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
Contd.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA TO PROTECT THE INDIAN DIP-
LOMATIC PERSONNEL IN CHINA
contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we will take up the adjournment motion. But there will be no half-an-hour discussion to-day because we are already short of time and it is already 4 o'clock.

श्री मधु लिमये (मो०) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, अब मैं अपना मत दे रहा हूँ कि :

‘सदन की तरफ से रजिद की जाये’

सदन का समय बचाने के लिये इस को जो मरुत प्रस्ताव है, उसको प्राथमिक भाव देना ही ठीक है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (वर्तमान) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझ में नहीं आता कि मैं इस सदन पर कौनसा मोरारजी भाई पर बोलूँ ।

Mr Speaker: No, now we are on a different subject.

Motion moved:

“That the House do now adjourn”.

डा० राज लखोहर लोहिया . आप च-
राइये मत। यह तो मैं ने वैसे ही कह दिया।
मैं खाली यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उनकी
इतनी ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूँ, यह मैं
कैसे अपना दिल काट कर दिखाऊँ। अगर
नफरत कुछ थोड़ी बहुत है तो अपने से है।
मोरार जी भाई वहाँ बैठे हुये हैं इसलिये
मुझको अपने ऊपर नफरत है। मुझे उनके
ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा श्रद्धा है और उनकी बहुत
कृपा है जो वहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं।

असल बात यह है कि यह जो सारा
मामला चीन का दुश्मा है, उस पर बहुत से लोगो
ने कहा कि अब क्या? जो चीन ने किया,
हमारे सचिव को गैरकूटनीतिक बना दिया, हम
ने उनके सचिव को गैरकूटनीतिक बना दिया।
उन्होंने हमारे दूतावास को घेर लिया पुलिस
से, हमने उनके दूतावास को घेरा और लिया।
अब साग मामला खत्म हो गया। अब सबसे
पहले मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर
चीनी हमका गाली दे तो हम गाली दे, चीनी
हमको थपड़ मारे, हम उनको थपड़ मारे, वह
हमको जूता मारे, हम उनको जूता मारें। वहाँ
मामला खत्म हो जाता है, तो फिर यह खाली
क्रिया और प्रतिक्रिया का मामला
हो जायेगा। हम इस वक्त एक गम्भीर
समस्या के बीच से गुजर रहे
हैं। यह देश अपनी तरफ से पहल करता ही
नहीं मोचता ही नहीं, कुछ काम करता ही
नहीं। जब कोई दूसरा देश कुछ कर देता है, तो
उसके जवाब में यह उस की नकल करने
लग जाता है। मुझे डर लगता है कि कहीं
चीन ने बम बरसने का इस्तेमाल कर दिया
तब जायद वह नकल नहीं हो पायेगी।
इस लिये सब से पहली आवश्यकता इस बात
की है कि एक तो हम सभ्य बने और दूसरे
शक्तिशाली बने। सभ्य बनने का मतलब यह
नहीं कि वह कुछ करता है तो हम उसकी
नकल करे। हमें खुद सोच समझ कर जो करना
चाहिये वह करें, नहीं तो कुछ बहुशियाना
बातें होती हैं, जंगमी बातें होती हैं, उनकी
नकल करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। और

शक्तिशाली बनने का मतलब होता है कि हम
नीति बना कर चलें।

मुझे अदब के साथ बहना पड़ता है कि
नीति हमारी कोई है नहीं चीन के सम्बन्ध में
एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि चीन आक्रामक
है और दूसरी तरफ उसी चीन का सयुक्त
राष्ट्र सब में प्रवेश कराना चाहते हैं।
एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि हम अपनी एक
इंच जमीन चीन के कब्जे में नहीं रहने
देगे और दूसरी तरफ हम कॉलम्बो प्रस्ताव
के ऊपर कसम खाते नहीं सकते। एक तरफ
हम कहते हैं कि हम उनके साथ सम्बन्ध
कायम रखेंगे और दूसरी तरफ अब एक
बढ़िया बात हुई। अब मंत्री महोदय चाहते
हैं कि मैं उनकी तारीफ कर दूँ। ऐसा लगता
है कि आप तिब्बत के ऊपर फिर से पुनर्विचार
करने जा रहे हैं। कम से कम कहा है आपने
यह राज्य सभा में, दूसरे मदन में, कहा है।
आप पुनर्विचार कीजिये, लेकिन वही ऐसा
न हो जाये कि छोटा पहाड़ निकली चुनिया।
अब, पुनर्विचार करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन
एक तरफ सम्बन्ध और दूसरी तरफ पुन-
विचार। यह नीति सफल रह नहीं जानी।
यह असल में त्रिशकु वारा मामला है। यह
भी चले, यह भी चले। दोनों अपने रह जायें।
बीच में हम लटके रह जायें। बीच में लटके
रहने की इस सरकार की बढ़िया आदत है जिस
की सबब से नतीजा यह है कि एक तरफ तो उ-
प्रधान मंत्री है और दूसरी तरफ आज ही मुज
को मालूम हुआ है कि एक उपनेता भी है।
श्री हनुमन्तैया भी है और उधर मोरार जी
देसाई भी है, ताकि श्री जगजीवन राम को
प्राशा सगी रहे कि कहीं न कहीं मेरा भी
भला हो जायेगा। अंधर में लटके रहो,
कोई फैसला मत करो। इधर भी रहो, उधर
भी रहो। यह बात देश के अन्दर किसी हद
तक चल सकती है, लेकिन देश के बाहर
यह चीज असम्भव है।

मैं विशेषकर प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह
कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर उन्होंने देश के बाहर

भी इस तरह की फैसला न करने वाली नीति को अपनाया जैसा कि आज हमारा तरीका हो गया है तो यह शासन न जाने कहां पहुंच जायेगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि बावजूद इस एक बात के प्रधान मंत्री जी को शायद इन चीजों में दिलचस्पी नहीं। इसके लिये मैं उनको दोष नहीं दूंगा। रह गये श्री चांगला तो वह तो जिन्दगी भर जज रहे। उन्होंने फैसला दिया। वह इधर और उधर दोनों बातें तो कर नहीं सकते। उन्हें इधर या उधर करना पड़ता है। उनकी भी यह नीति नहीं है। मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि विदेश नीति अपनी न तो प्रधान मंत्री, न विदेश मंत्री बनाया करते हैं बल्कि और कोई झुठ बनाया करता है वह कौनमा झुठ है कौन भा नहीं यह हम अन्दाजा ही लगा सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) :
श्री स्वर्ण सिंह बनाया करते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन मंत्रियों में से कोई नहीं। मैं अनुमान लगा सकता हूँ कि नौकरशाही का एक टुकड़ा, जिसने पिछले बीस तीस वर्षों में कुछ नहीं सीखा, जिसको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल छोकरा कहा जा सकता है। ऐसे लोग विदेश विभाग में हैं जिन्होंने यह फैसला कर रखा है कि यहाँ एक बाजी खेल लो और एक बाजी वहाँ खेल लो। शायद गोलियों में शायद मार्टकारलो में यह बात सीख कर भाये थे कि इधर भी बाजी मार लो उधर भी बाजी मार लो कुछ न कुछ हाथ लग ही जायेगा। इस तरह की विदेश नीति कल नहीं सकेगी।

मैं बिल्कुल गम्भीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ कल चीन ने हमारे साथ बर्ताव किया है—मैं यहाँ पर एक बर्नियादी बात कह रहा हूँ—उस को देखते हुए सम्बन्ध विच्छेद के अलावा और कोई रास्ता रह नहीं गया है। कहा जाता है कि अगर सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर दिया गया तो बातचीत नहीं हो सकेगी। अभी तो यह है कि चीन और हिन्दुस्तान में किसी तरह का झगड़ा

हो गया तो यहाँ से बार्ता हो गई अगर कुछ इधर उधर हो गया तो कैसे बातचीत होगी ? यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जीवन में ऐसा नहीं होता। हमारा और चीन का जितना झगड़ा चला आ रहा है उससे कहीं ज्यादा अमरीका और चीन का झगड़ा था। लेकिन बारसोघा में अमरीका और चीनी राजदूत की अब तक कोई 150 बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। सम्बन्ध विच्छेद के बाद भी बैठकें होती हैं बात चीत होती हैं हर चीज के ऊपर सलाह मश्विरा होता है और जहाँ समझौता करना होता है वहाँ समझौता भी हो जाया करता है। लेकिन सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने की चीज है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम त्रिशंकु की तरह न रह कर फैसला करें और यह काम भारतीय मंत्रियों का है।

मैंने कल भी कहा था और आज भी दोहराता हूँ कि असल में चीन और भारत अभी भी भाई भाई हैं, हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई के धर्म में नहीं, रोगी भाई हैं। चीन और भारत का रोग एक जैसा है दोनों गरीब हैं, दोनों रगीन हैं, दोनों मोहताज हैं। रूस और अमरीका के मुकाबले में उनकी कोई हेसियत नहीं है। इस एक गम्भीर और दुनिया को हिलाने वाली बात को हमें हमेशा याद रखना चाहिये कि जो दौलत अमरीका तीन मिनट में पैदा कर लेता है उसको पैदा करने में चीन को चालीस मिनट लगते हैं। तीन और चालीस मिनट का फर्क है। हम को साठ मिनट लगते हैं। रूस छः मिनट पर पहुंच चुका है। रूस और अमरीका दौलतमन्द लोग हैं, समृद्ध देश हैं। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान रोगी गरीब और गिरे हुए देश हैं। इस दौलत को जब वे तीन और छः मिनट में पैदा करते हैं। आज दोनों की आर्थिक हालत जबर्दस्त खराब है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक शक्ति के मामले में जापान बहुत ज्यादा आगे बढ़ गया है। पर बीस बरस पहले हम बहुत नाक भी सिकोड़ा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

करते थे। यह सरकार जापान को कहा करती थी कि यह अमरीका का पिछलग्नु है। जरा नाक झीं सिकोडना बन्द कर दिया करो। आज देश कैसे तरक्की किया करते हैं? आज जापान की विदेश नीति हमारी विदेश नीति से ज्यादा स्वतंत्र है क्योंकि उनके पास खाना पीना और उद्योग के कार्य बहुत ज्यादा हैं। शायद सारे एशिया में शक्ति के मामले में—मैं अधिक शक्ति की बात कर रहा हूँ, पलटनी शक्ति की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ,—जापान सबसे आगे बढ़ गया है। अब सवाल यह है कि चीन का यह रंग है। बीस बरस हों गये हैं उसके यहाँ शक्ति को हुए। रूस को भी बहुत ज्यादा बरस नहीं मिले हैं। उसे भी पचास बरस ही मिले हैं। वह देख रहा है कि बड़ी उबड़-स्त और बराबरी है। जिस वाद को अपने अपनाया है वह उसे कोई रास्ता दिखा नहीं पाता। उसका वाद मार्क्सवाद है। वह ऐसे मोचता है कि कहा हम लोग कुछ तरक्की कर पायेंगे मार्क्सवाद के जरिये। अमरीका उसके आगे बढ़ रहा है। उसको उसके ऊपर गुस्सा आता है। वह एक अलग बीज है। लेकिन रूस और चीन दोनों मार्क्सवादी देश हैं। एक ही सिद्धान्त को अपनाया हुआ है उन्होंने। दोनों को साथ साथ बढ़ना चाहिये। लेकिन दोनों में बीस बरस के बाद भी जब इतना फर्क पड़ रहा है। बर्चन पागल बन जाता है। उसकी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हम आगे क्या करें। उसको या तो अपना वाद छोड़ना चाहिये वरना उनके मन में यह रहता है कि वही न बही कुछ न कुछ हम से सधत गलती होती। चली आ रही है और अपने पागलपन में वह सोने लग जाता है कि कोई सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति इस की जाये। जो हमारे रघुनाथ के साथ हुआ वह सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति की एक बड़ी थी। लेकिन इसको आप भूल जाइये। यह सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति चीन में पिछले डेढ़ बरस से चल रही है। वह कहता है कि समता लाभो, बराबरी लाभो, बड़ा बही और बराबरी दिखे उसको बिल्कुल

मिटायो। जिसकी वह बराबरी समझता है वह सा रहा है। संपूर्ण रूप से बराबरी लाभो, हाथ से काम करने वाले दिमाग से काम करने वाले, प्रोफेसर जा भी हों उनको बराबर बनयो और अगर नहीं बनते हैं तो उनके चेहरे के ऊपर कालिख पोतो उनकी छती के ऊपर बड़े बड़े चिन्ह लगायो। कुछ भी करो लेकिन सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति के द्वारा वह अपना पागलपन खत्म करना चाहता है। असल बात का हम नहीं पकड़ पाते हैं। आज की दुनिया में जितने वाद हैं वे सब के सब राष्ट्रीय समाज के आन्दोलन हैं। चाहे मार्क्सवाद हो चाहे राजवाद हो चाहे दाम्वाद हो चाहे चाँद की वाद हो। मैं गांधीवाद या इस वक्त जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि वह अभी बही गद्दी पर है नहीं। इस जगह है लेकिन नया स्थिति में है। जितने भी वाद इस समय ससार में हैं वे सब राष्ट्रीय समाज के इन्टर हैं और चीन इस बात को समझ नहीं पा रहा है। इसलिये वह पागल बन गया है। एक तरफ वह पागल है और दूसरी तरफ हम आखिर उन्हें के भाई तो हैं, लेकिन है सबबामार, पतु।

अभी आप ने सुना होगा कि हमारे मोरारजी देसाई साहब ने अपने को बार बार उप प्रधान मंत्री कहा। ज्यादा क्रुद्ध होता कि जिस विषय पर वह बोल रहे थे उन पर बातें हुए अपने आप को वित्त मंत्री कहते। लेकिन वह छोटी बात है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बार बार कहा कि इनाज की पैदावा हमने यहाँ पर बहुत बढ़ई। थोड़ा सा मुकाबला कर लीजिये इस्वा चीन के साथ। हमारी पैदावार आठ नौ कराट्ट टन से ज्यादा नहीं हुई है हालांकि यह कहा जाता है . . .

श्री. मु० अ० शां (वासुगंज) : दो मिनट किसी सबजेक्ट पर, वं 1. 1. 1. 1.

वर माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस सबजेक्ट पर यह बोल रहे हैं? जो सबजेक्ट जैर गौर है उस पर बोलें।

श्री राम लेख पांडे (भारत) : नासमझ लोगों की समझ में कहा से यह बात आयेगी?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब तक यह नहीं समझा कि चीन पागल है, हिन्दुस्तान सबका भार और इन दोनों के रिश्तों को बुनियादी तौर पर खड़ा करने की कोशिश नहीं करेगा चहे इतर या उतर—इतर और उतर नह—तब तक कोई बात समझ में नहीं आयेगी।

बुरे से बुरे हालात में भी चीन में अपनाज की पैदावार हमारे से हमेशा तीन गुना रही है। आबादी का फरक खाली डेढ़ गुना है। भ्रष्टाचार की पैदावार तीन गुना। हम से दुःख ज्यादा। हो सकता है उनके ऐतिहासिक कारण हों। वहाँ के लोग ज्यादा मेहनता हा सकते हैं। उनके यहाँ शासन शायद इतना ज्यादा कभी हुआ नहीं। विदेशी के जगिये, यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है। लेकिन जो वस्तुस्थिति है उसको देखना चाहिये। हम अफ़सल के शिकार हैं। हम लवचामार हैं, हम ग़ुह हैं। कर्म कभी मन में आता है कि थोड़े बहुत सांस्कृतिक ज्ञानित यहाँ भा हा जाय ता अच्छा हों। जब किसी शादी में कुनो हें कि दो बार या दस पचास लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं तो उर्रा कुछ साल रखक तो नहीं लेकिन हमारे हिन्दु तानी रखक जिसम क लाग पहुच जाये और उस शादी का रक, यह हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के मन में बात आयेगी। यह बात भलग है कि जैसे चीनी लोग वर और वधू को सिर पर चढ़ा कर ले जायेंगे, मैं उस तरह से चढ़ा जाना पसन्द नहीं करूंगा। मैं यह भी चाहूँ कि जो आदमी सांख्यिक जगहों पर अग्रजो बोलता हो और अपनी मातृभाषा को न

बोलता हो उसको स्वयं सेवक लोग जा कर बेरें। भलबत्ता मैं नहीं चाहूँगा कि उसको सिर के ऊपर चढ़ा जाये हालांकि यह बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है जब एक दफा सांस्कृतिक ज्ञानित का भोका दे देते हो तो फिर वह कहा जा कर रक जाती है।

असल चीज यह है कि इस पंगु में और इस पागल में रिश्ते तो ठीक तरह से सुधारने की कोशिश की जाये। यह कैसे हो? सब से पहले मैं कैसे अपना दिल चीन कर दिखाऊँ कि मैं आप सब लोगों के प्रति बहुत जबर्दस्त आदर और सम्मान रखता हूँ क्योंकि आप शक्तिशाली हैं। अपने ऊपर मुझ को सचमुच नफरत है क्योंकि मैं शक्तिहीन हूँ। लेकिन आज जो कुछ न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में मैंने पढ़ा है उससे थोड़ा सा आत्म सम्मान बढ़ा। वह दुनिया का सब से बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है। हो सकता है कि उसने झूठ छपा हो। लेकिन मैं अब बरूंगा कि यह सार्वभौम देश की लोक सभा है। जो खबर न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने छपी है—इसलिए नहीं कि मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ—लेकिन आपको अपनी तरफ से उसकी जांच कराना चाहिये। उसने यह कहा है कि प्रायः सभी हिन्दुस्तान के राजनैतिक दल विदेशी पैसे के ऊपर चलते हैं और कांग्रेस वाले भी विदेशी पैसे के ऊपर चलने हैं। भलग भलग लोगों का नाम उसमें गिनाया है। हमारा दल बहुत कमजोर है। हमेशा मैं उसके ऊपर नाराज रहता हूँ। लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा सुन कर मन में तसल्ली हो जाया करता है कि चलो हम को उधार अनुभव . . .

Mr. Speaker: You have already taken more than 15 minutes. You are covering all subjects. I will give you another 5 minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हिन्दुस्तान चीन से भलबत्ता रखता है सारे का सारा। हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के अगर आप सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद की बात बने रखना चाहेंगे तो पूरे के

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

पूरे व्यापक रूप को रखना जरूरी हो जायेगा। बर्ना क्या होगा? मान लीजिये अब मैं कहता हूँ कि ताइवान और पोक्यांग चीन, दोनों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखने की कोशिश बीस बरस पहले करनी चाहिये थी। वहाँ गलती हो गई। पुरानी बात है। इसको आप छोड़ दें। आज तो हम में संकल्प शक्ति आनी चाहिये। सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद का मतलब है संकल्प शक्ति। चार पाच साल पहले उर्वसीध में लड़ाई हुई। वहाँ हम लोग केवल अपनी संकल्प शक्ति की कमी के कारण हार गये। लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे सिपाही कम थे, हमारे हथियार खराब थे। यह बात बिल्कुल झूठ है। असल चीज यह है कि हम में तबीयत नहीं थी कि हम आखिरी दम तक लड़ें। हम में वह तबीयत नहीं थी कि जब तक दुश्मन हार न जाये तब तक लड़ते रहे। मैं नड़ाई पसन्द नहीं करता, बन्दूक पसन्द नहीं करता। लेकिन अगर सेना रखते हो और हथियार रखते हो तो फिर यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि संकल्प शक्ति होनी चाहिये। संकल्प शक्ति की इस वकत हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के सम्बन्ध में जरूरत है। या तो एक संकल्प शक्ति करो या चीन के साथ समझौता करो। किस तरह से समझौता हो सकता है? एक तरफ पंगु है दूसरी तरफ पागल है। मैं नहीं जानता समझौता कैसे हो सकता है। समझौता होने की एक ही गुंजाइश है कि तिब्बत का मामला हल हो जाये। तिब्बत का मामला हल हुए बिना समझौता असम्भव है। हो सकता है कि चीन वाले कहें तब फिर तुम्हारा काश्मीर का मामला भी हल होना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि काश्मीर का मामला चेकुवान के मामले जैसा है। अगर चीन चाहे तो चेकुवान और काश्मीर दोनों के मामले पर बैठ कर बहस हो सकती है या समझौते वगैरह की बात की जा सकती है। लेकिन असली चीज जो है वह यह है कि अब हिन्दुस्तान और चीन को एक तरह से अपनी फैसलाकुन नीति को पकड़ कर चलना चाहिये। हमारा उनसे सम्बन्ध बिच्छेद तो हो ही जाना चाहिये। अगर मैं हम को लटकाये

नहीं इनको रखना चाहिये। कहीं किसी तरह की बेमतलब बात में नहीं फँसना चाहिये, कभी कोसम्बो प्रस्तावों में फँस गये और कभी और किसी बीच बचाव में फँस गये, कभी इसी में तमस्वी हो गई कि जैसे बुनाष जी को उन्होंने पकड़ लिया उसी तरह से हमने किसी चीनी आदमी को पकड़ लिया। इस तरह की छोटी-मोटी खुशी से अब काम नहीं चलेगा। अब तो हमें संकल्प करके आगे बढ़ना होगा कि उनके साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना है और अब इस संसार में कोई ऐसी चीज शुरू करनी है—अगर हम कर पायें तो—हिन्दुस्तान—चीन और रूस और अमरीका जिसमें सहप्रतिस्व का शब्द बहुत आया करता है। लेकिन एक दूसरे सहप्रतिस्व की मैं आज आप में चर्चा करूँगा। और वह सहप्रतिस्व रूस और अमरीका का नहीं—वह सहप्रतिस्व है अच्छाई और बुराई का। जब से इस दुनिया ने सोचना शुरू किया—अखनातेन और अहूरमज्द से, तब से अच्छाई और बुराई दोनों साथ साथ इस दुनिया में रही हैं और लोग समझते हैं कि वे कर्म। असल नहीं होगी अच्छाई भी रहेगी और बुराई भी रहेगी। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा खयाल है—मैं अगले तीस चालीस बरस की बात कह रहा हूँ—कि अणु बम, उदजन बम और प्रक्षेपणारत्र बनने के बाद अब अच्छाई और बुराई में से किसी एक को हमेशा के लिये खत्म होना होगा। उनका सहप्रतिस्व नहीं रह सकता है। या तो दुनिया को पूरी तरह से अच्छाई के रास्ते पर चलना होगा और या दुनिया बुराई के रास्ते पर जा कर बिल्कुल विनाश के चक्र में फँस जायेगी।

इसलिये मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा कि हिंदू सरकार इन बातों को अपना कर अब एक व्यापक विदेशी नीति बनाये। व्यापक विदेशी नीति के माजी में हैं कि अमरीका से पूछो कि जब तक तुम विश्वशांति में एक

सिपाही को मारने के लिये बीस लाख रुपये खर्च करते रहोगे। आप को सुन कर अचरज होगा। बीस लाख रुपये। अमरीका को बियत नाम में एक बियतकांशी या एक उत्तर बियतनामी सिपाही की जान लेने के लिये बीस लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। मैं उसको पागल नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि वह तो शक्तिशाली है—वह उन्मत्त है मतवाला हाथी है। अमरीका की ताकत तो कुछ और है। रूस की भी और बहुत सी बातें निकाली जा सकती हैं। मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया है कि ये दोनों ताशकंदी सेठ हैं। रूस ने भी इम दफ्ता इसराईल के मामले में काफी मज्जा दिखा दिया है कि हम लड़ने वाले नहीं हैं जब दो चार दिन में तुम पिट-पिट कर ठीक हो जाओगे उस वक्त हम कुछ बातचीत से बीच-बचाव करने के लिये आ जायेंगे। इसलिये अब यह जरूरी हो गया है कि हम इन बातों पर व्यापक दृष्टि से ध्यान दें और एक एक चीज को अलग अलग रूप से न ले नहीं तो नतीजें बड़े खराब हो जायेंगे।

16.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तिब्बत को हमें छोड़ना पड़ा। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि तिब्बत तुम्हारा नहीं था। ठीक है हमारा नहीं था लेकिन चीन का कैसे था? क्या यह सिर्फ इसलिये चीन का हो जाता है कि चीन बार-बार चिल्लाता है कि तिब्बत हमारा था? मैं फिर वह दुविधा वाली नीति बताता हूँ। अगर ऐसी बात है— कि तिब्बत चीन का था— तो दलाई लामा साहब को यहाँ क्यों आने दिया? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उनको कुछ उकसाया गया था। हो सकता है कि जब भारत के प्रतिनिधि उनसे बातचीत करते थे, तो उनके मन में जरूर यह भाषा बघाते होंगे कि देखो, यह एक, डेढ़ हजार बरस से तुम्हारा संस्कृति का भाई रहा है तुम्हारे लिये कुछ न कुछ करेगा। और, वह आये। किस लिये आये? इसलिये कि यहाँ

पर उनको कब्रिस्तान में या मरघट में रख दिया जाये, उन को किसी तरह की स्वतंत्रता नहीं है। इस तरह कैसे काम चल सकता है? या तो दलाई लामा जैसे राजकीय पुरुषों को यहाँ आने नहीं देना चाहिये था। वह खाली धर्म के राजा नहीं हैं वह एक देश के राजा हैं। इस तरह कैसे काम चल सकता है? या तो उनको आने नहीं देना चाहिये था लेकिन जब उनको आने दिया गया तो फिर हमारे खुद के हित में यह जरूरी है कि हम उनको मीका दें कि वह अपनी बातें पूरी तरह से कहें।

मुझे यह जान कर थोड़ी बहुत खुशी हुई कि श्री चांगला तिब्बत के राजकीय अधिकारों का मामला जिन को मौलिक अधिकार, बुनियादी हक या शहरी हक कहते हैं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र में उठावेंगे। लेकिन इसके साथ ही वह इस व्यापक नीति को बलाये और हर हालत में चीन से पागल और पंगु वाले रिश्ते को खत्म करे। आखिर वे 65 करोड़ हैं और हम भी 65 करोड़ हैं। बदनसीबी से हम 50 करोड़ रह गये हैं, लेकिन नसीब हो जाये, तो फिर से 65 करोड़ हो सकते हैं। फिर से जवानी का सपना पूरा करने की कोशिश करे और अपने पागलपन को छोड़ कर, अपने लकवे को छोड़ कर कोई ऐसे रास्ते पर चले, जिस से अमरीका को एक बियतकांशी सिपाही को खत्म करने के लिये बीस लाख रुपया खर्च न करना पड़े।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Several leaders from different groups would like to participate in the debate, and the hon. Minister also would take some time. So, hon. Members would take not more than ten minutes each. I think that would be fair.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I would not take more than ten minutes.

We on these benches support this adjournment motion because of the failure of Government during the last two days to take any action which is in consonance with our vital national

[Shri M. R. Masani]

interests and the honour or self-respect of our country.

There is no denying that the arrogance that the Chinese communists have shown towards us culminating in the events of the last two days, is a result of years of appeasement, of years of a cowardly, supine policy of taking things lying down which this Government has followed for many years past. Today we have reached the bottom. A message has just come in from Peking. I shall read the telex which shows what happened since we met here last to discuss this matter. The report says:

"Red Guards beat and kicked two Indian diplomats in wild scenes at Peking airport before they left by air for Hongkong today. Mr. Raghunath and Mr. Vijay were dragged and pushed and held by the neck and arms among a crowd of Red Guards several hundred strong. They were punched and kicked and Red Guards waved red books of Mao's quotations".

This is the humiliation to which this Government has subjected its loyal officers and the people of this country. This is the culmination of that policy of appeasement the first phase of which was that shameful period of Hindi-Chini-bhai-bhai. Many of the men of Munich are sitting on the Treasury Benches even today the men who have never apologised for their shameful behaviour in being office bearers and patrons, from the Prime Minister downwards, of the India-China Friendship Association and other communist fronts. We are now getting the payoff.

Even after the attack of October-November 1962, that supine policy of appeasement was not abandoned. It was at that time that we from our Party called for the severing of diplomatic relations between our country and Communist China. Many other democratic Opposition Parties echoed that call. But the Government of this country, of these people, had not the guts even then, had not the face even

then, to do that. The least they should now do, to show our self-respect, is to break off diplomatic friendly relations with that country.

Dr. Lohia has pointed out that our attitude towards our Tibetan friends has been another index of our cowardliness. Our treatment of the Dalai Lama has been shabby in every sense of the term. We have sat on the fence. We have given support to our Tibetan friends on the issue of Human Rights but we, who talk of our anti-imperialist role, have never dared even to this day to stand for the right of self-determination and the right of national independence of the Tibetan people. That we reserve for Rhodesia and Algeria alone and not for neighbours on our own frontier!

A more shameful aspect of this Government's policy is that it has made the Chinese communists treat them like that—that is how Shri Chagla has been treated is that our envoys are kicked and beaten in public. It means --Shri Chagla should be man enough to realise this—that it is a slap in the face.

The most horrible thing that this Government has done to disgrace our country has been to be a lackey of Communist China and to demand that Communist China be seated in the Security Council of the UN. Does this Government realise what that means to our own security and our own defence, if again the kind of attack that was made on us in 1962 were repeated? It would mean that the next time Communist China attacks us, it would have a veto as a permanent member of the Security Council, to say: 'You will not go to India's assistance. You will not pass a resolution saying that India has been attacked'. To all this tragic betrayal of our national interests this Government has descended. Otherwise what has happened in Peking would never have happened. If our Government had shown a modicum of self-respect and dignity that other Governments have shown, this would never have happened.

Why are we so frightened? Dr. Lohia has given an answer. I will try another one. Perhaps we shall be told that if we break off diplomatic relations, China will attack us again. This is complete nonsense. There are other countries that do not have diplomatic relations with Peking. They do not recognise this bandit regime—that is what it is. Have they been attacked? Have their people been treated like this? Japan recognises the Republic of China. Has Communist China dared to behave towards the Japanese as it behaves to us? On the contrary, Communist China runs after Japan for economic and commercial relations. It welcomes Japanese businessmen with great honour in Peking, talks to them, appeals to them to ask their Government to change their policy. It treats Japan with respect because Japan has taken the stand that it will not deal with this bandit regime. The Philippines do not recognise them. Thailand has not recognised them. Thailand is right under the oppressive paw of Peking, and yet it has never been hurt.

So, it is not true that if we break off diplomatic relations, we shall be inviting an attack. On the contrary, this is a mad dog regime. The only provocation it can understand is softness, weakness, such as this Government is exhibiting.

I say this in seriousness that if this country is attacked either in NEFA or elsewhere, and we cannot rule out that possibility altogether if this country is attacked in NEFA or elsewhere in the next few months, then the entire responsibility will be on this Government for not today showing the Chinese that we are prepared to fight. If today we do not break off all relations with this regime and withdraw recognition, then the Chinese Communists will have every right to believe that these are cowards that this Government will take everything lying down. That will be a provocation to them to move against us. Therefore, the only provocation today

that we can give Peking is to take these things lying down.

It will be a wrong conclusion for the Chinese Communists if they think that because this Government does not break off relations, India will not fight. India will fight, not this Government, but India will fight. It will force these people to fight, whether they want to or not, as they were forced to in October-November, 1962. But that is nothing to console ourselves with, because the deterrent that we have, the deterrent of a self-respecting nation which shows its determination in a dignified way by withdrawing its envoys, refusing to have any truck with this bandit regime, if that restrained reprisal is not made today, then I think the Chinese Communists have every right to believe that this Government will not fight; and that will be a very tragic thing for this country.

Unless, therefore, before the end of this debate, the Government announce here and now that they are breaking off diplomatic relations with the bandit regime of Peking, we shall vote for this adjournment motion and dissociate ourselves from their unpatriotic behaviour.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): I believe this Parliament has been elected to free the people of India from the dangers with which they are surrounded, and which have become a psychological and physical burden for this country. We are surrounded, we feel stifled, and we feel we are not allowed to express ourselves as a free people. The people of India wish this Government and this Parliament to help further their aspirations for a resourceful and a creative living. It is a matter of deep regret, the previous speakers have voiced it, that the Government is unable to give expression to the strength that is coiled up in our democratic organs, the strength which inheres in democracy. It requires a determined leadership to bring it to the force, to shape purposefully the tide of events.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

There is, I submit, a continuing crisis between India and China, and we have political problems. We have had political problems in any case, no matter what particular government was in power, in India or China, but with the advent of power in China of a particular Government having a particular understanding, or rather I would say misunderstanding, of political ideology, the political problems have been complicated, and also by the naïveté of the Government of India, of its successive Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers, who I submit in all seriousness, have failed to grasp the nature of India's security problems.

I do not wish to go into any detail to suggest that we need to study the theory of deterrents, that our posture of political and military strength should be such that no government across the borders should treat us with contempt, but I wish at this time to focus attention on our role as an Asian power.

We heard a lot about Asia, we heard about our respecting the Bandung spirit, but we never seem to have understood the geo-political consequences of our being in Asia. Today, I would submit that with the Soviet Union in particular we need a frank talk and a frank dialogue so that unlike certain other countries friendly towards the Soviet Union, in the moment of crises we should not feel let down and then nurse a grievance. The diplomatic misbehaviour of the Chinese has been an unmistakable expression of the hatred and contempt in which the Chinese Government hold the Government and the people of India. We, therefore, expect to have from our Government a strong and constructive effort to bring the Chinese to a modd of respect for our country and its institutions and its diplomats. I remember that the late President Kennedy was confronted with a similar situation—the arrest of a distinguished univer-

sity professor. He thought fit to express himself on the radio and otherwise that behind the unfortunate professor lay the might on the people and Government of the United States of America and that had an altogether benign effect on the situation; he was released. These are two of our budding young diplomats. One of them was a student of mine and I know him and I have full confidence in his ability; the other was a colleague. While we may feel sentimental about the issue, the real issue is the continuing Chinese occupation of 12,000 sq. miles of our territory since 1962. I submit that we have no China policy; we are drafting. Some of our China experts—I say this more in sorrow than in anger—in the E. A. Ministry are living on borrowed thinking; whether it is borrowed from one country or another, it makes little difference. There is nothing qualitatively new in our thinking; and respected Dr. Lohia referred to that in so many words. We must remember that the Chinese are not going to move further; the political status quo suits them; they have no reason to move further on the political chess board. What about us? Why are we allowing the status quo to stabilise itself? Why are we allowing the situation to persist in which the Chinese are getting title to property which does not belong to them? Therefore, in all solemnity, I do suggest the only honourable course of action left for this Government is to rupture diplomatic relations with China. I say this with a sense of responsibility because I feel that to any Government endowed with discriminating faculties, it would not preclude political initiatives. It has been spelt out here that other countries have conducted political dialogues in Warsaw. I should suggest that it would not be beyond our ingenuity to conduct political probings or soundings in Nepal or Burma or Rumania. But that dialogue which has to be undertaken has never been conducted by this Government. Instead of that the diplo-

matic relations which have existed at the level of charge have been nothing but an occasion and opportunity to the Chinese to insult and humiliate and poke fun at this country, this country, which came to the comity of nations with a sense of mission and purpose which still remains unfulfilled. The foreign Minister and the Prime Minister can explore avenues of dialogue. Let them not continue the present situation which is indeed a mockery, where India's fair name is brought to dust and where China is able to subject us to all sorts of indignities. I need hardly refer to their provocations during the Indo-Pakistan war. At that time the Soviet Union is on record as having pointed out that there was another power which was interested in fanning the flames of war, in spoiling the possibilities that they were for an honourable peace. Therefore, this Government must address itself to the crux of the matter and that is, that the 1954 agreement was one of capitulation by this Government and no matter what the China experts of the Ministry of External Affairs may say, it is for this Government, if it claims to be engaged in now thinking, to revise our stand on the identity of Tibet to which they should have woken up long ago. I believe Tibet is not a lost cause, but it is a case which has to be explained to my hon. friend on the left side here. I would urge, them to study the matter in terms of their experts on the subject in the Soviet Union who are now studying the matter again.

There are talks from the Taskent Radio which communicate that there is Soviet rethinking on the political aspects of the problem. Therefore, although the cultural revolution in China explains the intransigence of the Chinese people, yet we found from the experience of the diplomacies of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia that there is enough evidence that the Chinese can be made to listen, can be made to understand a political message if it is conveyed with sufficient determination and national will. A

day may come when China and India can meet across the conference table, but that day is far off. What is required from this Ministry of External Affairs today is to take it up and demand an apology from the Chinese Government for the treatment that has been meted out to our noble, worthy and dedicated diplomats.

Therefore, it is our demand that we must stop supporting the Chinese cause in the United Nations, because things have happened since our policy was first enunciated, since the briefs in the External Affairs Ministry were prepared, much water has flowed in the rivers of the world, and those events that have happened and those effects must be exploited for safeguarding the national interests of India.

On the question of Tibet, I would say changes have come over the scenes in the world (*Interruption*) and I would say that Tibet needs to be projected on the world as led by the youthful leader, Dalai Lama, as youthful as Prince Norodom of Cambodia, and I think certainly if the Chinese or the Russians can accommodate in their political thinking King Mahendra and Prince Norodom, there is no reason why a political entity of the Tibetans, which country is more extensive than any one European country, with their culture and civilisation which are so noble and which as a political entity has enjoyed more freedom than, say, Finland or Czechoslovakia, a country which has enjoyed political freedom continuously for so long, cannot be established. Therefore, this assurance that there is going to be a political re-thinking on Tibet merely is to throw dust in our eyes. Is it merely an effort to open new files in the External Affairs Ministry, or does it show behind it a resolve to probe, to find out and to take note of the political changes which have come in the world?

One final word and I have done. Here, I, speak on the resolve of our

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

own political party, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh; we feel it is a national issue, an issue on which we all speak with one voice. The honour of India is at stake; the safety of the citizens of India is at stake. We should remember those mothers, those sisters who lost their dear ones in the confrontation with the Chinese. We want peace with China but peace with honour, and I trust that with the political sagacity and sense of co-operation and a sense of evolving a consensus of the political mind of India we shall get that peace with honour one day.

Shri R. K. Sinha (Faizabad): I rise to oppose the motion for adjournment placed before this House by the Members in the Opposition. But I wish to place certain facts about the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of China is neither communist nor progressive. Today, we find that the Mao Tse-tung colossus and the cultural revolution are eating up by the children of the communist revolution, which in their words was a symbol of progress. The regime of China is an opportunist regime; it is isolated from the whole of the civilised world. From the functions that took place in China, not only the countries of the western world walked out but even communist countries of the world had also walked out.

I wish to point out that in judging the issue of China, let us not confuse communism with Chinese expansionism. Dr. Lohia tried to argue that there is a conspiracy between Soviet Union and America against China and India. I think he is putting the argument upside down. He is trying to argue the Chinese case when he says that there is Russian and American collaboration against China and India.

This uncivilised, barbarous regime in China must be told that they are wrong, they are not progressive, they are not human, they are in the dock of the world and the world will one day understand them. If numbers

could make history, if machines could make history, Hitler would have conquered the world. The history of the world has been that Napoleonic dreams or Hitlerian dreams never succeed. In the same fashion, the dream of Mao Tse-tung shall not be successful. The people of this country know the way of civilised behaviour. You go to any part of the country—Calcutta or the small town of Faizabad—you will find Chinese doctors who peacefully move about, because we are civilised people and we honour human beings as human beings. Unlike that, every Indian businessman have been driven out of the territory of China. That barbarous regime, which is challenging the whole world, has to be told that we Indians will not be deflected from our course by Chinese irresponsibility.

Why is China doing these things? I want to take back the memory of the House to the days of the Cuban crisis. China thought that the Soviet Union and America will be locked into a nuclear war. That is why China invaded the Indian Union in 1962. Once again, recently when there was the West Asian crisis, where there was an imperialist conspiracy to hound out Arab nationalism and to continue the aggression of 1956 against the people of the Arabland, taking advantage of the international complication the Chinese thought, here was once again an opportunity to test the patience of India. Not only do they test the patience of India, but they test the policy of non-alignment, democratic freedom and parliamentary democracy of this country. When the Chinese invaded India in 1962, they wanted to prove that we would rush pell-mell into the western camp and adopt them as our Godfathers. Dr. Lohia has said that our body is American and we have a western lobby. But when there is an international crisis, we find Dr. Lohia's friends in the imperialist camp and they had not one word of sympathy for the Indians who were barbarously butchered against all canons of

justice by Israel in Sinai recently. Today China is trying to play a very subtle game. She wants that we should give up our policy of non-alignment and peaceful progress. She wants that our defence budget should be so strained that our economy may collapse and we may be forced to take certain decisions which may deprive us from the onward march of the Indian Union towards the destiny that is determined for us. We in India are committed to parliamentary democracy and to the policy of non-alignment. These, we shall not give up. The policy of non-alignment was successful in isolating China from the rest of the socialist world. It will be successful in isolating China from the rest of the Arab world also.

The Indian people shall not submit to Chinese aggression. We shall not be brow-beaten by the methods of the Chinese. We want to tell them, if we call them barbarous, we shall not be barbarous; if we call them butchers, we shall not be that. We believe in a democracy where the people of this country will one day achieve socialism by peaceful means, parliamentary means and by means of progress. This is what China is trying to test.

17 hrs.

By stripping the first secretary of the Chinese Embassy of his diplomatic status, the Government of India has given the correct reply. We shall give tit for tat to the Chinese. If their representatives in India want the youth of India to surround the Chinese Embassy, that shall be possible. But we know that our way is most civilised; we know we have a Government responsible to the people and to this Parliament. We have a Government which is responsible to the Parliament, to the people of India. Whenever we take up the issue of China we should understand that this lion is in the den and no Napoleonic or Hitleric dreams will succeed. This Chinese fascism and expansionism had been continuing. We want to ask our Communist friends that they should see what is happening

today. The Communist Party of China is being eliminated by the People's Republic of China. They should see how the Chinese are playing the American game in their own world. The Chinese are responsible for the bombs falling in North Vietnam. We should isolate China and tell them that they are enemies of the people, they are enemies of socialism and enemies of progress. We should tell them that our banner of progress, our banner of justice shall not be sullied by Chinese provocation.

Therefore, Sir, I support the proposals of the Government of India and I oppose the Adjournment Motion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East) **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, yesterday the whole House spoke with one voice in so far as our denunciation of the misdemeanour of the Chinese authorities in regard to our representatives in Peking was concerned. It is a pity, and sometimes as I heard some of the speeches made I felt it is a shame, that some of us have thought fit today to see to a degeneration of the debate and to ask Government to change its fundamental policies, to break off diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, to take up the Tibet issue in a manner which would go against the grain of decency as far as our own policy is concerned, perhaps to recognise even Taiwan which was part and parcel of China hundreds of years before Columbus discovered America, and to do many other things which have been suggested in speeches recondite and entertaining. I say it is a shame because a country like ours is certainly not going to be hustled into a change-over as far as its basic policies are concerned. Who in the world does not know today that international norms and conventions have been thrown to the winds by many countries? Sometimes certain things are said in this House and in our own country which go against international norms, but I am not making a point of it. But

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

China has specialised in it. China has been behaving in the most egregious manner possible, and it is not only Indian diplomatic representatives, about whom naturally we directly and very strongly concerned, but diplomatic representatives, accredited representatives of very many countries of Britain, France, Yugoslavia, of the Soviet Union, of Indonesia and so many other countries, who have been subjected to behaviour of a sort which would put an end to all possibility of international intercourse on the level of civilisation which the world has come to know since the days of Grotius.

There is no particular reason to hammer this point, and yesterday the anger of a country was made manifest in regard to that. But today the motive is different. Today the idea is that by raking up the story of Chinese misdemeanour, which is a fact, we get Government to change its basic policy, and this Government behaves in a manner which naturally lends ammunition to some people on this side. Because, as Shri Masani welcomed what the Foreign Minister had said, Shri Chagla is reported to have said in the Rajya Sabha, that the matter of India's taking up the Tibet issue, in a particular manner which would be quite contrary to the policies which we have been pursuing, is now under the active consideration of the Government.

We have had a youthful Member espousing the cause of the youthful Dalai Lama. To the youth belongs the world. There is no doubt about it, but let us not, because of the fascination which the appearance of youth commands, give up policies and get into traps which are laid for us by the craftiest and the most powerful imperialist interests who are operating in the world today.

We do not live in a vacuum. We do not live in a world inhabited only by the Indians and the Chinese. We cannot enter into a kind of competi-

tion and say, "We are 50 crores, they are 60 crores; it is not much of a difference; we can beat them hollow." Perhaps, we can, if the world was just consisting of the two countries of ours; perhaps we could have done it. But we live in a different world where all sorts of things happen and we have got to take note of it. But of course, we do not take note of it.

I am glad, my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, whom I once described—I hope, he would not mind my quoting it—as a compound of profundity and perversity, has referred to Vietnam. Even Shri Masani, my good friend of long standing, mentioned Vietnam because, after all, our frontier, according to him, is on the Mekong River. If we react to barbarism and talk about the Chinese Government being mad dogs—maybe they behave like mad dogs; but if the bite of a mad dog kills imperialism, I would like a mad dog operating in this world today . . . (Interruption).

Perhaps, Vietnam is a madder dog, according to Shri Masani. In Vietnam—Dr. Lohia gave some very cogent figures—21 million dollars—the Finance Minister is here—more than the total gross national product of our country, is spent in war by the United States of America—in a country whose total population is only about 15 millions or less! And they have not got control even over one-fourth of the territory of that country.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हिमालय से हटा कर उस पागल कुत्ते को क्यूमीव मात्सु क्यों मर्दी ले जाते ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The United States is fighting. And they are fighting in a manner for which no word in human vocabulary, no word of detestation can suffice.

Do we react properly and efficiently that sort of thing? But, of course, we do not. Shri Masani wishes us to

do things which are in the order book of the United States of America.

श्री राज मनोहर लोहिया : धरे पा :
मुकर्जी साहब पायल कुत्ते को हिमालय से
हटा कर ब्युमो। मात्सु क्या नष्ट ले जाते ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not know. I am not a particular expert in kennel operations. Whoever can do it can do it. He is very welcome to do so. As far as I am concerned, I will be associated with whatever good work is being done for my country.

Some experts in international law are there in the House and fortunately for us we get to know many things. They are suggesting that we break off relations with China. What would be the repercussion of that, particularly in those countries with whom we really have real friendship? Do we rely for friendship on the United States of America which showed its real mettle when India was in danger? Do we not realise that the kind of danger which China represents is, at the maximum, nibbling at our borders and getting our people to combine against it altogether? What is the danger which the United States of America represents? It is the danger of swallowing us up, gobbling up altogether the independence and the sovereignty of this country. Do we react to that?

What is the kind of relationship which is today existing between the Soviet Union and China? What is the kind of slanging which the Soviet Union is receiving at the hands of China and many things much worse? Does the Soviet Union even consider the idea of a break-off of diplomatic relations with China? And we are talking of breaking off diplomatic relations—a very brave and heroic people to go round the world conquering with words, with artillery the ammunition of which is furnished by mere verbal pyrotechnics!

Tomorrow in this country a very important and cherished guest is coming, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): He has already come.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There are people in Africa—Jomo Kenyatta, Julius Nyerere, Kenneth Kaunda, the great trinity of the African peoples. Do we rely on their friendship or do we rely on the friendship of those who are thinking of India's frontiers as being on the Mekong River? Do we rely on those who are on the side of America as far as Vietnam is concerned?

It is therefore that we have to think in the context in which we are living. We have to recall the glory of those days when the shame of Hiroshima was wiped off by the people of Asia by the achievements in Bandung. I shall go on recalling, with pleasure and pride, the days of Hindi-Chini bhai bhai and I shall look forward to the days when again the disinherited people of the world, people of India and China and every other country, who have suffered under the boot of imperialism will combine. The kind of, particularly mischievously motivated campaign which has been sought to be unleashed in this House by way of an adjournment motion whose object is to have the alteration of the basic aspect of our foreign policy in order to secure a breach in our diplomatic relations with China, and so many other things which are all mischievous, goes entirely against every grain of the principles of our foreign policy. I cannot, possibly, associate myself with this kind of adjournment motion, the object of which is quite clear by the kind of speeches which have been made so far in this House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been hearing Prof. Mukerjee for the last 15 years in this House but I have never found him so apologetic in his words and expression as he was today. Since yesterday, he is not the same Prof. Mukerjee, the hon. Member of this House, who is quite well-known and famous for his boldness of expression and for his boldness of conviction. I could not understand what he was talking about when he

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.]

was speaking on the adjournment motion.

Before I come to the adjournment motion which I think has been quite an act of fallacy on the part of the Opposition and specially the hon. Member, Mr. Madhu Limaye who has brought forward the adjournment motion, I would like to say that he has lost an opportunity of having a unanimous opinion of this House which would have expressed indignation—it is expressing indignation—and, I think, it would have been much better for the hon. Member to bring forward a simple motion, not an adjournment motion, to have in this matter the considered opinion of this House. He made a mistake and, I think he would learn a lesson and henceforth he would not try to take advantage of the situation. This was an opportunity when the whole House would have stood by his motion. He has lost an opportunity whereby he would have created history in the House when the whole House would have stood as one House to a particular motion of an hon. Member. He should realise that we have no vindictiveness against the hon. Member or the hon. Member sitting by his side, Prof. Mukerjee.

Now, while expressing our strong indignation about this matter, I have certain questions to ask from the hon. Minister. I really commend the hon. Minister's prompt reaction to the atrocities committed by Chinese. But this is not an incidental situation in which the Foreign Minister has found himself. I would like to ask the Foreign Minister whether, in spite of the fact that we have burnt our fingers so many times, we have evolved a foreign policy *vis-a-vis* China. Have we done anything in our diplomatic performance or in our diplomatic perspective to evolve a policy which could be effective in our own way? I think, the hon. Member, Mr. Sondhi, was talking wildly when he said, we do this and that, and take all these measures.

Against what and against whom? We have to judge our attitude as to what we should do or what we propose to do in the situation in which we are placed today. I think, though the retaliation by India has been quite prompt in this particular case, this certainly evokes in us a feeling that we have not so far evolved an effective policy to handle such a situation *vis-a-vis* China.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister what has happened to the Chinese claim of 89,000 sq. kms. of our area in NEFA. Has the hon. Minister taken care or made any efforts to see that the McMahon line, which is our line and which China does not accept, is accepted by our friends? But, unfortunately, I find that neither the U.S.A. nor the USSR nor the UK nor France nor even the UAR nor even the Arab countries have recognised the MacMahon line. May I know why so much time has been allowed to pass and why no diplomatic efforts have been made in this connection? Countries or nations do not fight with each other every day. We are not fighting with China today though we are very much concerned about this illegal claim of our territory. But what have we done in the diplomatic field to get recognition for this MacMahon line which is primary and vital to our interest? These 89,000 square Kms are still claimed by China. Suppose, tomorrow, a situation comes when China attacks this country. Is the hon. Minister in a position to say that these will be the countries which would stand by us as friends and which would come to a very open conviction in regard to the acceptance of the MacMahon line which is our line and which we think is an open thing for the world to see and which lays down our boundary, though China does not accept it?

I would also like to ask the Foreign Minister why at all we have been aroused to face this kind of situation today. In his statement yesterday, he had said that our personnel had always been harassed. They are

harassed because there is some purpose behind that. So, it is not just a stray incident. The whole purpose behind it is this that they want to divert attention from whatever is happening in China. It is not I who am saying this today, but it was Bertrand Russell who said this about them forty-seven years ago. He had said that the Chinese by nature were cowards. He says:

"Cowardice is *prima facie* a fault of the Chinese."

More so, it is very visible today. This is what Bertrand Russell says. I am myself not so unfair to the Chinese people. But what he says rings very true so far as the Chinese Government of today is concerned. He further says.

"In battles between rival tuchuns both sides run away and victory rests with the side that first discovers the flight of the other."

This is the characteristic of the Chinese Government at the present moment. This is the way that they want to drown other people's interest in internal bickerings, internal quarrels and internal dissatisfactions, dissatisfaction in Tibet, dissatisfaction in the mainland of China and dissatisfaction everywhere else. But when somebody shows teeth they run away.

They are misbehaving with the UK Embassy people. They are misbehaving with the Soviet Union who was one time their great friend. They are misbehaving with everybody, and they are misbehaving with us also. What is the purpose behind it? Is it just a stray incident against which we retaliate on the Chinese Embassy here and be done with it?

The Embassy staff live under constant fear. There is constant uncertainty and the result is that their life is miserable. They cannot deliver us the goods. Here, I would like to point out that we have a very big

population in our country, which knows the Chinese methods and which knows how China lives and which is very similar racially to the Chinese. Have we made any effort to train them in the art of diplomacy to face the Chinese and the Chinese diplomacy? We have not done anything in that direction. There is no cadre of such persons built up for the purpose. We have not taken any action in that regard. They are also part and parcel of this country; they also represent a very big Mongoloid race and they are with us, but we have not put them into any diplomatic activities so that we could answer the Chinese with them. We could have answered the Chinese very effectively if we could have taken our brothers and sisters from NEFA, Nagaland and the other eastern parts and the tribal people there and trained them in the art of diplomacy. They are intelligent enough; they understand the Chinese very well but we have done nothing to train them. We have been talking so much to score argument after argument in this House. But I would submit before the Foreign Minister and his Foreign Office, to have a special cadre to face the Chinese diplomacy, and a special cadre to face the diplomacy of every country. There should be a West-Asian policy and a cadre to be built for that purpose. Similarly there should be an East-Asian policy and also a China policy for this purpose. An entirely new cadre should be built up which could effectively meet face to face in diplomacy with another set of 65 crores of people. But we have done nothing in this direction.

As a result of this incident, I hope Government will take lot of lessons and evolve a really good and effective China policy and train our people to cope up with the situation.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): The adjournment motion was moved by Dr. Lohia who said that ultimately India and China will have to live together. He also suggested the method by which they can ultimately

[Shri P. Ramamurti.]

come together. That was that we should now break off diplomatic relations with China; secondly we should now sponsor the cause of Tibet in the United Nations and other bodies. These are the two things he has suggested.

My hon. friend, Shri Sondhi, who did not want the *status quo* to be maintained—he wanted that something must be done to break the *status quo*—would, I thought, advocate that we march our armies into those areas.

An hon. Member: Yes.

Shri P. Ramamurti: He did not do that. But how to break the *status quo*? By cutting off diplomatic relations and raising the question of Tibet. I could quite understand my hon. friend Shri Masani. It is very appropriate that he quoted the example of Thailand, Taiwan and other countries, those very countries which are under the umbrella of the United States of America. Theirs has been a consistent line throughout. Read Rajaji's articles in the *Swarajya* for the last three years. Theirs has been a consistent line and that consistent line is that this country must come under the protective umbrella of the USA. He wants this country to be another Taiwan, another Thailand; the same status that Thailand and Taiwan enjoy in this world we must also covet! I daresay that hon. Members in this House will not covet that status for India.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): What is his opinion?

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am coming to that.

Nobody today in this House and in this country wants that there should be a war. Everybody including Shri Sondhi agrees that a time must come when these two countries will have to come together, because geographically we have to; we cannot have a perpetual quarrel with each other. Quite apart from other things, in order that

this country itself might become strong, even for that, the question of our defence budget eating about a thousand crores of rupees is of fundamental importance to our country. Therefore, we certainly feel that sometime or other, an effort will have to be made in order to patch up our differences. How to do that?

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Go on our bellies?

Shri P. Ramamurti: Or come under the American arms? You can do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not addressing an audience; you should address the Chair.

Shri P. Ramamurti: I am addressing you. There is no military solution to this problem. Let us be absolutely clear about it. There is nobody in this country who is prepared to propose a military solution to this problem. Therefore, there can only be a political solution, and a political solution is inconceivable unless there are some kind of talks. Whether these talks can take place today, tomorrow or the day after is immaterial. But ultimately, political talks will have to take place.

Under these conditions, I would like to know whether the severance of diplomatic relations altogether is going to open the way for some kind of political talks sometime later, regrettable as the present incidents are, I do not agree that breaking off of diplomatic relations today will help us.

With regard to the question of Tibet also, let us be clear that this country under the treaty of 1954, whether we like it or not, whether the Swatantra Party likes it or not, whether the Jana Sangh likes it or not, whether the SSP likes it or not, the fact is that in 1954 this country recognised Tibet as a part of China. (Interruptions).

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : नेक
साहब ने घोर शर्मसूति सा.ब ने माला बा।
कड़ी ने नहीं।

Shri P. Ramamurti: You may shout at me, but that is on record.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We made it very clear that the country has not accepted it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He is right in this, that we have recognised, our Government, Nehru's Government, recognised it.

Shri P. Ramamurti: The Government and the country accepted it at that time, whether we like it or not, it is on record. Therefore, for the Government now to try to write off what it has done earlier is not going to help us in the solution of this problem, on the other hand it is going to only create further bitterness.

An hon. Member: It was a mistake.

Shri P. Ramamurti: It is not a mistake you committed on yourself, it is a mistake in your dealing with some other people. Suddenly you cannot say today; I do not recognise, yesterday I recognised. This kind of thing has never been done in world history. Anyway, I am yet to find a single country which has recognised Tibet as a separate country so far in history.

Be that as it may. Therefore, all these solutions are not going to lead to the solution of this problem. On the other hand, what I feel is that diplomatic relations for the time being must continue. Rather, these diplomatic relations will have to be strengthened some time or other so that the windows are kept open for a solution of this problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhandare.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Will you allow me to speak for a few minutes, be-

cause I have spoken so many times on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will certainly call you at the end in the past.

Shri B. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): I am really surprised that the adjournment motion should have been moved by the SSP leader. I thought that some other form would be adopted so that there could be a full debate to consider and define our relations with China.

I am also surprised and shocked to hear Mr. Ramamurti who suggested that there must be friendship between China and India. He went to the extent of saying that there it should be strengthened between these two countries. I do not know whether my hon. friends are aware of the historical background as to why China has adopted such a belligerent attitude towards India.

Two considerations have always been weighing with China. The first is their way of life, and the second is their expansionist policy. When China became free and their revolution became successful in November, 1949, when the communists succeeded to the power in China, they adopted dictatorship, which is not only as their form of government, but as their way of life. What happened in our country? On the 26th November, 1949, the same year, the same month, we adopted, we accepted, the Constitution and democracy, not only as our form of government but as our way of life. Can anybody suggest, or Mr. Ramamurti for that matter, that there is no difference in the way of life of these two countries, and that there can, in spite of this difference, be friendship and better relationship between these two countries? This is the first point. Those, therefore, who argue, those who suggest, that there ought to be friendship between China and India, must note the form of government and way of life that the Chinese have adopted. Long before that year, it is true that we had similar culture; the two countries were ancient coun-

[Shri R. D. Bhandare.]

tries having long history and culture. China was a Buddhist country and had a great culture. But history took a different turn in 1949. After 1949, in view of the way of life the Chinese people have chosen, I think there can be no friendship at all with China.

The second point is this. China is an expansionist country. They are fighting even with their own friends—brothers, the Russians, for Outer Mongolia in order to expand their empire. This country which has an expansionist policy can have no friendship at all with India.

The third point is this. Our Foreign Minister said something on Tibet. I am really glad that the mistake committed in 1950 is sought to be undone. The Dalai Lama is to be recognised as the repository of the sovereignty to maintain the integrity of Tibet. So long as Tibet is not free and there is no buffer State between China and India, there can be no peace or friendship with China. Let the mistake committed earlier be rectified. I am aware that in 1954 when there was the slogan of Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai, Dr. Ambedkar warned the country. Be ware of China because it is a communist, expansionist power; she will not keep that friendship; she will stab our country in the back one day or the other. Therefore, let us redefine our attitude and our relationship with China. With these words, I have done.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, Belligerent China never misses an opportunity to humiliate India. If there is no opportunity, she invents one. This particular incident of humiliation meted out to our diplomats in Peking is an instance in point. Demonstrations followed this in Peking and after having shouted against the Indian leaders, they burnt their effigies. These incidents might be termed or described as mischievous incidents by some people indulging in pranks but they show the depth and

dimension of the bitterness that China has towards India. I do not want to dilate on this but I want to say, could we forget that till now 14,500 sq. miles of our territory are under the illegal possession of China in Ladakh? Could we forget that China still maintains a claim on NEFA, 34,000 sq. miles of territory? Mao Tse-Tung has made a statement like that. Could we forget that China has entered into an *entente cordiale* with Pakistan directed against us? Could we forget that China is directing arms and ammunition, particularly the MIG bombers that she got from the Soviet Union to Pakistan as the supersonic bombers are channeled into Pakistan by or from America by Saudi Arabia? There are some people in this country who speak of peaceful negotiations with China to settle our problem. Who wants war if peace can prevail? Nobody wants war. But unfortunately, I do not find these people who have spoken about peaceful negotiations with China coming out with a formula saying this is the formula on which negotiations might be conducted. They do not have the courage to say: sacrifice all the territory that is under the illegal possession of China and have a settlement with China. At the same time they go on repeating parrot-like that there should be peaceful solution to the problem with China. When it comes to giving a formula, they are always silent. What about the formula? There was a joint report of the Indian officials and the Chinese officials prepared in Rangoon and we thought the Chinese would accept that. I remember what Mr. Nehru said, when he was the Prime Minister. I asked him whether China is prepared to accept or adopt the report or not. Mr. Nehru said, "China has not done it, but there might be a change of mind so far as the Chinese is concerned". China has not got a Gandhian mind.

Then, what about the Colombo proposals? It was said to have given the Prime Minister a basis for peaceful negotiations and all that. But

China has refused to touch them even with a pair of tongs. The Colombo proposals are sacrosanct only for us. Therefore we have been saying times without number that it is high time for us to declare to the world that the Colombo proposals are dead as dodo.

Therefore, I say that those people who advocate peaceful negotiations or peaceful settlement with China are living in a paradise of their own, because they do not have the formula. I would say, here is our Government, and the Government should try to beat China not only on the military strategy but also in diplomacy. But then what about our diplomacy? We have always let the initiative in diplomacy to pass into the Chinese hands and then what happens? We more often than not slip on the banana peel of this diplomacy. The naked attack mounted by China on us in 1962 is an instance in point. We were not prepared for that. What happened? I remember on the morning of 20th October, 1962, after the Chinese had mounted their attack, naked attack, on us, myself and Shri Kamath ran to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and we were closetted with him for an hour. In the course of the discussions we suggested to Mr. Nehru, "Since China has attacked us, why don't you sever diplomatic relations with it?"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He has a couple of minutes.

Shri Hem Barua: I have to say so many things. This is my major speech, in a sense, in this session. I will finish soon. Then, what did Mr. Nehru tell us? Mr. Nehru said—he did not reject our idea, but at the same time—that China's attack on us in 1962 was an undeclared war and if we sever our diplomatic relations with China this undeclared war immediately becomes a declared war, and then I shall not be able to protect the cities—he named the cities—like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi,

from the Chinese menace". That is what he said. We understood the logic behind it. But are you going to tell us the same story? Are you going to say that our cities are not protected and are in the same sordid state of affairs? Are you going to say like that? I think you are not going to say like that.

What about the Colombo proposals? There was a war, for instance, now, in West Asia, and the Little Red Riding Hood of Israel has inflicted a crushing blow on the big wolf of Egypt. I find one thing in the context of politics today. No nation is going to be respected in the counsels of the world unless and until a nation is not only economically strong but also militarily strong. We must not forget that. Our prestige has slumped down after our debacle with China, after the reverses we suffered in NEFA and Ladakh. Now, President Nasser's image has been wiped out from the map of the world because of the crushing defeat he had. I find there is a tendency on the part of this Government; this tendency is a very wrong tendency. I know there is a Consultative Committee for the External Affairs Ministry. One block-head told me in the haw-haw English, "Mr Hem Barua, I had been to Egypt". I said I had read about it in the newspaper. He said, "Look here; I had nine points in respect of Nasser and Nasser accepted all my points". I said, "What about your points in regard to Pakistan and China"? This is the psychology, and this is the mentality. Of course, we have retaliated against this insult meted out to Indian diplomats. At the same time, mere retaliation will not do. We must give up the habit of advising other people. We are saying in the UN that the warring parties in West Asia should go back to the 4th June line. What about us? When the Colombo proposal stipulated that both the parties—India and China—must go back to the 8th September line, we could not make China accept it. That shows our basic weakness.

[Shri Hem Barua.]

Prof. Mukerjee said, there should be no change in the basic policy. If the basic policy means surrender, appeasement, vacillation, I would say that our basic policy needs to be changed in the context of today. China has her own problems. In Tibet, Sinkiang and Mangolia, her problems are greater than our Naga or Mizo problem. Still, China is poking her nose into our affairs and on 29th May there was a radio broadcast from Peking giving encouragement to the Mizo hostiles to raise in revolt against the Indian Government and smash it. What about us? We are silent. We are not trying to play our diplomatic cards well. We have never tried to do that.

My submissions are these: Sever diplomatic relations with China. There is no sense in having diplomatic relations with China. Secondly, try to be more diplomatic and to be strong in your diplomacy. Thirdly, build up your economic and military strength so as to be able to recover the territory that is under the illegal occupation of China in Ladakh. Let us live as fighters; let us not live as cowards. This particular incident in Peking has pinpointed one basic fact. At the same time, it has opened our eyes to the realities. As has been said, our policies were all unrelated to realities. Let us now learn to relate our policies to realities. Mrs. Sinha said, we should have a China policy. She was very nice in saying that.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): Sir, Mr. Ramamurti's speech was a defence of the Chinese policy towards India, a most indefensible case. We do not want to unravel the relationship of his party with China—it is a very peculiar relationship—but we hope they would work for bringing some sense into the rather run-away wild Government of Chinese People's Republic. This adjournment motion is only an expression of the deep resentment we, as a nation, have at the indignity imposed upon our coun-

try by a neighbouring country with whom we try to have the best of relations. When this adjournment motion is before the House, in the interest of our proper expression of the country's feelings in regard to the whole overall situation, it is necessary that we take into consideration the various factors that are involved in the issue. It is not a small issue that a diplomat of a country is dragged to court. He could have been expelled. International law allows that. If he is suspected of doing espionage work, he could have been asked to leave the country. Why should he be brought to the court? After his being brought to the court, the decision was that he should be turned out of China. This could have been done by diplomatic means, without dragging him to court. They have tried a policy of blackmail against our country. It is necessary that we do not lose our balance. In many issues this has been the basic Chinese policy towards India. Whether in the court issue or in any other issue the tendency has been to bring about an escalation of tension and then to de-escalate it in such a manner as we have become familiar.

Tibet was also brought in. It is relevant to our relations with China, but I do not see how without a full debate we can bring it in an adjournment motion like this.

The motives of China are well known to this House. They would like our country to agree to build up armaments as they are obliged to build up armaments against what they call American imperialism. They have to build up armaments anyhow. They want to do some *kus kawas* near our frontiers to make us also build up armaments. Their idea is to frustrate our economic plans. It is well known that we cannot possibly call upon the country to plunge into something which possibly would be more advantageous to those people at this juncture. Our policy is not to

occupy China. Our policy is one of our basic security in which diplomatic and military efforts have to be combined with our economic development. Retaliation is no solution. To some extent we may retaliate, but it does not mean that retaliation itself should be a point of national honour. By trying to retaliate we can only let off steam. We should do that when it is necessary. When they have done this to our diplomats, their diplomats should also be treated in the same way. If our diplomat was called at midnight, as somebody said, we should call their diplomat also in the midnight. The Opposition said that people go to war, but when it is a matter of talking it is quite possible that any man who is not responsible may talk of plunging so many people into a devastating conflict.

Sir, it is a battle of ideas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude. I have allowed him five minutes.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what has happened to our representatives in Peking was shocking, scandalising and outrageous and this House has got very good reasons to feel roused up on the matter and to demand that scores should be settled with China. But may I submit to you that at times when passions are roused and things are shaking around us it is the person who keeps his head above his shoulders who wins and not the one who cries himself hoarse.

Sir, I sit on this side of the House. I do not belong to the Congress Party, the party of the Government, but I do not agree with what Dr. Lohia, with all my respect to him, said when he initiated the debate and used the simile of a mad man and a paralysed man. I think by a mad man he meant China and by a paralysed man he meant this country. I think that criticism in this particular instance has not been fair.

What has happened? China arrested two of our diplomats, stripped them of their diplomatic immunity and then told them that they should not leave the country until the Chinese judicial arms have had the chance of pronouncing judgment on them. We took similar reciprocal action almost immediately. The policy of this country has always been a policy of reciprocity.

We summoned the First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy; we stripped him of his diplomatic immunity and we told him almost in similar language that he should not leave this country without the permission of this Government. As far as I am concerned, I think, we are quits as far as this issue is concerned. The only difference is that we have not descended in this country and I think, nobody on any side of this House will seriously suggest that we should descend in our standards of decency and go back to the feudal and barbaric practices that the Chinese are following today.

I would like that this House, as the responsible representative body of this country, should give a proper leadership to this country, should take a balanced view of everything that is happening. I would submit that what has happened to our diplomats in Peking is not an isolated instance. May I remind the Minister of External Affairs that during the last three months as many as seven instances of almost a similar nature have occurred in relation with the various diplomatic missions in Peking—Britain, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, France, Indonesia and Mongolia. The memory of this House and the world is still fresh about what happened a few weeks ago to a representative of Britain who was made to run round, was punched and kicked almost in a similar manner that the Chinese have done to our representative if the report that Shri Masani has read out to the House is correct and I have reason to believe that it is correct.

Therefore, viewed in that context, I wonder whether this particular

[Sht! Swei!]

instance is a particular act of hostility to this country....

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Act of love.

Shri Swell: . and not just an act of hysteria of China not only with regard to India but with regard to the whole world

My time is very limited but I would only say that if ever there was a time for us to break off diplomatic relationship with China it was 1962 when that country aggressed on our country. In relation to what happened in 1962, when a large number of our men lost their lives in that struggle when this country suffered the shame as it has never suffered in the course of its long history.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra) And is still suffering

Shri Swell: If we did not think it worthwhile at that time to break off diplomatic relations with that country will it not look petty and foolish to talk of it now? What kind of reasons shall we give before the bar of the world? Just because one of our representatives has been insulted and we have done almost a similar thing to them, we should break off diplomatic relations with that country? I suggest that diplomatic relations with any country are never established in a huff and they can never be broken off in a huff. If Britain has not broken off diplomatic relations with China, they must have good reasons for that.

An hon. Member: Hong Kong.

Shri Swell: If Soviet Russia has not broken off diplomatic relations with China, what good reasons have we got to do so?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नव
माइबैरिया पर हमला हो जाय ।

Shri Swell: To say that we change the entire foreign policy of this country just because one individual.

although he represents a country, has been insulted anywhere, would mean that we must be acting in a most irresponsible manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Swell: If you give me five minutes .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making good points but I have no time.

Shri Swell: Let me conclude.

What I would like this Government to do is to take a hard look and make an analytical study of what has happened in China. China is a great unksome factor in our relations with her. Whenever China has resorted to any kind of action of this nature, it has always been followed by an offensive. Therefore, I would suggest to this Government and the Minister of External Affairs to take a good look on this matter as to whether this incident that has occurred in Peking is now a precursor for any kind of aggression on this country and, if that is the case, he has got good reasons to take a good look at the foreign policy and not indulge in the kind of quixotic adventure as we did in West Asia.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions as to the feeling of indignation, the feeling of shock and anger, on both sides of the House on the barbarous behaviour of the Chinese with regard to our two diplomats. The only exception has been the speech of Mr. Ramamurti. I was listening to him very carefully in the hope that he will say a word of condemnation of Chinese actions. But no word of condemnation came from him. There was a tirade against the Swatantra Party; there was a tirade against the United States of America, but not a word against the Chinese for their misdeeds. The Marxist Communist should come out openly and

say whether they approve the action of China in this case or they disapprove it. How do they expect us to take their word that they are patriots when they do not feel strongly against such misbehaviour on the part of Chinese towards our diplomats? I would like them to condemn the Chinese action openly and clearly and not to try to take shelter behind all kinds of verbiage, as was done by Mr Ramamurti in his speech.

Sir, I would like to say that, while I appreciate the prompt action of the Foreign Minister against the Chinese Second Secretary, we can never descend to the low level to which the Chinese have gone and, therefore, we can never retaliate and pay back in their own coin. It is not in our nature; it is not in our culture and we do not wish to give up our standards. Therefore, we have to think seriously and find out how we should face this insult. After all, our people are there in China, and the Chinese insult them day in and day out. What is their object? I think the Chinese are doing it to try to smash our image in the eyes of the South-East Asia and the world. By keeping our people at their mercy, we are enabling them to do all this. Is it necessary? Can they be effective under these conditions?

One last word and I have done. Somebody said that Pandit Nehru had accepted that Tibet was part of China. Pandit Nehru had never accepted that. Pandit Nehru said quite clearly in this House and outside, that Chou En-lai assured him that while China exercised suzerainty over Tibet, Tibet was not China and that Tibet would have its own Government. We had hoped that Tibet will have independence and freedom. We gave up our rights in Tibet, hoping that China will do the same. That hope has not come true and we are sorry about it. I am glad the Foreign Minister is thinking of revising our policy on Tibet. We must support the freedom and autonomy of Tibet. We must review our

China policy and not give a chance to the Chinese to insult us, to humiliate our representatives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kripalani.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) श्रीमान, मेरे साथ इनजस्टिस हो रहा है। मैं ने इस कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस पर दस्तखत किये हैं। मैं ने बीम कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं। आप ने मेरे साथ वादा किया है। जिन सदस्यों ने न दस्तखत किये हैं और न कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं, आप उनको टाइम दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जिसका अधिकार है, उसको टाइम नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं सिगनेटरी हूँ। आप ने मेरे साथ प्रामिस किया है। मुझ इनजस्टिस मिल रहा है। आप मेरे साथ बेइन्साफी कर रहे हैं। जिन सदस्यों ने एक दफा भी कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस नहीं दिया है, आप उन को समय दे रह हैं, लेकिन जो रात-दिन कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस देते हैं, उन को आप टाइम नहीं देते हैं। यह भीयर इनजस्टिस है, बे इन्साफी है। जो एक एक मिनट यहाँ डिबांट करते हैं, उन को टाइम मिलना चाहिए, उनके साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिए।।

18 hrs.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Ever since the Chinese occupied Tibet, I have raised my voice against the expansionist policy of China. I considered Tibet as an independent kingdom and as a buffer State. I have also said in this House that when a buffer State is annihilated the country that annihilates the buffer State indulges in an act of enmity against its neighbour. I have also repeated this times out of number in this House. I am sorry to say that the Congress Party under the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru never listened to this. I agree with Shri P. Ramamurti—I do not know whether he is Murti or Ramamurti; he does not believe in Ram, nor does he believe in Murti—that we did, our Government did accept the position of

[Shri J. B. Kripalani.]

Tibet as a part of China. We changed suzerainty into sovereignty.

You go and read the White Papers that have been issued, and everywhere, Tibet is described as the Tibetan region of China. But whether this was right or wrong is another question. But it is a fact. Not only that, but when our territories were invaded and 14,000 miles....

Shri Hem Barua: 14,500.

Shri J. B. Kripalani:of our territory was swallowed up by China, in this House, our first Prime Minister said that not a blade of grass grew there and not a human being lived there. Again you go and read the White Papers. When the Aksai Chin road was being made, Pandit Nehru said in this House that it was not a road that was being made but it was an old track through which camels passed and they had only placed a stone here and a stone there. Even that was not all. In the White Papers that were issued by our Foreign Department, about this road, it was said that the only mistake that the Chinese had committed was that they had come into our territory without visas! A military road was being made, and our Foreign Office was so blind as to call that invasion of our country and making a road in our country as something where the Chinese had come without proper visas. This is how blindly we have been going on.

I say that our diplomats there were not our diplomats but they were Chinese diplomats; they were always arguing for China and not for India.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Gonda): Not all of them.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Most of them were, especially the first one. Then Mr. Nehru, whatever his name is, there are so many Nehrus that I forget the exact name....

An hon. Member: Shri Ratan Kumar Nehru.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Shri R. K. Nehru was a great friend of the Chinese.

An hon. Member: Shri Panikkar also.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have already referred to Shri Panikkar by referring to him as the first one. Shri Panikkar and Shri R. K. Nehru were advocates of China. They misguided the Prime Minister and they misguided this country. I would not have referred to another matter had not my hon. friend from Assam, Shri Hem Barua, referred to it. When our country was invaded by the Chinese... (laughter).

Shri Hem Barua: Does 'Barua' mean something else? Why are people laughing?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Do not say Hem Barua; say Hem.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: All right, Mr. Hem.

On the day after the invasion had taken place, I met Pandit Nehru. I said, 'I have come to you because our country is in a critical position. I have come to ask you what you propose to do'. He first said: 'You must understand that we are at war with China'. War had not been declared. He himself said that it would be in the fitness of things that we break off diplomatic relations with China. But we have not done that, because we are not prepared. Not to talk of Churchill, even if Chamberlain had placed such considerations before himself, England would not have declared war on Hitler. They were not prepared; they were not ready. People do not get ready before the war comes. When it comes, when it is actually upon them people give a good account of themselves.

We never expected that our people would give that account of themselves that they did against Pakistan. We were not ready. We were not prepared. The Pakistanis had better arms, a better air force. But because we were determined, we were able to give a good account of ourselves. And the Gods were also in our favour, because God help those who help themselves.

I have always considered that it was wrong on our part not to have taken up the Tibet question in the UNO. At long last, wisdom dawned on our Government and they said they would take up that question on humanitarian grounds, not on the ground of a nation being lost and its people tyrannised over.

It is useless for the Communists to think that everybody who denounces this aggression of China on this country is helping, what they call, the imperialists. I say the communist countries have been more imperialist than the western capitalist countries. Under a western imperialism, we could carry on a movement to the finish, and they had to leave. But can it be done, can civil disobedience be conducted in countries that are under the heel of China or of Russia? So it is useless to think that way. By this they do themselves harm because they are not able to think properly when they raise a ghost of western imperialism before themselves when they are trying to judge the actions of our neighbours who commit aggression against us. They are making themselves blind by that one fact. Because other countries that are capitalist are against China, therefore, we are also against China. It is not that. The Chinese have invaded our country. They have allied themselves with Pakistan. They are giving help to the Mizos and the Nagas.

This is not the first time that our diplomats have been insulted. It has happened times out of number. I can say that the honest diplomats

who went there, told me "Mr. Kripalani, we have been in a prison house." Even when they did not want to attend the banquets that were given by the Chinese, in which our country was sure to be denounced, this miserable Foreign Department always asked the diplomats to go there and be insulted.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is a fact.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am very sorry that at this late hour the foreign office have reacted in a childish manner. I do not consider this a very dignified manner, because they did something to our diplomats we do something to their diplomats! We have to change our policy, there should be a study of the Chinese question exhaustively to see where we have gone wrong. It will not do to say we are non-aligned. That does become a foreign policy. I have always said this I hold that we are perfectly justified in breaking off diplomatic relations with China.

The East European countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Israel. They are not at war with Israel. Israel has not insulted these East European countries. Yet, they are bold enough, they are strong enough, they are determined enough, and they have broken off relations with Israel. Israel has not done anything to them. Why have they done this? Because they have self-respect. They advocated a cause, and that cause did not prosper and they cut off relations on that flimsy ground.

Here, our territory has been invaded, we have been humiliated hundreds of times, and yet we keep on relations. I told Jawaharlalji that if China was determined to bomb Delhi, it would bomb it anyhow, whether he kept diplomatic relations or broke off diplomatic relations. They are not going to change

[Shri J. B. Kripalani.]

their policies because you have broken off diplomatic relations.

I would now say one word about the Colombo Plan. Jawaharlalji said it was wrong, that these people who suggested the plan did not know what they were talking about. Then, afterwards, he accepted in a sense the Colombo Plan. Did the Chinese accept it?

You say: let us have conversation with the Chinese. We are ready for conversation with even our worst enemies, but are they prepared? Diplomacy means bilateral action, not unilateral action. We are not sadhus to say that a man may insult us seven times seven, and we shall love him. In international relations we do not love our enemies. We love our friends and do justice to our enemies. Anybody who goes beyond that may be a mahatma may be a saintly man, but he is not a politician in a country where an army is kept, a navy is kept and an air force is kept and which lie idle even when our territories are invaded and a buffer state is destroyed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गलत बुनियाद पर सही किला नहीं खड़ा हो सकता। सबसे बड़ी गलती जो कांग्रेस सरकार ने की है वह है नीति की गलती—

अजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभवम्

भवन्ति मायाविधु ये न भायिन

जो नीच आदमी के साथ शराफत का बर्ताव करता है, वह मूर्ख होता है। सब से बड़ी गलती हमारी सरकार की यह थी कि उसने पंचशील पर आइना के साथ दस्तखत किये। पंचशील भद्र पुरुषों के लिये है, नीच और दुष्ट के लिये नहीं है।

दूसरी गलती हमारी सरकार ने यह की कि इन पिछले 20 सालों में ये अपना कोई दोस्त नहीं ढूँढ़ सके हैं। ये फ्रेंड-लेस खड़े हुए हैं सारे यू-एन पर, इन का एक भी

दोस्त नहीं है। चूँकि जो नारा "न्युट्रल" का इन्होंने लगाया था, वह गलत नारा था, न्युट्रल मीन्स फंक्शुन टू नन। जो दोस्त और दुश्मन में तमीज पैदा नहीं कर सकता, वह राजनीति का अधिकारी नहीं है। ये बार-बार कहते हैं कि हम तटस्थ हैं। तटस्थ के कोई मायने नहीं होते हैं, यह संस्कृत का लफ्ज है और ये बेबारे संस्कृत नहीं जानते। तट के मायने है किनारा और मध्य के मायने है बँटा हुआ। जो दरिया के किनारे बँठा हुआ हो, उसे तटस्थ कहते हैं। कौन बँटता है दरिया के किनारे? जो घरवालों से नाराज हो, या वह जिसका मैदान बैलेंस खराब हो या वह जो मूसाइड कमिट करना चाहता हो। आणक्य ने लिखा है जो ममार का मव से बड़ा पोलिटिशियन था, कि

यस्य मित्राणि मित्राणि

शत्रवः शत्रवस्तथा

अनकम्पया-अन-कम्प्येष्व

स जातः स च जीवति

जो दोस्त को दोस्त नहीं कह सकता, जो दुश्मन को दुश्मन नहीं कह सकता वह नाश के समान है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी मौका है कि आप अपनी गलतियों को सुधारें, अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है, जो गलतियाँ आपने की हैं, उन का सुधार कीजिये, इट इज नैवर टू लेट टू मेंड, और इसका सौल्यूशन मिलिट्री-सौल्यूशन के बजाया कोई सौल्यूशन नहीं है। अगर आप हिमालय को वापस लेना चाहते हैं, अगर मानसरोवर को वापस लेना चाहते हैं, अगर कैलाश और धांगसा-रिज को लेना चाहते हैं तो युद्ध के सिवाय और कोई सौल्यूशन नहीं है। 10—20 करोड़ मर जायेंगे तो मर जायें, लेकिन हमारे देश की इज्जत बचेगी। भारत-भारता की इज्जत बचेगी। गीता माता यह कहती है—

संभावितस्य चाकीर्ति मरणमतिरिच्यते

[NEWS ITEM]

instance is a particular act of hostility to this country....

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Act of love.

Shri Swell:and not just an act of hysteria of China not only with regard to India but with regard to the whole world.

My time is very limited but I would only say that if ever there was a time for us to break off diplomatic relationship with China it was 1962 when that country aggressed on our country. In relation to what happened in 1962, when a large number of our men lost their lives in that struggle, when this country suffered the shame as it has never suffered in the course of its long history....

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): And is still suffering.

Shri Swell:if we did not think it worthwhile at that time to break off diplomatic relations with that country, will it not look petty and foolish to talk of it now? What kind of reasons shall we give before the bar of the world? Just because one of our representatives has been insulted and we have done almost a similar thing to them, we should break off diplomatic relations with that country? I suggest that diplomatic relations with any country are never established in a huff and they can never be broken off in a huff. If Britain has not broken off diplomatic relations with China, they must have good reasons for that.

An hon. Member: Hong Kong.

Shri Swell: If Soviet Russia has not broken off diplomatic relations with China, what good reasons have we got to do so?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब साइबेरिया पर हमला हो जाता ।

Shri Swell: To say that we change the entire foreign policy of this country just because one individual,

although he represents a country, has been insulted anywhere, would mean that we must be acting in a most irresponsible manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Swell: If you give me five minutes....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making good points but I have no time.

Shri Swell: Let me conclude.

What I would like this Government to do is to take a hard look and make an analytical study of what has happened in China. China is a great irksome factor in our relations with her. Whenever China has resorted to any kind of action of this nature, it has always been followed by an offensive. Therefore, I would suggest to this Government and the Minister of External Affairs to take a good look on this matter as to whether this incident that has occurred in Peking is now a precursor for any kind of aggression on this country and, if that is the case, he has got good reasons to take a good look at the foreign policy and not indulge in the kind of quixotic adventure as we did in West Asia.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions as to the feeling of indignation, the feeling of shock and anger, on both sides of the House on the barbarous behaviour of the Chinese with regard to our two diplomats. The only exception has been the speech of Mr. Ramamurti. I was listening to him very carefully in the hope that he will say a word of condemnation of Chinese actions. But no word of condemnation came from him. There was a tirade against the Swatantra Party; there was a tirade against the United States of America, but not a word against the Chinese for their misdeeds. The Marxist Communist should come out openly and

[Shri M. C. Chagla.]

anti-Indian policy. In 1965, it colluded with Pakistan. When the Tashkent agreement was signed, China was the only country that denounced it, and after 1965, it has gone on supplying arms to Pakistan and, as my hon. friends have said, it has been trying to use subversive methods among the Nagas and the Mizos against our country; and the whole country has condemned it.

But the question is this, what is our answer or what should be our answer I would mention one thing more. I know and I feel it deeply: I think it is a national shame and humiliation that 14,500 square miles of our country, of our sacred land, should be with China. What do we do about it?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Get it back.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Quite right; how should we get it back? When we are strong economically and militarily. My friend the Finance Minister is trying to do his best to make our country economically strong; my friend Mr. Swaran Singh is trying to make our country militarily strong.

An hon. Member: What about Mr. Chavan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Therefore, as I said, basically there has been no difference as far as our Chinese policy is concerned.

Now, let us come to what has happened recently. I share with the House the indignation, the anger, at what has happened in Peking. What is the action we have taken? Not only have we deprived the First Secretary of the diplomatic status, but we have taken further action today. We have passed an order of deportation against him, and we have declared the Third Secretary as *persona non-grata* and have asked him to leave the country within 72 hours.

An hon. Member: Open an enquiry.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: When did you discover that he was a spy? It is something strange you are talking about. When they said they discovered that our man there was a spy, you found that the Chinese man here was a spy! When did you discover that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot disclose the source of intelligence that we have.

18.24 hrs.

[**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** in the Chair]

Shri Piloo Mody: Hold them as hostages.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My friend Shri Masani makes a serious mistake in trying to connect the question of diplomatic relations with the humiliation that has been cast upon us, inflicted upon us, in this recent instance. (*Interruption*). Diplomatic relations have nothing whatever to do with national prestige or friendship for a country.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr Masani says, "Question". Let me give you instances of what China has done to some countries, and they have never thought of severing relations. I have got here....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But those countries have not been invaded.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Invasion is different. I am talking of this particular instance. I have got here instances of continuous insult and humiliation inflicted upon the Soviet Union for days and months together. But the Soviet Union still maintains diplomatic relations with China.

Shri M. R. Masani: They are communist countries.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are instances of similar humiliation inflicted upon Indonesia, UK, France, the Netherlands and East Germany. We have instances of two Englishmen being stripped and made to crawl like a frog in Peking. A Danish diplomat was insulted and humiliated by the Chinese in Peking; he was treated in a most disgraceful manner and sent out.

18.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

You might ask me, why we maintain relations with China. I will answer it. By having a mission in China, we have a window into China.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is no use saying no.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Why not have a window in Israel also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I deal with China? We are getting from our mission most useful information of what is happening in China, what China is thinking, what she is up to. This is all information of a very important character. I do not say a stage may not be reached when we may have to sever diplomatic relations with China, but I am only pointing out that to connect the question of diplomatic relations with the insults inflicted upon us is not a sound policy. I have cited instances of important countries, who have as much sense of national dignity and self-respect as we have. Therefore, we should give careful thought to the question of diplomatic relations. We should not connect it with this particular question.

I want to satisfy the House that maintenance of diplomatic relations does not in any way affect our national dignity or self-respect.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Will there be any occasion when you will sever dip-

lomatic relations with China? Do you contemplate any such emergency?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Do you think any officer would go to China now? What protection do you give them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am dealing with the situation as it exists today. I will be the first person to stand before the House and say, sever relations, if it affects our national dignity or self-respect. (Shri Piloo Mody) What action of theirs will affect our dignity and self-respect? In this case, we have taken the necessary action. We have not taken the insult lying down. I have described to the House what action we have taken. I submit that that action, under the circumstances, should be considered adequate.

Regarding the question of admission of China to UN, we have consistently taken the view that China is a fact of life and that recognition of China for the purpose of UN does not mean that we accept the policy of China or we treat China as a friendly country. Even in the USA and European countries, opinion is veering round that it was a mistake not to have admitted China into the UN. If China had been in the comity of nations, perhaps its policy would have been different. Then, how are we going to have disarmament unless China is a party to any agreement? How can you call it United Nations, representing the nations of the world, when a nation of 650 million people, however wicked its policy might be, is not a member of that organisation? That is the reason for our policy.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If the Chinese attitude, what it is, is due to the fact that the Chinese are not admitted in the United Nations, why did they not go to Formosa instead of coming to the Himalayas?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If I know the Chinese mind, the Chinese mentality, I could have replied to the hon. Member.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If he does not know their mind, how can he carry on diplomacy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti praised the cultural revolution in China. According to me, Sir, culture means kindness, courtesy, consideration, compassion and understanding, not the revolution that China is having which is a violation of all international morality, of all international laws all canons of international behaviour. Therefore, it is difficult to understand, sometimes, a nation which calls a cultural revolution something that is happening to-day, which we are witnessing and which is a shame and a scandal to any person who has any belief in human rights.

I want to deal with the question of Tibet because it was raised by practically every hon. Member. When we admitted the sovereignty of China over Tibet—I am not going into the history of it—...

Shri Nath Pal: Suzerainty.

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, sovereignty. As I said, I am not going into the history, but we made it clear to China that China would respect the autonomy of Tibet, which China has not done and in that sense China has violated the agreement. When we did not interfere in the affairs of Tibet we have to remember what repercussions it would have had on our own internal domestic policies. We have always taken the attitude that countries outside have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. If Tibet rightly was under China, if China had sovereignty over Tibet....

Shri Nath Pal: It never had.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not going into the history of it. If India had

accepted that position it had been accepted before, then logically we could only support the Tibetans on the question of human rights (Interruptions).

श्री कंदलाल गुप्त : चीना पाकिस्तान को सार्वभौमिकता दे रहा है। वह निजो और नागा विद्रोहियों को सार्वभौमिकता दे रहा है। जब वह हमारे इन्टरनल मामलों में इन्टरफीयर कर रहा है, तब हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have agreed with you and I have agreed with Shri Ramamurti that we did accept the sovereignty of China. I am glad you say that we did accept it. But if we made a mistake in the past are we not competent to correct our mistakes?

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, Shri Chagla does not know one thing. The instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Sardar Panikkar were to the effect that India should accept suzerainty. We were then told that when transcription were drawn the cypher clerk translated the word 'suzerainty' to 'sovereignty' and Shri Panikkar conveyed to the Chairman of the Chinese Council that we accept. This is the explanation that was given. The people of India have never accepted it, history has not accepted it.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ने दिव्यत की स्वतंत्रता मानी है।

Shri Nath Pal: This was accepted on the floor of this House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I just want to say one word about the Dalai Lama. Dr Lohia said something about the Dalai Lama.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Nehru in his book *Glimpses of World History*, 1939 edition, page 842, has said that Tibet was independent. You can put that within inverted commas.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is a relevant point and the House has a right that the Foreign Minister should say

something about it. It was given out in this House that we only accepted suzerainty and not sovereignty. Now are we prepared to accept that we accepted only suzerainty? Since China has not honoured that treaty, are we prepared to back out of that treaty?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have said so in the other House and I repeat it in this House that we will certainly consider our policy with regard to Tibet. It is not a foreign affairs debate; this debate is confined to the question of what is happening today. But Government is always prepared to reconsider its policy and if the policy is wrong it is always prepared to correct it.

I want to say a word about the Dalai Lama in fairness to him because Dr. Lohia made certain remarks which I do not think were either fair to him or to us. The Dalai Lama is a very honoured guest of ours. We have welcomed him with open hands. We have accepted in our country thousands of Tibetan refugees. We have done a great deal for them. I know because I was the Education Minister then what we have done for them in educational institutions. The Dalai Lama has never protested against the treatment meted out to him by us.

Dr. Lohia suggested rather indirectly that the Dalai Lama was not happy at what India had done for him. That is absolutely incorrect. It may be that he might ask for a change in our policy, but the Dalai Lama has always shown the greatest appreciation for what India has done for him and the hundreds and thousands of those poor Tibetan refugees who had been driven out of their homes, who had come here and who had found a home in our country.

Shri Samar Guha: He has not been allowed to go out on a political mission anywhere.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not true. The Dalai Lama asked us that he

wanted to go to South-east Asian countries on a goodwill mission. We immediately agreed. We said that we would give him all facilities; he could go wherever he liked. It is absolutely incorrect to say that.

Shri Samar Guha: There is a lot of difference between a goodwill mission and a political mission.

Shri M. C. Chagla: He had not asked to go on a political mission. The Dalai Lama asked the External Affairs Ministry that he wanted to go on a goodwill mission to South-east Asia to the Buddhist countries. We said that we would be very happy if he goes and that we would give him all possible facilities.

Shri Pilloo Mody: Will you permit the Dalai Lama to set up a Government in Exile?

Shri Samar Guha: If he goes on a goodwill mission....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Guha cannot go on like that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I do not think I need carry the debate further. I think, I have answered all the questions and I hope the House will defeat the motion.

Shri Nath Pai: What about the punching of the diplomats and the violence administered to them? He did not say a word about it? Is it true?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Please take personal interest in it.

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh): Sir, we are discussing an adjournment motion. There is a provision in our Rules that an adjournment motion cannot be discussed beyond 2½ hours. Then, how is it going on? You cannot go against the Rules unless and until the House so decides.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule says, not less than 2½ hours.

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav: It does not say like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पर जो बहस हुई, उस को मैं ने न.र. से सुना । मुझे याद है, पच्चीस साल पहले की बात है कि किस योजना के समय हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में फंसे हुए थे । उन वकन चीन से एक बड़ा नेता अपनी पत्नी के साथ भारत आया था । 1942 में, जब कि अमरीका के रूजवेल्ट और रूप के स्टालिन खुल कर हमारी स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, तब अंग्रेज हाकिमों को नाराज कर के चांग-काई-शेक ने भाल-इडिया से खुल कर कहा था कि भारत को तत्काल स्वतंत्रता देनी चाहिए । हम लोग इस बात को भूले नहीं हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी लोगों के साथ हमारी कोई लड़ाई नहीं है क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि चीन जब साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहा था तो हम ने चीनी जनता के प्रति हमदर्दी प्रकट की और चीन के उस समय के नेता ने भी जब हमारा देश सकट में था तो हमारे देश का साथ दिया । लेकिन आज चीन और भारत का मामला इस लिए उलझ गया है जो आशा मेरे जैसे लोग 25 साल पहले अपने सामने रखते थे, ख्वाब हम देखते थे कि चीन और हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होने के पश्चात् तमाम रंगिन दुनिया को मुक्त करने के लिए और दुनिया में बराबरी कायम करने के लिए एक दूसरे की मदद करके लड़ेंगे । लेकिन हमारा यह सपना इसलिए चकनाचूर हो गया कि चीन ने 1947-48 में जो क्रांति हुई यह लोक क्रांति नहीं रही उसमें फौजी तानाशाही आ गई, केन्द्रीकरण आ गया, हिंसा आ गई और यह क्रांति विकृत हो गई । और भारत में महात्मा जी जो क्रांति ला रहे थे उस की बारा अवलोक हो गई, कुठित हो गई । इस कुठित क्रांति के नेता और जिस क्रांति का विकृतीकरण हो गया था उस क्रांति के नेता, उन की

बजह से यह मामला उलझ गया । अगर हिन्दुस्तान में महात्मा जी बाकी क्रांति को पूरा किया जाता और भारत में वह औद्योगिक और आर्थिक ताकत आ जाती, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में वह नैतिक ताकत आ जाती और हमारी विदेश नीति का अगर कोई सैद्धांतिक आधार होता तो आज मेरा ख्वाब है, कि चीनी आक्रमण के सामने हम अपने को कमजोर और दुर्बल नहीं पाते । चीनी क्रांति विकृत हो गई । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान सरकार के नेताओं ने इस बात को देखा नहीं, आखे मूढ़ ली और उन्होंने सोचा कि हम अपने दे में तो क्रांति नहीं कर सके हैं, चलो, चीन में क्रांति हो रही है, उन के साथ जरा दोस्ती दिखाकर दुनिया में नाम कमा लो कि हम भी प्रगतिशील हैं और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि शुरू से आखिर तक चीन के बारे में ठोस सिद्धांत के और वास्तविकता के आधार पर नीति निश्चित करनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं की । मुझे याद है 1947 में एशियाई सम्मेलन दिल्ली में हुआ था । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को भी याद होगा कि उस सम्मेलन में तिब्बत एक स्वतंत्र देश की हैसियत से सम्मिलित हुआ था । तो क्या बजह है कि एक डेढ़ साल के अन्दर आप ने अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन किया । आज विदेश मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि चीन के साथ जो करार हुआ पञ्चशील वाला जिस में तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन के अधिराज्य को हम ने कबूल किया, सभी लोग मानते हैं कि तिब्बत की स्वायत्तता की जिस को चीन ने खुद स्वीकारा था खत्म कर दिया गया है आज रूस वाले भी कह रहे हैं । ताशकंद रेडियो से लगातार यह खबर आती है और रूस वालों की राय में भी चीन ने तिब्बत में मानवीय अधिकारों को, प्रजातंत्र को और स्वायत्तता को बिलकुल खत्म कर दिया है । तो क्या इस करार पर और इस संधि पर पुनर्विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ? यह रूस से बहुत सीखते हैं । इसलिए मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । 1924 में उस वक़्त की सोवियत सरकार ने पीकिंग की चीन सरकार के साथ करार किया था और उस में मंगोलिया

पर चीन की सार्वभौमिकता है इस का समर्थन किया था। लेकिन बाव में चीन में केन्द्रीय सरकार कमजोर हो गई तो रूस वालों ने क्या किया रूस वालों ने मंगोलिया में लोक कान्ति करवा कर के मंगोलिया की सार्वभौमिकता को और स्वतंत्रता को घोषित किया और शब्द मार कर माओ त्से तुंग की सरकार को इस स्थिति को मानना पड़ा। तो जब रूस की सरकार इस संघि और करार के बावजूद मंगोलिया के संबंध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन कर सकती है तो क्या बजह है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार और हमारे विदेश मंत्री तिब्बत के बारे में जो गलती हुई है उस को खुले दिल से स्वीकारने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ?

अभी चांगला साहब ने कहा कि विश्वासघात हुआ। मुझे याद है कि चाणक्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में लिखा है कि जो राजा अपने पड़ोसी राजा के बारे में कहता है, दुश्मन के बारे में कहता है कि उसने विश्वासघात किया वह राजा भूख है। वह चाणक्य ने कहा है। मैं इन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूँ। केवल चाणक्य का वाक्य रखता हूँ क्योंकि यह बार बार कहते हैं कि चीन ने विश्वासघात किया। तो आप की बुद्धि पर क्यों परदा धाया था ? इस देश में कई ऐसे लोग थे जिन्होंने कहा था कि तिब्बत पर चीन की वक्र दृष्टि है, तिब्बत को वह खत्म करना चाहता है। 1946 में जब अन्तरिम सरकार हमारे देश में कायम हुई थी तब पीकिंग पर तब कम्युनिस्टों का कब्जा नहीं हुआ था तीन साल बाद हुआ उसके बीच में जो पुराने रिश्ते थे साम्राज्यवादी रिश्ते थे, उनमें परिवर्तन करके प्रजातंत्र के आधार पर नये रिश्ते को हमारी सरकार कायम कर सकती है। कम्युनिस्ट चीन, जिसने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया उसको संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रवेश देने के लिये, आप तर्क और लज्जा को छोड़ कर कोशिश कर रहे हैं। क्या बजह है 1946-47 में तिब्बत को राष्ट्रसंघ में प्रवेश देने के लिये

आप ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। जब कि एशियाई सम्मेलन में तिब्बत को आप ने दावत दी थी? और तिब्बत उसमें सम्मिलित हुआ था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस वक्त इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार अपनी गलतियों को महसूस करने के लिये तैयार होती तो हम मभी पुरानी बातें भूलने के लिये तैयार हो जाने लेकिन इस तरह की कोई बात चांगला जी ने नहीं कही है। इसलिये मजबूर हो कर यह कामरोंको प्रस्ताव रखना पड़ रहा है। तारकेश्वरी जी ने कुछ दावपेच की बात भी कही। उन्होंने कहा कि यह दावपेच को जानते नहीं है। उनके जैसे रोचक व्यक्ति में मैं हमेशा तैयार हूँ दावपेच सीखने के लिये और दूसरी चीजें सीखने के लिये भी।

हमारे दूत के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उस पर उन्होंने कोई खुलासा नहीं किया जो मीनू मसानी साहब ने बात कही थी, हमारे दूतों पर जो शारीरिक प्रत्याचार भी किये गये हैं उसका भी कोई खुलासा नहीं हुआ। चांगला साहब ने कहा कि रूस और बल्गेरिया और दूसरे देशों का नाम लिया मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें कौन ऐसा देश है कि जिसके ऊपर आक्रमण चीन ने किया है ? कौन ऐसा देश है कि जिसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा चीन हथिया कर बैठा है ? कौन ऐसा देश है कि जिनके दूतों को पीटा गया है घसीटा गया है गिरफ्तार किया गया है ? क्या एक भी उदाहरण आप ने सदन के सामने दिया ? अपमान का ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं हुआ है। अगर रूस की भूमि छीनी जाती तो रूस क्या करता— आप लोग तो 15 हजार वर्गमील को बर्बूल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मानसरोवर और कर्माण को मिना कर यह भूमि बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। कुछ दिन पहले हम ने कहा था कि पश्चिमी तिब्बत में मनसर गांव है, और यह हजारा भारत के कब्जे में रहा है। इन को पता भी नहीं था। आज मैंने देखा कि चीने व्हाइट पेपर में इन्होंने यह निम्न नोट धनीपचारिक

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस से भेजा है। 1960 की बात है। हम तीन चार साल पहले से कहते थे

"Apart from the above, it is also hoped that the Government of the People's Republic of China would respect the sovereign rights of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, and, therefore, of the Government of India, over Mansar in Western Tibet."

तो मन्सर पर जब हमारा सार्वभौम अधिकार है तो कैसे आप कह सकते हैं कि तिब्बत चीन का एक अंग है या चीन का तिब्बत के ऊपर अधिकार है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महादय अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करने में यह सरकार बिल्कुल अफन रही है। मैं तारफेद्वरी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के साथ राजनैतिक, कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करने का इसमें जो सुझाव है इसका वह मजूर करने के लिये तैयार है? अगर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव इन सदन में आता है और उसकी ताइद करने के लिये यह लोग तैयार हैं तो मैं अपना बामरोको प्रस्ताव वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं अभी चागला साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ, इन्दिरा जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव आप रख रहे हैं? अगर रख रहे हैं तो मैं अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेने को तैयार हूँ। देखिये कोई आवाज नहीं आ रही है। इसलिये अध्यक्ष महादय, चागला साहब ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है कि जिससे हमारी नीति में परिवर्तन होने की आशा की जा सकती है। होरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब को मैं इतना ही बहूँगा कि लेनिन जब फिनलैंड और पोलैंड की स्वतन्त्रता का समर्थन करता है तो वह बड़ा लोकतंत्री बनता है, लेकिन हम लोग जब तिब्बत की स्वतन्त्रता का समर्थन करते हैं तो हम साम्राज्यवादियों के हाथ के खिलौने बनते हैं? हमारी समझ में यह बात आती नहीं है (स्वयंवाच)।

हां, पड़ीसी हैं तो क्या हुआ लेकिन आज तो मानित हुआ कि इस मामले में मुखर्जी साहब आप से ज्यादा नज़दीक हैं। तो अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो पीकिंग में हुआ है हमारे झूठों के साथ वह तो एक षड़ी है पूरी श्रृंखला की मालिका है और उसका यह अंजाम है। आक्रमण हुआ। हमारे इलाक़े का उन्होंने हड़प लिया। इसलिये ऐसे देश के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करना हमारा पक्षमव वतंव्य होता है। जो वर्तमान दुर्बलता और कमजोरी है उसको दूर करने के लिये औद्योगिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक त्रांन्त हमारे देश में लाकर इस देश को मजबूत कर बनाना यह भी हमारा फर्ज ही जाता है। इसलिये मैं ग़दर से प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि वह मेरे बाम राका प्रस्ताव को पक्ष करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

is

"That the House do now adjourn"

The motion was negatived

18.52 hrs

ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws, be taken into consideration"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the anti-corruption laws, be taken into consideration"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18-52 hrs.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Under section 5(3) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, as it stood

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, June 15, 1967/Jyaistha 25, 1889 (Saka)