

**Fourth Series Vol. V - No. 25**

**Monday, June 26, 1967  
Asadha 5, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

7411

7412

### LOK SABHA

Monday, June 26, 1967/Asadha 5, 1889  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Centre-States Relations

+

- \*721. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:  
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:  
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:  
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:  
Dr. Surya Prakash Furi:  
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences between the Central Government and some State Governments are increasing;

(b) if so, the main issues on which they differ; and

(c) the steps so far taken to resolve these differences and the result thereof

The Deputy Minister (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): (a) to (c). In a country of the size of India, functioning within the framework of a federal Constitution such as ours, occasional differences between the Centre and States are unavoidable. They have existed in the past. With the coming into power, after the last Elections, of State Governments representing different political complexions, these differences naturally tend to acquire a new dimension.

They relate to obvious questions like financial, food, Plan and other allocations to the States. Occasionally other issues such as the handling of gherao activities in West Bengal or the use of AIR facilities also arise.

As in the past, attempts are made to resolve all such questions either by correspondence, personal discussion or conferences of Chief Ministers.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच पारस्परिक मतभेद बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और जैसा अभी उप मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से प्रकट हुआ कि चुनावों के पश्चात् उनमें और वृद्धि हुई है, किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं हुई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के मतभेद विशेष रूप से किन किन राज्यों से अधिक हैं और जहाँ ये मतभेद हैं वहाँ क्या आचार्यों और दूसरी समस्याओं के प्रतिरुद्ध कुछ ऐसे भी प्रश्नों पर मतभेद हैं जिससे भारत सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी समस्या भी आ जाती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य शक्ति मंत्री (बीकानेर इंदिरा गांधी) : यह पूरी तरह से सच तो नहीं है लेकिन कुछ हद तक यह जरूर सच है जैसे हमने बुद कहा कि बेराव इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मतभेद उठे हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि उत्तर में बताया गया है ऐसे मतभेद तो बीड़ें बहुत हमेशा ही रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अब बढ़े हैं ?

बीकानेर इंदिरा गांधी : बढ़े तो बैसे नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन कुछ बातें जरूर गईं उठी हैं। इस समय कोई विशेष है

मतभेद तो नहीं हैं जिन के बारे में बातचीत न हो सकती हो और कुछ समझौता न हो सकता हो ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** यह जो मतभेद चुनावों के बाद कुछ राज्यों के साथ केन्द्र के अधिक बढ़ गए हैं क्या इस में कुछ संवैधानिक कठिनाइयां भी इस प्रकार की उत्पन्न गई हैं जिस के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार फिर से विचार कर रही है ताकि किसी प्रकार के कुछ संशोधन या परिवर्तन किये जा सकें ? दूसरे नक्सलवाड़ी के लिए जो संसद सदस्यों का एक शिष्टमंडल जाने वाला था उसके ऊपर पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री को क्या कोई पत्र लिखा था और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि गृह मंत्री के मदन में आश्वासन देने के बावजूद भी वह यात्रा अब स्थगित कर दी गई है ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** कोई ऐसी बात तो नहीं है जिससे संविधान रास्ते में बाधा हो । जहां तक नक्सलवाड़ी का सम्बन्ध है बंगाल की सरकार ने लिखा है कि वहां की स्थिति कुछ सुधर रही है और इसलिए उन्होंने यह प्राग्रह किया है कि उनको भोका दिया जाए कि यह काम वे खुद देख सकें . . .

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने क्या प्रधानमंत्री को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र भेजा है कि संसद सदस्यों का शिष्ट मंडल वहां न जाए यदि हां तो प्रधान मंत्री की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? क्या राज्य सरकारें पालियामेंट के अधिकारों को या संसद के अधिकारों को इस प्रकार से कम भी कर सकती है ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** मुख्य मंत्री का पत्र मुझे मिला है । सवाल यह है कि नक्सलवाड़ी की भाजुक स्थिति है । जिस वजह से यह निश्चय बहुधा था कि बहुत कुछ संसद सदस्य

जायें उस समय उनके अपने मिनिस्टर वहां पर थे और मुख्य मंत्री ने हमको लिखा कि वे अपना काम पूरा कर लें तो शायद अपने नतीजे निकालें ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** अब जाने की अनुमति है ? अब भेज रहे हैं ?

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि घेराव और फूड जैसे मामलों को ले कर डिफेंसिस हैं । श्री मिनिस्टर और वहां के होम मिनिस्टर जब आए थे तो उनकी प्रधान मंत्री जी से बातें हुई थीं । घेराव एक ऐसा मामला है जिसके ऊपर सारे देश का विभाग लगा हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारे सम्बन्ध में भी बात हुई थी क्या इस बारे में आप सब एक मत थे । सेंटर की जी राय है उसको क्या उन्होंने माना है या वे भिन्न विचार रखते हैं ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** इन दोनों विषयों पर बातचीत हुई है । पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री का कहना है कि घेराव की स्थिति पहले से सुधरी है । हमारे पास जो खबर आई थी और हमने जो विशेष उदाहरण दिये और सुझाव रखे, उनके बारे में मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि वे उनपर ध्यान देंगे ।

जहां तक अनाज का प्रश्न है खाद्य मंत्री जी कई दफे बता चुके हैं कि बंगाल की मांग क्या है और यह भी कि हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे कि जितना अनाज भेजा जा सके, हम उनको भेजें ।

**श्री रघुबंदर सिंह शास्त्री :** बंगाल में घेराव से उत्पन्न स्थिति की दृष्टि में बारबार चर्चा हुई है । मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस मामले में कुछ अपने आप को विवश अनुभव करती है । वहां के उद्योगों पर भी इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति क्या है ? क्या वह बंगाल की सरकार

के साथ सहमती के कोई प्रभावशाली कार्य इस विषय में कर सकती ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जाहिर है कि हम उन से हर वक्त चर्चा कर रहे हैं और हमारी कोशिश यह है कि घेराब बन्द हों और जहाँ भी जनता के संग या किसी के भी संग अन्याय हो रहा है वह दूर हो, दोनों की तरफ से। अगर तो वहाँ के मजदूरों के खिलाफ कुछ हुआ है और उनको अगर जायज मांगें हैं तो उनसे भी देखना है और जो घेराब नाजायज तरीके से हुए हैं उनको भी रोकना है।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मतभेद हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये मतभेद क्या केवल वहीं हैं जहाँ पर गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं या वहाँ पर भी हैं जहाँ कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं ? क्या जहाँ कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं उन से भी मतभेद चल रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : पहले बताया जा चुका है कि यत्न मतभेद हमेशा से रहे हैं और जो हमारा फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, उसमें हमेशा रहे भी।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Will the hon. Prime Minister agree with me that the Central Government, in its eagerness to take a more helpful attitude towards the non-Congress Governments, is depriving some of the State Governments run by the Congress in the matter of food and monetary help?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No, Sir.

Shri Homi Bhabha: May I know whether it is a fact that recently the Governor of West Bengal summoned a meeting of the District Police Superintendent and the District Magistrate at Raj Bhavan in Calcutta by-passing the State Government, to which the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal has taken strong objection, and may I know whether the

Government has instructed the Governor of West Bengal to bypass the State Government and, if so, what is the peculiar bandobast for West Bengal?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No such instructions have been sent.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राज्यों की जिम्मेदारियाँ ज्यादा हैं और उनकी ग्राम-दनी के साधन कम हैं। कम कुछ राज्यों ने सुझाव दिया है कि ग्राम इंडिया टेक्स काउंसिल बनाई जाए जो केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में ग्रामदनी के स्रोतों का ठीक तरह से बंटवारा करे ? क्या यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि फाइनेंस कमिशन जो पांच साल के बाद नियुक्त होता है वह स्थायी तौर पर नियुक्त किया जाए जिससे राज्यों को केन्द्र की ग्राम-दनी में से अधिक हिस्सा मिल सके ? क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में विचार किया है, यदि हाँ तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that all these questions are being raised but there has been no particular consideration on them because Government does not feel that these things can be done conveniently or that the Constitution can be changed like that. But what is required is to adjust, and if it can be adjusted, we are trying to do.

Shri Gadhakar Supakar: There are some State Governments which do not believe in the system of planning as envisaged by our Planning Commission. May I know whether in the case of those States the Centre has tried to have some understanding and modify their own planning or tried to convince those State Governments to see that they accept our system of planning?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: All the States have accepted Planning.

श्री जयु लिवले : क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान ग्रामों के मुख्य स्रोतों के क्लान

की ओर गया है तथा उसी तरह के केरल के मुख्य मंत्री के बयान की ओर गया है, जिस म बर्तमान वित्तीय सहायता का जो इन्तजाम है उसकी जगह पर एक नये कानून बनाये जाने का सुझाव दिया है तथा दूसरे ने संविधान में परिवर्तन किये जाने का सुझाव दिया है ? क्या सरकार के पास ये सुझाव पहुँचे हैं, यदि पहुँचे हैं तो क्या सरकार ने उन पर विचार किया है तथा क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** This is not the first time that this question has been raised; this question is being raised for the last few years and the question is that the Constitution may be changed regarding the allocation of revenues between the States and the Centre. This has been considered, and it has been found that no particular advantage will be accruing to any State or the Centre if there is any change. This was done after much deliberation, but in order to see that difficulties may not arise or the States may get more allocation than what they are entitled to according to revenues, the system of Finance Commission has been provided in the Constitution which has been working and every five years they take into account the condition of the States' revenues and the Central revenues and allocate certain amounts from various taxes to different States. In addition to normal allocations all the resources are taken into account when the Plan is made, and equitable allotments are made to different States, having regard to the needs of different States. This, I think, is a far more satisfactory arrangement than making blanket allocations of resources to different States. That is not going to increase the revenues of either the State or the Centre.

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या सरकार ने गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों में ऐसी मनोवृत्ति का आभास पाया है कि वे अपनी असफलताओं को छिपाने के लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की खदान कर व्यापार कन्सेशन लेना चाहते हैं ?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not think that it will be right to give this kind of motivation to States. They can give the same motivation to the Centre.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** The impression in West Bengal is that the Home Minister at the Centre by his actions and speeches has tried to belittle the West Bengal Government thereby giving the feeling that the Centre-State relations have been affected slightly. Will the hon. Prime Minister tell us whether she is going to issue some sort of a directive to her Cabinet colleagues not to behave in that manner in future?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** No Cabinet Minister has behaved wrongly or improperly.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have already taken 15 minutes on this question. The Centre-State relations cover a very wide area. I will try to accommodate a few more supplementaries; more than that, I cannot allow.

**Mr. Sheo Narain.**

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सल बाढ़ी में 10 हज़ियन स्त्रियों के सिर काटकर फेंक दिये गये, न बंगाल की होम मिनिसट्री और न सेन्ट्रल की होम मिनिसट्री इसमें कुछ कर पाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट वहाँ पर क्या करना चाहती है, वहाँ हकूमत उनके हाथ में नहीं है, घाउट आक्र कन्दोल है, इस आदम को हल करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी :** इस बारे में जांच हो रही है।

**Shri V. Krishnamurti:** This question is very important. We can devote 20 more minutes for this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already given more than 15 minutes for this question. As I have already said,

Centre-State relations cover a very wide field, and questions from different angles have already been put. I shall permit a few more supplementary questions. Beyond that I cannot permit.

**Shri V. Krishnamurti:** We can devote another 15 minutes to this question.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कुछ प्रान्तों में ला-एण्ड प्राईर की सिचुएशन बराब हो रही है बराब के कारण से, कुछ जगहों पर रेलवे से घनाज सूटा जा रहा है, कुछ जगहों पर लेबर ट्रबल है इसका कारण यह बताया जाता है कि वहां की जो सरकारें हैं, वे इस मामले में पूरी तरह से कोभापेट नहीं कर रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों का वर्शन इस बारे में दूसरा है—इस लिये सही चीज क्या है, यह मालूम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

दूसरे, जी डेलीगेशन पार्लियामेंट का जाने वाला था, वह बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया गया है या जाने पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ?

**श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। पार्लियामेन्ट्री डेलीगेशन जावे, न जावे, इसका जवाब प्रधान मंत्री कैसे दे सकती हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट का अपना सवाल है, इसको स्पीकर के साथ तय करना होगा। प्रधान मंत्री के कहने मात्र से डेलीगेशन के जाने या न जाने का सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It was not a resolution of the House. It was a suggestion accepted by the Home Minister. Unless there is a resolution accepted by the House, the Speaker does not come into the field. This is my view, so far as this point is concerned.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I should like to say that it is not Government who have taken a decision on this. When I received the letter from the

Chief Minister of West Bengal, I sent it on to the Speaker.

**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** What is the reply to my question?

मैंने यह कहा है कि वहां पर जो ला-एण्ड-प्राईर सिचुएशन बराब हो रही है, उसके बारे में प्रलग प्रलग बर्सेन्ड हैं, उस को समझने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है तथा क्या वह डेलीगेशन जावेगा या वह खत्म कर दिया गया है।

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी :** डेलीगेशन के बारे में अभी कहा गया है, कि इसका भेजना हमारे हाथ में नहीं है।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** On a point of order. We have just heard Shri A. B. Vajpayee raise a point of order against a question by a Member of his own party. You have decided on the point of order already. So, why is the same question being put again?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is asking for information regarding other matters.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** He has also mentioned about the parliamentary delegation.

**Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** The hon. Prime Minister could reply at least to the first part of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, one part of his question still remains to be answered.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Government are constantly in touch with the situation. We are also in touch with the State Government. As far as the railways are concerned, the State Government asked for special help and that help has been sent.

**Shri V. Krishnamurti:** Is it not a fact that after the general elections in order to embarrass the non-Congress Governments in the various States, the Central Government has cut the financial allocations for the various projects in the States?

Especially, in Madras State, the Tullucorin project has been cut out. Is it not a fact that the Centre has taken such a decision in order to embarrass the Madras Government?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** This is a wrong allegation, based perhaps on want of knowledge. Schemes have been down in of all States, and perhaps more in the Congress States than in non-Congress States.

**श्री लक्ष्मण :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज बहुत से प्रदेशों में स्थिति बड़ी असामान्य है, खास कर पश्चिमी बंगाल में बहुत असामान्य है। कुछ दिन हुए हमने नक्सलवाड़ी में देखा कि क्या हुआ, फिर हम ने बर्दवान में देखा कि वहाँ वह मजदूरों के बीच में स्थिति खराब हुई, यहाँ कल परतों हम ने देखा कि पार्लियामेंट के एक मेम्बर दड़ो बुरी तरह से घायल हुए। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जबकि हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवस्था है और संविधान के आर्टिकल 256 के मातहत यूनियन बर्नमेंट उसमें हस्तक्षेप कर सकती है तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन असामान्य स्थिति में जबकि नक्सलवाड़ी में कोई सरकार नहीं है और जबकि पश्चिमी बंगाल में किसी की जान व माल की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो कौन बाधा है कि वहाँ यूनियन सरकार अपना हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती . . . (व्यवधान)

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Are you allowing this question? (Interruptions).

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Please keep quiet. I am in possession of the House. (Interruptions).

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Actually the M. P. conducted a hamla on the young boys there . . . (Interruptions).

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** On a point of order?

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Under what rule?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Rule 376. I have been listening to the various questions put by the Congress benches. A ruling has been given in this House, and we have developed a convention also, that this House should not be utilised for damning a State Government. My hon. friend, Shri Shashi Ranjan, for whom I have great regard, has tried to invoke a particular article of the Constitution and now demands Central intervention which is a matter of policy. I want to know whether we shall be permitted in future to utilise this House or this forum for damning a newly-elected non-Congress popular government of the people. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He referred only to the Naxalbari situation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, no, to the whole of Bengal.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He referred to Bengal in connection with that situation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Let Members go to Calcutta and other places and see things for themselves. They can move freely. As Shri Jyoti Basu, the West Bengal Minister, has said, this agitation against the State Government is political in character. They do not want to allow the government to function there. This is very clear. Their next target is UP.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** On a point of order.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Has the point of order of Shri Banerjee been disposed of?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already said that he had no intention to cast any aspersion on the West Bengal Government. He was more particularly interested in knowing about the Naxalbari situation with which we are all concerned. That is all. Hence I have disallowed the point of order.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** If you look at the question, it is one of the accepted principles regarding put-

ting questions that the supplementaries should be relevant to the subject-matter of the question.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Centre-State relationship.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I am addressing the Chair, not Shri Shashi Ranjan.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Nor Shri Sheo Narain.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** I am helping the Chair.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Here the subject is Centre-State relations and in respect of that, the main question purports to ask whether there have any differences, and the Government have denied that there have been any differences. So how does this question about the Naxalbari situation which relates to law and order or the Asansol situation and become in order?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I perfectly agree that the main question relates to certain differences, if they have arisen, and Government have clarified the position. But because a certain situation had arisen there and we had discussed it, he incidentally referred to it. I would request the hon. Member not to refer to any other matter, particularly to Bengal Government with a view to criticise it.

**Some hon. Members:** Why?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Because the scope of the question is limited.

**Shrimati Lakshminathanamma:** We read in the papers that Peking has been taking a lot of interest in the Naxalbari situation. Why do you say it should not be referred to? (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Unless you permit me, I cannot proceed. I am accommodating as many shades of opinion in as many States as possible because the question covers a wide ground, but if you create a situation.. (Interruptions).

**श्री मधु निमये:** यह पालियामेंट है या कुछ राज्य सरकारों को लेकर समझा करने का प्रश्न बन गया है? कुछ लोग राज्य सरकारों के विरोधी और कुछ राज्य सरकारों के समर्थक हैं और उनका यह प्रश्न बन रहा है, यह हिन्दुस्तान की पालियामेंट है या क्या है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? मैं यह दोनों दृष्टिकोण पसन्द नहीं करता। यह हिन्दुस्तान की पालियामेंट है। क्या मतलब है इसका?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You have to regulate the business of the House. You are within your rights to disallow any supplementary which is irrelevant, but can you put a ban saying that no questioner should raise a question about the West Bengal Government? Can there be a ban? You said; you can put a supplementary, but you cannot refer to the West Bengal Government. That is what you said.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Objection was raised that in this House opportunity is being taken just in a slanting manner to cast some aspersion on certain actions of a State Government. I think this should not be permitted in the present circumstances.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** I want one clarification from you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Tiwary, please resume your seat. He has raised a very good question, I want it to be replied to.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** In the Third Lok Sabha hundreds of questions were put of this nature, and the State Governments were damned, the Chief Ministers were damned, and now a simple question like this is being objected to. What is this? Two standards.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As Mr. Limaye has observed, we must also take one thing into consideration. It covers a very wide field, and in the new context of the situation, the State-Centre relation has become a matter on some issues where controversies might

arise. In such a situation, we ought to be very caution while putting questions.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** When it comes to Congress, they are not cautious; when it comes to non-Congress, they are cautious.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The scope of the question is very limited. Let him finish.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** I was asking this question. Article 256 exclusively deals with the relationship between the States and the Union, and I wanted to know from the Prime Minister what fetters her hand from applying article 256 in such a situation in West Bengal when consecutively incidents are happening and people's life and property are almost at stake.... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You are referring to a section which is a preliminary for emergency powers. I know that section. So, at this juncture, when we are considering inter-State relationship, please do not refer to it.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I would merely say that nothing fetters our hands. If the need is felt, if such a situation arises, then the matter can be considered.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राय घोषी :** तनाव और झगड़ें पैदा होना यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच में कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल होते हुए भी तनाव और झगड़ें पैदा हुए हैं। आज जब कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें कई प्रांतों में हैं तो भी झगड़ें पैदा होंगे। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र और प्रांतों में कोई भी झगड़ा या तनाव की स्थिति पैदा होगी तो उसको हल करने के लिये एक स्थायी आयोग नियुक्त करने का विचार सरकार कर रही है क्या ?

**श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी :** अभी तो उसकी कोई आवश्यकता है नहीं। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है, सामयिक आन्वीय व्यवस्था वहाँ में नहीं

कि ऐसा कुछ भी मतलब उठता है तो आपस की बात करके उसका हल हो जाता है।

Several hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have exhausted half an hour. I have permitted all Members to put questions.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** All kinds of questions are allowed to be asked from that side. On this side, we are not allowed.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You see the record and then make a statement. It is not fair. Next question.

Several hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have passed on to the next question.

**श्री मोनेन्द्र ना :** सम्प्रति महोदय, हम लोगों को आदेश दीजिये कि हम सबन से जायें। आप ने हमारी पार्टी को किसी को मौका नहीं दिया। एक पार्टी के छः छः को मौका दिया। तो आप कह दीजिये कि हम लोग चलें जायें। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

### चलचित्र उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

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\*722. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री श्री प्र० स्वामी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने चलचित्र उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy):** (a) and (b). The question of nationalisation of the film industry has been considered in all its aspects on several occasions in the past and Government



have come to the conclusion that it would neither be advisable nor practicable to nationalise the film industry.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म एन्क्वायरी कमेटी जो बनी थी उस ने इस सवाल पर विचार किया था उस के बगैरे सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है या नहीं और किन कारणों से सरकार इस का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करना चाहती है ?

**Shrimati Nandini Satpathy:** It has been considered by the Government. This Committee has suggested against the nationalisation of the film industry. But it has suggested certain restrictions on the film industry which have already been done by the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** 1951 में जो कमेटी बनी थी उस ने रेकमेंड किया था :

"We therefore recommend that legislative action should be taken immediately to declare the control of production of films by the Union expedient in the public interest and thereby entrust the full responsibility for the production side of the industry to the Central Government."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बाद जो ऐक्ट बना उस से क्या सरकार संतुष्ट है और सरकार ने क्या इस बात पर विचार किया है कि कमीशन का जो रेकमेंडेशन था उस के जो उद्देश्य हैं उस की पूर्ति हो रही है ? अगर नहीं हो रही है तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या करने जा रही है ?

**The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi):** May I reply? The portion of the report which the hon. Member read does not say that the industry should be

nationalised. On the contrary, if he reads the very beginning of the observations in the paragraph from which he read, they say:

"Some witnesses, less out of conviction but more of despair have suggested nationalisation of the industry as the panacea for all ills. Apart from the fashionable philosophy of nationalisation, the justification for this suggestion has been ascertained to lie in the disorganised condition of the industry,....etc. We regret that we are unable to subscribe to this theory."

This is what the Committee have said. But so far as the other measures which are necessary are concerned, the Government is looking into them and if necessary we shall amend the Act.

**श्री श्री० प्र० त्वाणी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि फिल्मों का देश के नवयुवकों के चरित्र पर बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है और वर्तमान समय में जो फिल्में बन रही हैं उन से हमारे देश के नवयुवक चरित्रहीनता की ओर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं ? ऐसे अवसर पर क्या सरकार का इस फिल्म इंडस्ट्री पर अगर नेशनलाइजेशन करने का विचार नहीं है तो कोई ऐसा नियंत्रण करने का विचार है कि जो प्रभावशाली हो और इन फिल्मों के द्वारा हमारे देश के बच्चों के चरित्र का बिनाश न हो सके, ऐसा क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

**Shrimati Nandini Satpathy:** The Film Censor Board passes the films. They pass the films after certain restrictions. To those films which can be shown only to adults, they give the "A" certificate, and to other films which can be shown to others, that is, in general, they give the "U" certificate; that is the universal certificate. So, there is some control over the films, and the Government tries to

that all sorts of films which are harmful to the morals of the youngsters are not allowed, and the films are checked.

**Shrimati Lakshminathanamma:** Most of the films of recent days are a waste of the celluloid. Either we see the boy-meets-girl or the girl-meets-the-boy and there it is arranged. (Interruption). I would like to know what steps the Government propose to take to encourage such films as would infuse patriotism, a spirit of sacrifice into the minds of the youngsters so as to build up the nation, and whether some kind of funds to such of these films as are produced with this spirit in view, will be given by the Government.

**Shrimati Nandini Satpathy:** Government always encourages the films which are helpful to the growth of morals, such films which are related now by the hon. Member. These films are sometimes given assistance from the Film Finance Corporation which has been constituted by the Government.

**Shri Filoo Mody:** I would like to know what makes the Government think that it would be capable of protecting the morals of people by nationalising the industry rather than by leaving it in its present form, and has the Government demonstrated in the past either some artistic, creative ability or any great moral standards?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That has already been replied to.

**Shri S. Kandu:** I would like to know why the hon. Minister does not consider that the best way of checking the morals and infusing a spirit of nationalism by using the films to build up our nation and put them to the work of national reconstruction is through nationalisation; and secondly, there was a discussion whether kissing should be allowed in the films. I would like to know what decision the Government has taken about kissing in films. (Interruption).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please put your question.

**Shri S. Kandu:** What I say is, this sort of cheap crazy, sexy films which are being sold around India is bad. Virtually, this kissing is not direct kissing that takes place. Only apparently it takes place since it is banned. I would like to know what the Minister has got to say on this.

**Shrimati Nandini Satpathy:** Film is an art and Government think that regimentation of art will rather hamper its growth and not help its growth. So, we consider that the film industry should not be nationalised. About the second part of the question, we have some proposal to have a seminar on certain aspects of films. About the Seminar on kissing, there was some discussion in the papers, but there was no particular proposal like that.

**Shri S. R. Damani:** At present, the censor board censors films after they are produced. In view of the present low standard of films, may I know whether Government will consider scrutinising and approving the story before the film is produced? Secondly, what progress has been made by the Film Finance Corporation in this direction?

**Shrimati Nandini Satpathy:** The film industry is in the hands of private people. So, it is not possible for the Government to scrutinise the story before it is made into a film. But regarding films for which the Film Finance Corporation gives loans, their stories go to the Film Finance Corporation and they scrutinise the script before giving loans.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** The cost of Indian films is exorbitantly high since huge sums of money are paid to the main actors under the table. Also, the foreign exchange earned through the films distributed to various countries not come to our exchequer. May I know whether the Film Finance Corporation is going to be actively associated in the production of Indian films in order to put an end to all these anomalies?

**Shrimati Nandini Saipathy:** It is a suggestion for action. (Interruptions).

**Definition of 'Pakistan' in Oxford Concise Dictionary**

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\*723. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the latest edition of Oxford Concise English Dictionary, Pakistan has been described as a country which includes Kashmir;

(b) whether this definition of 'Pakistan' is at variance with the definition given in the earlier edition of the same Dictionary;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been done under pressure from the Pakistan Government; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to get this factual mistake corrected in the said Dictionary?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) The reference to Kashmir is in the etymology of the word 'Pakistan', in brackets, and not part of the definition of its meaning.

(b) The earlier edition contained the same etymology of the word 'Pakistan' but different definition.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) Our High Commission in London has had correspondence with the publishers who point out that there is a difference between definition and etymology and that the inclusion of Kashmir in the etymology implies no suggestion about the legal, constitutional or political status of Kashmir.

**श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे हाई कमिशन को शोर से एक पत्र लिखा गया था। क्या उस पत्र का उत्तर भी प्राप्त हुआ है? यदि हाँ, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Our High Commission did write—did write (laughter) I am sorry my English is bad, but English is not our mother tongue and bad English should not be an occasion for laughter.

**श्री जयु लियवे :** मैं उन से हिन्दुस्तान में बालने की प्रायेंना करता हूँ।

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Our High Commission wrote to the publishers and the publishers took their stand on the difference between definition and etymology.

**श्री जयु लियवे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय मंत्र प्रायेंना पर ज़िज़ार नहीं करेंगे?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** They stated as follows:

"The etymology given is correct and Kashmir did in fact contribute the 'K' to the word Pakistan."

This information has already been conveyed to the Lok Sabha.

**श्री छटस बिहारी बाजपेयी :** ज़ा मफ़ाई से गई है क्या मंत्री महोदय उस से मन्कुट हैं? यदि मन्कुट नहीं हैं तो क्या इन बारे में कोई और कार्रवाई की गई है?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have looked up the original dictionary. It is rather strange that they should have, while giving the etymology of 'Pakistan', adopted this rather queer system where they say that letter 'P' is from Punjab.....

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. If 'P' is from Punjab, what about 'A', is it from 'Assam'?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** What they have given in the dictionary is like this: that 'P' is from Punjab, 'A' from Afghanistan Frontier....

**श्री जयु लियवे :** यह कहा से आये?

**श्री स्वर्ण सिंह :** मैं कहता नाया हूँ।

बी मधु लिखते : इसी लिये आप को  
माफ़ा लेना चाहिये । बक़्ता साहब ठीक  
कह रहे हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: .... 'K' is from Kashmir and 'ISTAN' from Baluchistan parts of India where Muslims predominated. This is a queer way of giving the original of this expression. All of us in India know that 'Pakistan' is a Persian word meaning 'land of paks' which they describe as 'land of pure people'. It is amazing that the publishers of this dictionary should have given the etymology on these considerations.

बी मधु लिखते : अफ़ग़ान फ़ंटियर  
को जोड़ दिया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is an amazing way of giving the etymology of a Persian word 'Pakistan' which to all of us here in India means—and that was the claim of Pakistan—'land of paks'. They claim that it is a land of pure people. We should ignore this etymological analysis published by the dictionary. On the face of it it is ridiculous and we should brush it aside and not devote too much attention to it.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, am I also allowed to shout. Everybody here seems to be shouting. May I be allowed to shout?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Others should follow your example.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, Shri Kripalani is wrong; it is not that everybody here shouts.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister of Defence has again misquoted the interpretation of the word 'Pakistan'. The word 'Pakistan' was first originated by one young man called Mr. Rahimtoola when he was a student of Cambridge. He said that 'P' means Punjab, 'A' means Afghanistan, 'K' means

Kashmir, 'S' means Sind and 'TAN' means Baluchistan. All these areas combined, he gave the name 'Pakistan'. The origin of the word was from this young man, Shri Rahimtoola and it means that it comprises of all these areas. Therefore, the hon. Minister's interpretation is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. This is from the Oxford Dictionary.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kripalani—

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I had no question to ask, I only wanted permission to shout.

Shri Pileo Mody: Sir, I entirely agree with Acharya Kripalani. It is below the dignity of the House to discuss a subject like this. They can define the name of the country in any way they like. I do not think we should take the slightest notice of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About shouting also leaders of groups should take some responsibility to keep shouting down. That is what Dada means.

Shri Ranga: All right, Sir.....  
(Interruption).

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, they are making noise in the House. You should control them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call them. I do not know their names. Do they want to put a supplementary on this particular question?

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: We are against the procedure adopted.

जो तरीका आप अपना रहे हैं वह गलत है ।  
कई सवालों पर हम सवाल पूछना चाहते  
हैं, आपने ज़ीका ही नहीं दिया । आप हमारी  
तरफ़ देखते ही नहीं हैं ।

बी राधाकृष्ण ज़ाल्मी : किसी को  
बुलाते हैं, किसी को बुलाते नहीं हैं । वह गलत  
तरीका है . . . (इंटरप्लॉक)

बी कमिश्नर सिंह : माननीय मंत्री  
जी ~ डिप्लोमरी के बारे में बताया है कि

‘ए’ शकवान के लिए है, ‘के’ काश्मीर के लिए है इत्यादि। यह नेशनल ज्योग्राफिकल मैगजीन, जनवरी 1967 का है। इस में काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं दिखाया गया है। डिक्शनरी भीनिंग पर तो उनका ध्यान गया है लेकिन क्या इसकी तरफ भी गया है? जितने भी मित्र देश हैं सब ये काम करा रहे हैं। क्या हमने किसी के पास विरोध पत्र भेजा है? यह जनवरी, 1967 का इन् है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question refers to the Oxford Dictionary. This does not arise out of this.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I would require notice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We proceed to the next question. The hon. Minister has said that he wants notice; it is outside the purview of this question.

#### Production of T.V. Sets

\*724. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay that the three T.V. Set Manufacturing Companies have made/proposed to make, to fulfil the production targets sanctioned by the Government; and

(b) the import and foreign exchange content of this outlay?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). Two firms have been licensed so far for the manufacture of 10,000 TV Receiver Sets each per year with indigenous know-how. The capital outlay for these two projects is expected to be Rs. 50-60 lakhs including foreign exchange content of approximately Rs. 20 lakhs.

**श्री जयु लिमये :** इसके बारे में एक अर्थ से परस्पर विरोधी बातें कही जा रही हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मेरा ध्यान

है अप्रैल में कहा गया था कि पिलानी में यह जो चित्रवाणी सेट बनता है उसका बीस प्रतिशत हिस्सा विदेशों से आता है। बाद में कहा गया कि जो टी० बी० सेट्स बनाये जायेंगे उनका दस प्रतिशत हिस्सा विदेशों से आयेगा। सरकार के द्वारा जो बयान निकला है उस में कहा गया है कि एक टी० बी० सेट के पीछे 27 रुपये के पुर्जों विदेशों से मंगाने जायेंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में सदन को कोई निश्चित जानकारी देंगे कि जो टी० बी० सेट बनाये जायेंगे उनका मूल्य क्या रहेगा, उनमें कितने पुर्जों भादि विदेशी होंगे? अगर वह कोई विवरण देंगे तो उन की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

**श्री ब० रा० जयल :** पिलानी में जो सेट बनाया गया है उसी के आधार पर ये लाइसेंस दिय गये हैं इन दोनों फर्मों को। काउंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक एंड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च ने जिस के मातहत पिलानी की भी लैबोरेटरी है, कहा है कि शुरु में 250 रुपये पर सेट के हिसाब से विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी और 19 इंच का जो सेट है वह 1350 रुपये का और 23 इंच का जो सेट है वह 1500 रुपये का होगा। जैसे जैसे हम कम्पोनेंट्स बनाते जायेंगे जैसे पिक्चर ट्यूबज है या दूसरे कम्पोनेंट हैं तो यह सी रुपये तक कम हो जाएगी। उसके बाद जिन रा मैटीरियल्स से ये बनते हैं उनको बनाने में प्रगति होगी तो उसके बाद वह और कम हो जाएगी। यह कहना अभी ठीक तो नहीं कि 27 रुपये तक आयेगी लेकिन काफी कम हो जाएगी।

**श्री जयु लिमये :** उन्होंने तोरह सी रुपये की बात कही है। लेकिन सरकारी बयान में यह कहा गया है :

“However, according to the calculation made by the Pilani Institute, the consumer prices of indigenous sets will compare favour-

ably with that of similar imported sets recently sold by the State Trading Corporation varying from Rs. 1800 to 2000 per set."

घाफने जो दाम बताया है उसके बाद यह प्रबन्धन्यन घादि सारी चीजें हुई हैं। इस वक्त घाफका क्या अनुमान है कि दाम क्या रहेगा ? अगर 27 रुपये का हिसाब लगाया जाए कि 27 रुपये के पुर्जे विदेशों से मंगाने जायें तो बीस हजार सेट्स के लिए विदेशों से 5,40,000 रुपये के पुर्जे मंगाने पड़ेंगे और घाफ ने बीस लाख की बात की है। ये बहुत परस्पर विरोधी बातें हो रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सही चिन्तन घाफ मदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करें।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बाहर से मंगाने जाने वाले 23 इंच के सेट के दाम 1880 रुपये हैं और उस हिसाब से यहां बनाने वाले सेट के दाम कम हैं। दोनों सेट्स के दामों में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि इम्पोर्टिड जो सेट है प्रबन्धन्यन के बाद उनके दाम भी बढ़ेंगे और उस हिसाब से जो हमारे यहां बनाने वाले सेट है उनके दाम कम बढ़ेंगे क्योंकि उन में 250 रुपये का ही विदेशी सामान लगता है इस 250 रुपये पर बढ़ोतरी मूल्यों की कमी होगी। जो बीस लाख रुपये की बात मैंने बताई है कि बीस लाख की विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी यह तबकीनी अभी का है, प्रबन्धन्यन के बाद का है, उससे पहले का नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is true that a particular firm in Kanpur is also in the run and is also being given a licence for the manufacture of T.V. sets and, if so, the name of the firm and the terms on which it has been given.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Only two firms have been given licences. One is from Kanpur, that is, the J. K. Electronics, Kanpur. The hon. Member is very familiar with this firm.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On what terms?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The terms are similar because the licence has been given by the Licensing Committee. The cost is Rs. Rs. 36 lakhs of which the value of plant and equipment would be Rs. 24 lakhs. This estimate on the basis of ten thousand sets production has been accepted.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The hon. Minister has suggested that the cost of production of these sets is likely to be lower than that of the imported ones. But the experience is just the other way. The cost of production of whatever has been produced in our country in the past has always been higher as compared to the landed cost. Has any costing been done to suggest specifically what would be the cost of production of a particular set compared to the imported one?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has been very clearly worked out. The licence has been given for a 10,000 unit. If it is, say, 5,000 or even less, then the cost will be higher. It has been worked out on the basis of a 10,000 unit; the cost of production has been arrived at on that basis.

Shri N. D. Patodia: What is the cost of production?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have already given that.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : देश में बहुत ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टी० वी० सेट्स के ऊपर इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करने की क्या आवश्यकता है जबकि इस गरीब देश में दूसरे आवश्यक उद्योग जैसे विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी की वजह से बंद पड़े हैं ? इन पर घाफ विदेशी मुद्रा क्यों खर्च कर रहे हैं ?

12.00 hrs.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो नीति तय हो गई है कि टेनिविजन की यहां जरूरत है और न केवल मनोरंजन के लिए . . .

श्री जयु लिंगे : मगर किन को जकरत है? 1900 रुपये खर्च कर के कौन ले सकता है ?

श्री.ब० रा० भगत : विकास के लिए या शिक्षा के लिए यह माना गया है कि रेडियो से भी यह ज्यादा कारगर होता है और यह तो नीति तय हो गई है और इस की जकरत समझी गई है, तभी यह चीज की जा रही है ।

Shri M. Y. Saleem: May I know how much time will be required for manufacturing the TV sets and their coming to the market?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The foreign exchange has not been cleared; it is under consideration. After they get the foreign exchange, I think, they will not take long.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: I want to know the time when foreign exchange will be available.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That cannot be decided just now. Every effort is made to see that the foreign exchange is made available; it has to be located where the foreign exchange will come from.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । हमारा प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस के बारे में मुझे पता नहीं है । परन्तु प्रश्न नं० 747 आप देखें वह इसी के बारे में है . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he said was that he wanted notice because your supplementary was not covered by the main question.

श्री.कामेश्वर सिंह : प्रश्न नं० 747 देखिए । आप इसको मजाक समझते हैं क्या ? नोटिस-सो दिया गया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number of the question?

906 (A1) LSD-2

श्री जयु लिंगे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसी सूची में 747 पढ़िए । उन्होंने कहा कि सूची-सूचना चाहिए । सूचना मिली है और सूची में प्रश्न आ भी गया है । फिर वही प्रश्न जब सप्तीमद्री के रूप में पूछा गया तो उस का जवाब क्यों नहीं आया ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): I would only feel, now that the hon. Member has mentioned, that the reply is already there. If this reply was known, there was hardly any point in cross-examining on that.

श्री जयु लिंगे : सवाल यह है कि आप ने कहा कि नोटिस चाहिए . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: I am perfectly entitled, when a question is put, to ask for notice. That is the end of it.

श्री जयु लिंगे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत उद्बता से जवाब दे रहे हैं । उन को बिनाश्रता से स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि मैंने जो नोटिस मांगी वह गसती हुई । नोटिस मिल गया था ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept that.

श्री जयु लिंगे : नोटिस है और आप कहते हैं कि नोटिस चाहिए ।

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Inadequate Supply of Wagons to Andhra Pradesh

+

S.N.Q. 18. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. C. Adhokan:

Shri C. Janardhanan:

Shri K. K. Nayanar:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri K. Anirudhan:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice supply to Kerala is hampered due to the inade-

quate supply of wagons to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a specific report about the dearth of wagons in Tenali due to which 10,000 tonnes of paddy cannot be moved from there; and

(c) if so the steps taken to supply sufficient number of wagons to Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir. The supply of wagons for movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala has been adequate and in conformity with demands registered by rice millers in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to a news item which appeared in 'The Hindu' of Madras dated 15-6-67. The complaint made in the news item is not correct as adequate wagons have been made available for loading paddy at Tenali station.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would have very much liked to believe the statement of the hon. Minister on the floor of the House. But only two days back the Food Minister of Kerala has made a statement that till the 13th of this month, the supplies were very regular, but after the 13th the supplies are very irregular and the supplies in three days do not amount to the quantity of ration for one day. I should like to know whether after the 13th of this month there was some difficulty about sending rice and whether there was any responsibility on the part of the Railways as far as this delay in the supply is concerned.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As regards the Railways, to the extent the indents are placed, we have met those demands fully. There is some difficulty here and that is the loading stations are as many as 11 and at some of these stations only piecemeal in-

dents are placed. But instructions are that there should be indents for block rake movement. To collect these wagons from eleven odd stations and then to have a formation of a full block rake for movement to Kerala does take some time. These intervening difficulties might have confronted the steady movement up to a point. On the whole, out of the demands placed by the Food Ministry through the Food Corporation, we have been able to move about 35,000 tonnes to Kerala up to the 24th of this month.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I should like to know how many rice specials are being run on an average every day, and approximately what time does it take to reach Kerala from Andhra Pradesh?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: On an average, according to the programme given to us, we should move about 2 to 2.5 trains per day and it would take about two to three days to reach Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Only two or three days. I am told that it takes seven days.

Shri P. C. Adichan: (Spoke in Malayalam).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is to be put for eliciting information. What is the use of speaking in that language?

श्री कावेसर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भाषाओं को प्राथमिकता नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप भाषाओं को प्राथमिकता दीजिए।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I shall translate the question. The hon. Minister had stated in the House before that this being the mango season, there were difficulties in getting wagons. As a matter of fact, every year, there will be a mango season and every year there is likely to be this difficulty. Taking into consideration the difficulties due to the mango season, have Government made adequate arrangements for supply of rice to Kerala?



**Shri C. M. Poomacha:** Yes, arrangements are being made fully.

**Shri K. Narayana Rao:** On a point of order. The Speaker had said the other day that so far as the language issue was concerned, we should discuss it and come to a particular agreement in course of time. Therefore, let us not bring up the same issue once again. That is against the rules, against the Constitution and against what the Speaker had stated.

बी बडु लिमये : तो क्या हुआ ? इस  
देन की भाषा में ही बोले न ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not want to suppress expression of views by any Member.

बी बडु लिमये : ठीक है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If there is someone to translate, and the hon. Minister is ready to reply, I do not desire that anybody should be suppressed.

**Shri K. Lakkappa:** On a point of order....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That was on a different matter.

**Shri K. Lakkappa:** You cannot suppress me from raising a point of order. The hon. Member has put his question in his regional language. The House has to hear him properly and understand the question that he has put. But no arrangement has been made for that in the House. Under the Constitution, we are entitled to hear the question that he hon. Member has put. But we have been sitting here without being able to follow it in the absence of any arrangements having been made in this House. Further, the reply has also to be in the same language as the question. So, the hon. Member's language should be respected. My point of order is that Government and the House have not respected the other sister languages.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri K. Lakkappa:** This is discrimination.

**Shri C. M. Poomacha:** Arrangements have been fully made to meet the indents for wagons for movement of rice to Kerala. During the season, there was a heavy demand for movement of mangoes also, but that has been met, and we have enough capacity to move foodgrains. As a matter of fact, on the 24th of this month, the wagon indents as placed on the Railways which were outstanding amounted to 90 wagons only. So there has not been very heavy accumulation of indents which have not been met by the railways so far in connection with the movement of foodgrains to Kerala.

**Shri C. Janardhanan:** The two zones in connection with movement of rice from Andhra and Madras to Kerala are the Southern Zone and the South Central Zone. Due to lack of co-ordination between these zones, sometimes dislocations do occur. Is there any mechanism to co-ordinate these two zones so that the supply of wagons for movement of food is not interfered with?

**Shri C. M. Poomacha:** Yes. The Food Ministry issues instructions and the Food Corporation of India would be co-ordinating these movements to different destinations. They are the co-ordinating authority who place indents on the railways for particular movements to particular destinations.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** The food situation now in Kerala is very serious—it has worsened. The Central Government had allotted 75,000 tonnes, but upto 23rd of this month, only 25,000 tonnes have reached there. Is this due to the irregular movement of wagons or some dislocation in the Central allocation machinery? There is a report that the Tenali rice millers have complained that they are not getting wagons to send rice to Kerala. What is the real position?

**Shri C. M. Poomacha:** As I have explained earlier, we move according to placement of indents. If the indents

are registered, we will certainly make wagons available. There was a report in the *Hindu*, dated 15-6-67 but the Central Railway authorities have immediately issued a rejoinder which appeared in the *Hindu* of the 17th, refuting the allegations made. So, what has appeared in the Press on the 15th of this month is not true, to facts.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Upto the 23rd of this month, only 25,000 tonnes have reached Kerala whereas the Central Government say they have allotted 75,000 tonnes. What is the actual position and is the incomplete despatch due to paucity of railway wagons?

**Shri C. M. Poenacha:** That is not true. As I was mentioning, 35,000 tonnes have moved. The total quantity that has to be moved this month is about 62,000 tonnes.

**Shri Viswanatha Menon:** What is the quantum of rice transported to Kerala everyday and how many wagons are attached to the special trains everyday?

**Shri C. M. Poenacha:** These are food specials. It depends upon the type of wagons; if they are BCX, the number of wagons would be less; if they are the ordinary 4-wheelers, they would be a few more. I could not precisely give the number of wagons attached to each food special.

**Shri Viswanatha Menon:** What is the quantum of rice transported everyday?

**Shri Tenneti Viswanath:** Will the Minister ensure that while the mangoes of Andhra travel eastwards towards Calcutta and the rice of Andhra travels southwards towards Kerala, the mangoes should not come in the way of rice?

**Shri C. M. Poenacha:** That is true, but there is also a demand on the railways to move rice to the north. It is not only the mangoes of Andhra that move northwards, rice also moves northwards.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** I would like to supplement the question al-

ready put regarding co-ordination and the mechanism that he is going to evolve for speedy exportation of rice to Kerala. May I know whether the railway administration as such, without entrusting the work to the Food Corporation or the Government concerned, the railway department or the administration itself will appoint a special officer to co-ordinate the incidents and demands of the State Government of Kerala for getting rice from Andhra, so that there may not be bottlenecks created and undue delay caused?

**Shri C. M. Poenacha:** The Chief Operating Superintendent of the South Central Railway is in constant touch with the authorities concerned, the Food Corporation of India and the Andhra State Government.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Will the hon. Railway Minister be kind enough to tell us what special arrangements he has made to shift rice from Punjab to West Bengal?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is outside the question.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** If so, the details thereof?

**Shri C. M. Poenacha:** I would require notice of this question.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Production in Ordnance Factories

\*725. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the new Ordnance Factories have started production;

(b) whether some more Ordnance Factories are proposed to be established; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri M. B. Bhagat): (a) Out of the 4 new Ordnance Factories approved for establishment after the occurrence of the Emergency in 1962 two have started production. There are two more factories, namely New Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur and Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory at Hazratpur near Agra which are under erection.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Report of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers**

\*726. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 71 on the 27th March, 1967 and state further action taken by Government to implement the recommendations contained in the Report of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers made 145 recommendations in their Report. Decisions taken in respect of 30 were laid on the Table of the House on 27th March, 1967. Decisions in respect of 81 recommendations are laid on the Table of the House now. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-782/67]. The remaining 34 recommendations are being processed in consultation with the concerned Union Ministries, State Governments, Press Organisations and other interested.

**Cantonment Boards**

\*727. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the persistent demands for democratic functioning of Cantonment Boards, Govern-

ment have since reviewed the policy regarding the seats hitherto filled by nomination of Military Officers by the nomination of civilians, which is permissible under section 13 of the Cantonment Act, 1924;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, how Government justify the nomination of Military Officers to the Board in the local administration when the Board's jurisdiction is essentially in the civil area in cantonments and the military Officers are expected to be conversant with the local civic necessities?

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

(a) In 1957, Government of India, with a view to further democratise the Cantonment Administration, decided to bring about parity between the elected and nominated members in all Class I and Class II Cantonments by keeping one of the nominated seats vacant. No further review has since been made in this respect.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The jurisdiction of the Cantonment Board extends over the whole of Cantonment area for functions defined in the Cantonments Act, 1924. Provisions for nomination of Military Officers in the Cantonment Board have been made keeping in view the nature of the Cantonments as military stations. Government have already taken steps to ensure maximum possible participation of elected members in the administration of civil areas as under:

(i) As pointed out above in answer to clause (a) above, parity has been brought about between elected and nominated members of the Cantonment Board;

(ii) The powers of civil area committee in the matter of control over buildings, issue of trade licence, etc. have been enlarged;

(iii) Assessment Committee dealing with the assessment of house tax has been reconstituted with a majority of elected members. The Vice-President of the Cantonment Board also acts as Chairman of the Assessment Committee; and

(iv) During temporary absence of the President of the Cantonment Board the Vice-President has been authorised to preside over the meetings of the Board.

**Construction of Roads by China near Sikkim Border**

\*729. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Atam Das:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese are busy round the clock constructing and widening the roads near Sikkim border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reports have been received from Bhutan indicating hectic road building activities in the areas facing North-Western Bhutan; and

(c) if so, the precautions taken by the Government to meet the threat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Government have reports that the Chinese have been improving existing roads and bridges and constructing new ones across the boundary with Sikkim and Bhutan.

(c) Such developments are closely watched, constantly reviewed and taken note of in our defence planning.

**नागाओं का पाकिस्तान चले जाना**

\*730. श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भट्टीरिया :  
श्री राम सेवक बाबब :

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

(क) कितने विद्रोही नागा पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या मृत विद्रोही नागाओं के शवों के पास से मिले हथियार चीन में बने हुए हैं या पाकिस्तान में ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) चूँकि छिपे नागा लोग चोरी-छिपे पाकिस्तान के साथ लगने वाली हमारी सीमा को पार कर चले जाते हैं, इसलिए सरकार के पास ऐसे छिपे नागाओं का ठोंक-ठोंक संघर्ष के बारे में सूचना नहीं है जो पार करके जा चुके हैं अथवा वापस आ चुके हैं।

(ख) मृत अथवा जीवित छिपे नागाओं के जो हथियार मिले हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश हथियारों पर कोई निशान नहीं है अथवा कारगर बंग से मिटा दिए गए हैं।

**Deportation of Indian Businessmen from Malawi**

\*731. Shri Bhubhai Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the leading Indian businessmen deported by the Malawi Government recently;

(b) the reasons for their deportation;

(c) whether our High Commissioner there has lodged any protest against the sudden deportations; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Seven persons of Indian origin were declared prohibited immigrants by the Chief Immigra-

tion Officer of the Government of Malawi, on 26th April, 1967 and asked to leave the country. They were traders in Malawi and their names are:

1. Daud Abul Karim
2. Ibrahim Abdul Karim
3. Abdul Gaffar Suleman
4. Habib Tayub
5. Alimahomed Abdul Karim
6. Abdul Rashid Aboobakar
7. Ahmed Tayub.

(b) Specific reasons for their being declared prohibited immigrants were not disclosed but it is believed that the orders were passed on grounds of security.

(c) No, Sir. All the seven persons are British citizens, six of whom are in the United Kingdom and the seventh in Hyderabad.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Ceylon Law on Repatriation of Indians

\*732. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:  
Shri B. N. Shastri:  
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the principal features of the recent legislation by Ceylon regarding the repatriation of persons of Indian origin, who do not opt for citizenship of Ceylon;

(b) the number of persons who are and will be affected by this Law; and

(c) whether the said Act is in conformity with the provisions of the Shastri-Sirimova Pact of 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) The principal features are:

- (i) provision is made for grant of Ceylon citizenship to 3,00,000 persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have not been

recognised as citizens of Ceylon or of India, together with the natural increase in that number in accordance with a phased programme.

(ii) the grant of Ceylon citizenship will, as far as possible, be in the ratio of 4:7 against the number of such persons of Indian origin in Ceylon granted Indian citizenship;

(iii) provision is made for certain administrative measures to enable repatriation from Ceylon of persons granted Indian citizenship by the Government of India.

(b) This legislation will affect 8,25,000 persons in the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964.

(c) Government are not aware of any provisions in the Act which would militate against the proper implementation of the 1964 Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

#### Entry of U.S. Troops in Demilitarized Zone in Vietnam

\*733. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India, as the Chairman of the Control Commission, has protested against the entry of the U.S. troops into the demilitarized zone in Vietnam; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). The discussions and decisions of the three representatives on the International Control Commission in Vietnam are treated as confidential. The Commission sends reports of its activities only to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference of 1954 and not to the Government of India. We are not aware of any report having been sent regarding the entry of U.S. troops into the Demilitarized Zone.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा पर कवच कोठारियों  
(पिल बाक्स) का निर्माण

\*734. श्री हुसैन खान कश्वाय :

श्री शारदा मन्त्र :

श्री जि० व० सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने पुनः कलू के नाले के साथ-साथ वैसी कवच कोठारियाँ (पिल बाक्स) बनाई हैं, जैसी उसने इच्छोगिल नहर के साथ-साथ बनाई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० रा० भगत) : (क) सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमाओं के उस पार सैनिक कार्यों का निर्माण कर रहा है, और पिल बाक्स बना रहा है।

(ख) इन सभी अभिवृद्धियों को अपनी रक्षा प्रायोजनार्थों में ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Management of Ordnance Factories

\*735. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ordnance Factories and units which are headed by experienced technical military personnel and the number of such factories headed by civil servants; and

(b) whether it is proposed to place all the factories under the charge of experienced technical military personnel and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) All the ordnance factories under the Ministry of Defence are headed by technically trained civilians.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under examination as there is already a regular service known as the

Indian Ordnance Factories Service for manning the various posts in Ordnance Factories.

काठमांडू-कोठारी सड़क

\*736. श्री सु० राम :

श्री रामकृष्ण शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मल्लरिया :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री आत्मा दास :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री कमल दास शर्मा :

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय लोगों को चीन द्वारा बनाई गई काठमांडू-कोठारी सड़क का प्रयोग करने से मना कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों को इस प्रकार उस सड़क का प्रयोग करने से मना नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). उस समय जो सूचना सुलभ थी, उसके आधार पर 13 जून, 1967 को राज्य सभा में ऐसे ही एक सवाल के जवाब में यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि भारतीयों की नेपाल में चीनियों द्वारा निर्मित काठमांडू-कोठारी सड़क पर मुक्त रूप से जाने-जाने दिया जाता था। तब यह बताया गया था कि नेपाल सरकार ने वह सड़क आम जनता के लिए 2 जून, 1967 को खोली थी और तब से ही भारतीय लोग कोई परमिट लिए बगैर मुक्त रूप से आ-जा सकते थे और भारतीयों

के असावा अन्य विधेयों को उस पर धाने-जाने के लिए परमिट लेने पड़ते थे। यह सूचना हमारे राजदूतावास से प्राप्त इस सूचना पर आधारित थी कि "2 जून को नेपाल के महा-महिम की सरकार ने अधिकृत रूप से यह सूचना दी थी कि सड़क ग्राम जनता के लिए खोल दी गई है। यह भी बताया गया था कि भारतीयों को छोड़ कर तमाम विदेशी लोगों को सड़क पर धाने-जाने के लिए बीजा (परमिट) लेने होंगे। भारतीयों और नेपालियों को किसी प्रकार के परमिट की आवश्यकता नहीं है।" उसके बाद कई भारतीय लोग कोई परमिट लिए बगैर सड़क पर आए-ए।

लेकिन 23 जून को सबेरे नेपाल के विदेश मन्त्रालय ने हमारे राजदूतावास को जबानी तौर पर बताया कि सभी गैर-नेपालियों को, जिनमें भारतीय शामिल हैं, काठमांडू-कोटारी सड़क पर बारा बीसे से घागे जाने के लिए परमिट लेने होंगे क्योंकि वह इलाका नेपाल-चीन सीमा से 20 किलोमीटर के अन्दर होने के कारण निषिद्ध क्षेत्र है।

इस घटना से सरकार को आश्चर्य हुआ है क्योंकि वह यह आशा नहीं करती थी कि नेपाल में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रकों को नेपाल में निषिद्ध-क्षेत्रों सहित भीतर के किसी स्थान पर मुक्त रूप से घाने-जाने के उद्देश्य से अन्य विधेयों के साथ वर्गीकृत कर दिया जायगा। माननीय सदस्यों को मासूम होगा कि हमारे विदेशी (संरक्षित क्षेत्र) आदेश, 1958 और विदेशी (निषिद्ध क्षेत्र) आदेश 1963 की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत भी नेपाली राष्ट्रकों के लिए आस सांविधिक छूट देने की व्यवस्था है जिसमें उन्हें इस देश के 'संरक्षित' और 'निषिद्ध' क्षेत्रों में घाने-जाने की स्वतन्त्रता है। हम महामहिम की सरकार से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वह नेपाल में 'निषिद्ध' क्षेत्रों को लेकर अपने विनियमों की व्यवस्थाओं पर फिर विचार करें जिससे कि आरक्षितता के आधार पर नेपाल में भारतीय राष्ट्रकों, 1950 की शांति एवं मैत्री की संधि की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार,

नेपाली राष्ट्रकों के साथ समान अधिकार प्राप्त कर सकें।

27 मई, 1967 को चीनियों ने नेपाल-चीन सीमा के तिब्बत की ओर नेपाल के कई महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों और आचार-बालों को तथा पाकिस्तान के राजदूत को लंब पर आमन्त्रित किया था। जनसाधारण के लिए सड़क खोलने से पहले ऐसा उद्घाटन विशेष परिस्थितियों में किया गया था।

जैसा कि पहले कहा गया है, सरकार की आशा है कि नेपाल में काठमांडू-कोटारी तथा अन्य सड़कों पर घाने-जाने के मामले में भारतीय राष्ट्रकों को नेपाली राष्ट्रकों के साथ ही समान अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे जैसा कि 1950 की भारत-नेपाल शान्ति एवं मैत्री संधि में व्यवस्थित है।

#### Relations with Indonesia

\*737. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any further improvement of diplomatic and trade relations with Indonesia recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). Our diplomatic and trade relations with Indonesia are developing well and, in general, the Indonesian attitude continues to be friendly. The Foreign Minister visited Djakarta in January and discussed various questions of mutual interest and concern. In the commercial field, trade is reviving. A trade agreement with Indonesia was signed last year and a credit of Rs. 10 crores was also granted. Letters of credit to the extent of about 2½th of this amount have so far been approved by the Indonesian authorities.

**Air Force Academy of Hyderabad**

\*738. Shri Parthasarathy:  
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri K. Haldar:  
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
 Shri Rabi Ray:  
 Shri Sequeria:  
 Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an Academy for Air Force at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning and how will it affect Hakimpet, Jodhpur, and Bangalore Training Centres?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):  
 (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Basic training at the Air Force Academy at Hyderabad is expected to commence from about the middle of 1969. When the Academy begins to function fully from about the end of 1971, it will absorb the training of pilots at the intermediate stages as well and undertake the training of navigators and air signalers at present done at Jodhpur and the advanced stage of flying training on single-engine aircraft done at Hakimpet. Applied stage (Post-commission) flying training on single-engine aircraft will continue at Hakimpet. The training centre at Bangalore will not be affected in any way by the formation of the Academy.

**Reorganization of External Affairs Ministry**

\*739. Shri Rabi Ray: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganize the External Affairs Ministry; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Air Space Violations by Pakistan since Tashkent Declaration**

\*740. Shri George Fernandes:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Pakistan has violated Indian air space since the signing of the Tashkent Declaration;

(b) whether protests were lodged with the Pakistan Government on every occasion when our air space was violated;

(c) whether Pakistan has given any explanations following these protests; and

(d) whether there was an agreement between India and Pakistan that combat and transport air force aircrafts of both countries would not fly within 10 kilometres of the international border and the cease-fire line?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):  
 (a) According to the information so far available to Government, there have been 45 violations of Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft since the signing of Tashkent Declaration on 11th January, 1966.

(b) Protests were lodged with the Government of Pakistan for air space violations over areas other than J & K. Complaints about air space violations in J & K area were lodged with the U.N. Observers.

(c) Pakistan has not given any reply, except in one case wherein they have denied the violation.

(d) It was agreed between the C.A.S., I.A.F. and C-in-C, R.A.F. during discussions held by them on 10th/17th February 1966 and 14th/15th



March, 1968, that combat and transport Air Force aircraft of both the countries would not fly within 10 kilometres of the international border and the Cease-Fire Line, except in the case of flights for providing logistic support to border posts.

**Anti-Indian Propaganda in U.A.R. Newspapers**

\*741. Shri M. Amersey:  
Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:  
Shri Meetha Lal:  
Shri M. L. Sondhi:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on his assurance given to the House sometime back that he will take up with the U.A.R. the question of anti-Indian propaganda being conducted in its newspapers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). This matter was taken up by our Ambassador at Cairo and with the UAR Ambassador in New Delhi. The Editor of the Paper 'Rose El-Youssef' had already apologised to our Ambassador and the UAR Foreign Office has expressed regret that this article should have appeared at all.

**Rehabilitation of Disabled Jawans**

\*742. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri R. K. Saughi:  
Shri Shankarrao Mane:  
Shri H. D. Tulsidas:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven hundred disabled Jawans are likely to be released from service as invalids;

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements made by the Directorate of Re-

settlement, Ministry of Defence for their rehabilitation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employers in the Private Sector are not eager to employ them; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any legislation to assist the disabled jawans to get re-employment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. K. Bhagat):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They are being rehabilitated as and when they complete their medical treatment, by either providing them civil jobs commensurate with their qualifications, experience and residual capacity or by arranging some vocational training for them so that, on the completion of the training, they can earn their livelihood.

(c) This is true to some extent.

(d) No, Sir. Government consider that the object should be achieved by persuasion as far as possible.

**Acquisition of Land for Defence Use in Jorhat**

\*743. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people from Naosalia and Hazari villages in Jorhat subdivision had to part with their lands including homestead lands for defence use;

(b) if so, the number of them who have not yet received compensation including shifting costs and the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether Government had agreed to pay shifting allowance to the people before they vacated their hearths and homes but the authorities have not implemented the orders; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the Army authorities occupied the lands without any acquisition or requisition notice?

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

(a) to (c). Statement indicating the lands acquired or requisitioned and the position regarding payment of compensation therefor is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-783/67]. As will be seen therefrom, Rs. 4000 remain to be disbursed by the Collector to about five persons in respect of the land acquired for extension of Runway, while the assessment of compensation including shifting cost in respect of the land requisitioned for an Air Force project in 1966 has still to be made by the Competent Authority pending which assessment 60 per cent of the likely compensation has been disbursed 'on account'.

(d) All the occupations have been covered by appropriate authority. No land has been occupied unauthorisedly.

**Reply to the Protest Note sent to Israel**

**\*744. Shri Bhogendra Jha:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Atam Das:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:**  
**Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:**  
**Shri Y. S. Kushwah:**  
**Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:**  
**Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:**  
**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri Samar Guha:**  
**Shri Kameshwar Singh:**  
**Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received any reply to its Protest Note to the Government of Israel over the killing of Indian soldiers by the Israeli Forces in the Gaza strip during the recent Israeli-Arab hostilities in the area; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof? .

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

(b) The Government of Israel has expressed its regrets at the casualties caused but disavows responsibility for the deliberate infliction of casualties. We are not satisfied with this disavowal of Israel's responsibility and after investigations which are in progress have been completed, an appropriate reply will be sent to the Israeli Government.

**Assets of Indians in African Countries**

**\*745. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri P. Gopalan:**  
**Shri E. K. Nayanar:**  
**Shri Ganesh Ghosh:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of assets owned by the Indians in the African countries; and

(b) the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh):** (a) and (b). Information in regard to assets owned by Indians in African countries must necessarily be very rough estimates. In some cases the information concerned is wholly unascertainable. Assets, specifically, of Indian citizens in these countries cannot be stated separately but these would be negligible. Such broad estimates as may be attempted, would apply generally to all persons of Indian origin. Most of these are U.K. citizens and some have taken out local citizenship of the countries concerned.

According to our information, assets owned by such persons range from approximately £1 million to roughly £20 million in some countries where there are large populations of persons of Indian origin.

**Looking after of U.A.R. Interests in U.S.A. and U.K.**

**\*746. Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.A.R. Government have requested

the Government of India to look after her interests in U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance rendered by the Government of India in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). The U.A.R. Government has requested the Government of India to look after its interests in the U.S.A. India has agreed to do this in accordance with the established procedures in this regard.

एक अमरीकी पत्रिका द्वारा प्रकाशित मानचित्र

\*747. श्री बलचन्त सिंह कुलवाहू : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक अमरीकी पत्रिका (नेशनल जियोग्राफिक मैगजीन) द्वारा अपने जनवरी 1967 के अंक में प्रकाशित एक मानचित्र में काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान के एक हिस्से के रूप में दिखाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह पत्रिका पहले भी इसी प्रकार से भारत-विरोधी सामग्री प्रकाशित करती रही है; और

(घ) ऐसे भारत-विरोधी प्रकाशनों के बारे में अमरीका सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। जिस पत्रिका और नक्शे का प्रश्न में जिक्र किया गया है, वह सरकार ने देख लिए हैं।

(ख) नेशनल ज्योग्राफिक मैगजीन में हमेशा-समय पर जो नक्शे छपे हैं, उनमें भारत के

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के सही संबैधानिक और राजनैतिक दर्जे का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है। उन्हें समय-समय पर सही स्थिति बनाई गई है ताकि उन्हें इस बात के लिए सही किया जा सके कि वे अपनी पत्रिका में सही नक्शे प्रकाशित करें। लेकिन पत्रिका ने अपनी स्थिति को क्यों कायों रखा है।

(ग) उनकी प्रकाशित सामग्री हमें कभी-कभी गलत और हमारे हितों के विरुद्ध मान्य हुई है।

(घ) अमरीका सरकार का प्राइवेट मन्त्रालयों के प्रकाशनों पर कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

#### Indian Embassy at Peking

\*748. Shri P. N. Solanki:  
Shri M. L. Sondhi:  
Shri Megharajji:  
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian personnel in the Indian Embassy at Peking;

(b) the number of members of the Indian Mission who have their families with them;

(c) the expenditure incurred on our Peking Embassy establishment annually; and

(d) the total number of Chinese personnel in the Chinese Embassy at New Delhi and whether they also have their families here?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) 63.

(b) 18.

(c) Rs. 11,87,200.

(d) 9. There is no Chinese family.

### Leave Concession to Industrial Employees

\*749. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unanimous recommendation of the Second Pay Commission regarding leave concession to the Industrial employees in the Defence Establishments have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding leave to the Industrial employees in Defence Establishments, except that relating to "Earned leave" have since been implemented. As regards the recommendation relating to "earned leave", it was decided by Government in 1960 that it should be placed before the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery as it involved a general issue. The recommendation will be considered by the National Council in due course.

### एयरबेसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों की पुनर्नियुक्ति

\*750. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय:

श्री राज सिंह खमरवास:

श्री स० यो० बनर्जी:

श्री जयु लिवये:

क्या एका मन्त्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के अहम-सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 8 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन अधिकारियों का प्रत्येक राजगार देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जिन्हें 1962-63 में एयरबेसी कमीशन दिया गया था और जिन्हें अब सेवा मन्त्रि के नोटिस दिये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): अधिकारियों भारतीय और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में सुरक्षा के प्रति-रिक्त कि जिन के लिए मंत्री यू० पी० एस० सी० द्वारा की जाती है, सीमा सुरक्षा सेना तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय पोलीस दलों में नियुक्ति के लिये 248 अफसरों को पेशकश की गई है, जो इस वर्ष विमुक्त होने वाले हैं। ई० सी० प्रोज० की कुछ संख्या के एन० सी० सी० राज्य सरकारों के विभागों और राजकीय क्षेत्र के कुछ उपकरणों में भी खपाए जाने की आशा है। कुछ अफसरों की निजी क्षेत्र में लगाने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

### Underground Drainage in Delhi Cantt.

3574. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the scheme to construct underground drainage in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) the approximate cost of the scheme;

(c) whether the proposed scheme includes the civil areas of Sadar Bazar, Gopi Nath Bazar and certain villages; and

(d) the reasons for not implementing the scheme so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) Detailed planning and survey of the water borne sewage scheme at Delhi Cantonment is being carried out during the current financial year and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(b) Rs. 137.97 lakhs.

(c) The proposed scheme includes the Civil Area of Sadar Bazar, Gopi Nath Bazar and also the villages of Mehram Nagar, Jherera, Old Nangal and Sarai Rohal.

(d) The implementation of the Delhi Cantonment Sewage Scheme has been

accepted in principle, and it is proposed to consider the matter further as soon as the report of the detailed planning and survey is available.

### हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन

3577. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग से कितने हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) जिन केन्द्रों से इन्हें रिले किया जाता है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) समाचार विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी में कुल मिलाकर 14 समाचार बुलेटिन तैयार किए जाते हैं। इनमें से 9 बुलेटिन देश के लिए केन्द्रीय रूप से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। जो 5 में से एक बुलेटिन दिल्ली केन्द्र से क्षेत्रीय प्रसारण में, एक टेलीविजन से और तीन विदेशों के लिए प्रसारित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) देश के लिए केन्द्रीय रूप से प्रसारित किए जाने वाले हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों में से एक या अधिक बुलेटिन आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली, लखनऊ, असाहाबाद, पटना, रांची, जलंधर, जयपुर, शिमला, भोपाल, इन्दौर, मबुरा, बम्बई, नागपुर, पूना, अहमदाबाद, राजकोट, पणजी, भुज, मद्रास, तिरुची, त्रिचेन्द्रम, कोलकोटा, हैदराबाद, विजयवाड़ा, बंगलूर, धारवाड़, कलकत्ता, कटक, गौहाटी, कुलियांग, कोहिमा, इम्फाल, श्रीनगर, जम्मू, पोर्ट ब्लेयर केन्द्रों द्वारा रिले किए जाते हैं। जबकि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के केन्द्र इन में से अधिकतर बुलेटिनों को रिले करते हैं, प्रहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के केन्द्र कम से कम एक बुलेटिन अवश्य रिले करते हैं।

### आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत नायन

3578. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री 5 जून, 1967 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 1447 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी की स्टाफ प्रॉडिक्ट एनॉसिएशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये नायन पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस पर अन्तिम निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). मामला अभी विचाराधीन है। क्योंकि खर्च और सम्भावित प्रतिक्रियाओं का अध्ययन करना है; अतः अन्तिम निर्णय लेने में कुछ समय लगेगा। यद्यपि शीघ्र निर्णय लेने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है, तो भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इसमें कितना समय लगेगा।

### India-Portugal Relations

3579. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the relationship between India and Portugal after India-Pakistan war;

(b) whether any prominent Western country approached his Ministry recently suggesting high-level talks between them for the resumption of normal diplomatic relations; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Does not arise.

### Recruitment of Goans in Army, Navy and Air Force

3580. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the community-wise number of Goans recruited in Goa for Army, Navy and Air Force, respectively, since independence of that Territory;

(b) the number of Goans who could not satisfy the rules and regulations of recruitment regarding chest, height and weight;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the progress of recruitment campaign in Goa; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to boost the campaign for large-scale recruitments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). Recruitment from Goa has been made to the Armed Forces from all communities and has been satisfactory. It is not in public interest to disclose the actual number of persons recruited. Separate statistics in respect of those who could not satisfy the prescribed physical standards are not maintained.

### Territorial Army Centre in Goa

3581. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Territorial Army Centre in Goa;

(b) the extent of response, so far, from Government servants and other civilians, to get themselves recruited in the Territorial Army; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to expand the Territorial Army in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, specially in Goa, where all types of training facilities are available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present to formulate any scheme to extend the Territorial Army to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

### वीनगर हवाई अड्डा

3582. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे का विस्तार अड्डा बनाने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यय क्या है और उस पर कितना धन खर्च होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व. रा० भगत) : (क) हाँ (ख). श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे का सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए उचित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। ऐसा हवाई अड्डे में लैंडिंग और अन्य सहाय्य ढाँचों में सुधार करके किया जा रहा है। वृत्ति निर्माण कार्य प्रगतिशील है, अन्तर्गत कुल खर्च ज्ञात पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

### Science Advisory Committee

3583. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged upon for a substantial reorganisation of the Science Advisory Committee of the Union Government both as regards its composition and functions so as to include among its members economists, social scientists and experts in the fields of industry and management, to serve a useful purpose; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Education Commission (1964-66) headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari has made some recommendations in regard to the reorgan-

sation of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet. Dr. Kothari has also referred to this subject in his Founder Memorial Lecture delivered on April 26, 1967, at the Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research. This question is being examined.

**Prime Minister's Secretariat**

3584. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Prime Minister's Secretariat in 1965 and 1966; and

(b) whether Government contemplate to reduce the expenditure further?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The expenditure on the Prime Minister's Secretariat for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 was as follows:—

1965-66	Rs. 15,39,910-17
1966-67	Rs. 16,22,290-24

(b) Every effort is made to effect economies wherever possible.

**Weather Broadcast**

3585. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether adequate arrangements have been made from June to November, 1967 for daily broadcasting in various State languages about weather conditions well in advance so that Kisans may start their cultivation on the basis of forecasts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Weather reports and weather forecasts are regularly broadcast in rural programmes from all stations of All India Radio.

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(b) The Director General, Meteorology and the various regional offices of the Meteorological Department supply these bulletins regularly to all All India Radio stations. Arrangements for this purpose already exist.

**Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal**

3586. Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:  
Shri Hanjit Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 367 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Karnali Hydro-Electric Project in Nepal sent by the Government of Nepal to the Government of India has been studied; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The report is still under study.

(b) Does not arise.

**Replies to the letters of M.Ps. by Ministers**

3587. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the reasons for the letters from Members of Parliament to various Ministers being replied to by Private Secretaries which is a departure from the practice that prevailed during Prime Minister Nehru's time when communications from Members of Parliament were replied to by the Ministers themselves including the Prime Minister himself?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): There is no desire to depart from the practice to which the hon. Members have referred. On the contrary, it is the constant endeavour of



the Prime Minister as indeed of other Ministers to answer themselves communications received by them, specially from Members of Parliament.

Departure from the practice is sometimes necessitated by sheer volume of the correspondence; more often, however, it results from the necessity for examining the problems posed by the letters in consultation with other Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and, sometimes, State Governments. In such cases interim replies are sent by officials.

### विदेशों में प्रचार

3588. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारत के दृष्टिकोण को सबल बनाने के उद्देश्य से लोक सेवा समिति द्वारा विदेशों में प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में पहले दिये गये सुझावों को कहां तक कार्य रूप दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या देश तथा विदेशों के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण समाचार पत्रों ने भी इस मसले पर टिप्पणी की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विदेशों में हमारी प्रचार व्यवस्था कब तक अधिक प्रभावी तथा उद्देश्यपूर्ण बनाई जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) टेलीग्राम प्रणाली का विस्तार विदेश-विषय कई और भारतीय मिशन में कर दिया गया है, रंगीन समाचार-चित्रों और टी. वी. फिल्मों का उत्पादन बढ़ा दिया गया है, भारतीय सूचना सेवा के अतिरिक्त एकांक स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं और सार्वजनिक सेवा समिति की अन्य सफाई पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अनुभव के आधार पर विदेश प्रचार कार्य का सुधार करने तथा उसे अधिक प्रभावकारी और उद्देश्यपूर्ण बनाने की निरन्तर कोशिशें की जा रही हैं।

### Kutch Tribunal

3589. श्री Madhu Limaye:  
 श्री S. M. Banerjee:  
 श्री George Fernandes:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 श्री Siddheshwar Prasad:  
 श्री Hukum Chand Kashwani:  
 श्री D. N. Patodia:  
 श्री Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 श्री C. C. Desai:  
 श्री Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
 श्री Sradhakar Supakar:  
 श्री R. Barua:  
 श्री D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state what further progress has been made in the arbitration proceedings in the matter of Rann of Kutch?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Pursuant to the decision of the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal taken at its first session held in Geneva in February 1966, both India and Pakistan simultaneously presented their Memorials, Counter-Memorials and Replies to the Tribunal by June 1, August 1, and September 1, 1966, respectively. The oral hearings before the Tribunal commenced on the 15th September, 1966 at Geneva and the Counsel for India addressed the Tribunal. The leading Counsel for Pakistan addressed the Tribunal from 24th October 1966 to the 17th February 1967. Counsel for India commenced his reply on the 15th March, 1967 and was due to conclude it by the middle of June. Thereafter, the Counsel for Pakistan will give his final reply which may continue upto the middle of July, 1967. The award of the Tribunal is expected later during the year.

Demande of Employees' Union of  
 MEG Factory, Nasik

3590. श्री Madhu Limaye:  
 श्री S. M. Banerjee:



**Dr. Manu Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the union of employees of the MIG Factory at Ozar, Nasik;

(b) if so, the main demands and grievances of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrive at a settlement with the employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):  
(a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited had received a representation from the Hindustan Aeronautics (Nasik) Employees' Union in November 1968.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-783/67]

#### Indians living abroad

3591. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any Commission or Committee to go into the question of longstanding problems of the Indians living abroad;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these problems have increased manifold after the Independence of India and emergence of freedom in those countries where Indians are living;

(c) the details of the steps taken to solve these problems; and

(d) whether any concrete steps have also been taken for the orderly return of the Indians from abroad and for their rehabilitation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swarup Singh): (a) There is no such intention at present.

(b) After the independence of those countries where persons of Indian origin are living, there has been some increase in the problems affecting such persons.

(c) and (d). Steps taken to solve these problems vary from country to country and according to the particular nature of the problem. Every possible step is being taken as and when problems arise, for an amicable settlement, and where necessary by negotiations with the country concerned.

For instance, in the case of Ceylon, the Government of India and Ceylon entered into an Agreement in 1964 under which stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon would be granted the citizenship of Ceylon or of India, and those granted Indian citizenship would be accepted for repatriation to India. In the case of Burma, arrangements have been made to bring the repatriates to India as and when the need arose.

Government has provided assistance and facilities under various schemes for rehabilitation of these repatriates, e.g. loans for small trade and business, loan assistance for purchasing plots and construction of houses, reservation of vacancies for employment in Government-owned Undertakings, educational facilities for children, etc.

#### समाचार भारती के लिये देवनागरी का दूर-मुद्रक (टेलीग्रिटर)

3592. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :  
श्री राम सिंह खरबाल :  
श्री बसवन्त सिंह कुसवाह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी परिषद् के महामंत्री ने उनके मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना की है कि समाचार भारती के उपयोग के लिये देवनागरी का एक दूर-मुद्रक (टेलीग्रिटर) बनाया जाये;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बी के० के० ग्राह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ब) और (ग). समाचार भारती ने मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर लि०, मद्रास को 150 देवनागरी पेज माडल टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनों का आर्डर दिया है । जब तक ये मशीनें प्राप्त नहीं हो जातीं, तब तक के लिये, अंतरिम रूप से, डाक-तार विभाग ने समाचार भारती को 4 टैप-माडल देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर और 20 रोमन कुंजी पटल युक्त पेज-माडल टेलीप्रिन्टर पट्टे पर दिये हुए हैं । समाचार भारती ने डाक-तार विभाग को दो देवनागरी मशीनें लौटा दी हैं क्योंकि बें डीक काम नहीं कर रही थीं ।

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना बल

3593. श्री अर्जुन सिंह नवीरिया :

श्री राज्य सेवक यादव :

क्या एका मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना-बल के अवर अधिकारियों (अंडर ऑफिसर) तथा सार्जेंट मेजर इंस्ट्रक्टरों के पद समाप्त करने का कोई निर्देश दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन पदों को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी ब० रा० बगत) (क) और (ख). 1963 में एन० सी० सी० के प्रसार के कम-स्तर प्रशिक्षकों के स्थानों की पूर्ति के लिए नियमित सेना सेविकों की अप्राप्तता को दूर करने के लिये निम्नलिखित अस्थायी रूप से सार्जेंट मेजर प्रशिक्षकों और अंडर ऑफिसर प्रशिक्षकों के तौर पर केडेट प्रशिक्षकों को

नियुक्त किया गया था । नियमित सेना सेविकों की प्राप्ति में तब से सुधार हुआ है और जहाँ तक सेना के लिये एन० सी० सी० में जे० सी० ब्रोड० और एन० सी० ब्रोड० की प्रशिक्षण कार्यों के लिये उपलब्ध करने की स्थिति में है, केडेट प्रशिक्षक उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा अन्यत्र बदले जा रहे हैं, जैसा कि पहले मन्तव्य था ।

Protest by African students against screening of film "The Naked Prey"

3594. श्री Umanath :

श्री Ganesh Ghosh :

श्री Mohammad Ismail :

श्री B. K. Modak :

श्री Bhagaban Das :

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

(a) whether some African students demonstrated in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Poona in front of Theatres in protest against the screening of an American film "The Naked Prey";

(b) whether Government are of the opinion that the film runs down the Africans; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ban the film in view of the sentiments of the African students?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (श्री K. K. Shah) : (a) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that some African students demonstrated against the exhibition of the film "The Naked Prey" at Bangalore, Poona and Secunderabad. There was no demonstration at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. However, at Madras two African students protested to the Manager of a cinema hall against the exhibition of the film.

(b) and (c). The exhibition of the film has been suspended and a notice has been issued to the Importers, under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, to show cause why the film should not be deemed to be an un-certified film in the whole of India. A

representation has since been received from the importers of the film and is under examination.

#### Diplomatic Posts

3595. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the diplomatic posts held at present by (i) Members of the Indian Administrative Service (ii) persons belonging to the Indian Foreign Service, (iii) retired hands including judges, I.C.S. Officers, and (iv) persons from public life; and

(b) the date of appointment to the diplomatic posts held by them at present?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaram Singh):

(a) (i)—IAS Officers	5
—ICS, not belonging to IFS	5
(ii)	145
(iii)	5
(iv)	6

(b) The information is given in the two statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-784/67].

#### News Broadcast regarding arrest of students in Srinagar

3596. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:  
Shri Hardayal Devgan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio, Delhi broadcast a false news item on the 26th March, 1967 in its 6.15 p.m. bulletin, which was relayed by the All India Radio, Srinagar stating that the students arrested in connection with Medical College seats agitation in Srinagar were released although the students were still under arrest in the Srinagar Central Jail;

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Press despatches regarding the above

agitation are being suppressed and censored at Srinagar?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). On 26th March, 1967 All India Radio, Delhi, broadcast a news item in its Kashmiri bulletin at 6.15 p.m. (which was relayed from Srinagar) as follows:

"The Kashmir Government has released on bail four University students who were taken into custody last evening. The students had gone on an indefinite hunger strike on Friday in connection with admissions to the State Medical College."

This was based on a Press Trust of India message which read as under:

"The Kashmir Government has ordered the release on bail of four University Students who were taken into custody last evening."

"The students had gone on an indefinite hunger strike the day before as a protest against what they called 'discriminatory policy' in admission to the medical college".

Apparently the discrepancy in omitting the word 'ordered' in the news bulletin was an error in editing which is regretted. It has now been ascertained that some of the arrested persons had not been actually released on 26th March, 1967.

#### Denial of passports to AITUC Representatives

3597. Shri C. K. Chakrapani:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:

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

(a) whether some A.I.T.U.C. representatives were denied passport by Government this year;

(b) if so, the names of the representatives and the purpose of their visits abroad; and

(c) the reasons for refusing passport facilities to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Issue of Passports

3598. Shri P. Gopalan:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri K. M. Abraham:  
Shri P. P. Esthose:  
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused to grant Passport facilities to some individuals after the Supreme Court's Judgement on the subject; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons who were denied passports?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Passport facilities were refused to only one person as proceedings were pending against him in a court of law.

भारत में बने विमानों के लिये मलेसिया को  
शुल्क

3599. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री रामसिंह अथरवाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मलेसिया को भारत में बने सैनिक विमान खरीदने के लिये शुल्क देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का शुल्क वसूल जायेगा और किन कर्तों पर शुल्क वसूल जायेगा; और

(ग) इसके कितनी बिबेबी मुद्रा कमाई जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री व० दा० भगत) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंग-भेद की नीति

3600. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री जसि रंजन :

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

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका तथा दक्षिण-पश्चिम अफ्रीका में "रंग-भेद" की नीति को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस समस्या को कहां तक हल किया जा सका है;

(ख) इस मामले में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) अफ्रीकी एतियाई देशों का इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा 1946 से लेकर अब तक रंगभेद की निन्दा करते हुए लगभग हर साल प्रस्ताव पास करती आई है। 1962 में उसने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें उसने चीजों की कि रंगभेद से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हुआ है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने तत्काल-उत्पत्ति से अनुरोध किया कि ये निर्मलक्षित उपाय बरतें : दक्षिण अफ्रीका सरकार से राजनयिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ें; दक्षिण अफ्रीका का अंका केन्द्रों के बंदी बहालों को अपनी बंदरगाहों में न जाने दें; दक्षिण अफ्रीका के अंग्रेज सैनिकों को वापस बुलावें और

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के तमाम हवाई जहाजों को उतरने और गुजरने की सुविधाएं देने से इनकार कर दें। उसमें सुरक्षा परिषद् से अनुदीप्त किया कि वह समुचित उपाय करते, जिनमें प्रतिबंध लगाना शामिल है, ताकि दक्षिण अफ्रीका महासभा के प्रस्तावों का पालन करे। 1965 में महासभा ने एक और प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रंगभेद से पीड़ित लोगों तथा उनके परिवारों की सहायता के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र ट्रस्ट फंड की स्थापना की गई। ऐसा ही एक प्रस्ताव 1966 में फिर पास किया गया। दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने अब तक अपनी रंगभेद की नीतियों को नहीं बदला है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार दक्षिण पश्चिम अफ्रीका में रंगभेद की जो नीति बरत रही है, उसकी भी इन प्रस्तावों में निन्दा की गई।

(ख) और (ग). यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र या एफो-एनियार्ड देश इस मामले में धारें क्या कदम उठावेंगे।

#### सस्ते रेडियो का निर्माण

3601. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सस्ते रेडियो बनाने में किसकी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सस्ते रेडियो बनाने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) यदि हां तो सस्ते रेडियो जनता को अनुमति: किस मूल्य पर मिलेंगे; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना में उक्त रेडियो के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में सस्ती ड्राई बैटरी वोल्टों की योजना भी शामिल है ?

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० प० मल्ल) : (क) रेडियो रिसेप्टों

के निर्माण के लिये सभी नवस्थापित क्षमता का 75 प्रतिशत केवल मीडियम वेव और मीडियम तथा शार्ट वेव सम्मिलित कम कीमत के रेडियो सेटों के उत्पादन के लिये प्रयुक्त की जानी है। कम कीमत के सेट बाजार में धाने शुरू हो गये हैं और बड़ी संख्या में प्राप्त हो जायेंगे जहाँ स्वीकृत की गई नई क्षमता उत्पादन शुरू कर देगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Engine for HF-24 Aircraft Designed By Hindustan Aeronautics

3602. श्री Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:  
Shri Sitaram Kauri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an engine was designed and prepared at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore which could enable India's supersonic aircraft HF-24 to fly at Mach-2 speed;

(b) if so, whether the engine was given a trial and all requisite facilities for further development and research were made available to the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not pursuing the matter further?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

सूचना और प्रसारण कार्य के लिये राज्यों को सहायता

3603. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों को बाबू बर्दे में सूचना और प्रसारण के लिये किसकी सहायता देने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मितव्ययिता की दृष्टि से कुछ राज्यों में सूचना विभागों की गतिविधियों में कमी की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों की सूचना सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों में कटौती किये जाने के कारण उनके अनुदानों में कमी करने का है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) :** (क) राज्य सरकारों को दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता की वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों को उन पंचायती रेडियो सेटों को खरीदने के लिये जो "सामुदायिक श्रवण योजना" के अन्तर्गत खरीद कर देहाती क्षेत्रों में लगाये जाते हैं वार्षिक अनुदान देता है। यह अनुदान सेट की कीमत का 50 प्रतिशत होता है परन्तु इसकी अधिकतम सीमा 125 रुपये प्रति सेट है। इन रेडियो सेटों की देख-रेख का सारा खर्च सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें उठाती हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्रीय बजटों में एकमुष्ट वार्षिक व्यवस्था की जाती है। 1967-68 के बजट में इसके लिये 30 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है। अब तक दी गई ऐसी सहायता को उसी आधार पर आगे भी जारी रखने का विचार है।

(ख) सरकार ने इस प्रकार के समाचार खबरारों में पड़े हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि गांवों में काफ़ी लोगों के पास अपने रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर सेट होने के कारण सामुदायिक श्रवण योजना की उपयोगिता गांवों में नहीं रही और राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार की सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत अब और रेडियो सेट न लेने का निर्णय किया है। किन्तु राज्य सरकार को यह भिन्ना जा रहा है कि वह इस योजना में भाग लेते रहने के लिये सहमत हो जायें।

(ग) ऊपर (ख) में स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**प्रक्षेपणास्त्र छोड़ने का उपकरण**

3604. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :  
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अमरीका सरकार ने बिल्कुल सही निशाने पर तथा प्रकाश की गति से जाने वाले प्रक्षेपणास्त्र छोड़ने के एक उपकरण का आविष्कार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने चीन की ओर से आणविक तथा प्रक्षेपणास्त्र के बढ़ते हुए संभावित खतरे को देखते हुए इस उपकरण के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया है; और

(ग) भारत में इस उपकरण को बनाने के मार्ग में क्या क्या आर्थिक, राजनैतिक तथा नैतिक बाधाएं हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० बगल) :** (क) इस विषय में सरकार को कोई पक्की सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Protest by Ambala M.E.S. Workers' Union**

3605. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ambala M.E.S. Workers' Union along with its branches throughout Punjab, have taken a decision to boycott the receipt of pay on 1st June, 1967 as a protest against the non-implementation of orders regarding field service concessions sanctioned by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, reasons for this abnormal delay in the implementation of the orders and steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri R. R. Nigam) :**  
(a) Government received a copy of a

letter from the MES Workers' Union (Area Committee), Ambala, dated 27-4-1967 containing inter-alia a decision that in case the issue of field service concessions for MES employees was not favourably considered, all such employees of the Punjab area would resort to a pay strike for a fortnight in the month of June 1967 and that the salaries of the month of May 1967 would not be accepted on the pay days of June as a sign of protest.

(b) The claims preferred under the relevant Government orders were not passed in Audit, having regard to the fact that MES persons employed at the airfields at Ambala and other stations specified in the Government orders, formed a part of static formation and, according to the general policy of the Government, field service concessions are not admissible to employees of static formations irrespective of their locations. The matter had, therefore, to be re-examined in detail and a fresh Government sanction was issued on the 22nd June 1967 to meet the audit objections and to clarify the decision of Government.

#### **Constitution of Armed Forces Service**

3606. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an Armed Forces Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):  
(a) and (b). A proposal to constitute an Armed Forces Head-quarters Civil Service for civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations is under consideration of Government.

#### **Passports for U.K.**

3607. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued for the United Kingdom during the last three months;

(b) the number of applications received during the above period; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the same period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The number of passports issued for U.K. during the last three months is 13228; while 548 applications are being processed.

(b) The number of applications received during the period in questions is 13775.

(c) One application has been rejected during the period.

#### **Repatriation of Indians from Burma**

3608. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fresh repatriation of Indians from Burma since April, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). 150 Indian nationals have been repatriated by air during April and May, 1967. There has been no repatriation by sea since the end of 1966.

#### **Staff and Guest artistes of A.I.R.**

3609. Shrimati Lakshminikantamma:  
Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the

ratio of the aggregate time allotted to A.I.R. staff artistes and that allotted to guest artistes in the music programmes of the All India Radio during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):** The time and labour involved in the collection of the information asked for will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

**Ratio between Expenditure on Broadcasting Staff and Broadcasting Programme**

**3610. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Will the Minister of Information and

(a) Expenditure on	Actuals 1964-65	Actuals 1965-66	Final grant* 1966-67	Remarks
(i) Broadcasting Staff	2,63,05,651	3,03,76,205	3,45,67,000	*Actuals for 1966-67 have not been compiled by Audit yet.
(ii) Broadcasting programmes	1,12,77,587	1,42,32,976	1,56,04,300	

"Broadcasting Staff" includes besides the Programme Staff, the Pay and allowances of Engineering, administrative, clerical staff and class IV personnel. Expenditure on Broadcasting programmes includes expenditure on fees of staff artists, casual artists etc.

(b) It is not possible to prescribe any ratio between expenditure on the salaries of broadcasting staff and broadcasting programmes, because it depends upon the availability of talent within the organisation and the talent required to be booked from outside.

(c) Does not arise.

**Broadcasting Time**

**3611. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the aggregate broadcasting time has been cut down by the All India Radio recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

**Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the salaries and allowances of broadcasting staff and broadcasting programmes respectively during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the reasonable ratio as between the above items; and

(c) in case this reasonable ratio does not obtain as above, what steps Government contemplate to bring about the radio?

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

(c) the anticipated affect of these cuts on the overall popularity of the A.I.R.?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Soviet Film Festival**

**3612. Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Soviet Film Festival was organised with effect from the 19th May, 1967;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred;

(c) the number of invitees/delegates; and

(d) the number of officials of the Ministry and the number of officers belonging to other Media Units who attended the Festival?



The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). The Third Festival of Soviet Films was held in India under the Cultural Exchange Programme effective from the 19th May, 1967 for one week each at New Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Bombay. Expenditure was incurred on the stay and internal travel of the Soviet film delegation consisting of four persons. The delegation returned on 14th June, 1967 to Moscow and the details of expenditure incurred are being collected.

Invitations were confined to inaugural function held at each centre. 1039 persons were invited to inaugural function held at New Delhi on 19th May, 1967. The number of officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and of its media units who attended the function was 7 and 6 respectively.

#### भोजपुरी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

3613. श्री मुरमुख प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 22 मई 1967 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 29 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र से यह भाषा की जाती है कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों, मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों और नेपाल की तराई तथा समूचे बिहार के लोगों के लिये जहाँ मगही, मैथिली और भोजपुरी भाषाएँ समझी जाती हैं तथा उनका प्रयोग किया जाता है, अपने कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करता है;

(ख) क्या वह भी सच है कि भोजपुरी इन क्षेत्रों में सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का बिहार भोजपुरी कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये निम्न खर्च की कटौती का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह) (क) पटना केन्द्र, सिवाय छोटानागपुर प्रभाग (दक्षिण बिहार) के, जो रांची जोन के अन्दर आता है, समस्त बिहार के लिये प्रसारण करता है। पटना केन्द्र से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों और नेपाल की तराई में भी विस्तृत रूप से सुने जाते हैं।

(ख) भोजपुरी पश्चिम और उत्तर-पश्चिम बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बोली है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त मैथिली और मगही बोलियाँ भी उत्तर, उत्तर-पूर्व और मध्य बिहार में बोली जाती हैं।

(ग) नहीं।

#### Election of Canteen Committee, C.O.D. of Delhi

3614. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the elections of the Canteen Committee, C.O.D., Delhi Cantonment have not been held even after a lapse of three years;

(b) if so, whether this constitutes a violation of the Factories Act; and

(c) when the elections are proposed to be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The biennial election of workers' representatives on the Canteen Managing Committee of the Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt., was due in April 1966 under the Delhi Factories Rules, 1960. The election has not been held so far as there were doubts about the classification of certain categories of employees of the Depot as 'workers' under the Factories Act, 1948.

(c) On 5th July, 1967.

**C.O.D. Cooperative Stores, Delhi Cantt.**

3615. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether elections of the New C.O.D. Cooperative Store, Delhi Cantonment have not yet been held;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Accounts of the said Cooperative Stores have not been audited; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The elections could not be held, as scheduled, as the statement of audited accounts and the audit report were not received from the auditors in time. The elections have since been held on the 17th June, 1967.

(c) The accounts have since been audited.

(d) Does not arise.

**Works of the Late Jawaharlal Nehru**

3616. **Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Rabi Ray:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri J. H. Patel:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken in hand the publication of the collected works of the late Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) if so, the works that are being published, and how many volumes of them are expected to be published;

(c) whether any royalty on these publications is to be paid; and

(d) if so, to whom?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir. Preliminary work on the project is expected to start shortly.

(b) The proposal is to publish the writings, speeches and letters, personal and official, of the late Jawaharlal Nehru under the series "Collected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru". The complete works are expected to be published in about 40 volumes.

(c) and (d). The whole question is still under examination.

**Asian Security Conference**

3617. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Indian contingent which attended the recent Asian Security Conference held in Delhi under the joint auspices of the Institute of Strategic Studies and the Indian Council of World Affairs along with their designations;

(b) whether his Ministry contributed towards the expenditure for holding this top-secret non-official conference;

(c) whether classified information regarding our defence capabilities were disclosed to Western and pro-Western foreign Delegates and Observers and also their Indian contacts; and

(d) whether any Indian citizen with earlier training in M.I.T. Centre for International Studies and Pentagon Strategic Studies Working Groups was associated with the organisation of this conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The names and designations of the Indian participants in the Conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-785/67].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) We are not aware whether any of the participants had such earlier training.

नेपाल में भारत-विरोधी प्रचार

3618. श्री जि० व० सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-नेपाल के सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ने के लिये नेपाल के कुछ लोग सक्रिय रूप से भारत-विरोधी प्रचार कर रहे हैं; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ। चीन और पाकिस्तान से निकट सम्बन्ध रखने वाले दल इस तरह की कार्रवाइयाँ कर रहे हैं। नेपाल-स्थित चीनी राजदूतावास ने भारत-विरोधी फिल्में दिखाकर तथा अपने अधिकृत बुलेटिनों और भाषणों में भारत और भारत के विभिन्न नेताओं का अपमानजनक उल्लेख करके भारत-विरोधी प्रचार किया है।

(ख) भारत-नेपाल सम्बन्धों की नींव पक्की है और इस तरह की कोशिशों पर कोई खास चिन्तित नहीं है। छपी हुई सामग्रियों के रूप में खुल्लम-खुल्ला की जाने वाली कार्रवाइयों का बराबर खंडन किया जाता है। जहाँ तक नेपाल-स्थित चीनी राजदूतावास की खास-खास भारत-विरोधी कार्रवाइयों का सवाल है भारत सरकार ने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान इन अनुचित बातों की ओर आकषित किया है और 5 मई, 1967 को नेपाल सरकार के समक्ष विरोध प्रकट किया है। भारत सरकार को भरोसा है कि नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार नेपाल में विदेशी निवासियों को भारत के खिलाफ शत्रुतापूर्ण प्रचार करने की इजाजत नहीं देगी, खासकर इन निवासियों के अधिकृत बुलेटिनों में

अथवा उनकी किसी अन्य सरकारी गति-विधियों में।

काठमांडू में चीनी राजदूतावास ने 17 जून 1967 को काठमांडू में गोचर हुआई झुंघे पर भारत-विरोधी प्रदर्शन किया। चीनियों द्वारा असभ्य, अराजकतापूर्ण और बर्बर रीति से व्यवहार करने का यह नवीनतम उदाहरण है जो कि पीकिंग में हमारे राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों के प्रति किये गये व्यवहार में बहुत-ही स्पष्ट रीति से अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। 18 जून 1967 को नेपाल-स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास ने नेपाल-स्थित चीनी राजदूतावास द्वारा भारत के प्रति—जोकि नेपाल का मित्र देश है—किये गये शत्रुतापूर्ण व्यवहार के इस प्रदर्शन के खिलाफ नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार से विरोध प्रकट किया। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार ने, जिसे यह जानकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ था, काठमांडू हुआई झुंघे पर इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं।

नेपाल के साथ भारत के गहरे, विविध और मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों के संदर्भ में, हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि कुछ भ्रमिल देशों द्वारा कभी-कभी उकसाई गई आमक घटनाओं के बावजूद, नेपाल के लोग और विशेषकर, नेपाल के महामहिम की सरकार नेपाल में भारत के शत्रु देशों द्वारा ऐसे अनुचित और शरारतपूर्ण व्यवहार का समर्थन नहीं करेगी या उनका हौसला नहीं बढ़ायेगी।

कभी-कभी नेपाल के कुछ प्रखबारों में भारत के बारे में गलत बातें देखने में आई हैं। विभिन्न प्रश्नों पर अपनी नीति का समुचित प्रचार करने से और समझा-बुझाकर अशांति-सम्भव इनका प्रतिकार करना ही होता है।

पृथ्वीराज हुआई झुंघा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

3619. श्री नारायण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में पृथ्वीराज (प्रतापगढ़) हुआई झुंघा कब से प्रयोग नहीं

पुरानी मुद्राओं तथा सिक्कों का मूल्य

3626. श्री मूर्तधर प्रसाद :

श्री कालिका धोराओं :

श्री लालि रंजन :

श्री धामोदिक चौधरी :

श्री ग० प्र० दास :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री 5 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 277 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्लभ तथा पुरानी मुद्राओं तथा सिक्कों का मूल्य उन में लगाई गई धातु के तौल के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाता है अथवा उन के महत्व तथा दुर्लभता के आधार पर;

(ख) क्या तांबे के दुर्लभ तथा पुराने सिक्कों का मूल्य तांबे के तौल के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन कारणों से यह कहा गया था कि सोने के सिक्के उनमें लगाये गये सोने के मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचे गये हैं;

(घ) जब वे सिक्के बेचे जाते हैं तो उन में लगे हुये सोने का मूल्य सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य के अनुसार कितना होता है और वे किस मूल्य पर बेचे गये हैं।

(ङ) क्या उन सिक्कों की बिक्री करने से पहले उन सिक्कों के बेचे जाने की सूचना उन लोगों को, जो ऐसे सिक्कों का व्यापार करते हैं तथा सिक्कों का संग्रह करने वाले लोगों तथा संग्रहालयों को दी जाती है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उनका देशवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा अन्य कृपित मंत्री (बीजपुरी इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). पुराने सिक्कों का, चाहे वे किसी भी

धातु के हों, मूल्यांकन न केवल उनमें लगी धातु के आधार पर बल्कि उनकी दुर्लभता और ऐतिहासिक महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

(ग) तथा (घ). ऐसा यह बताने के लिये कहा गया था कि सिक्कों को बेचने से, उनमें लगे सोने के उस समय के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य से ज्यादा रकम प्राप्त हुई। उस समय सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव लगभग 5 पये 40 पैसे प्रति ग्राम था। लगभग 661.8 ग्राम वजन के 103 सिक्के अमरीका में 1527 डालर (6,875 पये अथवा लगभग 10 रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति ग्राम) में बेचे गये, और 1327.9 ग्राम भार के 271 सिक्के ब्रिटेन में 803 पीण्ड (10,840 रुपये अथवा लगभग 8 रुपये 20 पैसे प्रति ग्राम) में बेचे गये।

(ङ) तथा (च). राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष की कार्यकारिणी समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्री की व्यवस्था अमरीका तथा ब्रिटेन में हमारे दूतावासों द्वारा की गई और अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त पेशकश स्वीकार की गई। बांछित व्यौरा यहां उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### Participation of a Cabinet Minister in Security Council

3627. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior member of the Indian Cabinet is leaving for U.S.A. to take part in the Security Council's deliberations; and

(b) if so, the name of the Minister?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Minister of External Affairs, Shri M. C. Chagla has gone to New York to lead the Indian delegation to the Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. He

will also participate in the meetings of the Security Council as and when necessary.

#### Abolition of Cantonment Boards

3634 Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Mahesh Limaye:  
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cantonments in the country whose civic administration is in the hands of Cantonment Boards;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish the Cantonment Boards and establish Municipal Councils in all these Cantonment areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):  
(a) 62, Sir.

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

(c) Cantonment Boards serve a useful purpose, and it is proposed to continue them *inter alia* for the following reasons:

- (i) Cantonments are really military stations where the Army lives and is trained. The civil population in cantonments initially sprang up to cater for the needs of the garrison stationed there. It is mainly confined to bazar areas which form only a small part of the total area of the cantonments. The larger part consists of barracks and bungalow areas, parade grounds, recreation grounds, etc. Cantonments are, therefore, primarily military stations and the overriding consideration there is the military interest.

- (ii) It is an accepted policy in the administration of military

stations that the Commander should be responsible for the health and welfare of the Armed Forces personnel and his authority in this respect should be unquestionable and undivided.

- (iii) It is unlikely that State Government will be in a position to assume responsibility for local administration in Cantonment areas to fulfil *inter alia* the military needs. Their hands are full and it may not be possible for them to undertake any further financial commitments. The then State Government of Bombay, who were requested to establish a municipality in Dehu to look after the civic needs of Dehu military station, suggested that the Ministry of Defence should form a Cantonment.

- (iv) The general view of the civil population resident in Cantonment areas appears to be in favour of continuance of Cantonment administration. It was decided some time back to excise certain civil areas for which the Army has no use in the Cantonments of Ambala, Poona and Agra. The civil population resident therein objected to such excision and ultimately the proposals had to be dropped.

- (v) Cantonment Board are local bodies in every sense of the term and enjoy limited powers. For purpose of Convenience, the powers of State Government are vested in the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Government of India. The G.O.C.-in-C functions under the overall control of Government of India which in turn, is responsible to Parliament.

**पुरानी मुद्राओं तथा सिक्कों का मूल्य**

3626. श्री सुदर्शन प्रसाद :

श्री कालिका मोरारजी :

श्री शशि रंजन :

श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

श्री न० प्र० दास :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री 5 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 27 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्लभ तथा पुरानी मुद्राओं तथा सिक्कों का मूल्य उन में लगाई गई धातु के तौल के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाता है अथवा उन के महत्व तथा दुर्लभता के आधार पर;

(ख) क्या तांबे के दुर्लभ तथा पुराने सिक्कों का मूल्य तांबे के तौल के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन कारणों से यह कहा गया था कि सोने के सिक्के उनमें लगाये गये सोने के मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य पर बेचे गये हैं;

(घ) जब वे सिक्के बेचे जाते हैं तो उन में लगे हुये सोने का मूल्य सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य के अनुसार कितना होता है और वे किस मूल्य पर बेचे गये हैं।

(ङ) क्या उन सिक्कों की बिक्री करने से पहले उन सिक्कों के बेचे जाने की सूचना उन लोगों को, जो ऐसे सिक्कों का व्यापार करते हैं तथा सिक्कों का संग्रह करने वाले लोगों तथा संग्रहालयों को दी जाती है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उनका देशवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा जयु सक्लि मंत्री (जीवन्ती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). पुराने सिक्कों का, बाढ़े से किसी भी

धातु के हों, मूल्यांकन न केवल उनमें लगी धातु के आधार पर बल्कि उनकी दुर्लभता और ऐतिहासिक महत्व को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है।

(ग) तथा (घ). ऐसा यह बताने के लिये कहा गया था कि सिक्कों को बेचने से, उनमें लगे सोने के उस समय के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य से ज्यादा रकम प्राप्त हुई। उस समय सोने का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव लगभग 5 पैसे 40 पैसे प्रति ग्राम था। लगभग 661.8 ग्राम वजन के 103 सिक्के अमरीका में 1527 डॉलर (6,875 पैसे अथवा लगभग 10 रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति ग्राम) में बेचे गये, और 1327.9 ग्राम भार के 271 सिक्के ब्रिटेन में 803 पाउंड (10,840 रुपये अथवा लगभग 8 रुपये 20 पैसे प्रति ग्राम) में बेचे गये।

(ङ) तथा (च). राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष की कार्यकारिणी समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्रय की व्यवस्था अमरीका तथा ब्रिटेन में हमारे दूतावासों द्वारा की गई और अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त देशकषा स्वीकार की गई। बांझित व्यौरा यहां उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**Participation of a Cabinet Minister in Security Council**

3627. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior member of the Indian Cabinet is leaving for U.S.A. to take part in the Security Council's deliberations; and

(b) if so, the name of the Minister?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Minister of External Affairs, Shri M. C. Chagla has gone to New York to lead the Indian delegation to the Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. He

will also participate in the meetings of the Security Council as and when necessary.

#### Abolition of Cantonment Boards

3635 Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cantonments in the country whose civic administration is in the hands of Cantonment Boards;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish the Cantonment Boards and establish Municipal Councils in all these Cantonment areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):  
(a) 82, Sir.

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

(c) Cantonment Boards serve a useful purpose, and it is proposed to continue them *inter alia* for the following reasons:

- (i) Cantonments are really military stations where the Army lives and is trained. The civil population in cantonments initially sprang up to cater for the needs of the garrison stationed there. It is mainly confined to bazar areas which form only a small part of the total area of the cantonments. The larger part consists of barracks and bungalow areas, parade grounds, recreation grounds, etc. Cantonments are, therefore, primarily military stations and the overriding consideration there is the military interest.

(ii) It is an accepted policy in the administration of military

stations that the Commander should be responsible for the health and welfare of the Armed Forces personnel and his authority in this respect should be unquestionable and undivided.

- (iii) It is unlikely that State Government will be in a position to assume responsibility for local administration in Cantonment areas to fulfil *inter alia* the military needs. Their hands are full and it may not be possible for them to undertake any further financial commitments. The then State Government of Bombay, who were requested to establish a municipality in Dehu to look after the civic needs of Dehu military station, suggested that the Ministry of Defence should form a Cantonment.

- (iv) The general view of the civil population resident in Cantonment areas appears to be in favour of continuance of Cantonment administration. It was decided some time back to excise certain civil areas for which the Army has no use in the Cantonments of Ambala, Poona and Agra. The civil population resident therein objected to such excision and ultimately the proposals had to be dropped.

- (v) Cantonment Board are local bodies in every sense of the term and enjoy limited powers. For purpose of Convenience, the powers of State Government are vested in the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Government of India. The G.O.C.-in-C functions under the overall control of Government of India which in turn, is responsible to Parliament.

मध्य प्रदेश से नवगांव में रेडियो स्टेशन

3629. श्री माधुराज महिषवार : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बने गये कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने नवगांव (छतरपुर मध्य प्रदेश) में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किये जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उस पर कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. वा. शाह) : (क) नवगांव में एक रेडियो केन्द्र की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित छतरपुर की जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा पारित एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में एक रेडियो केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इसकी स्थिति का निर्णय, तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण से और प्रोग्राम तैयार करने संबंधी बातों का ध्यान रखते हुये स्थान की उपयुक्तता का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद लिया जायेगा। इस प्रायोजन को कार्यान्वित करने का काम तभी हाथ में लिया जायेगा, जब अपेक्षित साधन और विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे।

#### Correspondence between Armed Forces Personnel and M.Ps.

3630. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Armed Forces personnel are permitted to correspond with their representatives in Parliament;

(b) if so, the subjects on which they can correspond; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to permit them to correspond with Members of Parliament as in U.K.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Armed Forces personnel are subject to the provisions of the Army Act, the Navy Act and the Air Force Act and the rules thereunder as also orders issued by Government and the Service Headquarters. Armed Forces personnel are not permitted to conduct correspondence relating to Defence matters with the Members of Parliament direct. They are also prohibited from seeking redress of personal grievances except through authorised channels. The Chiefs of Staff may reply to letters of Members of Parliament on ordinary matters keeping the Ministry informed. No change in the present position is contemplated.

The position obtaining in U.K. is not known.

#### Acquisition of Land in M.P. for Defence Purposes

3631. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of Bardha and adjoining villages in Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be acquired for establishing a Defence Establishment;

(b) if so, the total area proposed to be acquired and the number of families who would be uprooted;

(c) whether Government propose to provide alternative houses and lands to the persons to be affected by the acquisition; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider the possibility of acquiring alternative Government Forest area, adjoining the aforesaid area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A proposal in this regard is under consideration.



(b) The proposal envisages the acquisition of 13,158 acres of private land. (The total requirement is 25,872 acres and the balance of 12,714 acres is made up of State Government revenue/forest land). About 1,100 families are likely to be affected.

(c) Compensation for the lands and houses acquired will be paid according to law. As regards rehabilitation of the affected persons, the matter will be primarily for the State Government to consider.

(d) Approximately 5,163 acres of Government forest land considered suitable is already included in the proposal. The adjacent Government forest land is not considered suitable for the project.

#### Defence Production Centres in Vindhya-Satpura Ranges

3632. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area of Madhya Pradesh lying between Vindhya and Satpura ranges is out of the normal Air Force striking power of countries that attacked India in the past;

(b) whether the above area is also centrally situated and is approachable from all parts of the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government consider the desirability of locating more defence producing centres in the aforesaid hills?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It will not be in public interest to divulge our knowledge of the capability of such countries.

(b) and (c) The suitability of an area for location of a Defence Production Unit is determined not only from the point of view of its central location and approachability from all parts of the country, but also by other important factors like availability of water, power, raw materials and other

facilities, its topography, etc. In any case, at present there is no proposal to establish any new Defence Producing centres.

#### Constitution of Programme Advisory Committee

3633. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the rules and procedure for constituting the Programme Advisory Committee for the Broadcasting Station of All India Radio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The procedure for the constitution of a Programme Advisory Committee for a Broadcasting Station of All India Radio is that the Officer in charge of the Station concerned draws up a panel of about 20 suitable names representing various interests like literature, art, science, technology, sports, industry etc.; for appointment as members of the Committee. The panel is shown by the Officer in charge to the State Government concerned with a view to ascertaining whether they have any objection to any of the names included therein. The panel together with the views of the State Government and additional names, if any, suggested by the State Government is sent by the Officer in charge to the Director General, All India Radio. The Director General then makes the final selection of persons for appointment as members of the Committee. Thereafter, orders appointing the selected persons as members of the Committee are issued by the Director General, All India Radio and thus the Committee is constituted. The members are informed that they would be contacted by the Officer in charge of the Station concerned.

A copy of the rules of Programme Advisory Committees attached to Stations of All India Radio is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-786/87].

**Radio Stations in Madhya Pradesh**

3634. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of All-India Radio Stations in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of these stations in the near future; and

(c) if so, the location thereof?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):** (a) The State of Madhya Pradesh has at present five broadcasting centres at Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Raipur. All these centres have a common programme most of the time which is originated either at Bhopal or Indore, where adequate facilities for programme production are available.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission, includes provision for setting up two additional broadcasting centres at suitable locations—one in the area near Jagdalpur and the other in the Satna/Rewa region.

**Demonstrations on West Asia Trouble**

3635. **Shri Swell:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and the Arab States, there have been occurrences in the country in which the United Nations Flag has been insulted;

(b) whether Government has received any protest from the United Nations Organisation or any of its agencies; and

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

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) During certain demonstrations in Srinagar on June 7, 1967, some hoodlums brought down the U.N. flag at the headquarters of UNMOGIP and pelted stones on the building.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps were taken by the authorities to bring the situation under control immediately.

**PUBLICATION OF BOOKS**

3636. **Shri B. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total number of books published by the Publications Division during the year 1966-67 language-wise?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):** The requisite information is given below:—

S. No.	Language	No. of publications including books, pamphlets, etc. brought out during 1966-67.	No. of Publications in the Press on 31-5-67
1.	English	84	46
2.	Hindi	62	22
3.	Assamese	14	7
4.	Bengali	7	11
5.	Gujarati	21	17
6.	Punjabi	24	17
7.	Kanada	3	23
8.	Malayalam	7	20
9.	Marathi	25	12
10.	Oriya	1	34
11.	Tamil	15	19
12.	Telugu	14	26
13.	Urdu	28	13
14.	Portuguese	1	..

**Ex-servicemen**

3637. **Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:**  
**Shri G. S. Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-Servicemen in the country, State-wise as on the 31st May, 1967; and

(b) the number of ex-Servicemen who have been usefully employed and the number of those who are jobless, State-wise?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. N. Shastri):** (a) and (b). Complete and accurate

Information regarding the number of ex-servicemen is not available, nor is it possible to collect this information in the near future. However, Government are examining in consultation with the State Governments and Centrally administered areas, the feasibility of holding a special census of ex-servicemen. The matter is still in its exploratory stages.

#### Acquisition of Land for Military Training

3638. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been acquired by Government for military training in the country during last five years; and

(b) if so, in which States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Sainik School, Pachmarhi

3639. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sainik School is proposed to be set up at Pachmarhi; and

(b) if so, when the school is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Code for Political Broadcast from A.I.R.

3640. Shri Madhu Limaye: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Shri Hare Barya:

Shri Bhogendra Jha: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the All India Radio policy in regard to political broadcasts in the light of the discussions/criticisms in Parliament;

(b) whether any changes have been made in the existing code or rules; and

(c) if so, in what respects and the nature of the changes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). It is proposed to have discussions with leaders of all parties and with Chief Ministers before making any changes.

#### National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla

3641. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert Committee has been set up to examine the syllabus of National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla;

(b) whether this Committee will also examine the syllabi of other Defence Academies in the country; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) A decision has been taken to set up a Committee of Experts to revise the syllabus of instruction at the National Defence Academy. Detailed terms of reference and membership of the proposed Committee are being finalised;

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise at present.

#### Lessons of UAR-Israel Conflict

3642. Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have deduced any lessons from the U.A.R.-Israel conflict helpful to our nation both from the military and international relations points of view;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) whether Government propose to take or suggest any measures through the U.N. for permanent peace in that part of the world?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Recent developments in West Asia show force resolves no problem and peace and stability cannot be achieved in that region without the complete withdrawal of the armed forces of Israel from the areas recently occupied by them.

(c) India has consistently stood for peace and is actively working in the U.N. and outside towards this end.

#### Statement by Maj.-General Rikhye

3643. Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:  
Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Maj.-Gen. Rikhye, UNEF Commander, regarding the death of the Indian personnel of the UNEF in Gaza in his report to the U.N. Secretary-General which says: 'A contributing factor to the casualties suffered from artillery fire was the proximity of the United Arab Republic military positions to the camps concentrated'; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There were a number of incidents in which Israeli forces attacked the Indian personnel of UNEF. The statement could only relate to one of those incidents and even with regard to that one incident further enquiries are necessary in order to establish its validity.

#### Employment of Artists

3644. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

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

(a) whether Government propose to employ the artists trained in the Indian Film Institute, Poona in Radio and TV programmes; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is working out proposals for the employment of Diploma-holders from the Film Institute of India, Poona in the Television Centre of All India Radio and a Committee has been constituted to go into the details of posts and lay down recruitment rules and procedures. There is no proposal for their employment for sound broadcasting.

(b) The decision will be taken as early as possible.

#### Recruiting Centres for Air Force

3646. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recruiting centres and sub-centres established so far State-wise for recruitment to the Air Force;

(b) whether Government propose to open one such centre in each State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). There are 17 Air Force recruiting centres in the country. One in each State except Kerala and Haryana. The centres, however, do not necessarily cover only the State in which they are located. There are no sub-centres. The existing recruiting centres are considered adequate to meet the requirement.

सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3647. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

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

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक प्रभाग में ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जहाँ पर काम मूलतः हिन्दी में होता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए कागजों तथा मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये दस्तावेजों के अंग्रेजी अनुवाद मांगने की प्रक्रियाओं की प्रवृत्ति हिन्दी के प्रयोग में मुख्य बाधा बनी हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) एक अनुभाग में पूर्ण रूप से और दो अन्य अनुभागों में आंशिक रूप से ।

(ख) हिन्दी के प्रयोग में घीमी प्रगति का मुख्य कारण प्रत्येक स्तर के कर्मचारियों में अच्छी हिन्दी के ज्ञान की कमी है ।

(ग) भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारियों को स्वामी करने के लिए विभागीय

परीक्षा में हिन्दी अनिवार्य विषय रहा है और गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना पर मंत्रालय के मुख्यालय में और हमारे विदेश-स्थित मिशन/केन्द्रों में भी प्रमत्त किया जा रहा है। मंत्रालय में अनुवाद की क्षमता का विस्तार करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

हिन्दी कलाओं में जाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रोत्साहन

3648. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

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

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये, जो गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा आरम्भ की गई हिन्दी कलाओं में जाते हैं, अपनी कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सरकारी विभागों/मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी आरम्भ करने के विषय पर भारत सरकार के निर्णयों/निर्देशों पर प्रमत्त करने की जिम्मेदारी गृह मंत्रालय पर है और उन्होंने हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना आरम्भ कर दी है जिसमें ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रोत्साहन और नकद पुरस्कार देने की व्यवस्था है जो हिन्दी में समुचित योग्यता प्राप्त करते हैं । यह योजना भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों पर समान रूप से लागू होती है और इस तरह विदेश मंत्रालय ने प्रलय से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई और न बनाने का विचार

भारत का विभाजन के बाद क्षेत्रफल

3649. श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री रवि राय :

श्री महाराज सिंह मास्ती :

श्री राम सेवक बाबू :

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

(क) 1947 में पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद भारत का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना था;

(ख) 31 अगस्त, 1966 को भारत का क्षेत्रफल कितना था; और

(ग) सरकार ने मिल करारों के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान को कितने वर्ग मील भूमि दे दी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) 1947 में पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद भारत के क्षेत्रफल का इस तरह हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया। भूतपूर्व राजधानी की रिवास्तों के क्षेत्रफल समेत जो कि भारत में मिल गए और पुर्वगामी तथा फांसीसी बस्तियों समेत जो बाद में भारत के साथ मिल गई 1-1-1966 को भारत का क्षेत्रफल 3,268,090 किलोमीटर था; यह केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा इकट्ठे किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार है।

(ख) यह फैसला किया गया कि बराबर सर्वेक्षण होते रहने के परिणामस्वरूप क्षेत्रफल आंकड़ों में जी अन्तर आता है उसे 10 वर्ष में सिर्फ एक बार जनगणना के समय प्रकाशित किया जाएगा। इस सिर्लासले में शिक्षा मंत्री ने 5 अगस्त, 1966 को सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा था।

(ग) विवृत इस प्रकार है :

(i) भारत-पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा :

जब तक सीमांकन पूरा नहीं हुआ है और इसलिए इस अवस्था में पाकिस्तान को कोई इलाका देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ii) भारत-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सीमा :

सीमांकन 1960 में ही पूरा किया जा चुका है। और इस क्षेत्र में उनके इलाकों में पड़ने वाले हमारे प्रदेशों का और हमारे इलाकों में पड़ने वाले उनके प्रदेशों का आदान-प्रदान 17 जनवरी, 1961 को हो गया था। बदले गए क्षेत्रों का विवरण स्वर्ण सिंह प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 19 अगस्त, 1961 को प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 1674 के उत्तर में लोक-सभा के सामने रखा था।

(iii) राजस्थान-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान

सीमा : इस क्षेत्र में सीमांकन का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। चूंकि इस क्षेत्र में एक-दूसरे के इलाके पर एक-दूसरे देश का विपरीत अधिकार नहीं था इसलिए इलाकों की बदला-बदली का सवाल ही नहीं उठा।

(iv) गुजरात-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान

सीमा : सीमांकन का कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। कच्छ ट्रिबूनल के फैसले का इन्तजार है।

#### Visit of Indian Navy Flagship to Kuwait

3650. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in April, 1966 when the flagship of the Indian Navy visited Kuwait on a goodwill cruise, the ship was refused permission to enter the port of Kuwait and was asked to anchor off the small oil port of Mina-al-Ahmedi, some 20 miles south of Kuwait;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether for the duration of their stay, the city of Kuwait was placed out of bounds for the Indian sailors;

(d) whether there was no reception of any sort by the Kuwait Government in honour of the visiting ship; and

(e) if so, whether the ship had to curtail the goodwill visit and return home?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). During their goodwill visit to Kuwait from 16-3-1965 to 20-3-1965, INS VIKRANT and INS KUTHAR anchored off Mina-al-Ahmedi, in accordance with the normal practice in Kuwait in the case of visiting Naval ships.

(c) Yes, Sir, except when they proceeded ashore in organised parties.

(d) Receptions were given by the Kuwait authorities in connection with the visit of the Indian Naval ships.

(e) The ships did not have to curtail their goodwill visit to Kuwait.

#### Facilities for Jawans

3651. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various State administrations are not paying as much attention towards the needs of the service personnel as was done during the Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) whether facilities for jawans like the allotment of land for housing and agricultural purposes are quickly granted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a scholarship to the son of the late Major Shaitan Singh 'the hero of Chushul' was promised by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, whether it is a fact that the Director of Education, Rajasthan Government rejected his application and the Major's son had to discontinue his studies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) to (c). No specific cases to the effect that the State Governments are not paying as much attention towards the needs of service personnel as was

gone during the Indo-Pak conflict, regarding land for house and agricultural purposes, have been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) and (e). The Government of Rajasthan has been addressed to furnish the required information, it will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

#### Military Trucks for Water Supply in Bihar

3652. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some military Trucks have been loaned to the Bihar Government for bringing drinking water in drought affected areas of Bihar;

(b) whether such an assistance has also been provided by the Military authorities in the drought affected areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No such request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the question of giving such assistance therefore does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Rations for Military Personnel

3653. Shri Atam Das:  
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:

The Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rations for military personnel have been reduced;

(b) if so, whether the reduction is temporary;

(c) whether it is also a fact that short supply of food to the jawans has affected their health and efficiency; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to improve the health and efficiency of the jawans particularly in the NEFA and Ladakh areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A voluntary experimental cut of 60 gms (2 Ozs) of atta per head per day in the rations for all troops on the field service scale of ration (other than those on the high altitude scale of rations) was made in February 1966 and is still in force.

(b) The cut is reviewed from time to time, and is operative at present upto 29th February, 1968.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. Besides, as stated above, the cut of 60 gms made in February 1966 does not apply to troops located in the high altitude areas of Ladakh and NEFA.

#### Supply of Germ Warfare Material to Pakistan by U.S.A.

2654. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the arms aid to Pakistan, USA has also supplied germ warfare materials; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise. However, Pakistan is a signatory to the Geneva Protocol which prohibits the use in war of poisonous or other gases and bacteriological methods of warfare.

#### Chinese Infiltration in Maldives and other Indian Islands

2655. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria :  
Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri J. K. Patel:  
Shri Mohan Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the arrest of some persons speaking a tongue similar to the Chinese in one of the Maldives Islands;

(b) whether there are reports of Chinese infiltration into the Maldives or other Groups of Indian Ocean Islands; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to check this in concert with Maldives or other authorities or on its own?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have no information. The question pertains to matters which are not within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. However, in so far as developments of the type mentioned affect Indian national interests, Government are exercising due vigilance.

#### Atomic Energy Station in Mysore

2656. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in the Mysore State to locate an atomic energy station there by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1962 to recommend suitable sites for the location of atomic power stations in India suggested 'Sangam' near Mekadatu in Mysore State as one of the sites satisfying the various criteria for the location of atomic power stations. No detailed survey of the site has so far been undertaken, as there is no proposal at present to establish an atomic power station there.



**Students from Angola**

**3654. Shri Shinkre:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from the Portuguese colony at Angola who have come to India for specialised studies in the last five years;

(b) the number of those carrying their studies in the educational institutions in and outside Goa, respectively;

(c) how many of them have been successful in completing their courses and with what qualifications;

(d) whether some of those students in Goa have approached Government for the facilities for further studies at Dehradun and Madras; and

(e) whether there are complaints from those Angolan students for the paucity of funds or for bad treatment by a sector of Goan population on racial grounds and political ideology?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh):** (a) 24.

(b) The following is the break-up of the courses which the students are following:

- (i) Military Training at the IMA, Dehradun—7 students.
- (ii) Police Training at the Police Training School, Phillaur—6 students.
- (iii) Nursing Course at Margoa in Goa—7 students.
- (iv) Polytechnic course at Goa—2 students and another two at the Industrial Training Institute in Madras.

(c) So far none of the students have completed their studies at the educational institutions. They arrived in India in June, 1966 and as they did not know any English, a special course was organised for a period of 6 months which had to be extended to 12 months so that they could have a working knowledge of the language.

In fact, they are now going to follow the regular courses mentioned in (b) above. The course at the IMA starts on 20th July and at the ITI, Madras on 1st August. The rest of the students have joined their courses.

(d) The courses mentioned in (b) above have been organised at the instance of the students themselves in consultation with their leaders in exile who are residing in Leopoldville (Congo). The Government of India has met their requests in every respect.

(e) There have been no complaints from these students regarding shortage of funds as they were receiving adequate stipends during their training in Goa.

There have not been any complaints regarding ill treatment by the Goan population. There is still, however, a small pro-Portuguese element in Goa which does not welcome the idea of India helping Angolans in exile and this section probably has shown a certain indifference towards these students.

**Transfer of A.I.R. Employees of Panaji Station (Goa)**

**3659. Shri Shinkre:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Goan employees of the A.I.R. Panaji-Goa and the years of their service at that Station;

(b) whether all the employees, including the Goans who were working at that station during Portuguese regime are subject to transfers;

(c) whether the non-transfer of Goan employees, for a long time has put them in a position of advantage in regard to formulating the programme policy according to their predilections and enabling them to employ artistes of their choice depriving others in the allocation of programmes; and

(d) whether Government propose to apply uniformly without any discrimination the rules and regulations regarding transfer to all the employees of A.I.R. Panaji?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) 108 Goan employees working at AIR, Panaji were taken over, at the time of liberation. They had 7-8 year's service at the station.

(b) and (d). Employees of A.I.R., Panaji, including Goans taken over from the Emissora-de-Goa are subject to the service conditions relating to transfers governing AIR employees, and the rules and regulations are applied to all employees without discrimination.

(c) No Sir.

12.17 hrs.

# RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Calling Attention. Samar Guha.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): We have given a calling attention regarding an hon. member of this House who is reported to have been assaulted according to the newspapers. The Hindustan Standard has published it on the 25th, and today the Statesman has come out with the news.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am inform him that we receive hundreds of call attention notices in the morning. I know some hon. members have mentioned this also. It will be considered. (Interruptions).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): This is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These things are not supposed to be referred to on the floor of the House.

Shri Shee Narain (Basti): He is in hospital. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already replied. Let us proceed.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Leave aside the calling attention notices. The very fact that a member of this House has been assaulted is a very serious development. Therefore, some member of the Government, whether it is the Prime Minister or the Home Minister should make a statement enlightening us about this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will certainly communicate the feelings of the House to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Shee Narain: What about a statement? The man is in hospital.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As Mr. Hem Barua has requested, I have said I will communicate what has been said to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I will communicate it to the Prime Minister and request her to make a statement.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंबई): इसपर कुछ लोगों ने कास-खान दिया है इस लिये यह बाकायदा सदन के सामने आये। इस तरह बस्तब्य से कैसे होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot off-hand say. How can I say? It will be considered.

Shri Shee Narain: He is a member of the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Has the Minister to say anything? You can ask the Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have already conveyed to you that I shall bring the feelings on the matter to the notice of the Prime Minister, and shall request her to make a statement before the House according to her convenience.

Shri Jyotirmay Ram (Diamond Harbour): The matter will be sub-judice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has been admitted to hospital; so far as the news is concerned, it is not a question of sub judice; if it is sub judice, I will take notice of it. It does not arise.

जी मधु लिखते : इस में सबकुछ का स्वास नहीं जाता है। फैंट्स के बारे में अगर बयान दिये तो क्या हुई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह आप ही ने बताया है कल सबकुछ का काम लेकर आपने मेरा एक पत्र काट दिया आपको जरा सोच-समझकर करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow you to refer to that. (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: It is a matter of life and death.

Shri Sheo Narain: You yourself might have read in the papers. The man is on his dying bed. He is in the hospital.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has already said that he would communicate the feelings of the House and in due course information would be placed on the Table of the House. Call attention notice.

12.20 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF FOOD DEPARTMENT

Shri Samar Ghosh (Contal): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported hunger strike on the 20th June, 1967 by Eighteen thousand employees of the Food

Department all over India in protest against non-implementation of long standing demands.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before he makes a statement, I have a submission to make. Telegrams were received on the 19th that the hunger strike was to take place on the 20th. Today the Minister takes the opportunity to answer, when the information has become a story. Such important call attention notices lose their significance if they are not answered in time. You should tell the Ministers to deal with them urgently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should realise that 100 notices are received every day. We have to shift them and determine priority on account of the urgency of each notice. In that process sometimes it is not possible to answer them the next day. Every day we take one notice. I fully appreciate what you say but this cannot be helped.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): It is not correct to say that 18,000 food employees all over India went on a mass hunger strike on the 20th June, 1967. The actual position is that the All India Food Employees' Association issued a directive to the employees of the Food Department numbering about 17,000 (of whom about 6,000 are already on deputation with the Food Corporation of India) to observe a fast only on the 20th June, 1967 to get their grievances redressed. Exact information about the number of employees who actually observed the fast on that day is not available. It has, however, been reported that the fast was observed peacefully and without detriment to normal work anywhere.

2. The demands of the Association are:—

(a) Effecting total regional integration of the functions and

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

employees of the Food Department with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) Settling the terms and conditions of transfer of the employees of the Food Department to the Food Corporation by amending the Food Corporations Act, 1964; and

(c) departmentalisation of clearance, stevedoring, transport, etc. works of the Central Food Department in all the ports in India.

3. The position about these demands is seriatim as follows:—

(a) Since the Food Corporation was established on the 1st January, 1965 nearly one third of the work of the Food Department has already been transferred to the Corporation. The depots in the Southern Region were transferred on 1-4-1965 and the depots in the Punjab, Delhi and U.P. were transferred during the period 1-4-1966 to 1-11-1966. A few other sectors of work have also been transferred to the Food Corporation. Along with the work transferred so far, 6,000 gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the Food Department have been transferred on deputation to the Food Corporation. The transfer of other work of the Food Department to the Corporation has had to be deliberately slowed down on account of the extremely difficult food situation in the country for the past several months and particularly the very heavy imports during the last two years. The operations of handling of foodgrains at the ports and its distribution among the various States have become extremely complicated and full of difficult administrative problems requiring close coordination between different Governmental agencies concerned. Considering that the Food Corporation is still in the process of establishing itself, it was not thought desirable to burden it immediately with the entire work of

clearance and distribution of foodgrains all over the country. However, the policy of Government has not undergone any change and it is proposed to transfer the remaining items of work to the Corporation as early as it is practicable.

(b) Government have already decided to provide for the terms and conditions for the transfer of the employees of the Food Department to the Food Corporation of India by proposing a suitable amendment to the Food Corporations Act, 1964. A Bill for this purpose is likely to be introduced during the current session of the Parliament.

(c) The departmentalisation of the various aspects of operations relating to handling of foodgrains at the ports is being gradually implemented. At the same time, however, the necessity for avoiding any dislocation at the ports in the midst of heavy imports of foodgrains and the extremely difficult task of speedy movement of foodgrains to various distribution centres have to be kept in view. Already certain major aspects of these operations have been departmentalised at Bombay, Kandla, Madras and Visakhapatnam. This process is continuing and we may be in a position to departmentalise certain aspects of foodgrain operations even at the Calcutta port in the near future.

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, this is a peculiar statement which is full of contradictions, confusion, indecision, hesitation and half-hearted admission of the legitimacy of the demands of employees. The first sentence says that it is not correct to say that 18,000 food employees went on a mass hunger strike but in the same para they say that exact information about the number of employees who actually observed the fast on that day is not available. If it is not available, how can they say in the first sentence that it is not correct, etc.? Again, in

the third para, they say, one third of the work of the food department has already been transferred to the Corporation. In the same para they say that the officers have been transferred on deputation. Then again they say that the transfer of other work had to be slowed down and for that reason they are not now proposing to departmentalise and absorb the food workers in the department. In the same para they say that they are bringing a Bill to amend the Food Corporation Act of 1964. They say that the departmentalisation of the various aspects of operations relating to handling of foodgrains at the ports is being gradually implemented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Put the question.

Shri Samar Guha: It is a peculiar statement. How can there be such a statement full of so many contradictions? Would the hon. Minister make a specific statement saying that all the employees would be absorbed in the Food Corporation? Secondly, what is the exact time when that Act of 1964 will be amended? (c) They say that they will be in a position to departmentalise certain aspects of foodgrain operations at the Calcutta port in the near future. What does that 'near future' mean? and (d)...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not follow Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Samar Guha: In view of the fact that the hunger strike was admittedly observed peacefully and without detriment to the normal work will the Government be kind enough to invite the spokesmen of that association to have a full and free talk with them so that the matter could be settled to the satisfaction of the food employees?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The hon. Member has raised a number of queries. I am not prepared to agree that there is any inconsistency in the statement... (Interruptions.) Please hear with me. The point is this. We

have contacted the different regional directorates. We have said that all the 18,000 were not on hunger strike. The regional directors say: we are not in a position to say how many employees in our office were on hunger strike because... (Interruptions) they say that they did not know whether on one day the employees took their meals in their houses or not. They have no information.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): That is unfair.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkattai): If you do not have the actual figures, do not malign them. After all they are our countrymen.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the Congress way of fasting. I am sorry the Minister is adding insult to injury.

Shri Umanath: He should not cast reflection on the bona fides of these employees. If he cannot verify the figures, that is different.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The Food Department does not have 18000 employees.

Shri Umanath: That is a different matter.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): On a point of order, Sir. On this point which has been brought to your notice, we expected you to give some ruling. But you do not give it. The minister also is not decent enough to withdraw his indecent remark. What are we to do in this House? Here is a minister who says, we all know how these fasts are being conducted; people eat at home and come over here. Another hon member from this side says, that may be the Congress way of fasting. That is not fair. Let it be clearly understood that whoever fasts, he undergoes a certain amount of sacrifice and suffering. It would be improper for anybody on that side, especially a minister, or for any of us to attribute

[Shri Ranga].

motives to those people who go on fasts. May I request you to ask the minister to say that he is sorry to have made that slip of the tongue and he did not mean that those people were really not fasting?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: I was only mentioning on the basis of the information of the officers concerned under whom they are working. I am not casting any aspersion nor am I suggesting that they did not observe fast. I am really sorry if that sort of impression is created in the minds of hon. members.

Coming to the question, I will be too happy to discuss the problems of the employees with their association.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You have discussed ump-teen times with them.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: About the legal position, I have already written to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that in this session we should be allowed time to take up this legislation. I hope it will be possible for the Business Advisory Committee to find time for it. We are as eager as the hon. member to see that the employees are not dissatisfied on account of the non-existence of legislation. We wish to extend all necessary protection regarding their service conditions, etc.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the Bill been introduced?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: The Bill is ready with me. I have written for permission that it may be taken up in this session.

Shri Hema Barua: A young man like you should do it immediately.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: Thank you. About transferring all the work to the Food Corporation, we are passing through a very difficult time. The Food Corporation has come into

existence only 2 years earlier. We think that this work should be transferred to it by stages. Even the Foodgrains Policy Committee which went into this problem has suggested that Food Corporation should try to consolidate its position and not diversify its activities very early. It will take some time. But the Government is firm on the policy. We have built up a very strategic sort of institution to control the public sector foodgrains trade. We wish that the foodgrains trade—handling, etc.—is transferred to the Food Corporation as early as possible.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): I understand that all the employees of the old Food Department are not absorbed in the Food Corporation, and the Food Corporation is recruiting persons newly. One of the demands of these employees is that when recruitment is made, preference must be given to those old Food Department employees who are sent away and who are without job. Why is it that this simple and reasonable demand is not considered? Why is it that these facilities are not given to them? May I know whether the hon. Minister will see to it that at least this demand, that hereafter when recruitment is made first preference should be given to those employees of the old Food Department and only after that others should be considered, is acceded to?

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: We have made the position very clear. We have all sympathy for the employees who have served for a number of years in the Food Department. After all, the Food Corporation is a sort of commercial organisation and the officers of the Food Department are free to apply for the posts there. There is a selection committee and selection takes place on merit.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about continuity of service?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** That is assured. The question which the hon. Member has referred to is altogether different. As far as continuity of service is concerned there is no difficulty. Apart from that, the scales of pay offered by the Food Corporation are slightly higher. Therefore, if a particular employee joins the Food Corporation he gets other advantages also. As far as the existing position is concerned, that is not affected. **Shri Gopalan** has raised the point about new posts that are created. When they are advertised, these officers are free to apply. I think all will agree that selection should take place on the basis of merit.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** The Minister said that they can apply. May I ask why preference cannot be given to these old employees of the Food Department who have been retrenched? Cannot the Government say that they must be given preference? They had been working for so many years. Now they have been retrenched. The Government should say that first preference should be given to those employees.

**Shri Anna sahib Shinde:** Without fettering the right to select on merit, I am prepared to suggest that the Food Corporation should give preference to these employees.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Were they taken without any merit before and then they were allowed to continue in service so long?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** The hon. Member's question was about higher posts.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** For the same posts.

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** For the same posts there is no difficulty.

**Shri Umashankar:** From the statement; I understand that about 6000 employees, both gazetted and non-gazetted, are deputationists. One of 200 (A) L.S.D.—8.

the important demands, which does not find a place in the statement, is that these deputationists must be called back. Their number is 6000, and the Corporation is making new recruitment also. May I know from the Government whether this demand has been considered, whether the deputationists will be called back and, if they are not going to call back the deputationists, the reasons for not calling them back?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** We are contemplating to transfer their services to the Food Corporation of India. When those posts have been abolished, when the work has been transferred to the Food Corporation of India and the Food Department has been disbanded, naturally, we are thinking of giving statutory protection as and when the services of these employees are transferred. The principal demand of the employees was that statutory protection should be given to the transfer. We are enacting the legislation with that particular problem in mind.

**Shrimad Suresh Gopalan (Amba-  
apuzha):** The hon. Minister said that he will be bringing forward legislation very soon. I would like to know whether the provisions of that legislation will be the same as was proposed by the Government in the draft amendment which they placed before the employees and which was rejected by them or will it be the provisions which the employees had suggested in the draft amendment which they presented to the Government? I would like to know whether the proposed legislation will contain the provisions suggested by the employees; if not, may I know the reasons and what is the difference between the two, the amendment proposed by the Government and the draft amendment presented by the employees?

**Shri Annasahib Shinde:** The two main demands of the employees were; firstly, that statutory recogni-

[Shri Annasaheb Shinde]

tion should be given to transfer of service from the Food Department to the Food Corporation and, secondly, protection and privileges which the Central Government servants enjoy under article 311 of the Constitution should be incorporated in the amending Bill. As I have already explained, legislation is being brought in order to safeguard the interests of employees when their services are transferred and also to give them the rights and privileges under article 311.

Shri Umanath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. lady Member Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, said that the Government proposed an amendment which the employees rejected and the employees proposed a draft amendment which they said would protect their interests. That has been with the Government for nearly a year now. She wanted to know whether the Bill that the Minister is bringing forward will contain those very provisions which the employees rejected or it will contain the provisions which the employees proposed in their draft amendment. The Minister may kindly make that position clear.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: I have already made it clear. As far as the wording etc. is concerned, we have to be guided by the advice of the Law Ministry, but the two important demands of the employees have been incorporated in the Bill.

Shri Umanath: He has not replied to it whether it was the one that was rejected by the employees. Let him categorically say whether it was once rejected by them.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: Hon. Member will have an opportunity when we discuss the Bill.

Shri Umanath: He said that he and the Bill ready and that he was waiting for the clearance of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. When the

Bill is ready he can categorically say whether the provisions in the Bill are the same which were rejected by the employees or it is the other way about.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: I am not prepared to say that word by word it is the same.

Shri Umanath: Not word by word, but essentially.

Shri Annasaheb Shinde: What I am submitting is that the two important demands of the employees have been incorporated in the Bill.

Shri Umanath: He is evading the issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the important provisions have been incorporated. Beyond that what do you want?

Shri Umanath: Important provisions of what?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand of the workers.

Shri Umanath: My point is very specific. When a question is put, he can say that he wants notice; he cannot say that he cannot answer it. Let him reply to the question categorically. There is no difficulty here at all. The point is whether the provisions he has in the Bill on hand are the same that were rejected by the employees.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): On a point of order, Sir. Can he ask for the contents of the Bill before it is introduced in the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill has not yet come before the House but he has said that the demands have been incorporated.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, it is a very simple point. I do not think he will have any objection to



say whether the Bill which they propose to introduce is modified according to the new representation made by the workers or whether they have some other proposal. He can say whether it is the same or in a modified form.

**Shri Annasaheb Shinde:** I have explained the position that there were two main demands. There were a number of other minor points which can be governed not by the Bill but by regulations. The first main demand was that their transfer from the Food Department to the Food Corporation should be statutorily governed. That has been acceded to and incorporated in the Bill which is to be introduced in the House. The second demand is about the rights and privileges which are at present enjoyed by the employees under article 311 of the Constitution. That also has been incorporated in the present Bill. If the hon. Member is kind enough to ask me a specific question whether a particular demand is there or not I shall be in a position to answer it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The question is very specific. After considering the demands they had sent a draft to the employees which they had rejected. Is the Bill which he proposes to introduce the same which the employees had rejected or is it a modified Bill?

**Shri Annasaheb Shinde:** We referred these points to the Law Ministry and as drafted by the Law Ministry the Bill has been finalised.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour):** In the statement the hon. Minister has stated:—

"Already certain major aspects of these operations have been departmentalised at Bombay, Kandla, Madras and Visakhapatnam. This process is continuing and we may be in a position to departmentalise certain aspects

of foodgrain operations even at the Calcutta port in the near future."

Has a date been fixed; if so, what is it?

**Shri Annasaheb Shinde:** I will again submit humbly that there is no contradiction in these two. On the previous occasion it was mentioned that the Calcutta port operations would be departmentalised. Then the economics of it was examined. At that time the cost per tonne was about 40 paise when it was being carried on the basis of contracts. When the Finance Ministry and others examined it, it was found that the cost may go up to 66 paise per tonne if it is departmentalised immediately. They took some time to examine it and the Finance Ministry advised us that if the costs are likely to go around about 50 p. per ton, then we may think of departmentalising... (Interruption).

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** I only very innocently asked what is meant by 'near future'. He says that the costs will go up and all that. He is misleading the House. He always gives cock and bull stories; we are not fools. He says that because the costs will go up... (Interruption).

**Shri Tukaldas Jadhav (Baramati):** When the Minister is answering a question, he should not be interrupted like this.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** He is seeking further explanation. Mr. Basu, you ought to realise that he is giving as much information as possible. If you are not satisfied, you put a specific question.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** This 'near future' is to be defined. It is a very good self-contradiction. He says that all this will cost more if it is departmentalised. Here is the statement of the hon. Minister which says 'near future' and I have the right to know from the hon. Minister what is meant by 'near future'.

Shri Anasuddha Shinde: Had the hon. Member been a little patient, I would have been able to satisfy him. I was going to reply to that but he interrupted me and was explaining the background. If all this goes right, we are thinking of departmentalising it within the next three or four months.

12.47 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd June, 1967, agreed without any amendment to the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th June, 1967."

12.47½ hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Nandyal): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) First Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Film Institute of India, Poona.
- (2) Second Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Board of Film Censors, Bombay.

12.48 hrs.

#### SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

MR. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:—

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I wish to oppose the Bill.

MR. Deputy-Speaker: At the introduction stage?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; I want only a minute.

MR. Deputy-Speaker: You have not written to me about it. According to the Rules, you have to give notice that you want oppose it at the introduction stage. You have not done so. I will not permit you.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want a clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. Deputy-Speaker: Not at this stage.

MR. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nathi: I introduce the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the difference between a Member and Minister? After death, you and I will be affected.

12.48 hrs.

#### TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR (REPEAL) BILL\*

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): I beg to

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-6-67.

move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nathi: I introduce\* the Bill.

12.49½ hrs.

#### COMPANIES TRIBUNAL (ABOLITION) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up further consideration of the Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Bill. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great attention to the debate on this Bill. While I am grateful to the hon. Members for almost agreeing with the objects of this Bill, they have made certain observations which seem to have raised some doubts in their minds. I would like to deal with them.

I am grateful particularly to my hon. friend, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, for giving a lead in this matter because he is conversant not only with the Company Law but also with the law as it is administered....

श्री नचु लिमये (मुनेर): कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी धिक्कती है कि हमारे सभी प्रश्नों का वह जवाब दें नहीं तो फिर क्लरा बाई क्लरा पर और बरं रीक्वि पर बीजना पड़ेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We should not hurry up. The President has already left for Canada.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a time limit. He has to finish in 15 minutes.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I do not know why my hon. friend, Mr. Limaye, is so impatient....

श्री नचु लिमये: मैंने लिखित दिया है। मैं इम्पेजेंट नहीं हूँ। समय बचाने के लिए मैंने किया जवाब था जायगा तो मुझे बीजना नहीं पड़ेगा।

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Perhaps it would have been pertinent for him to raise this question after I had resumed my seat without giving replies to the various questions that he had raised.

I was particularly referring to the observations made by my hon. friend, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, who has experience not only of Company Law but also of Company Law as it is administered in various High Courts and particularly in the High Court of Calcutta. I am glad that he has given his wholehearted support to the objective of this Bill. I was, however sorry to hear from him regarding transfer of jurisdiction from tribunal to Government. I do not know how somehow he got an impression that what we intended to do was to take over certain powers to the Government after abolishing Tribunal. I would like to make it clear that this is farthest from our thought or from our objective. As the hon. Member will be pleased to see, only the jurisdiction, which is now exercised by the Tribunal under section 111, is sought to be transferred to the Central Government. That was the position before this jurisdiction was transferred to the Tribunal. If the hon. Member will be further pleased to see, he will find that section 111 of the Companies Act, provides for registration or refusal of registration of transfer of shares. Appeals in respect of these matters are proposed to be transferred from the Tribunal to the Central Government. In this connection I would

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

also like to point out that, apart from the fact that under Article 226 any one aggrieved by the order of the Central Government can go to the High Court, there is further remedy provided under section 156 of the Companies Act by which any one aggrieved can approach the High Court for rectification of the Register of Members. Therefore, it is not correct to say that what the Government intends to do by this Bill is to transfer the power or jurisdiction enjoyed by the Tribunal to the Central Government. This is farthest from our thought. Except the jurisdiction under section 111, about which I have explained the position, there is no other jurisdiction which is proposed to be transferred from the Tribunal to the Central Government. Either the jurisdiction has been transferred to the courts or the jurisdiction has been transferred to High Courts.

Another point that was made by some Members was that our objective to cut delay would not be achieved because the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad etc. had such a large number of arrears that it might not be possible for them to deal with these cases when transferred to them. First of all, I may inform the hon. Members that so far as the cases coming under the provisions of the company law are concerned, they will be pleased to find that most of these cases are of the nature of miscellaneous applications. They have been of the order of about 300 or so during the last three years, and these applications are disposed of within a very short period. Secondly when these applications will be filed, they will be filed not only before one High Court but before all these High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad whichever has jurisdiction over the area from which this will arise. Therefore, the number in a particular High Court will be very small. The number of cases that require a good deal of time are very few. Perhaps, in some of the High Courts, these cases will not come up at all. In

some of the High Courts like those at Bombay, Calcutta there may be just two or three cases of this nature in the whole of the year.

I hope Shri N. C. Chatterjee will bear me out when I say that the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay High Courts have got a separate Judge for dealing with matters relating to company affairs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): The Calcutta High Court has a company law judge specially deputed for this, and he sits and deals with these cases practically throughout the year, at least for a term.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Therefore, if these cases are transferred to the High Courts, the arrears of cases referred by hon'ble member before High Courts will not come in the way. On the other hand, I think that these company law judges will be in a position to dispose of these cases more expeditiously.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): It is true that one of the judges may be earmarked as a company law judge. But since the election tribunals have been wound up, one of the judges has been put in charge of these election cases. So, unless we increase the number of judges, by merely earmarking some judge as a company law judge, the problem would not be solved and we would not get a speedier decision. That is the point.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: If the number of cases is examined properly, the hon. Member will be satisfied that many of the High Courts will have no increased burden at all, and wherever there will be increased burden, I am sure it will be possible for the Chief Justice to make proper allocation and thus without disturbing the work before them, deal with and dispose of these cases perhaps more expeditiously than it has been possible for the tribunal to do so.

Then, some hon. Members suggested that a time-limit ought to have been provided for the disposal of these cases. This is a matter in which I feel I am not entitled to express any opinion. It will be neither wise nor desirable on our part to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court or the Supreme Court which alone can lay down in these matters the necessary procedure.

13 hrs.

It was also suggested that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. I would submit that whatever observations have been made by hon. Members are not of such a nature as would require a thorough investigation or probe by a Select Committee.

In fact, most of the objections raised are of such a nature as do not really concern the subject-matter of the Bill and can easily be disposed of by discussion in the House. I am sure that after hearing my reply, hon. Members will be satisfied that the objections raised by them are not of such a serious nature as to warrant reference of this matter to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister might continue after the lunch recess.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
COMPANIES TRIBUNAL  
(ABOLITION) BILL—Contd.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Before the House broke up for lunch recess I was referring to the various observations made by the hon. members regarding the provisions of this Bill, and I hope, after I have replied to the various questions raised by them, hon. members will be satisfied that this is a measure which need their support and

it is not a measure which need be sent to the Select Committee as was urged by some of the hon. members.

In the course of the discussion, certain observations relating to the working of the company law and also the delay in the disposal of these matters by the Department were referred to by some of the members, particularly by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye. I would like to assure him that so far as we are concerned, whenever any matter is brought to our notice either *suo motu* or at the instance of any of the hon. members, we take the earliest action in these matters. I can also assure him that the department will not lag behind to deal with this aspect of the question. But at the same time the hon. Member must appreciate and realise the difficulty that sometimes in taking a decision in these matters we are handicapped because of the difficulty created by some of the companies by not giving or delaying the necessary replies to the questions raised by us. I also entirely agree with him that, apart from functioning of the administrative department, it is necessary that in the context of the developments and of our directive principles, it is desirable to give a fresh look at the provisions of the company law. That is a matter which is engaging my attention and I shall appreciate if any hon. Member would be pleased to send me suggestions in this behalf. I know that Shri Madhu Limaye has already given notice of a Private Members' Bill in which he has suggested a few amendments. They will receive our consideration and the decision of the Government will be made known when that Bill comes before this House. But in addition to that I may inform the House that we are also proposing to bring, as recommended by the Monopolies Commission, a law in order to control monopolies in our country. That Bill will be introduced in this House in this session. If apart from this there are other suggestions which the hon. Members who are interested

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in the good administration of companies, have to offer I shall welcome them and give them due consideration.

In the course of his observations, Shri Limaye also referred to three or four matters which have practically no bearing on this Bill. Least the hon. Member should feel that there is something which we want to hide or which we do not want to reply to, I would place the facts of these cases before the House. I will first deal with the matter which Shri Madhu Limaye referred to about some tea company in Pakistan. I suppose he was referring to Patrokola Tea Company about which he wrote a letter to me in the second week of June this year. I have examined this case and my reply to his letter is on its way. He may get it either today or tomorrow. In this connection, I would like to point out that Shri Surana on whose complaint Shri Madhu Limaye had written this letter to me had approached the Calcutta High Court in a petition under section 395 of the Companies Act for an order directing the Central Government to appoint an Inspector to investigate into the affairs of the Company under section 237(a)(ii) of the Companies Act. The court declined to issue an order prayed for by Shri Surana in the absence of convincing proof of the allegations made by the petitioner. Shri Surana subsequently made a representation to the company law board in September 1966 making a number of allegations against Duncan Brothers Ltd. which acted as the managing agents of the company upto 31st March 1966, and also against Messrs. Munnalal Bhalotia and Company, a firm of share brokers, which purchased a large block of shares in Patrokola Tea Company from Messrs. Duncan Brothers Ltd. The representation was made in the context of the refusal of Messrs. Munnalal Bhalotia & Co. to purchase shares from Shri Surana at the same rate at which they had purchased a large block of shares from Messrs. Duncan Brothers,

Ltd. The Company Law Board after carefully considering Shri Surana's request for appointment of an Inspector under section 387(b) of the Companies Act advised him to make a representation to the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, under section 234(7) of the Companies Act together with the materials in support of his allegations. This suggestion was also repeated in a letter addressed to him on 8th March, 1967. He has not yet submitted his representation to the Registrar, as advised. Shri Surana saw the Chairman of the Company Law Board on the 1st June, 1967 and promised to make a representation to the Company Law Board after he had attended the annual general meeting of the company then due to be held on 8th June, 1967, indicating specifically the points which he would like the Company Board to check up with reference to the books of account of the company. The Company Law Board have not yet received any reference from him. If Shri Surana happens to meet the hon. Member, he may advise him to give the materials to the Company Law Board as promised by him. I have to this effect also addressed a letter to the hon. Member.

Then some reference was made to a Worli Co. I think this reference was to Gammon India Ltd. On 20th March, 1966, Shri Madhu Limaye addressed a letter to the then Minister of Law, drawing his attention to the report of the auditors on the balance-sheet of the company as on 31st March, 1965. It appears that the auditors were unable to state whether the investment sale proceeds of bonus shares and right shares issued in previous years and dividends thereon had been correctly accounted for. The Registrar of Companies, Bombay, under the direction of the company Law Board, made enquiries as to how in view of the facts pointed out by the auditor, the balance-sheet of the company for the relevant period could

be deemed to show a true and fair view of its affairs. It was also enquired whether the company had obtained from its London office further particulars and information required by the auditors. When the matter was still under examination, Shri Madhu Limaye put a question on 26th July, 1966 and, again, on 15th November, 1966. In reply to the first question he was informed that the department was examining the matter in consultation with the Enforcement Directorate and the Reserve Bank of India. In reply to the second question, he was informed that the Reserve Bank had received a declaration dated 11th November, 1961 through the bankers of the company in respect of their holdings of foreign shares and securities that had been held in London from 1942 onwards. The company had also informed the Reserve Bank of India that bonus and right shares on certain foreign-security holdings had accrued to it from time to time and their agents in London had collected and sold the shares realising £1,04,552. In view of this, no prosecution was launched under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. It was also pointed out in reply to the question that the company had appointed a firm of chartered accountants in London to check its accounts in London and that the report of the said firm was awaited.

In answer to a further question by Shri Madhu Limaye and two other hon. Members, it was stated on 26th May, 1967 that the London chartered accountants submitted their report to the company and that the statutory auditors of the Indian company had drawn the attention of the shareholders to the findings of the London firm in their report on the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st March 1966. The enquiry initiated by Government was calculated to find out whether there was a basis for holding that the company and its officers had contravened the provisions of sections 88, 209 and 211 of the Companies Act. It would be neces-

sary not only to find out the violations of the provisions, but also to find out whether these violations were committed wilfully and knowingly. To this end in view, the department is now collecting the necessary information from the company. The company has also recently been asked to obtain clarification of its Chairman, Mr. Gammon, as to the reason for which he was not in the know of the transaction in London since he was also associated with the London company. The final decision in this matter would depend on the nature of the company's reply. We are also taking steps to ensure that the original Broker's Note, which was not available to the London Firm of Chartered Accountants, is traced by the company and produced before its statutory auditors.

The third case he referred was Duncan Straton and Company.

It is a fact that Shri Madhu Limaye put a question which was answered on 16-9-65 about some references in articles of the Maratha Daily of Bombay, alleging Shri Hari Das Mundhra exercising control over the management of Duncan Straton & Co. In reply to another question by Shri Limaye which was replied on 4-11-65, it was stated that the Company Law Board were looking into the affairs of the Company to ascertain whether the interest of the company or its shareholders were being or were likely to be prejudiced by any action taken by Shri Mundhra or otherwise. In reply to another question by the same Member it was stated on 22-3-66 that the books of accounts of the company were being inspected under Section 209, Sub-section 4 of the Companies Act. The inspection could not, however, be completed expeditiously as it was found necessary to inspect the books of accounts of two other companies with a view to connecting various transactions appearing in the books of Duncan Straton. Shri Limaye was informed accordingly on 16-8-66 and, again, on 29-11-66, that



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while inspection of books of accounts of Duncan Straton was completed, inspection of other companies and one foreign company having a place of business in India could not be carried out on account of non-production of necessary books and documents etc. Prosecution has since been launched against the officers of these two companies and also against Shri Hari Das Mundhra as a deemed director. The Registrar of the Companies, Calcutta has also issued show-cause notices regarding the contravention of the Act under Section 295 which contravention has been admitted by Shri Bagri and Shri Agrawal but they also intimated that the loan was repaid with interest on 10th October 1966. The parties concerned have pleaded oversight and inadvertence and have prayed for condonation of the lapses on their part. Notwithstanding this, the Registrar of Companies Calcutta has been advised to launch prosecution for contravention of Section 295. It may also be stated that the Enforcement Directorate issued show-cause notices to the Duncan Straton, Brahmaputra Tea Company & Shri Hari Das Mundhra and Mrs. Mundhra for infringement of Foreign Exchange Regulations. The Enforcement Directorate would certainly initiate such further action as may be necessary in the light of the replies received.

There is another matter which was not referred to in the discussion the other day, but which he has mentioned in the course of the letter today. The Department of Company Affairs have not received any complaint in the matter in respect of Indian Oxygen Limited. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that this allegation has been made in connection with Bombay Oxygen Limited. Shri Limaye and two other hon. members have given notice of a question relating to Bombay Oxygen, which is due for answer in the course of next month.

The Department of Company Affairs have advised the Regional Director

at Bombay to look into the matter and submit a report immediately to the extent possible, having regard to the information available on the record of the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra. It may be mentioned in this connection that the audited balance sheet of the company may not disclose whether any manipulation has been made as alleged by Shri Limaye. For this purpose, a specific inquiry has to be made by the Registrar and it is being undertaken.

My friend, Mr. Banerjee is not here. He referred to a case—I am not in the habit of using adjectives, but he used some adjectives about Mr. Gupta. I can only say that so far as that matter is concerned, about the delay by the tribunal, he said that a petition was made by him and because of the fear of this gentleman, an adjournment was allowed and the case is still pending. It is in order to get over these difficulties that this Bill has been brought, and I am sure that everyone concerned will have better scope and better justice before the High Courts which are being invested with these powers.

With these words, Sir, may I request the hon. Members to support this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.



Clause 1 was added to the Bill...

Clause 2—(Transitional provisions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 2.

Shri C. Mithamuni (Karur): Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, lines 4 and 5,—

for "Central Government and that Government".

substitute "High Court having jurisdiction in the State of court of action and that High Court" (1).

(ii) Page 2, line 8,—

for "Government" substitute—"High Court". (2).

(iii) Page 2, line 12,—

for "Magistrate of the First Class"

substitute "District Judge." (3).

(iv) Page 2, line 13,—

for "Presidency Magistrate" substitute—"District Judge". (4).

(v) Page 2, line 20,—

for "Magistrate of the First Class"

substitute "District Judge." (5).

(vi) Page 2, lines 20 and 21,—

for "Presidency Magistrate" substitute—"District Judge". (6).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put them all together.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 6 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

# \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1937-38

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 4 to 8 and 111 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

## DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1938, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—ARMY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,27,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND No. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—NAVY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,97,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND No. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,02,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES  
NON-EFFECTIVE.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion  
moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83, 82, 28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are three cut motions in my name for disapproval of policy. I will refer to them in the order in which I propose to speak on them. The first one is No. 64: Failure to re-organise the naval forces into two separate fleets; the Eastern and the Western. The second one is No. 20: Failure to study and to draw lessons from the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 and to undertake appropriate reorganisation, re-equipment and re-training of the Armed Forces for hostile operations on the Western Front. Lastly, the third one is No. 2: Failure to modernise both the management and the plant, tools and equipment of the older ordnance factories.

I would like to deal first with the question of reorganising the naval forces of India into two separate fleets. The main objective of the Indian Navy, as indeed of the Indian Armed Forces, is not aggression. Aggression is clearly not our policy; we are not an aggressive nation and we have no designs upon anybody's territory. Therefore, there is no question of our Armed Forces ever adopting an aggressive posture. Nor, indeed, in accordance with the policy hitherto adopted by the Government, is there any question of our Armed Forces having as their objective any participation in any system of collective security. I mention this here as an accepted basis, merely in order to avoid any sidetracking of the debate. The House knows my own views on this; that we ought to participate in a system of collective security. But for the purpose of this debate, I am accepting the position of non-involvement.

in any collective security system. That leaves the accepted objective of our Armed Forces, namely, that they are intended solely for the defence of this country. But I submit that the appropriate defensive posture for us is not one of supinely waiting for somebody else to attack us, or supinely waiting till we are "gheraoed" before we start taking action. I mention this because I have seen that during the course of Indo-Pakistan operations in 1965, there was an extra-ordinary instruction issue to the Navy that the Indian naval vessels should not operate north of a line due west of Porbunder and that even south of this line the Indian naval units should not engage enemy vessels beyond 200 miles of the Indian coast. I suggest that is not an appropriate defence posture. The kind of defence posture that I envisage, as appropriate for the Armed Forces of any country and certainly of this country, is one of defence from strength. I may describe it as an aggressive defensive posture.

With this as the objective of our Armed Forces and of the Navy, one has to consider what tasks the Navy has to undertake in the east, that is to say, in particular, in the Bay of Bengal and in the Indian Ocean, east of Ceylon and south-east of Ceylon. When we are clear about the tasks to be performed, we will know what kind of naval set-up we need to have in that region. But before one goes on to describe the tasks or to describe the kind of naval organisation that we ought to have for the performance of those tasks, one must first consider what are the maritime geo-physical facts in the region and what are the geo-political facts in the current situation there because these, quite obviously, will govern the nature of the forces that we need for our naval defence.

To begin with, about the maritime geo-physical facts, the Indian coast-line extends over 3000 miles, cut into two by Ceylon. That is an important matter to which I will refer in a moment, but the point to remember is that it is not only a very long coast

line but it is a coast-line that is clearly cut by the intervention of Ceylon in between around which our naval forces would have to go to operate in the east if as of now, we have only a one fleet navy. Secondly, there is of course, the existence of a naval base in the south of Ceylon at Trincomalee. The third geo-physical fact of the greatest importance is that our Andaman Islands which are in quite a well-located position within 100 miles of the only two entrances from the east into the Bay of Bengal and into the Indian Ocean are today extremely poorly fortified. Finally, another important fact of life in connection with this question of defence of our east coast is that something like 60 per cent of India's overseas trade as well as 60 per cent of India's coastal trade is either terminating at the ports on the east coast or originating from the ports on the east coast. So much, Sir, about the geo-physical facts. The more important facts perhaps are the geo-political ones in relation to our neighbouring countries, both the near neighbours as well as the distant neighbours and their attitude vis-a-vis India.

First of all, we have Ceylon, a friendly country, but it could, as indeed it seemed it might when we had the conflict with China, come under the influence of possible enemies and deny shelter and supply to our ships in the ports of Ceylon and particularly at the naval base in Trincomalee. I do not go further to suggest that there could be possible offensive operations from Trincomalee, but I do suggest that we have to take into account the political situation that is possible, that indeed seemed probable at one time when Chinese influence was very strong in Ceylon, that necessary supply and provisioning facilities might be denied to us by Ceylon.

Our second near neighbour is Burma a very friendly country; but it is also one of the ultimate objectives of Chinese policy of exercising hegemony over Asia.

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Then, there is Malaysia, an exceedingly friendly country. And finally, there is Indonesia. I know that our Foreign Minister has been almost in ecstasies over the results of his visit to Indonesia, but I think he is forgetting that Indonesia was until quite recently, in fact, until the end of 1945 during the Indo-Pakistan conflict,—a hostile country with a fairly well equipped Navy containing a number of submarine units and is a country which though now friendly, could again become hostile in collaboration with or in support of either Pakistan or China.

The distant neighbours who are also important in this connection are Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The only point to remember in connection with these, from my present standpoint, is that they are the immediate objectives of the expansion of Chinese hegemony over South East Asia.

Beyond these countries lie Australia, New Zealand and Philippines. all exceedingly friendly, and beyond them again are Japan and Taiwan, also exceedingly friendly.

In between in the eastern waters, there is the British fleet, quite friendly, based today at Malaysia, and further on there is a more powerful American fleet, also quite friendly.

The relevance of this geo-political situation in relation to the naval defence of our country can be two-fold: first of all, in the light of who are likely to be our enemies, judged in a really cold-blooded assessment of the situation; and secondly if those are likely to be the enemies, what is likely to be the attitude of some of the countries to which I have referred? Looking at it that way, quite plainly, the two enemies that we have, the probable enemies, the possible enemies that we have to consider in this context, would be China and Pakistan, either acting separately or acting jointly or acting simultaneously.

Now in that kind of position, one has to ask oneself what would be the tasks of the Indian navy before we can consider how the Indian naval forces ought to be organized to do those tasks in that kind of situation. Sir, I have listed five principal tasks which the Indian navy on the east in the Bay of Bengal and in the Indian Ocean, would have to perform. In the first place, it would have to keep a strict and continuous watch on the entrances into the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean from the seas beyond those two narrow entrances to which I referred earlier. Secondly, particularly during the time of hostilities either with Pakistan or with China or with both, the function of the navy would be to detect, hunt down and destroy any intruders coming into the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean by those two channels. Thirdly and most importantly, if intruders did get in, the Navy would have the task of defending the Andaman Islands, and finally of course once enemy forces get beyond those lands, there would be the terrible and tremendous task of, on the one hand guarding the east coast of India, and on the other, guarding the commercial sea routes that pass over the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

I would like to pause here for a while to consider what this involves in terms of even just that one consideration, namely, guarding the sea routes. Indian vessels today carry something like 40 to 45 per cent of India's overseas trade,— 50 per cent of the India-UK trade 40 per cent of the India-Continental trade, and 50 per cent of the India-Japan and Pacific trade, and about 25 per cent of all other trades; I am referring for the moment only to general cargo trade. As regards bulk trade with India, probably the Indian shipping carries today less than 10 per cent of the bulk cargo trade. Moreover, I said earlier, 60 per cent of the Indian overseas trade either originates from or terminates at the Indian ports on the east

east. This could involve a tremendous task in terms of defending the sea-lanes and sea traffic to this country, both when it is carried in Indian vessels and possibly also when it is carried in foreign vessels. Perhaps, the task of defending foreign vessels would not be so great, partly because they would enjoy, if they carried innocent traffic,—that is, did not carry contraband cargo,—legal protection, and would not involve much of a task for the Indian Navy. But in so far as the defence of Indian vessels is concerned particularly as Indian vessels would be carrying all the contraband cargo arriving in India, the task of defending the sea lanes for the safe passage of these vessels would be a very considerable one.

In this context, with these objectives, with these geo-political facts and geo-physical facts and with these tasks to be performed the question is: Can these formidable tasks be performed by the Indian Navy as at present organised? Today, virtually speaking, the Indian Navy consists of just one fleet which is based on the west Coast at Bombay and Cochin. In time of a scrap with an enemy, only a few vessels could perhaps be spared to go into the Bay of Bengal. I do not think it is much of a secret to disclose that during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the bulk of our naval forces were centred on the west coast and there was hardly anything that went over to the east coast, though there were in fact suspicions of hostile submarine activity, but nothing specific turned up.

I submit that if this defensive task on the east coast is to be performed in the context I have indicated, it becomes urgently necessary to reorganise the entire Indian Navy into two fleets, one a western fleet and another an eastern fleet, the two operating under virtually separate commands but under the overall control, of course, of the Chief of Naval Staff.

Now, it may be said that this is nothing new, that this business of

splitting up the Indian Navy into two virtually independent commands and two virtually independent fleets has been under consideration since 1952. Possibly, it has been under consideration since 1948. I do not know. But I do know that it has been under consideration.

But this phrase 'under consideration' is one of those governmental phrases that are exceedingly elusive. I read once somewhere that when you get a reply from Government that the matter is "under consideration", it means that they have lost the file and they are looking for it and when they say, the matter is receiving their "active attention", it means that they have just found it, and of course, when they say it is under "active consideration" it means that they are wondering what the whole thing is about. Since 1952 or it may be since 1948, this question has certainly been "under consideration". But meanwhile, grave international developments have overtaken us. The situation in 1948 or even in 1952 or even in 1956 was totally different from the kind of situation that prevails today. I suggest that both strategically as well as tactically speaking, the problem is one of greater urgency now and cannot be disposed of merely by saying that Government have had this matter under consideration for a whole generation.

Now, granted, as I believe one must grant, that there is need for an immediate decision on this question of having two fleets, granted that we ought to have two fleets, what is involved? I know there is a good deal involved. It will involve a considerable amount of planning and a considerable amount of expenditure. But I think the Minister, and no doubt also the Finance Minister, know that in so far as the urgent requirements of defence are concerned, this House will not deny grants for the purpose. This House has been highly critical a number of extravagant schemes and extravagant expenditure, of a number of schemes.

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that any body would describe as cock-eyed. But this House has never been reluctant to vote all the money required for the purpose of the defence of the country.

In the brief time at my disposal, I can do no more than indicate the basic elements in this problem. What would be involved at the outset of course, is the establishment of a major naval base, and a dockyard on the east coast with dry dock, repair and supply facilities. The moment I say this, I remember that since 1952 at any rate, Government have had under consideration the building of a dry dock on the east coast. But 15 years have elapsed; they have not taken any decision, they have done nothing. Today even for the merchant marine, the repair dry dock and turn-round facilities that are available on the east coast are so ridiculous that only a country like this could tolerate these. In fact, vessels built at Vizag have to go all the way to Calcutta, for inspection by the prospective buyer in dry dock with all that is implied in such a process. What is involved, therefore, in this question of constituting a second fleet in terms of basic facilities is the establishment of a naval base on the east coast, with a dockyard with dry dock, repair and supply facilities.

Now, Sir, I will venture to step where angles fear to tread, namely, to consider what we should be, in broad terms the composition of a fleet on the east coast. I have neither the technical knowledge nor indeed the information to be dogmatic about this. My knowledge is limited and my information is also limited, but it seems to me, on a general review of this question, that the essential elements of an eastern naval fleet would be at least one, perhaps two, aircraft carriers with the appropriate complement of four fast, well armed and equipped protective units for each of them. I say aircraft carrier because

today the concept of the naval warfare apart from that involving nuclear weapons and so on, has changed so much that static warfare is no longer, at any rate at sea the kind of thing one thinks of. What one wants is a fast and very powerful aircraft carrier with a very mobile kind of fleet air arm capable of quick operations all over the place; and of course, it has to have certain protective units accompanying it. From the actual fighting angle, I imagine what is required is a number of small, fast, well-armed offensive units composed of destroyers, corvettes and frigates poised to hunt down and kill enemy intruders, especially submarines. I do not anticipate, in the foreseeable years to come, any probable enemy likely to intrude into the Bay of Bengal and so forth with surface naval units. What we have got really to worry about is submarines.

That being the position I envisage for the eastern fleet, certain subsidiary questions arise. I do not know what the present position is,—I do not want to know,—but I do think that the question of fortifying the Andamans into a really first-class advance base should be very much to the fore in the Defence Ministry's calculations. What is really required is a well-equipped and heavily fortified advance base in the Andamans with a few highly trained units of the Army, Navy and the Air Force, who must be constantly watchful, always

on the alert, constantly undertaking combined exercises. Added to this would, I imagine, have to be a chain of air fields on the east coast of India from where long range land based reconnaissance air force units could constantly keep a look out during times of scrap or trouble for intruders coming in from the far eastern side. So Sir, just to summarise this particular part of my discussion about defence policy, I have no doubt whatever that there is need for reorganising the Indian Navy into two fleets

I believe the matter has been under consideration for quite sometime, with no results whatever. I believe the matter is one of urgency and cannot wait any more years before decisions are taken, because even after decisions are taken, a good deal of work has to be under taken, considerable amount of planning and so on. But I submit that so far as one can make out from the report of the Defence Ministry year after year, this does not seem to be a question that is under active consideration, or concerning which anything concrete has yet emerged.

I turn now to the other matter concerning which I have a cut motion namely, the Indo-Pakistan conflict. I know I treading here on difficult ground. I do not want, therefore, to talk about or to criticise or even to mention the outlines of the general strategy adopted by us or indeed of particular actions or the merits and demerits of those actions, but I do want to focus attention on just one aspect which in fact, troubled me a great deal during the Indo-Pakistan conflict and for months subsequent to it.

We worked out perhaps the most brilliant counter-offensive to the penetration which Pakistan made on the Akhnur sector. We attacked in a big way on the Sialkot sector and made considerable headway. And then we got stuck, we just got stuck there. I know that subsequently there has been a lot of whitewashing and measly-mouthed statements to the effect that it was our intention only to occupy certain defensive positions, not to advance any further and so on. I cannot believe that those are true explanations, because I know for a fact that our armoured units really got bogged down; and they got bogged down so long that it was not possible thereafter to make any further advances.

I have tried to piece together over the last 18 months the causes of this, as far as I could gather them. These causes I will presently mention. But

let me add my reasons for mentioning them is this, that I have grave doubts whether anything is being done to eliminate those causes.

For example, when our armoured units went forward, they did not receive either adequate air support in the battle, or air cover when operations came to a standstill.

Secondly, the infantry units which should have followed immediately after the armoured units were terribly long in coming, and this for the simple reason that although they were mobile they were mobile in trucks having tyred wheels, not track wheels. When a tank attack is made even a layman like me knows that the tanks do not advance on broad roads, they go cross country. They have to be followed for occupation of territory by infantry forces; but the infantry forces have to be conveyed in track vehicles, not vehicles with tyres. The result on the Sialkot front was that our advancing tank forces did not receive infantry support for I believe two days, possibly three.

The same difficulty arose in regard to the maintenance of supporting supplies. The logistics of the whole operation, I gather, was not something to be proud of. It was disgracefully inadequate, and if the forward armoured corps troops held their ground, it was entirely because of their personal bravery, their tenacity and the leadership they received from the junior officers up to the level of the officers that actually go into the battlefield. They held the ground not because they received adequate air support or air cover, not because the infantry followed up in time, not because the logistic position was adequate, but entirely because of their own capabilities.

Then, the artillery. I believe we are still functioning with artillery which is not self-propelled. I am aghast at this thought that the artillery had to be dragged to the place, had to be manoeuvred, had to be taken



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hither and thither by being dragged by some other vehicle. Our artillery is not even today self-propelled; and, of course, its range is limited as compared to the range of the artillery which is at the disposal and command of the Pakistani forces. Worst of all perhaps—I would like to say a little more about this—was communications. One could say, communications were practically a total failure during the Pakistan operations. I am saying that in all seriousness. I wanted to say this last year but I thought it was too close to the events and I would not have liked to say it then because of all sorts of possible consequences. But today, when we are very nearly two years away from the events, I believe I should be failing in my duty, with the knowledge that I have pieced together in the last eighteen months, if I failed to say that one of the gravest failures during those operations was the failure of communications. I will not go into the details of it. I have considerable knowledge of the details, but I have no doubt that the Defence Minister can get them from the signals and other appropriate wings of the Army and the Air Force; the reasons for the failure, the effects of the failure; and so on. The real fact is that there was considerable failure of communications between the operational units, the defence units and the commands.

Now, Sir, about the tanks themselves. The Centurions with which our armoured regiments are equipped are first-class tanks. Our people know them inside out and they are able to handle them with great competence. They stood by us in the face of the technically most superior Patton tanks. But one of the things I have been trying to find out during the last year or two is this: what is the degree of preparedness of our tank units? I will be very restrained in saying this; but I do want to say it, because I must warn the House about this. The information that I have gathered last year and which I have attempted to

check up is that if we wanted the tank squadrons to be ready at 24 hours notice for battle, not more than fifty per cent of the tanks in any squadron would be ready for battle at such short notice. It is not the fault of the men who maintain them. They are about the best maintained equipment because their lives depend on it. But they are the best maintained equipment within the limits imposed on them. But the whole logistics, again, of the supply of components and spare parts is all tangled up; all manner of papers going up and down with notes of somebody saying "no" or "yes" and so on. The fact is that if you were to ask, at random, the tank squadron commanders of the Indian Armoured Corps: how many tanks would be battle worthy at 24 hours' notice? I doubt whether more than fifty per cent of any squadron would be battle worthy. I know, nevertheless, if there was such an order tomorrow the men would limp into battle with their tanks and give a jolly good fight. That is their business and they do it remarkably well. But that is not good enough. It is true, as people often say: the best of weapons are only as good as the men behind them. But it is equally true that the best of men can be only as good as the weapons they have.

The fact is that there is a great deal in all the matters about which I have been speaking that requires to be put right urgently. That is why I have raised these issues. Had I any reasonable ground for believing that all these deficiencies that came to light during the Indo-Pakistan operations had been put right, that lessons had been learnt, that where equipment was defective, it had been put right and so on, I would not have raised these points. But with the information that I am able to gather together—it is very difficult business to get all this—I thought I must say this. I talk of lessons to be learnt in terms of these matters; I am not talking in terms of the real conduct of war or in



terms of the actual tactics or methods. I am merely talking of the lessons to be learnt, in terms of the wherewithal with which to fight. Those lessons have not been learnt or if they had been learnt, little or nothing has been done about them so far.

**श्री जगज्जल महाराष्ट्र (बाइमेर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धीर आपके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान अपने देश की उन सीमाओं की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ जिन की तरफ शायद देश का ध्यान पहली बार उस वक्त गया जब पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया। वह राजस्थान की सीमा जो पाकिस्तान से लगती है उस क्षेत्र के लोग धनसरा यह कहकर करते हैं कि भला हो प्रेसीडेंट अय्यब खां का जिसने भारत सरकार का धीर देश का ध्यान हमारे इस क्षेत्र की ओर दिलवाया। आप जानते हैं कि देश का सबसे अधिक क्षेत्रफल धीर सबसे अधिक लम्बे क्षेत्र पर पाकिस्तान की फौजों का प्रभार अधिकार हुआ था तो उस क्षेत्र में हुआ था। पूरा इलाका कहते हैं कि रेगिस्तानी है, सुनसान है, बीरान है लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं होता कि उसकी सुरक्षा का उचित इंतजाम न किया जाय ....

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** यह तो पुरानी परम्परा है।

**श्री जगज्जल महाराष्ट्र :** यह परम्परा नहीं है लेकिन मैं मुश्किल बतलाता हूँ वहाँ की। जब पाकिस्तान का हमला उस तरफ हुआ, जब पाकिस्तान की फौजों ने उस क्षेत्र पर हमला किया उस वक्त उन सीमाओं की सुरक्षा का भार वहाँ की पुलिस, विशेष पुलिस, जिस को कहा जाता था, समस्त पुलिस, उस के हाथ में था। फिर हमारी फौज पहुँची धीर हमारी फौज को किन-किन

इन हिस्सों, प्रमानवीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा, उसकी शायद आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। वहाँ न सड़कें थीं न रेलें थीं, न पीने का पानी था। वहाँ मिट्टी के ट्यूबों में, रेत के पहाड़ों में हमारे जवानों के पाँव फँस गये, हमारी ट्रकें फँस गयीं। कुशकिस्मती से उस वक्त हमारे उधर के खेतों में तरबूज लगे हुए थे वह तरबूज खा खाकर हमारे जवानों ने अपनी प्यास बुझाई है। लेकिन पीने का पानी वहाँ नहीं मिलता था। उस के बाद भी उस विश्वास लम्बी चौड़ी सीमा पर सुरक्षा की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी। यही कारण है, श्रीमन्, की पुष्ट बन्दी होने के बाद उसके बाद भी पाकिस्तान की फौजें जब इधर उधर उस सीमा में घुसती रहीं धीर जहाँ जो चाहता उन्होंने भ्रम-भ्रम जगहों पर कब्जा कर लिया तो संचार व्यवस्था न होने के कारण हमारे राजस्थान के उस वक्त के मुख्य मंत्री तक को पता भी नहीं पड़ा कि पाकिस्तान की फौजें हमारी किन-किन सीमाओं में कहाँ-कहाँ घुस आई आई हैं धीर कहाँ-कहाँ उन्होंने अधिकार कर लिया है। राजस्थान की विधान सभा में जब प्रश्न उठाया गया तो वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि ऐसी बात नहीं हो रही है लेकिन उन्होंने दिनों जब इस सदन में प्रश्न उठाया गया तो भालूम पड़ा कि कि राजस्थान के एक बहुत बड़े भूखंड पर पाकिस्तानी फौजों ने अधिकार कर लिया है। मैं आप से से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब हालत के तीन बुनियादी कारण थे। एक कारण यह था कि वहाँ हमारी न सड़कें हैं, न रेलें हैं, न पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम है धीर तीसरा कारण यह था कि संचार व्यवस्था नहीं है। कुशकिस्मती से हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान तब से इस क्षेत्र की सड़कों, रेलों धीर पानी आदि के विकास की तरफ गया है लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ श्रीमन्, कि जो सड़कों धीर रेलों का

## [श्री अमृत नहाटा]

विकास बड़ा हो रहा है या जो पानी का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है वह एक दम नाकाफी है बहुत कम है। इतिहास ने यह प्रमाणित किया है कि हमारे देश की यह सीमा बहुत अधिक बन्दबुल है, शत्रु को आमंत्रण देने वाली, है शत्रु को ललचा देने वाली है। जब तक हम आर्थिक विकास यहां नहीं करेंगे और जब तक हम इस तरह की सीमा की रक्षा के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, यह लनचाना या निमंत्रण हमेशा दुश्मन को रहेगा।

यह सड़कों की बात मैं आप की बतलाऊ। सड़कें बननी शुरू हुईं, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने वह सड़कें बनाने का कार्य राजस्थान सरकार को दिया। राजस्थान सरकार ने कहा गया कि यह सड़कें नवम्बर, 1967 तक पूरी बन जानी चाहिए। राजस्थान सरकार ने कहा कि हम यह सड़कें बनायेंगे लेकिन आप यह बतलाइये कि इन सड़कों को बनाने के लिए हम जो मशीनरी क्रीएट करें वह कितने करोड़ रुपये की एक साल में बनाने की मशीनरी हम क्रीएट करें? यहां से राजस्थान सरकार को कहा गया कि करीब एक वर्ष में 1-8 करोड़ रुपये की सड़कें पूरी कर सकें इस तरह की मशीनरी आप क्रीएट कीजिये। राजस्थान सरकार ने वह मशीनरी क्रीएट की, अफसर इंजीनियर तैयार किये और वह सड़कें बननी तैयार हुईं। अब राजस्थान सरकार से कहा गया है कि हम साल के सिर्फ साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये सड़क बनाने के लिये दे सकते हैं, इस से अधिक नहीं दे सकते। बानी 8 या 9 करोड़ रुपये देने की क्षमता इस वक्त राजस्थान सरकार के पास है, और वह नवम्बर तक उन सड़कों की पूरा करने की स्थिति में भी है, लेकिन सारी भी सारी मशीनरी बनने के बाद, विशेष इंजीनियर नियुक्त करने के बाद, सारे आदमी नियुक्त करने के बाद राजस्थान सरकार से कहा गया है कि हम केवल साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये इस वर्ष देंगे। इस तरह राजस्थान सरकार की बहुत मुश्किल है। या तो वह

नवम्बर तक सड़क बनाये, और अगर न बनाये तो पैसा कम होने से यह काम रुक जाये या तीन साल आने जामेना।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त सड़कें जो राजस्थान सरकार बना रही है वह नाकाफी हैं। वह केवल दो या तीन बड़ी सड़कें बना रही हैं, और उन में से एक सड़क जकर सीमा के समानान्तर चलती है, इस के अलावा जहां सड़कों का एक जाल बिछाने की आवश्यकता है वहां पर केवल एक या दो बड़ी सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा जो नितान्त और बहुत ही दबाव वाली आवश्यकता है सड़कों का जाल बिछाने की, उस की ओर सुरक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

रेलें केवल दो पूरी सीमाओं की जोड़ती है। एक जयपुर से पोंकरण और दूसरी जोधपुर से पोंकरण। पिछली लड़ाई के बाद केवल 60 मील की एक रेलवे लाइन तैयार की जा रही है पोंकरण से जैसलमेर तक। जहां रेलें नहीं के बराबर थी वहां इस लड़ाई के तजुबों के बाद केवल एक 60 मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन का बिछाया जाना एकदम नाकाफी है। जैसलमेर से बाड़मेर तक एक रेलवे लाइन सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव था, लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ, कुछ पता ही नहीं चल रहा है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी जानते हैं कि फीजों के लिये सड़कों से अधिक महदगार रेलें होती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद रेलों ने जो शानदार काम किया, वह सारा देश जानता है। जोधपुर का राब्दार काम वहीं करता था पाकिस्तान के हवाई बहाज भाते थे, राब्दार को उन का पछ नहीं चलता था, लेकिन रेलवे के बहादुर और उच्च कर्मचारियों ने कंट्रोल टेलिकोड के हाथ बराबर जोधपुर के अधिकारियों को सूचनायें दीं। दुश्मन को हवाई बहाजों का

पता नहीं था, लेकिन जिस बहादुरी और मुस्वीदी के साथ, जिस सजगता के साथ हमारे कर्मचारियों ने हमारी उस सीमा की सुरक्षा में मदद की थी उस को हम ने बहुत ही महसूस किया है। फौजों के भ्राने जाने और सामान पहुँचाने में रेलें बहुत मददगार साबित हुई हैं और आवश्यकता है कि उस क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिये दो या तीन बड़ी रेलवे लाइनें और बिछाई जायें।

एक और विशेष समस्या की ओर मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में एकरेन्ज खोला जा रहा है, फील्ड आर्टिलरी रेन्ज। वहाँ बड़ी-बड़ी तोपें दागने की ट्रेनिंग फौजों को दी जायेगी। यह आवश्यक है कि फौजों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और इस ट्रेनिंग को देने के लिये जो बाहरी इलाका चाहिये शायद वह जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जैसे रेगिस्तानी इलाके के भलाबा और कहीं नहीं मिल सकता। लेकिन करीब एक हजार बरबे मील का जो यह क्षेत्र सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने बनाया है उस की वजह से करीब 15 या 20 हजार आदिमियों और करीब डेढ़ लाख पशुओं को अपने अपने गांव को छोड़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा। सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने राजस्थान सरकार को यह कार्य दिया है कि वह जमीन ली जाये। यह देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, देश की सुरक्षा के लिये यदि हम को अपना घर-बार भी छोड़ना पड़े, अपना गांव छोड़ना पड़े, तो उस में एतराज नहीं हीना चाहिये, और वहाँ के लोग देश की सुरक्षा के महत्व को देखते हुए, हमारी फौजों की ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए ऐसा नहीं कि अपने गांव नहीं छोड़ेंगे या अपने घर-बार नहीं छोड़ेंगे। लेकिन उन की इस वैकल्पिक का बख्शा उन्हें देना तो दूर रहा, उन की वैकल्पिक के बख्शे उन का सम्बन्ध

देना दूर रहा, उन के साथ इस प्रकार का बरताव किया जाता रहा है जैसे उन्होंने कोई अपराध या जुर्म किया हो। एक-एक परिवार की फाइल को निपटाने के लिये जैसलमेर के क्लेक्टर ने 60-60, 70-70 और 100-100 मील दूर से परिवारों के मुखिया की जैसलमेर तक दौड़ाया जैसे कि उन के ट्रांसफर हो रहे हों। उन के मुआवजों का सवाल आज तक हल नहीं किया गया है उन को गांवों से निकाला जायगा किन्तु किन्ना पैसा देंगे उन की जमीन का यह सवाल अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ है।

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DILLON in the Chair]

साथ ही साथ मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार का यह क्षेत्र है उस में बहुत खामियां हैं। टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा रास्ता बनाया गया है, जिससे तोपों के भ्राने जाने में असुविधा हो सकती है। एक तरफ रेलवे लाइन जा रही और दूसरी तरफ सड़क जा रही है। उस में अगर जरा सा परिवर्तन कर दें उत्तर और पश्चिम की तरफ, जो सड़क है जो रेल है उस को थोड़ा सा घाने सरका दे तो करीब 10, 12 हजार आदिमियों के घर-बार उन के मवेशी और उन के क्षेत्र बचाये जा सकते हैं। और इस से इस क्षेत्र में न कोई असुविधा होने वाली है न इस ट्रेनिंग में कोई बाधा भ्राने वाली है। इस विशेष समस्या की तरफ भी मैं सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा ताकि थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन कर के इस क्षेत्र को अधिक सुविधा जनक बनाया जा सके, और अधिक कंटिंगुअस बनाया जा सके। साथ ही साथ 10-12 हजार आदिमियों को तकलीफ से बचाया जा सके।

इस के पश्चात् मैं धाय का ध्यान एक छोटी सी समस्या की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। अब पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला

[जी भ्रमृत नहाटा]

किया था उस वक्त जैसलमेर जिले में एक गांव है भूट्टोवालों, उस पर पाकिस्तान से जो रेजिमेंट आये थे उस की इत्तला हमारी पुलिस और फौज को देने वाला एक बहादुर मुसलमान था। उस का नाम बीजल था। उसने आ कर इत्तला दी हमारे आर० एस० सी० की कि वहां क्या मामला है। मालूम हुआ कि पाकिस्तान के रेजिमेंट आये हुए हैं। मुकाबला शुरू हुआ। हमारे सशस्त्र पुलिस के जवानों के हथियारों के बाकूद वाले कारतूस खतम हो चुके थे। तब उन्होंने उस बीजल से कहा कि दूसरे इलाके पर जो जवान और सिपाही हैं उन को इतला करो और हथियार लाओ। वह बीजल और उस का छोटा लड़का दोनों भागे और दूसरे इलाके में चले गये। वहां से जवान और हथियार को ले कर आये और दुश्मनों को वहां से भगाया। हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस बीजल को उस की बहादुरी के लिये एक हजार रुपये के पुरस्कार की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन आज तक पता नहीं कि वह बीजल कहाँ है। पाकिस्तान जाने उसे भगा कर ले गये वह जिन्दा है या मर गया, पाकिस्तान के जेल में वह सड़ रहा है या मर चुका है, इस का पता नहीं है। उस ने भारत की रक्षा की है उस ने भारतीय सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये अपनी जान हथेली पर उठाई थी इस लिये उस के लिये पुरस्कार की घोषणा की गई है, लेकिन उस की सुरक्षा के लिये और उस की जिन्दगी के लिये अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। हमका तरफ भी मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक और विशेष समस्या की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के इस रेगिस्तानी इलाके में जिस का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ करीब 15 हजार जवान हमारी फौजों में भरती होते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि प्रत्येक एक सहस्राल शेरगढ़ से जो मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में आता है, 7 हजार जवान

फौजों में हैं। वह एक ऐसा इलाका है जिस के बहादुर जवान हमारे फौजों में आते हैं। वहां के बहुत से बहादुर जवान युद्ध में काम आये। जब कोई फौज का सिपाही रिटायर हो जाता है तब उस जवान के परिवार के लिये, उस के आश्रित लोगों के लिये उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिये और उन लोगों को जमीनें आवंटित देने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। इस मामले में राजस्थान सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने समय-समय पर घोषणायें की हैं कि उन्हें जमीनें दी जायेंगी, रियायतें दी जायेंगी, पुरस्कार दिये जायेंगे, उन के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा दी जायेगी लेकिन मैं आप के द्वारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे इस क्षेत्र के जो जवान बहादुरी से काम का चुके हैं उन के परिवारों को यह जिकायत है कि जिन सुविधाओं की घोषणा, जिन रियायतों की घोषणा, जिन पुरस्कारों की घोषणा की जाती है उस पर अमल बढ़ा नहीं होता, खासकर जमीन के बारे में और बच्चों की शिक्षा के बारे में। यह शिकायतें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर की जा रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे इन जवानों को जो सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिये और जिन की घोषणायें की जाती हैं, उन पर अमल भी किया जाये।

Shri Ranjit Singh (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am constrained to remark, at the outset, that in forty minutes' time I have to expose the neglect of the vital subject which has taken place during the last twenty years. The way the Defence Budget has been presented puts one in doubt as to whether there are any principles formulated by the Government for the presentation and the formulation of the Defence Budget.

At the very outset, let me speak a little on the very question of the principles on which the defence of this country is based. For the purpose

of preparation of the armed forces for the defence of the nation, there is always a higher directive laid down by the Cabinet, a definite and a firm directive, given to the Services. In our country, this directive does not exist. This directive is known as the national war aim. This was also criticised in the NEFA Report that a higher directive was non-existing.

It is a great tragedy that even now there is no higher directive as formulated by the Cabinet and given to the services. In fact, the Government does not know—it is in a dilemma—whether we are at war or at peace with our two troublesome neighbours. The Government will probably deny that we are in a state of war with them.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): Any way we are in an emergency all right.

**Shri Ranjit Singh**: What was our relationship with China in 1962, between 20th October and 15th November? Were we at war with China or not? If we were at war with China, when did we revert to peace? China has still got large chunks of our territory under their occupation. When did we revert to peace with China? What was our relationship with Pakistan between 5th August and 23rd September, 1965? We were at war with them. When the borders had been violated on both the sides, there was no question about the fact that we were at war with them. When did we revert to peace? The mere cease-fire—in the case of China, our Government calls a unilateral cease-fire—is only suspension of hostilities so that peace negotiations may take place. A cease-fire is not an end to war and, certainly, no country with any dignity, accepts peace with its territory under foreign occupation. Therefore, our Government should have decided as to whether our national war policy was the liberation of the territory under foreign occupation. Similarly, a directive laying down the national war

aim should have gone to the armed forces.

The Government should have given to the armed forces a national war aim in the following manner: You will prepare for the liberation of all Indian territory under alien occupation. Then only, the armed forces would have the motivation to prepare themselves. We have no motivation at the moment and, therefore, the Government formulates the Defence Budget without taking into consideration the fact that we must liberate the territory that we have lost to the enemy, whether it is China or Pakistan.

Only a few months ago, I read a statement made by the External Affairs Minister in which he had said, "At the moment, we are not in a position to liberate our territories." He had obviously addressed that remark to China. It implied inherently that we will make an effort to get into position to liberate those territories. But the Government has not made that effort. Either the Ministry of Defence thinks otherwise or the External Affairs Minister was talking against the principles of his own Government. Therefore, the very basis for the Defence Budget does not exist, the principles on which the defence of this country should be founded. When we are in a state of war as we are at the moment, we have to give a directive to the army for preparation with an aim for all training in peace. Particularly the army says that they train in peace to prepare for war. That is not enough. There should be a firm directive from the Government because the greatest threat to peace—I cite a Swiss dictum—is to take peace for granted. Our Government has taken peace for granted even while fighting the enemy. It is no use going into the legal jargon whether we are at war or not. A war that lasted for twenty years from 1925 to 1945 between Japan and China was always referred to by the Japanese as the

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Mukden incident. There was no formal declaration of war when Pakistan violated our territories; yet, on the 5th August and again on the 1st September, 1965, the forces clashed and we occupied each other's territory; had there been a proper aim given to the army, there would have been an unconditional surrender of all Pakistani forces within 15 days. There has recently been another war, a war in which eight belligerent nations took part and seven of them were reduced to such a mockery by a small nation! There was no formal declaration of war at all. So, our Government have to decide whether we are at war or at peace with China and Pakistan. How can a nation having the slightest self-respect be at peace with people who are in occupation of our territory? So, I request the Government to give to the Armed Forces the motivation for their training that all their training, all their preparation, will be directed towards the liberation of our territories under foreign occupation and only when this directive is given, we shall be able to formulate a proper budget for defence. The indecision of the Government regarding this is hampering the motivation of our troops. Without this, an army can neither train itself well nor in times of war can it fight.

I will now come to the question of the preparation, rather than the preparedness, of the Armed Forces. I will deal with it in the following headings: its strength, its organisation, equipment, training, intelligence and above all, morale.

Let us first consider the strength of the army. What is the dictum regarding the strength of the army? The strength of the enemy or enemies that we are likely to face or are facing and consequently the extent of the borders that our army is called upon to guard. Here we have two enemies facing us. It is the evaluation of defence experts that in times of war, if China and Pakistan com-

bine against us which they are bound to do and are preparing to do, we shall be facing a total of 40 divisions. Knowing that we shall be facing a total of 40 divisions, we are preparing an army with a strength of only 20 divisions and the Government says that they do not have finances and asks how they could prepare an army of more than 20 divisions. If you have to fight a defensive war and if you cannot increase the strength of the army, at least think of increasing the strength of your auxiliary forces, which is the cheapest method of enlarging and extending the army in times of war. Again, I will cite the example of that country which has created military history very recently, namely, that of Israel. It had a standing army of 50,000 troops only, but within 48 hours, the strength of that standing army went up to 2,50,000. This was the state of preparedness of its auxiliary forces. It is this state of preparedness that we must have. But what are Government doing regarding the strength of the Army?

They have reduced the strength of the officers in the Army. They have got rid and are getting rid of more than 8,000 emergency commissioned officers most of whom have had battle experience. From the answers given on this subject, you know how much the House was exercised over the question of the release of these emergency commissioned officers, and it was said that we were giving them a very raw deal, and that in fact we are being unfaithful to those people who had served the country with their very life. But the answers given were so evasive, and I might say that the answers given were also not true in all cases; I do not say that the untruth was spoken deliberately by the Defence Minister, but he was probably misinformed; I shall accept that position because generally Ministers here are misinformed. Now, what is the type of answers that we have been getting regarding these emergency

commissioned officers? First of all, it is said by the hon. Minister in his reply that such turnover is necessary to keep the Army young. It had been pointed out by me then that we were getting rid of 2000 emergency commissioned officers; out of them we had selected 500 for regular commissions, so that the number comes down to 1500. We were getting rid of another 600 officers who were going on pension in one year, and the turnover of the Defence Academy and the OTS was only 1100 officers in a year. Therefore, in a single year we were further reducing the strength of our officer corps by 700. The Army is already working on a hard core of officers of 80 per cent strength only, and by reducing that strength further, we were weakening our units. But the Defence Minister had replied then that it was necessary to do so to keep the Army young. But, then, probably, as a result of that very question, Government got rid of the younger set of officers of the emergency commission and they extended the time-limit of officers who were to retire, by another two years. Is this the way to keep the Army young? Those officers whose services have been extended are incompetent officers, who have been thought unfit for promotion in the past twenty years. It will be improper to cite names here; otherwise, I could read them out in hundreds. But it is enough to say that this thing is taking place. On the one hand, to cover up a false answer, a misinformed answer is given; on the other hand, the time-limit of the older officers is extended. Is this the way the Ministry wants to keep the Army fresh? This is one aspect of the strength of the Armed Forces.

Then, I come to the auxiliary services. We have reduced the strength of the NCC, and we have done so on the recommendation of a single officer, namely the present director-general of the NCC. It had been decided by a committee after detailed study, that the NCC should be made compulsory in all institutions. But

when the scheme started in 1963 we were very much short of officers. It was in 1964 and 1965 that the scheme came to a slow progress. But in 1966 Government stalled the scheme without giving a fair trial to it; when the new director-general came, he told Government that he could not do it and, therefore, Government accepted his ruling, and that which had been decided by a committee and which had not even been given a fair trial was shunted and the NCC strength was reduced.

Then I come to the Territorial Army, the saddest part the Government have played in respect of it not only regarding its strength but also regarding its morale. The Territorial Army was instituted as a second line of defence in this country. In 1960, certain territorial army units, notably the artillery units, were embodied. From 1960 to 1962, they were kept in that position. In August 1962, orders came for disembodiment of these units—at a time when China was threatening. The Government themselves had adopted a tough posture vis-à-vis China, and at that time they thought of reducing this army by disembodiment of these units. Do you know when this disembodiment started? In October 1962 when the Chinese were advancing on our borders. Right through the war with China, from 20 October to 15 November, these territorial army units, amongst them a medium regiment and a field regiment, of which we were very short, were being disembodied. Jawans were sent home and in spite of representations from those units that 'we are at war now' and orders had gone out for reservists to report back, these vital units of the artillery were kept on being disembodied. And when the Chinese ceased fire, orders went that the jawans should be called back to the units and re-embodied!

Again during the Kutch operations in 1965, these very units were disembodied. While the disembodiment

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was proceeding, the Government stopped it again. Then came September 1965. In September orders were given that these territorial army units should again be disembodied. I was sent to Delhi by certain army friends to try and use my influence with certain of my friends in the Ministry and in the political parties to stop the disembodiment of these units. I pleaded with them, government officials as well as Ministers, that we were going to face a war very soon. But they said everything was under control. 'In Kashmir, everything is under control. We will not need the territorial army units'. In fact, one Minister went to the extent of saying, 'You army people panic for nothing. In Kashmir, everything is under control'. I went back, met my army commanders and told them what the situation was. They sent me again on the 1st of September. I came on the 1st of September. I saw Shri Dandekar and Shri Vajpayee. I wanted to see Shri Krishna Menon, but I could not see him. I wanted to see leaders of all shades of opinion and tell that at this vital moment the army was being reduced. These leaders grasped the purport of all that was happening, but they were helpless against the attitude of the Government. Even on the 3rd September, batches of the territorial army were put on the train to be sent home, when Jaurian had already fallen. On 4th September, orders were given to call back those jawans from their homes.

This was the state of the territorial army then. All this happened because it has been the policy of Government to send their rotten elements of the regular army promoted to the NCC and the Territorial Army. I will give examples. A Director of the Territorial Army sold a military rank, promoting a wine merchant direct from honv. Captain to the rank of honv. Lt. Col. and immediately after that took the job of General Manager in his factory. People on

the verge of retirement in the regular army are shunted on to the Territorial Army. So, in this way, these auxiliary forces have been raped by the Government, and there is a budget provision which clearly shows that there is to be a further reduction in these auxiliary forces. We cannot maintain a large army, and we do not want to maintain a large auxiliary force. Where is this nation being led to in regard to defence?

I come now to the question of equipment on which my esteemed friend Mr. Dandekar has already thrown much light, and on which I shall throw further light, because by good fortune I happen to have fought in the last war with Pakitsan, by good fortune I happen to have earned certain singular honours, and by good fortune I happen to be an expert in ballistics and small arms. So, I draw the attention of the House and the Minister to the drawbacks the army felt.

Good equipment means also good morale. During the last war, we were greatly helped by God, there is no doubt about it. For instance, I know that every time the First Armoured Division moved out for manoeuvres, only 50 per cent of its Centurion tanks reached the destination, the rest having breakdowns on the way, but when the First Armoured Division moved one of its units to Khemkaran, by the grace of God not a single tank broke down on the way, not a single tank had mechanical failure. So, it was the grace of God. Now, are we to rely only on the grace of God again?

The sorry state of equipment that we have is shown by the two examples that I give now. We started with a venture to make our own tank, the Vyjayanta. It was an excellent tank by all accounts, yet the fact remains that the gun of the Vyjayanta was far inferior to the gun of the Centurion.



The Centurion gun still remains the best gun of all tanks in the world. It fires an armour-piercing shot at the muzzle velocity of 4700 ft. per second, which is 1,000 ft. per second more than the Patton muzzle velocity. The Centurion tank which gave such a good account of the Indian Armoured Corps in Phillora and in Khemkaran . . .

**Shri Randhir Singh (Rotak):** Are they as good as Pattons?

**Shri Ranjit Singh:** They are much better than Pattons.

Again, naturally the gun remains, but it is also the man behind the weapon that counts, and our men were far superior to them.

The question of the wireless sets has already been elaborately told over here by Mr. Dandekar. Now I will give two examples to show how the army suffered due to lack of communications and breakdown of communications. When our forces were advancing for the capture of Sialkot and there was nothing left in Sialkot, their army had deserted it, the civilians had deserted it, it was only a question of going there to occupy it, because of the loss of communications two brigades could not place each other on the ground, and they delayed this the whole night trying to place each other's position, and in the morning came cease-fire. These wireless sets which we were using never functioned at night, at night they just failed to function, and even now the army is short of good wireless sets. We need wireless sets which are transistorised which we can manufacture in the country, but the sources are neither being tapped, nor are the finances forthcoming.

Then there is the question of rifles. Ichapore gave a very good rifle to the army, but it is a rifle that is still cumbersome to carry.

**Mr. Chairman:** He has already taken 30 minutes, the time allotted to

his party, but he is making quite an interesting speech, and I would not mind giving him a few more minutes.

**Shri Ranjit Singh:** In the matter of extremely vital equipment, we are still dependent on foreign countries. Take the question of HF 24. We started a division to manufacture fusillage over here and get the engine manufactured in Egypt. I do not know who gave this idea. But whoever gave this idea does need to be treated a little roughly both by the Government and by the people of this country. It was nothing short of misguiding the nation and placing the nation in a dangerous position. To have the engine manufactured by a nation whose technical knowledge is not as advanced as our own and to have the smaller thing, fusillage manufactured in this country is indeed something that does not tally with intelligence.

**An hon. Member:** Are we still manufacturing it there?

**Shri Ranjit Singh:** My information is that that factory has been razed to the ground . . . (Interruptions).

**Shri Samar Guha (Contai):** My short notice question on this matter had been rejected.

**Shri Ranjit Singh:** Now, the rifles that we are using weigh 10.5 lbs. By using calibre bullet .303, the carrying capacity of the soldier for bullets is not increased by using these rifles. The world has gone on to rifles with much higher velocity and with lighter body weight, and much smaller calibre to ensure that soldier is able to carry greater load of ammunition on his body. The tendency is to go in for .2 class with muzzle velocity of 3200—3700 feet per second. These rifles were being used by the Israelis and these are the latest rifles that America is using. It costs less than the present .303 rifles used by the Army; the wastage of ammunition is much less and the soldier can carry a much larger

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load of ammunition without increasing the weight. But a mere Rs. 10 crores to switch over to these rifles are not coming from the finance and therefore our fire power is stunted. The lessons of the last war as learnt by our defence forces are not being applied by the Government because of financial bottlenecks. For instance, we felt acute shortage of air defence equipment at the battle front itself. In the Central sector, while advancing towards Lahore we had no air defence arrangement. Not a single light ack-ack gun, anti aircraft gun, or machine gun in a full divisional front. The enemy aircraft came and we had no interception arrangements. It is under such circumstances that the morale of the Army breaks down. It is to be said to the credit of our forces that even under these circumstances we held our ground and did not run away like some other armies have done when there was no air superiority or air cover offered to them. And at the same time it was felt that we should have good anti tank defence for our gun areas. Our guns were exposed at times to the enemy tanks. It happened in Kashmir. One of our regiments had to leave its guns and come back because there was no anti-tank gun protection. It was recommended that there should be anti-tank defence in each gun area given to the divisional artillery and that it should be an integral part and each division should at least have one battery if not a full regiment of anti-aircraft guns. But what is the sorry state of affairs? We negotiated for the purchase of certain numbers of L-70 guns, which are quite good and modern enough to knock down the Pakistani aircraft, with France, but when our team went over there, because our team was stalled for financial reasons, financial red-tapism, when we went over there, we found that out of the 1,000 guns that had been ready for us, Pakistan team had already come and taken 600

away, leaving 400 rejected for our army. This is the sorry state of defence finance.

Now, I will give another example, and that is about intelligence. I will give examples of the faulty military intelligence which is still placing us in danger. We all know of the existence of the Ichhogil canal, but for four full days our armed forces could not approach the Ichhogil canal because our military intelligence—in fact there was no military intelligence—our civil intelligence had reported that the west bank of the Ichhogil canal was higher than the east bank. It commanded the entire east bank and contained the anti-tank defence. Unless we reconnoitered this position, and unless we neutralised this anti-tank gun positions, naturally, it would be suicidal for our tanks to advance. How much time does it take to find out whether one bank of the Ichhogil canal is higher than the other bank? There were thousands of pilgrims, thousands of tradesmen, going to Pakistan every day before the war and passing over the Ichhogil canal; why could we not send a military officer, disguised as a civilian, with a civilian passport, just to pass over the canal, peep out and see whether the canal had equal banks or one bank was higher? Our Government just did not think about it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ranjit Singh: I will take just five more minutes. I will give just one or two examples. The contribution that I am making is from my personal experience, and these are things still exercising the mind of our military commanders. I come now to the most important factor, and that is, morale. It is easy for the Government to say that our troops have high morale. That is not the question. Our troops, when they are engaged in battle with Pakistan, will always have a high morale. The question

is that morale sustainable under all conditions? If we give to the troops no motivation for the present, the harassment of their families continues here, do we expect that their morale will be sustainable under all conditions? If we give it bad leadership, do we expect their morale will be sustainable under all conditions? Judging from the morale of the Arab nations, just before the war, we would have thought that that army was capable of doing anything, but that morale was not sustainable under all conditions. Therefore, conditions must be created here and now, during peace-time, to see that the morale of the soldier will be sustainable under all circumstances. What are we doing now? Their family is harassed, and their people at home have no protection. There are States like Punjab and Rajasthan where the officers go round and find out the trouble of the soldiers' families, and set them right. The credit goes to Punjab and Rajasthan. But there are places here the soldier is the least consideration. There is an example which is come before me just today. A Colonel in a station in Madhya Pradesh had his daughter eloped, and the police refused to take out the first information report, only because the miscreant was connected with the police. Now, consider the morale of that Lieutenant. It is under such circumstances, when the morale of the army becomes anti-Government, that seeds are laid for military revolution which none of us would welcome, but which this Government, I am sorry to say, has sown.

Consider the economic bottlenecks that exist in the budget for defence. There is a reduction in the budget, on vital issues. For instance, we have cut down on stores by Rs. 15 crores. When what we provisioned when the estimate was passed, and what we have provisioned now, there is a difference of Rs. 15 crores. In Rs. 15 crores, you could have raised a considerable number of fighter aircraft and

We are cutting down all these things, and at the same time, we are allotting priorities to the expansion of the Asoka Hotel. We are allotting priorities for building a 20 lakh auditorium, which will bring us two Gnat planes. If we think our borders are in danger and our country has to face the enemy, if the Government is determined that some day we must liberate those areas now under foreign occupation, then we must think of allotting priorities first and foremost to the defence organisation. For, nothing can subjugate the defence of the country. The present budget as formulated must be outright rejected, because it is not defence-conscious from the very beginning to the very end.

What is the remedy to all these? The Defence Minister will not understand; probably he cannot understand. The Government refuses to understand. Now, the only remedy is for a Standing Committee of Parliament to go into all these things to allot priorities and also to formulate the national war aims. Without a national war aim—in fact this Government is proceeding without any aim anywhere—they will proceed nowhere.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri):** You are giving a very good speech and we are listening to it attentively. Do not dilute it by mixing up other things.

**Shri Ranjit Singh:** You are more worried about dilution of the Government's reputation than the dilution of the defence preparedness of the country. It is not an aspersion on any political party. It goes to show that defence is a very technical matter, which cannot be handled by non-technical men.

Sir, I thank the House for the indulgence shown to me. I request that the entire defence policy should be reformulated. Even if it is done by a

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

we do not mind. But it should be realistic and take into account as to whether we have got enemies to face. If we are prepared for war, we will have peace. But if we are unprepared for war, we will go under foot when war comes.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Sir, I wish to point out that there is no high military officer in the official gallery. Will you direct that the military officers should be called to be seated in the official gallery when the defence debate takes place? The gallery is meant for that purpose. Not a single officer high-up is present. This is a very sorrowful state of affairs. Does it mean that they consider our opinion to be insignificant?

Mr. Chairman: We are concerned only with the Defence Minister, not the officers in the gallery.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): The convention always has been that anything outside the House is invisible and we should never take notice of it.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Then, what is the good of having an official gallery? It can be wound up. We do not want it to be a show. Let all the members say whether they agree with me or not. The Minister should not talk like that; it is not in accordance with propriety.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think there is unnecessary excitement over this issue. The parliamentary convention has always been—we should steadfastly adhere to it—that the spokesmen of the Government in the Cabinet are answerable to the House and not the officers.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: But you have got to respect the wishes of the members here.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sure the House does not at all agree with this

suggestion because it is inconsistent with the doctrine of democracy and it is parliamentary democracy that we are functioning under. We should never take note of the people in the galleries, whether it is the officers' box, press gallery or the visitors' gallery. We are concerned with the House only and here I am responsible for every one as far as defence matters are concerned. If the officers fall or others fall, I am responsible to the House and none of them is responsible.

Shri Ranjit Singh: The point raised by the hon. Member can be carried to this extent that instead of getting army officers here, some of us would be ready to discuss these matters with the army officers in the presence of the Defence Secretary and the Defence Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: Although the desire is there, and I think it is well-intentioned, there are certain principles of democracy, certain norms, and once we slip from those norms and principles then it is inconsistent with either the spirit of the Constitution or the democratic principles. It is the Government spokesmen alone who are responsible to Parliament, and I would beg of hon. Members not to have their eyes on the permanent staff, whether they are civil, military, navy or air force officers. It is the Government's responsibility, and whatever instructions are given to the officers, either civil, military or navy, they are given by the Government and we are responsible to the House here.

Shri Ranga (Srīrakulam): Sir, I entirely agree with what the Defence Minister has said just now. It would be wrong for us, Members of Parliament, to be turning our attention to whosoever sits there in the official gallery. We are not concerned about their presence at all. We are only dealing with the Ministers here. The

Ministers are responsible to the Parliament through the Cabinet. Therefore, I think, our hon. friends, who have come to Parliament either this year or in the last Parliament, will bear with the conventions of parliamentary life and respect at least, even if they do not bother about the Opposition, the interpretation given of the convention by their own ministers. If they are not willing to do so, we can only say we are sorry for these hon. Members (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: As the hon. Member still seems to be not convinced, let me tell him that I have been a Presiding Officer for so many years and never, even in the State legislature, any point was raised about the presence of officers in the gallery. It is absolutely a wrong point of order. Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide proper and effective defence services on the north-east border of India from Raniganj to Jalpaiguri. (1)].

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to modernise both the management and the plant, tools and equipment of the older ordnance factories. (2)]

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Handling the retrenchment and the resettlement of water carriers and sweepers by the authorities of B.E.G. and Centre Kirki, Poona—3. (4)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for recognition of the trade union rights of the civilian employees of B.E.G. and Centre, Kirki, Poona. (5)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to remove the grievances relating to service conditions of the persons of B.E.G. and Centre, Kirki, Poona. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Denial of the privilege of mutual transfer to certain employees of 512 Army Base Workshop, Kirki, Poona (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Delay by the Ministry of Defence in disposing the appeals preferred by the employees. (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Discharging employees under the rule 5 of the service conduct rules of the civilian employees in Defence. (9)].

Shri Ramavater Shastri (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

{Excessive expenditure on high officials in the name of general administration. (11)}.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

{Need for more expenditure on the amenities of ordinary employees as against high officials. (12)}.

Shri S. Kumda: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to raise Orissa regiment. (14)]

Shri Samar Guha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure to organise guerilla army for the Himalayan region. (16)}.

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure in formation of para military border force. (17)}.

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure to study and to draw lessons from the Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 and to undertake appropriate reorganisation, re-equipment and re-training of the Armed Forces for hostile operations on the Western Front. (20)}.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

{Need to grant adequate pay and allowances to civilian employees. (51)}.

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100".

{Need to pay adequate attention to the amenities of Territorial Army personnel. (52)}.

Shri S. Kumda: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced to Re. 1".

{Failure to provide one naval base at Paradip Port. (61)}.

Shri Samar Guha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced to Re. 1".

{Failure to set up a base in Andaman Islands. (62)}.

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced to Re. 1".

{Policy regarding recruitment in Navy. (63)}.

Shri N. Dandekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced to Re. 1".

{Failure to re-organise the naval forces into two separate fleets: the Eastern and the Western. (64)}.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced by Rs. 100".

{Need to do justice to all States in the matter of recruitment to the Navy. (65)}.

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced by Rs. 100".

{Fall in the standard of living of Jawans in the Navy. (66)}.

Shri Samar Guha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in further strengthening the Air Force. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to manufacture rockets for the Air Force. (71)].

Shri Shinkre (Panjim): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to give due attention to expansion of the Air Force. (72)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give adequate representation to the people of Bihar in recruitment to Air Force. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the amenities for air-men. (74)].

Shri S. Kundu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to establish new defence based industries in Orissa. (79)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to improve the present proof and experimental centre at Balasore, Orissa, into a major one. (80)].

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Retrenchment policy in ordnance factories. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need to improve the working conditions of workers of ordnance factories. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Dependence on foreign countries in the field of defence requirements of the country. (83)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced to Re. 1".

[Lack of ordnance factories to manufacture latest weapons in sufficient quantity. (84)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to pay special attention to making the country self-sufficient in the matter of arms. (89)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to manufacture modern arms in the country. (90)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Retrenchment of ordnance factories workers. (91)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital outlay be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to pay adequate attention to the development of ordnance factories. (92)].

Mr. Chairman: The cut motions are now also before the House.



15.55 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** I congratulate the hon. Minister and the hon. Member who preceded me for making a very valuable suggestion. But while I listened to him, I asked myself one question, and this has been put not only by me to myself but by others also to themselves, and that is: Are we always to believe the experts?

President Kennedy lost Cuba—it is given in his biographies—in the first place, because he believed in experts, he took the advice of experts, and he was not able to win over Cuba. Next time, he turned a deaf ear to the advice of experts and he was able to do something. Therefore, I am always very careful about what experts say because I know that experts know less and less of more and more and they get lost in the jungles of details and they do not see the wood for the trees.

I was very happy to find that my hon. friend had taken some part in the last war that we fought against Pakistan and I was very happy that he gave us his first-hand experiences of that war. Sir, the Second World War was fought long long ago. I have not been a soldier but I have been very fond of soldiers, I have been very fond of reading books on strategy and tactics and I have been very fond of reading reminiscences of generals and soldiers and other persons. After going through all these, I can assure you one thing that no two persons have agreed about the reading of the situation then. Therefore, I submit, personal experiences are not always a very correct guide of national policy; personal experiences are not always the right kind of pointer to having a national policy in any field of national endeavour. But all the same we have a national defence policy. I ask myself one question: Don't we have a national policy?

An hon. Member: No.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You say, 'No'. The gentleman sitting there talked of a military coup; he talked of military officers; he talked of armed revolutions and all that. Therefore, you do not think in terms of national defence policy. I think in terms of national defence policy. I know what our defence policy is.

Here is this gentleman who is always capitalising on his being a jāt. Why should he sit here? He must go to his seat. Otherwise, I will not speak. He must go to his seat.... (Interruption).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not coming in your way.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I ask you: Why should this man sit here?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. He is not blocking you in any way. Please continue your speech.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What does he know? I know jāt are great people....

**श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक):** माननीय सदस्य अपने जाटको क्या समझते हैं? मैं इनकी इज्जत करता हूँ लेकिन ये सिर पर ही चढ़ते आ रहे हैं।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I ask this man to go to his seat . . . (Interruption).

**Shri Randhir Singh:** I care a hang for him. Who is he to ask me to go? If he has no respect, I am not obliged to pay him respect.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will request the hon. Member to resume his speech tomorrow. Whatever time he has taken now will be deducted.

16 hrs.

# MOTION RE. STATEMENT ON EMERGENCY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we take up the motion on the statement on



Emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967.

Mr. Hem Barua.

Before he starts, shall we decide on the time limit? We have got two hours.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इस विवाद के लिये दो घंटे का समय रखा गया है। दो घंटों में सभी पक्षों के विचार आना सम्भव नहीं है। आप चाहें तो सदन की राय लेकर इस विवाद का समय बढ़ायें, अन्यथा इस विवाद के साथ न्याय नहीं हो सकेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was already extended by one hour.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We may extend it by one more hour. We can sit upto 7 p.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see at 6 p.m. Not more than 15 minutes each.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Mover should have 30 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : कांग्रेसियों को कम बुलाइये। दा तीन कांग्रेसी काफी हैं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : क्यों काफी हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको क्या जरूरत है ?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What is this discrimination? It is always going on in this House. We are not going to accept this.

Whatever the time allotted, it will be divided half and half. आपकी भी ओपिनियन है, हमारा भी ओपिनियन है। This attitude is very bad.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर समय बढ़ावाइये।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : हम चप रह जाते हैं तो आप सिर पर चढ़ते जाते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अभी एमरजेंसी के बारे में बहस होने जा रही है। लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोई फैक्चुअल डाटा हमारे सामने नहीं रखा है कि किस तरह से एमरजेंसी काम में लाई जा रही है। खास तौर से जो सेंसेटिव एरियाज हैं उन में अगर एमरजेंसी न हो तो क्या परिणाम होगा, अगर थोड़े हिस्से में हो तो क्या होगा और अगर बिल्कुल हटा ली जाए तो क्या होगा ? जब तक कोई फैक्चुअल डाटा सामने न हो तब तक हमारे लिये मुश्किल होगा कोई भी फैसला करना।

एक इन्होंने एंशोरेंस भी दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी क्या गारंटी है ? क्या आप क्वार्टरली रिपोर्ट देंगे या बतायेंगे कि किस तरह से यह एमरजेंसी काम में लाई जा रही है। डी० आई० ए० को आपने पिछले साल कुछ रिलेक्स किया था। उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ? मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय फँच सात मिनट में इन बातों को स्पष्ट कर दें तो अच्छा होगा। उनको बताना चाहिए कि स्थिति क्या है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Minister want to say something?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I beg to move:

"That the statement on emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, be taken into consideration."

I must congratulate the hon. Speaker for having allowed this discussion on Emergency. • This Indian

[Shri Hem Barua]

Parliament has, of late, specialised in wasting its time, energy and the taxpayers' money in discussing trifles. We know that the Indian Parliament has spent Rs. 1,26,500 on discussing Stalin's daughter, Madam Svetlana. (Interruptions).

श्री हेम बरुआ : मान्यवरों, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि  
आप जो स्वेतलाना से बहुत नफरत हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: I have collected this figure straight from the horse's mouth. Therefore, you need not harbour any doubt about it.

I have gone through the statement of the hon. Home Minister made on the 22nd June, with utmost care and caution and I find that this is a very disappointing statement because it goes contrary to the expectations that were roused in this country by the statement made on the 18th March and in which indications were given that the Emergency would be lifted from this country. He has given certain reasons. I do not want to get into those reasons now. But then, I must submit that somehow or other, emergency has become normalcy in this country; emergency has become an occupational disease with our rulers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Like the cease-fire.

Shri Hem Barua: Emergency might be compatible or might not be incompatible with dictatorship. For instance, the people in China are condemned to unproclaimed emergency because there is a totalitarian regime in that country. But we have a democracy in our country and emergency in the context of democracy is an anachronism. The hon. Home Minister should realise that.

He has advanced certain arguments, and I must submit that these arguments are most unconvincing. These arguments show only lack of vision and a lack of a sense of reality on

the part of the Home Minister. I did not expect this from the Home Minister as I knew him. It is also a fact that when logic recedes, passions prevail and this is what has happened with the Home Minister and when passions prevail, political insight gets distorted.

May I submit that I could not compromise the statement made by the Home Minister on the 22nd June with the natural temperament with which Shri Y. B. Chavan is endowed? He has a sober approach to things and he has a just temperament. In spite of all these things, why has he come out with a statement that contradicts the basic qualities that the man possesses? Often I wonder whether it was the ghost of his distinguished predecessor who used to see bugbears in moonlight, that dominated over him; or else, it is difficult to justify this sudden somersault on the part of the Home Minister.

There is a tendency, unfortunately, on the part of the Home Minister, to blame the Opposition parties. He has blamed the Opposition parties and he has laid the blame at the door of the Opposition parties. But one need not be a genius to see through the psychology that has prompted the Home Minister to extend the emergency in an unspecified way to an unspecified time. If I say that he wants to extend the emergency, judging from the statement made by him on the 22nd June, from now to eternity, possibly I would not be wrong.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Why is the hon. Member wasting his time? The hon. Minister is not listening to him.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Piloo Mody says that I should not waste my time because the Home Minister is not listening to me.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): The Home Minister is still in conference with his colleagues.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a point of order....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): We were talking about the points that the hon. Member had made.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I continue now, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it not a fact that during the last elections, the Congress Party assured the people of India that the emergency would be lifted? I just want to know it from the hon. Minister.

16.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I want to know from my hon. friends opposite whether they are going or they are willing to seek a fresh mandate from the people on the question of the continuation of the emergency or not. Somehow or other, I find that this Government does not suffer from moral compunctions, and this Government would not fight shy of hitting you below the belt if it thinks that that is going to pay it dividends.

Now that has become a psychology, a mentality, with this Government, to cling on to power somehow even by dubious methods, if necessary. When originally on the 26th October, 1962, emergency was proclaimed in this country after the Chinese had committed aggression on us, there was not a single dissenting voice in the country or in Parliament. Why did the people of India and the Parliament of India vote for the proclamation of emergency in the country? Because the country thought, because Parliament thought that the Government would utilise the emergency powers to strengthen our defence apparatus and to convert it into an instrument of power against the ene-

mies who were threatening us with annihilation.

But somehow or other, what has happened today? Instead of strengthening our defence apparatus, the emergency powers are often used in a very malicious way against individuals. Now the Home Minister comes and says that this emergency would not apply to certain parts of the country, although it is there. Possibly he has States like Andhra Pradesh in mind. But suppose some over-zealous district officer or police officer in Andhra Pradesh under the shelter of these emergency powers tries to destroy a small shopkeeper, could you prevent him legally from doing it? You cannot. Therefore, the original purpose which inspired our people to support the declaration of the emergency by Government is now lost in a mad craze for power on the part of this Government.

What do they do? During these 20 years of freedom, this Government has perfected one machinery, one technique and one diplomacy only. They know full well to use this technique or diplomacy against the Opposition parties and that has come to light.

While trying to indulge in the extension of the emergency provisions for another unspecified period, the Home Minister mentions the threat of external aggression and external danger. The entire idea is related to anticipations. Government anticipate that one day China would commit aggression on us or that Pakistan would commit aggression on us. The Government should be able to anticipate. But mere anticipations cannot be real substitutes for action. Government have failed to assess the situation confronting us today in its correct perspective. If they had done that, they would not have pleaded for the continuance of this nefarious thing called emergency.

When the Chinese committed aggression on 26th October, 1962, was

[Shri Hem Barua]

there emergency? It was declared six days after. And do you want to say that the absence of the emergency in this country was responsible for our debacle at the hands of China in NEFA and elsewhere? What was actually responsible for it was the lack of will on the part of Government to defend the frontiers of this country. We must not forget that.

What happens? There are some people who would say that on the 26th October, 1962 there was no emergency and that was why we could not give a good account of ourselves when we were attacked. To suggest like that would be sheer madness, madness to the nth degree, without even a method. People always say that there is a method in madness. But this would be madness without any method. For five years since 1962 we are in a state of emergency. The Chinese aggression lasted only for five days. (Interruptions)—for a few days—and the emergency has lasted for five years.

Whatever that might be, the Chinese aggression lasted only for a few days, but somehow or other the emergency has become a permanent feature in the life of this nation. During the last five years we have been under a state of emergency, the people of India have been under a state of emergency, during the last five years, the fundamental rights that were guaranteed to the people of India under the Constitution have been put in cold storage.

We are as a nation in a state of constitutional anarchy. High Court after High Court have given their verdict against the continuance of the emergency provisions because the emergency provisions deprive the people of their fundamental rights, and the legal luminaries of this country have also come out with criticism against these emergency provisions.

Can you tell me of any nation in the world in whose life emergency

has become a permanent feature, except India? In the U.K. or any other mature democracy, when external aggression takes place, when there is occasion for emergency, emergency is imposed, and as soon as the external danger or external aggression is liquidated, the emergency is also withdrawn. In this country, emergency has been made a permanent feature of our national life with a purpose. The purpose is to perpetuate power for some people who rule this country.

The Home Minister might say that the purpose of continuing or perpetuating the emergency is to create a sense of urgency in this country. Where is that sense of urgency in this country? It pains me to say that even at the time when the Chinese aggression took place there was not that sense of emergency which we all want for this country, for our people; there was no sense of urgency from the Central Secretariat down to Connaught Place. There was no sense of urgency in the country.

The main purpose for which you want emergency powers is to strengthen our defence apparatus, to create a sense of urgency in this country. You are defeated in your purpose. Why do you want to perpetuate a legislation or perpetuate a declaration or perpetuate the emergency for which you do not have the powers, even if you have the power, you do not have the will, even if you are exercising power you are exercising in the wrong way. Shri Nath Pai was very right when he said, while speaking on the emergency, that the nation wanted emergency to be used as a sword in its interests, but in the palsied and paralysed hands of this Government it has become a javu, a broomstick.

The Home Minister might say that the emergency paid us dividends during the Pak aggression. What dividends I do not know. In spite of

the fact that the emergency was there, 5,000 Pakistani nationals with arms in their hands came as far as Srinagar in Kashmir, and they built up ammunition dumps. You had the emergency powers, could you stop them from coming into your country? When they came and they were discovered, you went on telling the Powers of the world to ask Pakistan to withdraw these illegal entrants. Like an old woman you started weeping. I could not understand that. You have your own laws, the emergency powers, in this country. Whenever a foreigner enters into our country, you have the right to push him out. You could not push out 5,000 illegal entrants from Pakistan. On the other hand you went on complaining at the doors of the different world Powers for help, but the help did not come.

That is about Kashmir, and that is about Pakistani infiltration, but what about China? There is another argument about China also. True it is that China poses a threat; true it is that China has developed her thermonuclear power. It is true, I concede, that China has ceased to be a paper tiger. I also concede that the nuclear teeth of the Chinese tiger have now become long enough to reach the Indian cow, or rather the Indian calf. Whatever that might be, these are all facts. But at the same time what happens about China? In order to meet the Chinese threat you do not need the emergency provisions; but you have to build up your military and economic strength. Have you done so to face the aggression or challenge from China or Pakistan? When China or Pakistan commits aggression on this country you can again impose emergency. Why should you anticipate an attack coming from the side of Pakistan or from the side of China and perpetuate an emergency the way that you are seeking to perpetuate it? At the same time I would say that the threat of nuclear war or thermonuclear war can be met only by, we, ourselves developing the

thermonuclear power. We have not thought of that.

Mr. Speaker: At this stage you are discussing emergency—not defence.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister spoke of collusion of the Naga and the Mizo hostiles with China and therefore he wants to perpetuate the emergency. Could you forget that the collusion that came to light on the floor of this House, the fact that the collusion started as early as 1963? That was the time when our Government was empowered to the teeth with all sorts of powers including the emergency powers. Why do you forget that? You could not do anything to destroy that collusion in 1963. Now you say that you want to deter that collusion by extending the emergency provisions. Nobody would believe you. Since the rebellion started in the Mizo hills fifteen months back, the Mizo hostiles are in constant communion and collusion not only with China but also with Pakistan. I raised the question in this House that during the last year when Mr. Chen Yi the Chinese Foreign Minister visited Dacca the capital of East Pakistan, two delegations, one of Naga hostiles and another of Mizo hostiles, paid a visit to Dacca and met Mr. Chen Yi there. When I raised that issue here, somehow or the other this Government pleaded complete ignorance about that. Why did you forget that you had diplomatic mission in Dacca. The Foreign Minister of that time came and wanted to know from me the channel through which I came to know of it and I said: I am not going to give the channel; you must go and try to contact your people and the embassy in Dacca. Here is a Government that fails on all the scores; here is a Government which by its ineptitude and inertness had encouraged both the Naga and the Mizo hostiles to rebel against the Government. Yet they come and tell Parliament that they want to extend these emergency provisions because they want to disrupt the collusion of the Naga and the Mizo hostiles with

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China. Why do you forget that the Mizo hostiles go to East Pakistan from where they are airlifted to Peking for training in guerilla warfare and for collection of arms. Have you been able to stop this collusion of the Mizos with China during all these 15 months since the rebellion started? You have no; you cannot because you are busy in the stinking squabble for power inside your own party; you cannot mobilise the will to destroy all these connections with foreign powers. At long last I appeal to the hon. Home Minister who is a shrewd man and a good man....

Shri Pilloo Mody: That is the only sentence he heard.

Shri Hem Barua: I hope and trust that the hon. Home Minister, a man who has vision and foresight, will spring up in his seat and declare to this House and through this House to the nation, that from this day, the emergency is ended in this country. Sir, when the aggression actually takes place, we will be too glad to invest him with all the powers that he needs to break the bone of China and Pakistan who had committed aggression on us. We will be there to help you. So, please stand up and say that from this day the emergency is ended in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the statement on emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, be taken into consideration."

Now, I will call one by one to move their motions. Shri Yashpal Singh—not here. Shri N. C. Chatterjee—not here.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement on the emergency

made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, is of the opinion that the immediate steps be taken for the deletion or appropriate amendment of article 358 of the Constitution so that there is no, as at present, the blanket suspension throughout the country of the fundamental rights under article 19 of the Constitution." (2)

श्री मधु लिखते: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे प्रस्ताव में "टर्मिनेटेड" के बाद जो शब्द "फॉर दिव" है, उस को मैं हटा देना चाहता हूँ। यह प्राबिरी लाइन का प्राबिरी शब्द है।

I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement on emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, recommends to the Government of India:

that, since the proclamation of a state of emergency is justified only when there is a clear and present threat of external aggression or internal disturbance, gravely jeopardising the nation's security; and

further, since the normal laws of the land clothe the Government with enough powers to enable it to deal with any situation that might arise,

the state of emergency be terminated." (4)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, is my substitute motion. I will drop the last sentence. Otherwise, it will give a wrong impression.

Mr. Speaker: Which portion do you want to cut out?



**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The last part of the motion, beginning with the words, "and may bring forward". I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement on emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, is of opinion that the Government should take immediate steps to lift the emergency from the 1st of July, 1967". (5)

**Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat):** I move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement on emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, is of the opinion that there is no justification for the continuation of the emergency and it should be terminated forthwith." (6)

**Shri Banga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is to be any direct, clear and unequivocal confession of failure on the part of the Government, here is that confession. They said that there was an emergency. The whole country recognised it and the whole House recognised it, and we appreciated the timely action taken by the President in declaring the emergency and taking all the necessary actions flowing therefrom. The House as a whole rose as one man and supported the Government on that occasion, when the Chinese invaded our country. But thereafter, the Chinese had the alacrity to declare a cease-fire, and withdraw, but our Government did not have the self-confidence to withdraw the emergency and then say, "Now that the Chinese had gone back, the country is no longer in need of any such emergency powers and it can carry on its administration in the usual manner, with all the constitu-

tional rights being enjoyed by the people." Instead of that, they had carried on this emergency for such a long time and misused it in such a shameless manner, and the very word "emergency" has come to be the butt of ridicule and later on, the Government had had to say this; "Yes; the real emergency has arisen in regard to this matter." They themselves came to realise that there was no real emergency and there was no need for this emergency and emergency powers, and then, what did they do? They found this instrument, this weapon so very convenient with them, that they began to misuse it and in an unconscionable manner. Even then, after such a lot of protest from various sections of this House, and from various sections of the people in the country also, who said that they had been misusing it, they tried to palm off, not that honour, but that dishonour to as many State Governments as possible by saying—the predecessor of the present Home Minister said—that many of the State Governments had misused it. They gave the assurance that it would be applied only to those strategic areas which were under great stress from attacks and invasions and revolts from certain sections of the people and the rest of the country would be free from its mischief, and they would give definite instructions to the State Governments not to misuse it in the manner they have been doing.

We have said repeatedly that Government have sufficient powers to deal with various lawless elements, but they would not listen to us. Now the West Bengal Government has shown clearly by the use it is making of the Preventive Detention Act that those powers are enough to deal with the unconstitutional acts of various sections of the people. Those very sections of the people to whom the Preventive Detention Act is now being applied by the West Bengal Government were

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dealt with by the emergency powers. That is how hundreds of tradesmen, merchants and some industrialists also were taken to task under those powers. That is how it came not only into ridicule, but into contempt also. That was why Government had to say that they were not going to use it against those people.

Government held a conference with the opposition leaders in the hope that they would agree to the proposed amendment which Government wanted to introduce. But they were disappointed because there was no agreement. Now they say they would not withdraw the emergency powers from 1st July, which they should have done, which all of us demand. But they do not want to withdraw those powers at all. They want to keep it with themselves. It is like a baby learning to walk with a crutch, but even when it no longer needs it, it must hang on to it. That is how Government wants to carry on. With the baby there is some excuse, because he is supposed to be not so much adolescent. But this Government does not seem to raise above those few stages. It wants to hang on to the crutch. Is it only because of its foolishness? No. There is some evil-mindedness behind it. I do not want to blame any particular individual—the Home Minister or Defence Minister. I blame the system in which Government functions. This Government wants to hang on to so many powers. Is it capable of using them? Has it shown by practice in the past that it is capable of using the powers it had in its possession to protect this country from various unlawful and anti-social elements? I have said so the other day and I repeat it. It has failed not on one occasion, but repeatedly to protect the interests of the country whenever it was needed, with the powers it had, even apart from the emergency powers. I do not want to go into further details about it.

Against whom does it want to use these powers. It says, there is trouble in Nagaland. Did the Nagaland people ever care for the liberties and fundamental rights that we have given to ourselves? Would they bother now if these emergency powers are taken? It is not they. It is not even the Mizo Hills people or the Kashmiri people, who are all mentioned here. It is we in the rest of the country who care for the Constitution and who value these fundamental rights, who are hurt and who are angry at the very mention of this term "Emergency" when there is no emergency at all. It is for our benefit or for our trouble that these emergency powers are to be continued. Why should the Government be so angry with the people at large that they want to continue these emergency powers? When the Nagas declared themselves independent and some of them had established an independent Government, did we need this emergency law? When the Mizos were thinking of it, did we need it at all? Did we not find it possible to send our army in order to deal with the Nagas in the manner or to the extent in which we were able to deal with them? We did not need the emergency powers there. Did we need the emergency powers when we sent away the Patnas and other people who came at the instance of Pakistan into Kashmir? Did we not send our army to send them away or drive them away? Were we not able to liberate three-fourth of Kashmir without these powers? Therefore, these powers are not necessary for these purposes. If, however, at any time, as Shri Hem Barua put it, China were to invade our country or Pakistan were to invade our country once again as they did foolishly, unwisely, criminally, in the past, Parliament would not lag behind the Defence Minister or anyone else, or the Home Minister in this country, and in coming forward and asking for these emergency powers. We would be the first to ask for these emergency powers and giving those powers to the Government quite willingly whatever



Government there may be at that time.

Who is to implement these emergency powers. Let us see. It is the State Governments. Even when they were having their own Congress governments in all the States they were not able to prevent those State Governments from misusing these powers. Today, in all the major States, Congress, fortunately for us and for the country, is no longer able to form the government. It is non-Congress governments that are there. It is those non-Congress governments that have got to implement these powers. Supposing they misuse these powers tomorrow against my hon. friends themselves, would there be any redress? Nothing at all. Would the Government of India be able to go and tell them that they should not do it? Supposing they fail to use these powers when a real emergency comes, would they be able to tell them that they are not doing their duty? All that they can do is to dismiss the governments that are there. That is the power that they want to have. In order to dismiss State governments also these powers are not needed. When they dismissed the Communist Government in Kerala, did they need these powers? But it would certainly come in handy if they were to dismiss them, because it is a very convenient weapon. Otherwise, have they been able to come and tell us that they have assured themselves of the willing co-operation of the State Governments in the proper implementation and proper use of these powers? They have not given us that information. Have those State Governments themselves asked for these powers to be given to them, have they asked the Central Government not to keep these powers in their hands and to give it to them so that they may properly implement it? We have not been given that information. Without their cooperation, without their asking for these powers, why is it that this Government want to arm themselves with these powers? There can be only one imaginable reason, and

that is that the Government wants to make use of them some day to get rid of these non-Congress governments.

Do they want to do it? We do not know what they are going to do. How can we believe this Government? I say this for this reason, that then the Communists were there in Kerala, at the time of the last general elections—not this one but the previous one—and the Government thought that the Communists were likely to capture power there, here is my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, who is a standing example of what you did to those people there. You put them all in jail hoping thereby to get a majority for yourself, to manufacture a majority for yourself. But, fortunately for the country and democracy, the people of Kerala refused to be cowed down by this Government and they elected these people, Shri Gopalan and all the rest of them. I do not agree with their policy and programme. I am opposed to the Communist Party. But, at the same time, the people there wanted the Communists to be elected and they elected them in spite of the misuse they made of the powers in their hands. In the face of this failure of the Government, in the face of this dishonourable use of powers by this Government in Kerala, how is it possible for me to accept my hon. friend, Shri Chavans personal assurance—it can only be personal and nothing more—that these powers are not going to be misused?

All that I can say is this. We do not need these powers now. I would be the first one to support the Home Minister, whoever may be the Home Minister of the day, and the Government, whatever may be the political colour of that Government, the moment he convinces me, my party and the people in this country that a real emergency has arisen. Let China be foolish enough to invade us once again. She may be armed with Hydrogen bomb and all the rest of it, it would be still foolish for her to invade us if she were to do it. Let

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Pakistan with all the intrigues that she is carrying on with China and other powers try to commit such a foolish mistake, then they will be able to see that we would be by the side of the Government, the whole country would be with the Government and the Parliament also would rise, as we had risen last time, as one man in order not only to give emergency powers but also to give all the rest of the powers that the Government would need and we would also place ourselves at the disposal of the defence forces in order to protect the territorial integrity, the Constitutional Strength and Stamina of our people and of our democracy.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर ने, यफसोस है कि वह इस बात नहीं है, अपने भाषण में जो कुछ कहा यदि उनके इन्वेन्टिव की, और सरकार के खिलाफ जो गालियां उन्होंने दीं, उन्हें उनकी भनालिसिस हम लोग करेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि शायद उनमें कोई तनक ही नहीं है। अपनी स्पीच को चुक करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि इस हाउस में एक परिपाटी बनती चली आ रही है कि हम लोग ब्यर्थ की बातों पर बहुत बहस विवाद करते हैं, जिससे न तो देश का कोई फायदा होता है न इस पार्लियामेंट की ही प्रेस्टिज बढ़ती है। उन्होंने कुछ उदाहरण भी दिये स्वेतलाना ब्रावि के। मैं भी उनसे सहमत हूँ कि अक्सर हम लोग बेसी बातें करते हैं जिनसे देश का धन तो खर्च होता है लेकिन जिनसे न देश का फायदा होता है और न पार्लियामेंट की प्रेस्टिज बढ़ती है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने तीन बातें कहीं। उन्होंने पहली बात यह कही कि हमें प्रतिरक्षा हमजैसी पावर देना ठीक नहीं है। यह ब्यर्थ है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि हम को पोलिटिकल प्रोमेनेन्स के खिलाफ

इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और तीसरी बात यह कही कि गवर्नमेंट जब चाहे तब डिमरजेंसी पावर लागू कर सकती है। मैं दूसरी बात को ले रहा हूँ कि यह विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों के खिलाफ लागू की जाती है। उन्होंने इसका कोई उदाहरण नहीं दिया कि उनकी पार्टी के किस पुरुष के खिलाफ इसको इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

एक मामनीय सदस्य : मेरे खिलाफ यह लागू किया गया।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं कह रहा था कि श्री ब आ की पार्टी के किस आदमी पर यह लागू किया गया है यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया। उन्होंने कोई उदाहरण नहीं दिया कि प्रमुख प्रमुख व्यक्ति के खिलाफ विरोधी विचार रखने की वजह से इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया। अगर कोई कसूर करे और उस पर यह लागू हो, उस पर यह कह दिया जाये कि यह विरोधी विचारधारा की वजह से किया गया है, तो इसका कोई जवाब नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह जानते हैं कि जो आफिसर्स इसका इस्तेमाल करने वाले हैं वह आखिर मनुष्य हैं। कहीं कहीं जंपेच हो जाती होगी, यह मैं मान सकता हूँ और उनको सुझाने का गवर्नमेंट प्रयत्न भी करती है, लेकिन जो भी स्थिति हमारे बाईस पर है उसको देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वहाँ इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे हीब मिनिस्टर ने जो कांफ्रेंस विरोधी बलों के नेताओं की बुलाई थी उस में कटीब कटीब बनी ने यह कबूल किया था कि बाईस परिवार पर छात्र कर पूर्व दिना की ओर, इस बात की वजह है कि वहाँ पर हमजैसी पावर रहे।

An hon. Member: Question.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** I was in the meeting; there was no question of that.

**Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South):** Our Party had not agreed.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** That there is need for Emergency was agreed to.

उध वक्त हमारे होम मिनिस्टर यह चाहते थे कि देश के घोर भागों से इमर्जेंसी लाती जाय और केवल बार्डर एरिया पर रखी जाये। इसके लिये आवश्यक था कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में संशोधन हो। लेकिन विरोधी दल वाले इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं थे। वह चाहते थे कि या तो मनुष्य देश पर लागू रहे या कहीं न लागू रहे। इसमें अब लोगों की एक ही चाल थी कि इसमें बर्बरमेंट की बदनामी हो। जहां प्राथमिकता नहीं दे वहां इमर्जेंसी को लागू करने से बर्बरमेंट बदनाम होगी और जहां जरूरत है अगर वहां लागू नहीं होगा तो बार्डर एरियाज पर बर्बरमेंट दिक्कत में पड़ेगी। इसके अलावा और कोई उद्देश्य मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि अगर वह चाहते थे कि सिक बार्डर एरियाज पर लागू रहे तो वह इसके लिये तरीका सोचते कि कैसे इसको किया जाये और देश के बाकी हिस्से से इसको पूरी तरह से हटा लिया जाये। अभी मैंने उस बर्बरमेंट को देखा जिसे श्री नि. चं. चटर्जी ने मूव किया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि स्टेट्स लिये जायें जिसमें कांस्टिट्यूशन को अमेंड किया जा सके और यह सिक बार्डर एरियाज पर लागू हो सके। अगर प्रांतीयता वाले राजी हो जायें कि कांस्टिट्यूशन अमेंड हो जाये और बार्डर एरियाज पर ही यह लागू हो सके, तो मैं भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यः अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस बात को मान लें और इस पर इन्सिस्ट न करें कि वह इमर्जेंसी पावरर्स बर्बरमेंट के रूप में रखेंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह इसको रखना चाहते भी नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज बार्डर एरियाज की जो दवा है, और आप लोगों ने खुद कहा है कि यीबो

धीरे नागालैण्ड के लोग भी कभी पाकिस्तान चले जाते हैं कभी बंदा चले जाते हैं और आज के वेपर्स में भी है कि वे धाम्ने वहां से लेकर आ रहे हैं, तो इस स्थिति में यह पावर कैसे न रखा जाये? साधारण स्थिति में इसको नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये, लेकिन आज भी इस देश में मोर जाफर और जयचन्द खत्म नहीं हुए हैं। वह यहां पर बराबर रहे हैं और आज भी हैं। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आज शान प्रतिमान ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि दुश्मनों से मिले हुए नहीं हैं। हम ने देखा है, आज से नहीं बहुत पुराने जमाने से, कि जयचन्द और मोर जाफर इस देश में रहे हैं। आखिर उनको कैसे रोका जाये? देश की सिविलाइटी को कैसे बरकरार रखा जाये? इस लिये जरूरत है कि इमर्जेंसी उस भान में तो रहे जहां इसकी जरूरत है बाकी भाग में न रहे।

**एक भागनीर सवस्य :** क्या कांसेस कार्यालय में भी रहेगी ?

**श्री डा० ना० तिशारी :** हमारे कार्यालय में है या नहीं यह अनुभव विषयज्ञा सकेगा। मैं कह रहा था कि यदि विरोधी दलों के नेता लोग देश की भलाई के लिये बैठ कर विचार कर लें होम मिनिस्टर से और ऐसा इंटेंशन जाहिर कर दें कि वह चाहते हैं कि वह बार्डर एरियाज के प्रतिरिक्त और जगहों से इसको लिफ्ट करना चाहिये और बार्डर एरियाज से नहीं लिफ्ट करना चाहिये तो इस समस्या का हल निकाला जा सकता है। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करें तो बार्डर एरियाज पर रखने के लिये इसको सारे देश पर रखना होगा। इस लिये अगर भी रंगा साहब चाहते हैं यह जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म हो, तो यह उनके हाथ में है। वह सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है। अगर हम लोग कांस्टिट्यूशन को आज अमेंड करना चाहें तो हम नहीं कर सकते। एनेक्टोरेट ने हमारी संख्या को कम कर दिया है। इसलिये मैं उनसे चाहूंगा कि वह इसमें सहमत हो कि देश की रक्षा के लिये कांस्टिट्यूशन की

[श्री डा० ना० विहारी]

अबेंद किश बाये धीर देखी पावर एमर्जेंस कोरी बाये जिधें यह बाबर एरिज्य पर लागू हो, धीर कहीं लागू न रहे ।

एक बात यहां पर कही गई कि गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में बड़ी शक्ति है । अगर वह चाहे तो किन कोई कानून बनाये हुए ही बिना बाबर धीर जयबन्द हैं उन से डील कर सकती है । मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता । जहां बैठी परिस्थिति होती है वहां बैठी बचा बी जाती है । अगर साधारण बीमारी हो तो एम्बरन बचा बी जाती है । अगर बीमारी गम्भीर हो धीर उसकी दवा साधारण की बाये तो रोगी मर जायेगा । उसी तरह से बिना इस तरह से संविधान को संशोधित किये हुए देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी । आज कहीं कहीं प्रसाधारण स्थिति है, आज कहीं रेलें लूटी जा रही हैं धीर लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, तो इसके विरुद्ध साधारण कानून का सहारा लेकर हम देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते । अगर हमें आवश्यकता है कि नई शक्ति मिले तो वह आपको देनी चाहिये, वह शक्ति सरकार प्राप्त करे ताकि देश की रक्षा हो सके ।

Mr. Speaker: I will be able to call a larger number of members to speak on this today, if members take only 30 minutes each.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: We can extend it by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: That means that we will have to sit upto 7 p.m. Even then, there are so many members in this list. I would request the hon. Members, on this side as well as on that side, to make short speeches giving only their points.

Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री जइल बिहारी बाबूबायी : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 352 के अन्तर्गत संविधान के निर्माताओं ने व्यवस्था की है कि विदेशी आक्रमण की स्थिति में धीर देश में आन्तरिक

उपद्रव की दशा में संकटकाल की स्थिति घोषित की जाए । उस अनुच्छेद में यह भी कहा गया है कि यह संकटकाल की स्थिति दो महीने तक रहेगी यदि संसद् उसको बढ़ाने का निर्णय न करे । इससे संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा बिम्बुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है । उन्होंने "घेच एमरजेंसी" संसद् का उपयोग किया है, केवल संकट नहीं, गम्भीर संकट का । विदेशी आक्रमण का संकट धीर देश में व्यापक उपद्रव का संकट धीर संविधान के निर्माताओं ने दो महीने का समय भी दिया है ।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि अभी जो संकटकाल की स्थिति लागू है उसे संसद् ने पुष्ट किया है । लेकिन क्या पांच वर्ष तक निरन्तर संकटकाल की स्थिति बनाये रहना संविधान के निर्माताओं की मंशा के अनुकूल है ? इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि देश के सामने संकट है । लेकिन हमें संकटों के साथ जीवित रहना सीखना होगा, हमें संकटों के साथ लोकतन्त्रीय अधिकारों का उपयोग करने का अवसर देना होगा ।

संकटकाल की स्थिति की घोषणा करके हम संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त मूलभूत अधिकारों को कुछ काल के लिए स्थगित कर देते हैं, कानून के सामने नागरिकों की बराबरी नहीं रहती, सम्पत्ति के अधिकार भी सीमित कर दिये जाते हैं, व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता संकुचित हो जाती है धीर बिना कारण बताये किसी नागरिक को नजरबन्द कर उसे किसी बोर्ड के सामने पेश करना यह भी संकटकाल की स्थिति में बन नहीं पाता ।

जब-बिना ने आक्रमण बिना संकटकाल की स्थिति की घोषणा की गई । सभी विरोधी दलों ने, सारे देश में उसका समर्थन किया । लेकिन आज विरोध क्यों हो रहा है ? कुछ मन्त्री महाादय को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करवा चाहिये । इसका एक ही कारण है कि

देश के सामने संकट तो है, लेकिन संकट की अनुभूति नहीं है, बल्कि तो है, लेकिन बतौरों की प्रतीति नहीं है। और यह अनुभूति न शासन में है, न प्रशासन में है, न सत्ताका दल में है, न जनता में है। जब यह संकट है लेकिन संकट की अनुभूति नहीं है तो फिर कानून से संकट की स्थिति बनाये रखने का क्या लाभ होगा। देश का मनोविज्ञान बदल गया है और इस मनोविज्ञान को फिर से बदलने के लिए कदम उठाये बिना संकटकाल की स्थिति को जारी रखना ठीक नहीं होगा।

क्या सामान्य कानून इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है जिसकी ओर संकेत करते गृह मन्त्री महोदय अपने वचन से मुकर जाना चाहते हैं? मैं उन्हें वचन बंग का दोषी ठहराता हूँ। जिस दिन नई लोक सभा की बैठक आरम्भ हुई, पहले ही दिन पाकर उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी कि एक जुलाई से संकटकाल की स्थिति देश के केवल कुछ भागों तक सीमित रहेगी। कुछ सोच समझ कर उन्होंने घोषणा की थी। आज वह जिन संकटों को ओर इशारा कर रहे हैं वे संकट नए नहीं हैं। वे संकट उस समय भां थे। हाँ केवल एक ही नया संकट पैदा हो गया है। वह कमजोर थे कि विरोधी दलों का समर्थन संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए वह प्राप्त कर लेंगे और विरोधी दल उनको अनुगृहीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। क्या यह जरूरी है हम सरकार की मदद करें?

श्री. यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : एमरजेंसी के लिए।

श्री. जयन्त बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपकी हमें समझाना होगा कि देश में वस्तुतः संकट है और आप उस संकट का निराकरण करने के लिए अधिकार चाहते हैं, और किसी बात के लिए नहीं। क्या भारत सरकार चीनी आक्रमण का प्रतिकार करने के लिए सन्नद्ध हो रही है? क्या हम 1962 में की गई उस पावन प्रतिज्ञा को कि हम तब तक चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे जब तक एक एक इंच भूमि को चीन के बंगुल के मुक्त नहीं कर लेंगे, पूरा करने जा रहे हैं?

यदि सरकार उस भूमि को मुक्त कराने के लिए कदम बढ़ाये तो हम संकटकाल की स्थिति का समर्थन करने को तैयार हैं। यदि सरकार एक दिखाई जम्हू काश्मीर को मुक्त करने के लिए आगे बढ़े तो हम इस सरकार को आत्मसमर्पण अधिकार देने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ करना नहीं चाहती देश के प्रति किए गए संकल्पों पर पानी फेंकना चाहती है और सरकार इसलिए अधिकार चाहती है कि एक आत्मका है नया आक्रमण होने वाला है। क्या यह आत्मका उस दिन नहीं थी जिस दिन सदन में बोम्बे की गई थी कि एक जुलाई से संकटकाल की स्थिति को कुछ क्षेत्रों में सीमित कर दिया जाएगा? यदि उस दिन यह कल्पना नहीं थी तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह सरकार की अवूरक्षाता है, यह सरकार अपनी नाक से आगे देखने की क्षमता नहीं रखती है। चीन और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण या संकट उस समय भी था। वह संकट आज भी है। लेकिन किसी सम्भावित संकट की आशंका से हम अपने नागरिकों को अनन्तकाल तक मूलभूत अधिकारों से वंचित नहीं कर सकते हैं। जैसा अभी कहा गया यदि देश पर कोई आक्रमण होगा तो सरकार पुनः संकटकाल की स्थिति घोषित कर सकती है। संविधान ने उसे अधिकार दिया है और उसे देश का स्वेच्छा से सहयोग मिलेगा। अगर कुछ तत्व उस मार्ग में बाधक बनेंगे तो हम उनका साथ नहीं देंगे। राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि है। लेकिन आज हमें राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों के साथ मिलाना होगा।

17 hrs.

गृह मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में संकटकाल की स्थिति रहेगी मूलभूत अधिकारों का हथगन होगा और शेष भारत में पूरी छूट होगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय संकटकाल को कुछ क्षेत्रों तक सीमित रखने और शेष भारत को संकटकाल की स्थिति से निवासने के हम लोग मूलभूत रूप से विरोधी हैं। वह संकट कैसा है जो देश के एक भाग में है लेकिन दूसरे भाग में जिसकी अनुभूति नहीं होती। वह

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

संकट कैसा है जो सम्पूर्ण देश पर नहीं है ? क्या जम्मू काश्मीर का संकट शेष भारत का संकट नहीं है ? क्या असम पर चीन का प्रहार सारे देश की प्रभुसत्ता पर, देश की अखण्डता पर देश की स्वाधीनता पर प्रहार नहीं है ? यदि हम एक राष्ट्रीयता की कल्पना में विश्वास करते हैं और काश्मीर से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र को कन्धे से कंधा लगा कर खड़ा करना चाहते हैं तो संकट यान को कुछ क्षेत्रों में सीमित रखने की कल्पना भ्रामक है। यह कभी घातक सिद्ध हो सकती है। इसका त्याग करना देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकारों के पास पर्याप्त अधिकार हैं। गृह मंत्री महोदय, मायद साहबान की स्थिति को जम्मू काश्मीर संकट, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, मेरठ और बंगाल तक सीमित रखना चाहते होंगे। चाहते होंगे का प्रयोग मैं जान-बूझकर कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने अभी तक अपना इरादा बताया नहीं है। कौन से सेंसिटिव एरिया है ? अगर वह क्षेत्र नहीं है जिनका मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इन राज्यों की सरकारों के पास किसी भी स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए पहले से पर्याप्त अधिकार हैं ? पब्लिक सेफ्टी और सेक्यूरिटी ऐक्ट है। क्या जम्मू काश्मीर में अधिकार नहीं हैं सरकार के पास ? क्या बिहार में पब्लिक सेफ्टी अधिकार काम नहीं कर रहा है ? क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल में पब्लिक सेक्यूरिटी ऐक्ट नहीं है मेरठ के लिए और नागालैंड के लिए यह सरकार पहले से विशेषाधिकार ले चुकी है। लेकिन इन अधिकारों के बाद क्या हो रहा है ? जून को जम्मू का शीर में क्या हुआ ? श्रीनगर में क्या हुआ ? मैं उन घटनाओं में जाना नहीं चाहता, देश में संकट की स्थिति है। शासन के पास अधिकार भी हैं। अगर श्रीनगर में 7 जून को निर्बाध असाधे गए। महिलाओं का अपमान किया गया। नेशनल कांग्रेस की एक बीप को धाग लगा दी गई। किसी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। आप अधिकारों और कार्यवाही न करें

तो अधिकार लेना व्यर्थ है और आप अधिकार लें और उनका दुरुपयोग करें तो अधिकार देना बातक है। दोनों दृष्टियों से देखिए इन असाधारण अधिकारों की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

क्या इस बात से इनकार किया जा सकता है कि भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम का दुरुपयोग किया गया ? जासूसों को पकड़ने की बात समझ में आ सकती है, मगर इसमें विशाखा पकड़े गए, सरकारी कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यापारियों को बन्दी बनाया गया। महाराष्ट्र में एक प्रेम विवाह को रोकने के लिए डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लस का उपयोग हुआ था। गृह मंत्री महोदय महाराष्ट्र के आते हैं इसलिए इस घटना को भुले नहीं होंगे। जिन को अधिकार दिया उन्होंने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग किया। इसलिए अब वे अधिकार लेने के अधिकारी नहीं हैं। जिन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में गृह मंत्री महोदय आपतकाल की स्थिति सीमित करना चाहते हैं वहां पर्याप्त अधिकार है। सामान्य कानून स्थिति का सामना करने में समर्थ होने चाहियें, और अगर वे समर्थ नहीं हैं तो फिर जो उस कानून का उपयोग करते हैं उन में कोई दोष है या यदि कानून में स्वयं कोई दुर्बलता है तो उस को भी दूर किया जा सकता है। हम इस प्रकार के किसी भी प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार होंगे कि नागरिकों के मूलभूत अधिकारों का दमन या स्वयं किये बिना देश पर आने वाले संकट का सामना किया जा सके। इस के लिए सरकार अधिकार चाहती है तो वह ठोस प्रस्ताव लेकर आये। उस के गुण व दोषों का विचार कर के हम निर्णय करेंगे। लेकिन हम सतरह के अधिकार देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं जिन अधिकारों का शासन दुरुपयोग नहीं कर सका और जो अधिकार आज की स्थिति में आवश्यक भी नहीं दिखाई देते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और। मैं ने कहा कि देश में संकट है। अगर संकट की अनुभूति नहीं है। वह अनुभूति देश में



बैठा करनी होगी। नहीं तो आप जो भी कदम उठाएंगे वह जलत समझा जायगा। उसे राजनैतिक दृष्टि से बिल्कुल रूप कर के पेश किया जायगा। आखिर सरकार अधिकार लेकर राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा ही उस को घमेल में लायेगी। नक्सलवादी का नाम बार बार लिया जाता है। आज एमर्जेंसी है, विधेयधिकार भी हैं लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार अगर उन विधेयधिकार का उपयोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो गृह मंत्री महोदय क्या करेंगे? आखिर अधिकार जो लिए जायेंगे उन का उपयोग राज्यों की सरकारों को करना होगा और राज्यों की सरकारें आज तैयार नहीं हैं। गृह मंत्री महोदय को अभी यह बताना बाकी है कि कितने मुख्य मंत्रियों से उन्होंने विचार विनिमय किया? कितने मुख्य मंत्री संकटकाल की स्थिति बनाये रखने के उन के प्रस्ताव से सहमत हैं। पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ चर्चा का बड़ा जोरदार हवाला दिया जाता था। आजकल गृह मंत्री महोदय मुख्य मंत्रियों की चर्चा नहीं करते। क्यों नहीं करते? आखिर मुख्य मंत्री भी जिम्मेदार हैं। उन्हें भी संकट का स्थिति की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। उस के अनुसार कार्य करने को उन की सिझना होनी चाहिए। अगर यह सिझना नहीं है तो नई दिल्ली में बैठकर अज्ञातधरण अधिकारों का उपयोग समस्याओं को सुलझाने के बजाय और उलझायेगा। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह फिर से विचार करें। अभी 1 जुलाई में कुछ दिन बाकी हैं। संकट काल की स्थिति खरम कर दें अगर यदि फिर वास्तविक संकट काल पैदा होना है तो सारा देश उन का समर्थन करेगा। अन्यथा वास्तविक संकट काल में भी वह देश को जगा नहीं सकेंगे लोगों का समर्थन नहीं पा सकेंगे। धन्यवाद।

**Shri Seshayan (Kumbakanam):** Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Hema Barua as amended by the 965 (A). LSD-8.

other Members of the House demanding that the emergency should be lifted from the 1st of July. The Home Minister made a solemn declaration on 18th March that the emergency would be lifted from 1st of July. That statement contained only three sentences. He has now produced a very long statement asking the House and the outside world that due to various reasons the emergency has to be continued. He has mentioned in the statement that the proposal to amend the constitution did not meet with the approval of the opposition parties and so he has decided not to introduce the amendment. I highly appreciate the democratic spirit of the Home Minister.

**Shri Ranga:** He is helpless.

**Shri Seshayan:** This high sense of democratic spirit has come to him not out of moral strength but out of the numerical strength. In the case of the passports Bill, the entire opposition parties opposed that Bill. If Government had the same democratic spirit, they should have dropped that Bill. But where they could push through a Bill, with their own majority, they do so. But where they require the opposition votes, they assume a different posture.

There are two points in the amendment proposed by the Government. First they want to limit the operation of the emergency to certain areas. Secondly, they want to indemnify the Government servants for acts done during the emergency. Once the emergency is lifted without doing this amendment, hundreds and thousands of damage suits will go to the court in respect of the past mistakes. They want to avoid that and that is why they want to continue the emergency. They perpetuated and perpetrated these acts and they should be prepared for the consequences. If their conscience is clear and if they think that they used the emergency powers with restraint and only in the interest of the country, they should not be afraid of the damage suits. Because their

[Shri Seshiyan]

conscience is not so clear and they are afraid of their actions, they do not revoke the emergency. They say there is the threat of arrogant China and aggressive Pakistan and hence the emergency should be continued. I think that it was Prime Minister Nehru who said that the Chinese danger was going to be with us there for thousand years. Are you going to have this emergency also for thousand years to come?

An hon. Member: Thank God, Congress will not remain for thousand years.

Shri Seshiyan: The Defence of India rules and the emergency powers—have become part and parcel of the daily life of India? These powers have been misused to a great extent. I want to apprise Members of the implications of the emergency. The combined effect of the proclamation of emergency issued by the President under articles 352 and the Presidential order under article 359(1) of the Constitution is that all rights under article 19(1) remain suspended and secondly, any citizen who had been affected by the suspension of article 19(1) is debarred from approaching any court for redress under articles 14, 21 and 22. Even if a person has been detained, he cannot file a petition for writ of habeas corpus before a court. Therefore, once you put a citizen behind the bars under the emergency powers, you not only deprive him of all the fundamental rights, but also deny him any right of approach to the court. These two things are very bad.

Mr. Tiwary speaking on the other side, said that instead of talking in vague terms, we should give some concrete cases where these powers have been misused and abused. I can give hundreds of cases. There are eminent people here who have been affected by these powers. I can also quote many case-laws where it has been specifically said that the Government have misused the powers given to them under the emergency regulations.

Justice Bedi of the Punjab High Court, in delivering a judgment on 22nd November, 1965, said:

"If the police for one reason or the other could not get them convicted adequately under the law of the land, it did not mean that they should resort to the emergency powers."

This has been said by a high court judge in disposing of a case. Therefore, if you do not like Mr. Gopalan or anybody else, you simply apply the emergency powers and put him inside the jail. It is wrong, because you do not bring him before the proper forum under the law of the land.

Mr. M. C. Stealvad, an eminent jurist of this country, and who was also the Attorney-General had this to say:

"In substance, the executive has taken advantage of the Chinese aggression to constitute itself into what may be called a constitutional dictatorship."

This has come from the mouth of an eminent jurist.

I can quote still higher authorities. Mr. Justice Tarkunde of the Bombay High Court, while delivering a judgment and disposing of a case on 9th December, 1966, said:

"It would not, in our view, be an exaggeration to say, if ours was a police State, and we had never heard of democracy and rule of law, orders passed in such a case would not have been more arbitrary and oppressive than the orders with which we are dealing."

Therefore, all norms of democracy have been stifled through these powers. The Chief Justice of India, Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, while delivering a learned judgment on 10th February, 1966, said:

"We wish to add that when we come across orders of this kind by



which citizens are deprived of their fundamental right of liberty, without a trial on the ground that the Emergency proclaimed by the President in 1962 still continues and the powers conferred on the appropriate authorities by the Defence of India Rules justify the deprivation of such liberty,.... that even during Emergency, the freedom of Indian citizens cannot be taken away without the existence of the justifying necessity specified by the Rules themselves. The tendency to treat these matters in a somewhat casual and cavalier manner which may conceivably result from the continuous use of such unfettered powers, may ultimately pose a serious threat to the basic values on which the democratic way of life in this country is founded."

He went on to say:

"It is true that cases of this kind are rare: but even the presence of such rare cases constitutes a warning to which we think it is our duty to invite the attention of the appropriate authorities."

Therefore, high court judges, Supreme Court judges and many other eminent jurists of our country, have declared themselves against this abuse of powers vested under emergency. Even the Minister—the then Minister of Law, who was responsible for piloting the measure in this House in 1962—Mr. A. K. Sen, when he was no longer a Minister and became an ordinary Member like us, has said, in 1966:

"The emergency must be withdrawn because the purpose for which it was introduced did not exist any more."

I have quoted many jurists of eminence from inside the country. Shall I now proceed to quote from eminent jurists outside the country? The International Commission of Jurists, in

their last quarterly bulletin published on 1st March this year, have said as follows:

"...till now India has been regarded as a bastion of democracy and a champion of the rule of law in Asia. But emergency legislation permitting protective detention and depriving detainees of safeguards and legal remedies—introduction in 1962 because of threats from China—is still in force although the situation has returned to normal."

They have also stated:

"Continued suspension of fundamental constitutional rights in India has aroused growing anxiety throughout the free world about the country's future."

That is what the International Commission of jurists have stated in their last quarterly bulletin. How tarnished the image of India has become in the eyes of the international jurists.

I can meet the argument whether Government have got enough powers to deal with these things in their present structure of statutes. This has been analysed by the Home Ministry itself. In the *Hindustan Times* dated 2nd August, 1966, the Government's opinion has been expressed as follows:

"A study by the Home Ministry reveals that the provisions of many State Acts relating to public security or safety are so comprehensive that there is practically no contingency bearing on security which is under the Defence of India Rules and which is not under the Security Acts."

Mr. Nanda seems to have written a letter to all the Chief Ministers and

[Shri Sezhiyan]

that has been referred to in the paper:

"In a letter addressed to the Chief Ministers early this year, Union Home Minister G. L. Nanda said:

"I understand that with two or three exceptions, the States have public security laws, under different designations, which supplement the provisions of the IPC, Cr. P.C., etc. I believe that with the possible addition of some provisions, those laws would prove adequate for the maintenance of public order and public safety without involving denial or abridgment of the fundamental rights."

If the Home Ministry is satisfied that the States have enough powers under the existing Acts, why do they want to continue this emergency? As I said, misuses and abuses have been carried too far.

They require continuance of emergency not because there is threat of aggression from outside. To meet aggressions from outside, we are all prepared to the last man. But here is a calculated aggression by the ruling party on the fundamental rights of the countrymen. There is an emergency not so much due to any enemy across the border. But there is an emergency for themselves. There is emergency for their constitutional dictatorship; there is emergency for their police state, there is emergency for their regime—a regime with a black past and a bleak future. For that emergency, they want to continue this one. Therefore, I support the amendments moved here and demand that from 1st July the emergency should be lifted, for their own good and for the good of the country.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): Sir, I rise to oppose the substitute motion before this House to lift the emergency. I feel amazed to see that some of my hon. friends on

the other side are living and breathing in an atmosphere of unreality and artificiality. Shri Hem Barua, a man of poetic disposition, has built a paradise of his own to live in. But we are men of the soil of India; and we know the reality of the situation and we cannot be complacent about it. It would be a present unto them if I present through you some news item appearing today in the *Times of India* . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: That is not proper. The speeches of the opposition leaders were listened to in pin-drop silence. He has also a right to speak. You may not agree with him, but you cannot go on interrupting.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): I have got one submission.

Mr. Speaker: I would only say I am very unhappy.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: A little while ago, an expert in military strategy on the other side has been convincing the House that we are in a state of war. Sir, I was almost convinced that a state of war had begun although we are living in peaceful conditions. From the same side now we are told that there is no necessity of an emergency. I will read out a news item to the House and then my hon. friends will perhaps realise what kind of a danger India is facing today. This news comes from Jammu where it is said:

"The Pakistani authorities are reported to have pushed about 10,000 persons towards the cease-fire line in the Poonch-Rajouri sector with a view to sending them clandestinely to the Indian side.

Most of them migrated to Pakistan-held areas during the 1963 conflict and had been camped at Khoratta, Samalla and other places.

A number of these persons are stated to have been given training in guerilla warfare."

There is another news item that has appeared in the same newspaper. It is a disturbing news item where it is said:

"The 'uneasy peace' prevalent now in disturbed Naxalbari, Kharaibari and Phansidewa is considered to be a 'tricky' one by informed circles. . . . Extremist leaders are reported to be harping on the police firing of May 25 in which ten people, including women and children, were killed, to keep up the tempo of the agitation and rouse further the sentiments of their followers in preparation of 'the second phase of the struggle'.

Some leaders are reported to be engaged during this 'ull in arming themselves and perfecting their communication system. This system reportedly consists of couriers and sound signals and is being worked in the troubled areas from one end to the other. This means that in case of a police action in any part of the three areas, the 'comrades' all over will come to know of it immediately. The extremist leaders are reported to have already instructed their followers to resist police action."

There is one other news item that has appeared in the newspapers. It was propagated that the Chinese are being deported from Nepal. There was a demonstration by Chinese elements in that part of the country in spite of the Nepal Government's forbidding them to do so. Therefore, the danger is there. . . .

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. I refer you to rule 356. Under this rule what the hon. Member is saying is not relevant here. What has something happening in Nepal got to do with our emergency here?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji:** Sir, the Naga question, the Mizo problem and all those problems are there. A friend of mine had been to the Sikkim border recently. I am taking the House into confidence. He had been there on a personal mission. He found quite a large number of Chinese army men concentrated on the Sikkim border. Sir, we in West Bengal are living in a state of consternation and cannot afford to ask the Home Minister to lift the emergency. I am one of those who had been a security prisoner during the British regime. Then we were fighting for our independence and today we have to fight for preserving that independence. Therefore, I feel that the emergency should be there under the conditions prevailing now. We have to prevent external aggression and internal sabotaging. I must congratulate the hon. Home Minister for the commendable restraint that he has shown by limiting these emergency powers to certain areas only. A few minutes ago my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua said that Indian Ministers are cubs. But Indian soldiers are not cubs. They can fight out our enemies. Our policemen and military men are not cubs. Even if the ministers are cubs, our policemen and military men can fight out aggression. That is why these emergency powers have to be there. If it is to be lifted the Minister must be satisfied that there is no danger to the security of our land. (Interruptions).

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, I did not say that the Indian ministers are cubs. I said that the nuclear teeth of the Chinese tiger have become long enough to reach the Indian calf.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the statement made by the Home Minister on continuation of Emergency and I support the motion which demands that Emergency be terminated. That is the general content of all the substitute motions that are before the House.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Now, the case made by the Home Minister really does not seem to be a case for the continuation of Emergency. The real reason which he has in his mind perhaps for the continuation of Emergency is not revealed by him because if he takes his stand on that, he may perhaps lose all the moral support he can get by putting forward the reasons he has given.

What is continuation of Emergency? I think, we all agree on one point that Emergency suspends fundamental rights and as such converts a democratic Constitution into a Constitution of dictatorship—you may precede it by the word 'constitutional' or you may say, it is a dictatorship—and all the quotations given by my friend over there will prove that it has now become a police State. I do not know whether the Congress Party which still claims to adhere by democracy would like the description of that State which they are running, as a police State.

The reasons given here are something like these; that there is China there which once invaded us, that there is Pakistan there which invaded us, that their armies are there which might do something, that now China's hydrogen bomb has come and, along with hydrogen bomb, there is a red book of quotations of Mao Tse-tung and that the hydrogen bomb is hanging in the air over Tibet and somewhere else. It is said: Are these not sufficient reasons for continuing Emergency inside India? Does the Home Minister assure me that continuation of Emergency is an antidote to hydrogen bomb, that continuation of Emergency is an antidote to Chinese army, and that continuation of Emergency is the best weapon to fight Pakistani aggression? I wonder if Emergency is considered by him as a sort of military force of such a mighty power that the Indian army is proved useless and that his emergency and the police, arresting innocent men and putting them in jail, is the most effective mea-

sure of fighting aggression from outside. But, I think, he does not take that ground perhaps and his real reason is different; one he has suggested and one he has not suggested.

His real reason is his continuing war against the tribals. The Mizo tribals are mentioned; the Naga tribals are mentioned; the Tripura tribals are mentioned; some tribes in Assam are mentioned. That means this police State has to continue war against the tribals within the framework of the Emergency and that means the Government of India has come to the conclusion that the tribal problem can never be resolved except by military means and even then that is a question mark. Is that the political standpoint of the Congress Party that the Naga problem will be resolved by Emergency or that the Mizo problem will be resolved by Emergency or that Assam tribes' problem will be suppressed by Emergency? If that is so, then we say, we are opposed to the continuation of Emergency on anyone of these. This war against the tribals must be stopped. Military operations against the tribals is not the solution of their problem. They accept this in words but not in deeds. They are not able to carry it out.

Then, about the powers of Emergency, a tribal delegation of Nagas whom they declare hostiles, is given all the wonderful facilities to go to London and come back and they, the underground Nagas, are allowed to meet the Prime Minister with immunity from Emergency. Is that a policy or a bankruptcy of policy? I do not mean that they should not be allowed to go to London. By all means, allow them to go to London; by all means, see them here in New Delhi. But, I say: they have created the problem of the Nagas and they have worsened it. They have allowed Michael Scott, a British agent, to strengthen Naga rebellion and now they blame China for their going to China. They have allowed Michael Scott to strengthen

their hostile acts against the Government of India and this country. They have permitted him to deal with the settlement of the Naga problem despite giving them an autonomous State. You give an autonomous State to Goa, to six lakhs of people, but you cannot give an autonomous State to six lakhs of tribals of Assam, Mizo tribals and others. Why can't you convert them into self-governed autonomous States under the Constitution and solve the problem? Instead of solving the problem in a most democratic way, satisfying the Nagas' demand, satisfying the tribals' demand, they want continuation of Emergency because 3½ Nagas went to China and brought back 2½ guns. That is not the way of solving the Naga problem. It should not be the ground on which you should come before this country and say that you cannot deal with about five million tribals and, therefore, 500 million Indian people must be deprived of their fundamental rights. A wonderful solution of the most democratically conceived Ministry that we are told it is, that 500 million people's democratic rights are suppressed because they cannot solve the problem of 5 lakhs or 5 million Nagas, which is a simple thing. That shows to what depth of degeneration the concept of democracy has come and to what height of police Statehood they have risen. Therefore, on such reasons, you, Congressmen, should feel ashamed to back this standpoint of the Home Minister, you sanction the Emergency against tribals, military preparations, though you can solve the problem in a simple way. You are letting loose the contractors, the forest contractors; bankers and money lenders who are ruining the tribal economy and then when there is a revolt, you say, "no, Emergency will be enforced" and when they go and see somebody there, then they say, "Emergency is not against you, but against the 500 million people of India. They must live under dictatorship because we cannot silence them. What a fantastic logic you, gentlemen, are observing, I do not know. This loyalty to your Government will lead you to ruin. I cannot

be sorry for it, but then the "ruin" should be properly organised at least.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is expected to address the Chair.

Shri S. A. Dange: Not your ruin, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was addressing the Congressmen.

Shri S. A. Dange: Now the real thing is this. The Congress leader there who just spoke has really done disservice to his Government and his Party. He has really revealed the real reason for the Emergency that is Naxalbari. That is why I was asking my friends to keep quite and allow him to talk. In some ten sq. mile area, 200 Adivasis were deprived of their land, and they were thrown out by Jotedars and the Adivasis do not know the intricacies of the Supreme Court judgment or the pleadings in the High Court and so on. They simply say, "if you take my land, I will come back and take that land" and when they go back, your wonderful heroes shoot ten women down and then you come round and say, "since they are not suppressed by the murder of ten women and two children, we shall now proclaim Emergency due to Naxalbari". That is the justification given. I hope you will disown it perhaps; I do not know; you may not, but that is the real reason. They are creating havoc in the country as though one little spot in the Naxalbari area is out to overthrow the whole Indian empire and the whole Indian Government and, therefore, the Emergency should be continued. Actually the reason is well stated. Generalised, it means that the Congress Party is not now hopeful of continuing its misrule by ordinary methods and, therefore, they must suspend the fundamental rights and the fundamental rights and the Constitution and continue the Emergency by which alone they can live and rule.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

this country. That is the real meaning of his demand for continuing the Emergency. Therefore, they are conspiring first against that strong West Bengal Government, that popular Government, which they hate most because there foreign capitalists are concentrated, there the highest monopolies are concentrated, it is the seat of Birla empire that is being threatened, there the big jotedars are still intact, there the revolt being the acutest they want to suppress it by the continuation of the Emergency. They are not only doing it surreptitiously, but here it is said:

"The United Front circles here doubt the propriety of the speech of the West Bengal Governor, Mr. Dharma Vira, made to District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police."

What a logic. Under the framework of the Constitution, a Governor goes to a State. It is an accepted principle....

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

Mr. Speaker: He says that the contradiction has come.

Shri S. A. Dange: Then, please lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: He says that it has come in papers.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am not going to accept his words. (Interruption).

Shri I. K. Gujral: The contradiction has come in the papers.

Shri S. A. Dange: We know that this is being done. I am speaking from personal knowledge that these Police Superintendents and District Magistrates are asked to defy the orders of the Ministers because the Governor is the supreme authority. But under the Constitution the Governor has to act within the framework of the advice of

the Ministry and cannot go over their heads. But if such advice as we have seen is being encouraged, it means that my hon. friends opposite are fomenting a revolt of the State Police, within the very Constitution with the which they are supposed to be governing, through directives of their Governor calling upon the superintendents of police to defy the Ministers. Therefore, a sort of contradiction is being deliberately developed in order to suppress this Ministry and the non-Congress progressive Ministries for carrying out their task in favour of of the people.

Not once has the emergency in five years been used against the black-marketeers. When about two hundred blackmarketeers were arrested once by Shri Nanda, they were released after 36 hours with an apology with folded hands and an astrologer to help. This was the fate of the emergency action against the blackmarketeers. Thousands of political workers are being put in prison; my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan will confirm me when I say this. Even now, strikes are being suppressed. Even in a strategic plant like the Bhilai plant, today demands are being refused and security guards are beating up workers, and arrests are being made, and the union secretary and others are being put into jail in the name of emergency and all that. Whose aggression is it? Are they fighting an internal disturbance? Yes. They are fighting an internal disturbance in a collapsing economy, governed by the Birla empire and the monopolists; it is the aggression of the Birlas which they are supporting by continuing the emergency. Under the emergency 7000 licences have been given, under the emergency there has been vast accumulation of wealth; under the protection of the emergency garnering of foodstuffs etc. has been going on, but not once was the emergency used in order to denounce these black acts, and all the time only strikers, peasants and workers and political parties have been.

victimised. Is that the justification for continuing the emergency?

They are trotting out the names of China and Pakistan. But they are trotting out these names just to humbug the people. Their main desire is to perpetuate an undemocratic rule, to support the monopolists, to continue a police State and thereby preserve the class power of monopolists and landlords. May I request them to please reconsider their decision? This is not going to help. This is not going to help in solving the Naga problem; this is not going to help in solving the strikers' problem; this is not going to help in solving the problem of scarcity and the financial disaster that is in front of them. The emergency has also a clause called financial emergency. Therefore, I would request the Congress Party to be more careful. It is not a question of one party only. It is not a question of emergency against 500 million people and of suppressing their fundamental rights and raising a police State in the name of democracy of the Indian people.

Mr. Speaker: At this rate, we may not be able to finish this debate even by 7 p.m. If 20 or 25 minutes are going to be taken by the leaders, then we do not know how long this could go on; after all, there must be some time-limit at least by 6.30 p.m. or some such time, we must agree to conclude the debate. Suppose only five or six Members get opportunities to speak and the other people do not get a chance to speak, that would not be proper. Shri Humayun Kabir has sent in his amendment and so also has Shri Frank Anthony and I would like to call both of them. Hon. Members may be very brief so that I could give some chance to the other Members also.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : 15 मिनट दीजिये।  
इस से अधिक समय मत दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 15 मिनट देने से  
की काम नहीं चलेगा।

If I were to call all the Members, then it may even be 9.30 p.m. I have got so many names in the list before me and it includes Congress Members also. I would request hon. Members to be very brief.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let us continue this debate tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow, something else which is more important may come up. So, how could he say that this should be dragged on to tomorrow? Now, Shri Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डेस (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर आने वाला था तब कांस्टिट्यूट कंसंसली ने जो संविधान पास किया था और उस वक्त उस पर जो बहस हुई थी संविधान का मंजूर करते वक्त, उस का मैंने देखने की कोशिश की। संविधान बनाने वाले लोगों ने, सिर्फ कांस्टिट्यूट कंसंसली के सदस्यों ने नहीं बल्कि डॉ॰ अम्बेदेकर जैसे लोगों और उन के अन्य साथियों ने, जिन के द्वारा काफी मेहनत इस संविधान का बनाने में की गई, इस संबंध में क्या कहा है उस की गारंटी को भी मैंने देखा। एक महत्वपूर्ण शायद कांस्टिट्यूट कंसंसली में कहने में आया था जबकि इस एमरजेंसी पावर के ऊपर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने रुद्ध विरोध किया था वह यह था :

"This emergency provision is merely intended to meet one purpose, viz. that all our efforts all these years spent in constitution making may not go in vain and those people who wield power in future will be adequately empowered to save the Constitution".

आगे जाकर अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया :

"I would ask the House to consider this chapter as a sort of safety valve which is intended to save the Constitution".

## [श्री बाबू हरनेश्वर]

इससे यह विस्तृत साफ हो जाता है कि संविधान के संरक्षण के लिए एमरजेंसी वाला कालम जोड़ने में प्राया था। जब क्राफ्टिंग कमेटी ने संविधान को बनाया तब ऐसी योजना थी, तब ऐसा उसने लिखा था कि प्रोक्लेमेशन होने के बाद से छः महीने तक वह प्राक्लेमेशन जारी रहे, एमरजेंसी छः महीने तक के लिए जारी रहे। लेकिन जब संविधान को मंजूर करने का वक्त आया तब संविधान बनाने वालों ने यह उचित समझा कि छः महीने तक ये विशेष अधिकार सरकार के हाथ में या राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में ही देना ठीक नहीं होगा। उन्होंने छः महीने के बजाय दो महीने कर दिया। 310 धब्बेदार साहब का उस वक्त का यह वाक्य था :

"The second change that is introduced in sub-cl. (c) of cl. 2 is that originally it was provided that the proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months. It is now proposed that it should cease to operate at the expiration of two months. Six months was felt to be too long a period".

इस सब का बतलाने का मेरा मंजरा यह है कि आपको पता चल सके कि संविधान बनाने वाले लोगों के मन में क्या विचार था। उनका विचार यह था कि सरकार या राष्ट्रपति का ये विशेष अधिकार कम से कम बचब के लिए छिपे जब भी घटक में इस किस्म की संकटकाल की परिस्थिति कम से कम समय के लिए जारी रखी जाए। यह उनका उद्देश्य था।

राष्ट्रपति के हाथ में हुयेगा यह अधिकार रहता है और इस एमरजेंसी को धनरा प्राप्त हूँ हूँ वे का भी निर्णय करते हैं। तो उसका कार्य यह नहीं है कि हटारे गृह-मंत्री

या हम राष्ट्रपति के अधिकार को हटा रहे हैं। [धनरा संकटकालीन परिस्थिति इस संविधान के अन्तर्गत लिखी हुई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कल को या परलों को या सात दिन में या सात महीने में फिर से राष्ट्रपति जी को नजर आती है तो राष्ट्रपति जी के हाथ में फिर भी अधिकार कायम रहता है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति को वह फिर घोषित कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ भी इस एमरजेंसी को जारी रखने के पक्ष में कहा है, जो कुछ भी दलील दी है, उन में मैं कोई बचब नहीं पाता हूँ और मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस संकटकालीन परिस्थिति को जारी रखा जाए। गृह-मंत्री जी यह कहते रहे हैं कि जूनार्द महीने में हम संकटकालीन परिस्थिति को समाप्त कर देंगे। जब उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी उस वक्त जो राष्ट्रीय और अन्तराष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति थी वह गवर्नमेंट के सामने थी और आज की जो राष्ट्रीय और अन्तराष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति है वह भी उस के सामने है। मुझे तो इन दोनों में कोई खास फर्क दिखाई नहीं देता है। सबबकारों में हम पढ़ रहे हैं कि नवम्बर दिसम्बर तक सब यह नई परिस्थिति चलने वाली है। हो सकता है कि गृह-मंत्री जी यह कहें कि मैं ने यह बात नहीं कही है कि दिसम्बर में या नवम्बर में फिर से इस पर विचार होगा। लेकिन हमारा यह अनुभव है कि जो भी गृह-मंत्री जी इस सदन में कहना चाहते हैं उसको यहाँ पत्र न कह कर या न कह पाने की स्थिति में हूँ कर पहले वह सबबकारों में किसी न किसी ढंग से उस को छपवा देते हैं। यह-उन की एक आदत हो सकती है। हो सकता है कि उनको यह आदत बहुत पसन्द भी हो। वह आज सबबकारों में छपी हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कई दिनों से यह था रहा है कि नवम्बर-दिसम्बर तक वह परिस्थिति जारी रहेगी



धीर फिर इस पर विचार होने का मौका आया। अगर आज से चार महीने पहले गृह-मंत्री जी यह कह सकते हैं कि खुलाई में इस पर पुनः विचार किया जाएगा और जब खुलाई नजदीक आती है तब अपने उस कमान से चलन हट कर वह हमारे सामने आते हैं और कहते हैं कि कुछ महीनों के लिये हम इस को धीर बनाये रखना चाहते हैं या हमें इस को धीर बनाये रखना पड़ना तो स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि उन का ही यह विचार हो कि नवम्बर दिसम्बर से इस पर पुनः विचार होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थिति है जिस को वह आज से चार या छः महीने के बाद देख पा रहे हैं। चीन के मामले में या पाकिस्तान के मामले में या मित्रों या नागा लोगों के मामले में या राष्ट्रीय और अन्तराष्ट्रीय मामलों में या धीर भी किसी मामले में क्या आज कोई भी हिम्मत के साथ यह बात कह सकता है, हमारे गृह-मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं कि नवम्बर दिसम्बर में जो परिस्थिति आज है इस में कोई अन्तर पड़ने वाला है ?

मुझे गृह-मंत्री जी के ऊपर कोई व्यक्तिगत आरोप नहीं करना है लेकिन जो कुछ वह कहते रहे हैं उस को जब हम पढ़ते हैं, उन के द्वारा पहले कही गई बातों को देखते हैं तो ऐसा माजूम पड़ता है कि एक तरह से हम को इसमें फँसाने की वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं या सरकार कोशिश कर रही है। संकटकालीन परिस्थिति सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान को ही देखने को नहीं मिली है, और भी दुनिया के मुल्क हैं जिन को देखने को नहीं है, इस का सामना दुनिया के धीर मुल्कों को भी करना पड़ा है। इस मामले के ऊपर दुनिया के कई मुल्कों की प्रदायलों में बहस हो चुकी है। हेबियम कारपस के अधिकार को अमरीका जैसे मुल्क में कब हटाया जाए, इस के ऊपर वहाँ की सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है और वह फैसला साफ कहता है

When there is a clear and present danger.

साफ और सक्त कोई खतरा हो तो फिर संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा हो सकती है, हेबियम कारपस के अधिकार को हटाया जा सकता है ; क्या हमारे गृह-मंत्री जी इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि आज ऐसी परिस्थिति हमारे मुल्क में है, क्या क्लीयर एंड प्रबैंट डेंजर इस वक्त हमारे देश के सामने है। हम इस देश में प्रजातंत्र और लोक शाही की बहुत बातें करते हैं और अमरीका, इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस, जर्मनी आदि के उदाहरण तक दिये जाते हैं लेकिन आप देखें कि इस वक्त अमरीका वियतनाम में लड़ाई लड़ रहा है और उन के सैनिकों नहीं हजारों नीजवानों वहाँ इस वक्त मर रहे हैं। स्वयं अमरीका के अन्दर नीगरों लोगों ने अपने अधिकारों के वास्ते बहुत ही बड़ी एक जंग छेड़ रखी है। लेकिन यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी अमरीका में हेबियम कारपस के अधिकार को नहीं हटाया गया है, वहाँ संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा नहीं की गई है; जो भी अधिकार वियतनाम की लड़ाई के पहले या नीगरों लोगों का आन्दोलन शुरू होने के पहले वहाँ थे, वे तमाम अधिकार इस वक्त भी अमरीका के अन्दर मौजूद हैं। जब आपको सुविधा होती है तब आप अमरीका का उदाहरण दे देते हैं, तब आप इंगलिस्तान का उदाहरण दे देते हैं लेकिन जब आप को अनुविधाजनक प्रतीत होता है तो आप अपने आचरण में जो वहाँ व्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य के लिए सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, उन को देना नहीं चाहते हैं, उन के बारे में कभी भी विचार करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह-मंत्री जी की ओर से संकटकालीन परिस्थिति को हटाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान और चीन का सम्बन्ध है, उन की ओर से खतरे का सम्बन्ध है, उस का खुलासा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कर दिया है और मैं उस बात को कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं एक चीज गृह-मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ। कई काबजे और कामून आप के पास हैं। इंडियन

पीनल कोड आप के पास है। पुलिस, कायदे आप के पास हैं, बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी के बारे में कायदे आप के पास हैं, हर प्रकार की परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए आप के पास कायदे हैं और सब से बड़ा लोक शाही और प्रजातन्त्र को खत्म करने वाला प्रिंसेंटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट भी आपके पास है। जब इनके कायदे आप के पास हैं तो क्यों यह संकटकालीन परिस्थिति का जारी रखना और इन डिफेंस आफ इंडिया क्लज को जारी रखना आप चाहते हैं। ये जाँतमाम कायदे हैं, ये आप के हाथ में हैं और आप इन का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

नागालैंड का आप उदाहरण देते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को याद दिलाया चाहता हूँ कि नागाओं का मसला संकटकालीन परिस्थिति की घोषणा होने के पहले से चला आ रहा है। जहाँ तक मिजो लोगों के मामले का सम्बन्ध है हमेशा ही गृह मंत्री जी ने यहाँ बयान दिया है कि वह इस मामले को बहुत धुल्ले ढंग से ठीक करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं। नागाओं से बातचीत चलती रहती है। इंग्लिस्तान जाने की भी उन को अनुमति दी जाती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि

*We are negotiating with the friendly hostile Nagas.*

ऐसी परिस्थिति में नागाओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये अगर आप संकटकाल बनाये रखने की बात करोगे और इतने कायदे आप के हाथ में होते हुए यह बान करोगे, तो मैं कहूँगा कि व्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य पर होने वाले इस हल्ले को हम लोगों को रोकना पड़ेगा। अनुभव हमारा इतना ही कहता है अध्यक्ष महोदय कि आज तक यह जो संकटकालीन परिस्थिति का इस्तेमाल हुआ वह इस्तेमाल इस मुल्क के अन्दर जो भी जन आन्दोलन रहे, जो भी मजदूर आन्दोलन रहे, उन्हीं को खत्म करने के वास्ते हुआ। हड़तालों को खत्म करने में

इस का इस्तेमाल हुआ। मेरे मुँह का अनुभव है अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1963 में चीनी आक्रमण के बन्द दिनों के बाद चीनी तो वापस चले गए, लेकिन फिर भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल मुझ पर हो गया और नौ महीने के लिये मुझे बन्द कर दिया गया। मैंने प्रश्न पूछा, केन्द्र के गृह मंत्री से प्रश्न पूछा, राज्य के गृह मंत्री से पूछा, बिस्मिल ने जवाब नहीं दिया, मैंने कहा कि अदासत में से जाओ, क्या आरोप हैं बतलाओ। जवाब में एक ही मिला कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अनुसार कोई भी बात आप से करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है इसलिए हम आप से नहीं कहते कि क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया है और यही बात आखिर तक चली। बजह नहीं बताया गया। अगर यह कहना है कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट को ले कर आप जन आन्दोलन को खत्म करने के लिए उस का इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हो तो मैं एक ही बात को याद दिलाया चाहता हूँ। जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ और आगे बढ़कर जब पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण हुआ तो मैं मजदूर आन्दोलन में काम करने वाला आदमी था। कहाँ कहाँ उस वक्त हड़तालें चल रही थी? जिस दिन आक्रमण हुआ उस दिन हड़तालों को रोकने का काम हम लोगों ने किया। बिस्मिल ढंग से सरकार को अड़चन में डालने का काम हम लोगों से नहीं किया और जब हम लोगों की ओर से, मजदूर आन्दोलनों की ओर से, जन संगठनों की ओर से इस किसम का सहयोग मिला तो आप की ओर से उस का जवाब क्या मिलता है कि फिर उस के बाद भारत सुरक्षा कानून का इस्तेमाल हम ही लोगों पर होता है। 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के वक्त अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करने का वक्त आया तो हमारे जैसे लोगों को इस्तेमाल किया। मजदूरों के बीच में कांग्रेसी मंत्री तो जा नहीं सकते थे, हमें साथ ले कर गए। अगर जब वह काम खत्म हो गया तो हम को उठा कर डी०आई० आर० में बन्द कर दिया। (अध्यक्ष)

तो जब इनके हाथदे कानून प्राप के हाथ में हैं जब देश के अन्दर कोई भी संकटापीन परिस्थिति हो. उन का मुकाबला करने के लिए प्राप के पास कई कायदे कानून हैं तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हम संकटापीन परिस्थिति, को वापस लेने का काम सरकार की ओर से तत्काल होना चाहिए। एक बात और कहूं। आखिर को ग्रेव एमर्जेंसी को प्राप स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन क्या ग्रेव एमर्जेंसी को सरकार मानती है? सरकार का जो बर्ताव है उस बर्ताव में ग्रेव एमर्जेंसी कहीं दिखाई देती है? चन्द महीने पहले अशोक होटल के बारे में बहुत चर्चा। करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के रिवास्विंग टावर वहाँ बनाते हो बम्बई शहर में लाखों हाया खर्च कर के ..... (अव्यवधान) ..... एक मिनट, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। बम्बई शहर में प्राप चर्च कर देखें, लाखों रुपये खर्च कर रोज मादियां होती हैं। यहां दिल्ली में अभी अभी गायद दिनेश सिंह की उन्नी की प्रादी हुई, किने लाख रुपये खर्च कर के हुई? यह कोई संकटापीन परिस्थिति है? अगर संकटापीन परिस्थिति को मानते हो तो बेशर्ही बर्ताव करो जिस से लोग इस को मानें। लोगों में यह भावना आ जाय और जनता में भी हम किसी की बात निर्माण हो जाय कि जिस से उन को भी अनुभव हो जाय कि ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति है जिस का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार को विवेक अधिकार की आवश्यकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. K. Gopalan.

श्री अ. सि. संव. (बिलासपुर) :  
हम प्राप से प्रार्थना करना चाहते हैं कि हम लोगों को भी बचन दिया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: I do not mind calling all the Members if the hon. Minister is prepared to sit till 8 O' clock. I will call a dozen congressmen. I will finish this side and then this side. I am prepared.

श्री रमवीर सिंह (रो.तक) : तीस को इधर से हो गया। एक को इधर से भी मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री मणिमई जे. पटेल (दमोह) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बार खड़े होते हैं। हमें क्या नक प्राप के सामने हाथ जोड़ना पड़ेगा? ...

Mr. Speaker: Your name is not there.

श्री शिवनारायण (बनी) : हमें भी मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री मणिमई जे. पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रोज बजट पर इसी तरह बराबर खड़ा होता रहा और मुझे मौका नहीं मिलता था।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Manibhai Patel is floating; he has gone there from here thinking that he can make more trouble. Your name is not in the list; even if I were to call the Congressmen you will not get a chance. Neither Mr. Sheo Narain nor Mr. Manibhai Patel. After giving chance to the leaders of parties, I will give a chance to the Congress Members in the list. It all depends on the Minister. I am prepared to give a chance to all. I will put somebody in the Chair and you can continue till 8 or 8.30; I have no objection; I will call all names given by the Congress Party. Therefore, let us hear first at least the leaders of all the parties. Then, other Members will get a chance. I have called Shri Gopalan.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel rose—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Manibhai Patel, I am warning you. The moment I sit down, you are getting up. I have told you that your name is not there. You are not going to be called. If you want to go, please go.

An hon. Member: How long is this debate to last?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Up to 8 O' clock if you want.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr Speaker, Sir, some of the points which I wanted to refer in this connection have already been made by the previous speakers. I was one of the victims of this emergency, and I was also affected by the DIR, along with some of my friends here. The first instalment was over and the continuation of the emergency means the beginning of the next instalment. I know that when the emergency continues, we may again be the victims of these emergency powers. I do not want to point how these emergency powers have been misused and abused. Some instances have already been given here. I have also so many instances where the emergency powers, in many cases, had been misused.

It is not only in the case of love marriages, but on other occasions also, some interesting things take place. When the clash with Pakistan took place, in the jail in which I was kept, some Muslims came, and one Muslim—an ordinary cart-puller—was also taken in because of some hatred between him and the police inspector. When that Muslim came to the jail, and when he was told that he was a Pakistani spy, he was asking everybody what this thing "Pakistan" was. He did not know whether it was some estate or anything like that. Therefore, such a man was also arrested as a Pakistani spy!

Mr. Speaker: Can an intelligent spy behave like that?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have no experience of a spy and so I cannot say! I also know how we had been treated inside the jails. On reasons of security of the country, our letters to the Speaker had not been forwarded to him. The papers given from here were not given to us and it was said that for the sake of security of the country, on grounds of national security, this cannot be done. A letter written to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, as far as a case was concerned, was

not delivered to him for two months. I had to go to the High Court, Bhopal, and it was the High Court which ordered that such things must not be done and they should be stopped.

I am pointing out these things to show that it is nothing but political vindictiveness. There is no question of national security or emergency or anything of that kind. Even under the DIR, one is prevented from acting in a manner which is prejudicial to the public safety. So, we would not be allowed to act inside the jail or outside in anyway against the public security or safety. Apart from that, even if it is a case of just writing or sending a letter, or receiving a letter, if it is against the public security and national interests, then I say I have had enough of it. The Home Minister says that the emergency powers have not been misused in any case. I say it is only political prejudice and vindictiveness. Even now, when the emergency continues, I do not know when I will be again one of the victims of it; I am not afraid of it. (Interruption). I would like to make one request of the Home Minister. There is a judgment of the Supreme Court which is to the effect that when the emergency is lifted, all those who were detained can go to the court and then ask, if they prove that they had been arrested illegally, that compensation must be given. I understand that when the emergency is to be lifted, a modification is to be made so that those who had used the emergency in an illegal way may escape. I know there is no chance of the emergency being lifted now. Now the slogan is emergency for ever. But if ever it is lifted, will the Home Minister see that the Supreme Court judgment is honoured and no bar will be put upon it? If that is done, certainly in many cases both the State Governments and the Central Government will have to pay compensation and then the country will know how people have been arrested without justification.

18 hrs.

The statement of the Home Ministry continuing the emergency is a death blow to the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Already it has become a grave of all the political aspirations of the people and democracy has become a farce. In spite of other powers like the Preventive Detention Act and in spite of having used the emergency powers for the last 5 years if the Government is not able to function, that Government forfeits the confidence of the people and instead of continuing the emergency, that Government has to be thrown out.

The Supreme Court judgment clearly says what will happen if the emergency powers are used:

"The tendency to ignore the rule of law is contagious. If our Parliament which unwittingly made a void law not only allows it to remain on the statute-book but also permits it to be administered by the executive, the contagion may spread to the people and the habit of lawlessness like other habits dies hard."

The contagion has spread and if there are any internal disturbances, it is because of this attempt to continue the lawless law.

I know whenever the question of continuing the emergency comes, the Home Minister used to say, "we must consult the Chief Ministers". We used to say, "No; the Chief Ministers should not be consulted. It is the Parliament which should decide."

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We accepted your view.

**Shri A. B. Vajpayee:** Belatedly.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** But even then it was said that they must be consulted. I would like to know whether the Chief Ministers were consulted now and if so, how many agreed to

it and how many did not. If you force the Chief Ministers to implement certain things which they do not want, I do not know what difficulties will come.

It is said that there is a grave situation in the country and so emergency should continue. On the other hand, I understand that 6000 Emergency Commissioned Officers have been given notice and they have to go away in September. If this is done, what happens to the morale of the army? The commissioned officers who were fighting and suffering in 1962 are given notice and they are not promised that they will be absorbed in any other place. Now the Home Minister says, emergency must continue.

What I say is, really there is no emergency as far as the situation in the country is concerned, either externally or internally.

It is said that they want these powers to be used in some pockets, to be used here and there. As has already been explained, the concept of emergency is total and national, the concept of emergency is not that you can declare emergency here and not there. You cannot declare a state of emergency in Chandni Chowk and say that there is no emergency in the New Delhi area. How can there be emergency only in some pockets and not in the whole country? How can you say that there is emergency in the border areas only and not in the whole country? The state of emergency, if it is there, it is for the whole country. The people of the whole of India must know that emergency situations exist in the country. It must be felt by all the people of India and not only the people in some areas, some states or some parts of States. Therefore, to say that because the Opposition did not allow the Government to restrict the emergency to some areas they have now come forward with the proposal to continue the emergency is not correct. That

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

means the purpose is not national emergency, the purpose is something else.

A point was made here about internal disturbances. Naxalbari, gheraos and all those things were mentioned. There had been emergency in the country for the last five years. The Preventive Detention Act was there, the DIR was there and all those powers were there with the Government. How is it, with all those powers these gheraos, Naxalbari trouble, the Naga problem, the Mizo problem and other problems could not be solved. Not only these problems have not been solved, they are increasing. Sir, the question of Naxalbari is not a problem of internal disorder. It is a question of land. What are gheraos? Because the awards are not properly implemented, because the tribunals' decisions are not carried out, the workers and peasants are desperate. When there is food shortage in the country, you are able to get any amount of rice in the black-market. When people do not get their rations for two or three days they go and loot the shops and other places. Therefore, if you want to continue emergency for this internal disorder, then you will have to continue emergency for ever, because as long as you do not find out the real causes of these troubles and try to remedy them, as long as the forces that are creating unemployment, hoarding, discontentment among the workers etc., are not checked, this sort of disorder will be there and you will have to continue the emergency for ever. Same is the case with regard to the question of China and Pakistan. China and Pakistan have been there all these five years. Unless we take some steps to solve the problem, we will have to continue the emergency till China and Pakistan do not exist. There is the question of Mizos. Today we read in the papers that the tribals of Tripura are also agitating. Their land has been taken away and that

is why they are agitating. These questions will have to be settled, otherwise the trouble will continue and politico-socio-economic tension will be there. We must find out what is the cause of this politico-socio-economic tension and take necessary steps to remove it. If that is not done, if the border question is not settled in some way or the other, if the workers and peasants are not kept satisfied, you will have to continue this emergency for ever.

I only want to make a request. Please lift the emergency. We have known it for the last five years. If at any time there is real danger, it can be revoked. Therefore, I request the Government to lift the emergency or they must get out. If there is an iota of shame, self-respect, prestige, love to the country, love to civil liberties and fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, they must know that there is a limit up to which they can deprive the people of their rights. If they want to deprive them of these rights for ever, the result will be that the Government will not be able to continue. As it has already been pointed out, using the Emergency powers and putting persons in jail will never help and that will not solve the problem.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saleem.

There are another six names before me, Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Amar Singh Saigal, Shri Barua, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Humayun Kabir and Shri Prakashvir Shastri. There are a number of other Members also who want to speak apart the list of names given to me. If you take two or three minutes each, I will be able to accommodate these six Members and others also. Shri Saleem.

Shri Shree Narayan: I want to move a closure motion. I have the right to move a closure motion.

Mr. Speaker: Before you move a closure motion, you must discuss it with your Chief Whip and others and find out if they are going to vote for you. Otherwise, what is the use of moving a motion like this?

श्री श्री० श्री० सजीव (नलगोंडा) :  
जनाब स्पीकर साहब, एक कानून के तालिब-हल्ल के लिये जिसने हमेशा शहरी आजादियों के लिए और फंडामेंटल राइट्स की हिफाजत के लिए बकानत की हो, इमरजेंसी के बख्तिर किये जाने की तहरीक की मुआलफत करना बड़ा परेशानगुन ममला है। लेकिन जितने अजालात अपोजीशन के आनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने जाहिर किये हैं अगर उनकी तह में पहुंच कर गौर किया जाय तो यह मालूम होगा कि किसी एक वकन में भी यह बात इस ऐवान के सामने इस हाउस के सामने नहीं रखी है कि इमरजेंसी के डिक्लेयर किये जाने के जो असबाब थे वह अब बाकी नहीं रहे हैं। वस्तुतः में इमरजेंसी के ऐलान किये जाने के जो प्राउन्स बयान किये गये हैं वह प्राउन्स अब बाकी नहीं हैं ऐसा किसी आनरेबल मेम्बर ने इस हाउस के सामने बयान नहीं किया है।

मैं जनाब स्पीकर साहब आपकी तवज्जह धाटिकल 352 के पहले पैराग्राफ की तरफ मजबूल कराऊंगा जिसमें कि यह कहा गया है-

"If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect."

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जिन हालात के पैरेग्राफ 352 के अन्वयात् प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने इस्तेमाल किये थे, आज उन हालात के बरकरार होने से किसी अपोजीशन के आनरेबल मेम्बर ने इंकार नहीं किया है। मुल्क में डिस्टर्बेंस जारी है। चीन और

पाकिस्तान का खतरा बरकरार है और उसका अन्धाडा इस बात से होगा कि जब से यह बजट सेशन शुरू हुआ है अगर उन सवालात पर और उन सन्सीमेटरी सवालात पर जो पाकिस्तान और चीन की तैयारी के मुताल्लिक बकतन फवकतन किये गये हैं, और किया जाये तो यह मालूम होगा कि मुआलिफ बेंचों पर बैठने वाले अरकान के दिन इस खौफ और डर से घरे हुए हैं कि चीन और पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ कारवाइयों में बराबर मसरूफ हैं और किसी दिन भी ऐसा बकत दरयेया ण सकता है कि पाकिस्तान या चीन हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी सुरत हाल पैदा कर दें कि हिन्दुस्तान की हिफाजत और आजादी खतरे में पड़ जाय।

जनाब स्पीकर साहब, यह हालत जो बैरूनी हमलावरों की है। इस तरीक़ी से मुल्क के मुस्तलफ हिस्सों में जिस तरफ़ी से बदअमनिया फैलाई जा रही है जिस तरीक़े से कानून को हाथ में लेकर शहरियों की ज़िन्दगी को, शहरियों की आयदाद को, पबलिक प्रापर्टी को खतरे में डाला जा रहा है उस के बाकयात रोजबरोज अक्बारी में आ रहे हैं। इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि 352 के जो असबाब हैं वह बाकी नहीं रहे। अब एक सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि यह जो इमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर की गई है उसके मुताल्लिक सिर्फ एक ऐतराफ किया गया है जो तमाम अपोजीशन के मेम्बरान की तकरीरों में दर्ज है और वह यह है कि इस इमरजेंसी के बरकरार रखने में कांग्रेस हुकुमत की नीयत सही नहीं है यानी कि इमरजेंसी के बरकरार किये जाने की बुनियाद पर जो इस्तलाक़ किया जा रहा है उस का सबब यह है कि नीयत पर हमला किया जा रहा है।

18.17 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना कि अगर मुआलिफ अरकान

[श्री यू० यू० सलीम]

के यह संदेश सही होते, यह चौक और क़तरा भी बाहिर किया गया है उन में कुछ जान होती तो आज मुन्नालिक घरकान जिस ऊँदर तादाव में बैठे हुए हैं वह इतनी तादाव में न बैठे होते। बेहतरीन बयाना, बेहतरीन वक्त इस कुम्बत को, इन प्रत्यक्षारत को इस्तेमाल करने का वह था जब कि मुल्क में डेढ़ो केडी को बुनियाद पर जनरल एलेक्सेस हो रहे थे। कोई एक मिसाल ऐसी सामने नहीं आई है कि जिसमें यह बयान किया गया हो कि राम इन्क़ाबात के मीके पर, आम जनरल इन्क़ाबात के मीके पर किंवा सियासी जमात के कारकून को या किसी सियासी जमात के उम्मादवार को जिसकी कि मुन्नालिक का कांग्रेस को क़तरा हूँ, उसके खिलाफ़, इमरजेंसी पाबसे का इस्तेमाल किया गया हो। ऐसी कोई एक मिसाल भी पेश नहीं की गई है लिहाज़। इस दलील में कोई कुम्बत नहीं है कि कांग्रेस इमरजेंसी का उम्मा को इतनी बढ़ाना चाहती है कि वह पोलिटिकल कुम्बतों के, पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के खिलाफ़ इसको इस्तेमाल करना चाहती है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जब से इमरजेंसी इस मुल्क में आई है, जब से इस 4-6 वर्ष में बहुत से ऐसे बाक़यात हुए हैं कि इमरजेंसी का इस्तेमाल घर न किया जाता तो बेहतर था और ऐसी शिकायतें भी आई हैं कि गलत तौर पर इमरजेंसी का इस्तेमाल किया गया है और लोगों को गलत तौर पर जेल में डाल दिया गया। इस का ऐतराज़ इमरजेंसी में भी किया है और इमरजेंसी ने उस उम्मा को भी कोशिश की है लेकिन इन मामूली क़तरों का मोजदमी में बाज़ मोहवेदारान् ४५ सरकार के गलत तर्कियों की बुनियाद पर या उनके जजमेंट को जलती या बुनियाद पर क्या इतना बढ़ा क़तरा मोल लिया जा सकता है जब कि चीन और पाकिस्तान, मोल्दो और नागाओं का क़तरा हिन्दुस्तान में बरक़ार है और हिन्दुस्तान की हिन्दावत क़तरों से बढ़ी हुई है,

इमरजेंसी बरक़ास्त कर दी जाय ? .....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: 15 to 20 minutes were given to the other members. I should be given at least ten minutes. I have not spoken even for five minutes. I will take two or three minutes more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is Emergency; he should finish it early.

श्री यू० यू० सलीम : मैं जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि जिस तरीके से इमरजेंसी के प्रस्तावारात को इस्तेमाल किया गया उस में बयान यह किया गया है कि गलतियाँ हुई हैं लेकिन वह गलतियाँ किसी सियासी मुन्नालिक की बुनियाद पर हुई हैं या किसी सियासी रकाबत की बुनियाद पर हुई हैं, ऐसी कोई मिसाल एक भाष के घलावा पेश नहीं की जा सकती है। इतिहास से घर किसी एक शक्त के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल की गई हो जाहिर है कि वह किसी सियासी जमात का कद होगा। मेरे इल्म में ऐसे बाक़यात हैं कि इस इमरजेंसी के तहत ऐसे लोगों को भी गिरफ़्तार किया गया है जो वर्षों से कांग्रेस के एक्टिव मेम्बर थे लेकिन इमरजेंसी की नीबत पर उन की एक्टिविटीज के खिलाफ़ गुबहात पैदा हुए इसलिए उन को नजरबन्द कर दिया गया। यह कहना बिलकुल गलत है कि किसी एक जमाघत के खिलाफ़ या किसी एक पोलिटिकल आर्गनाइजेशन के खिलाफ़ इमरजेंसी का इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

मैं एक आखिरी बात कह कर अपनी तक़रीर को ख़त्म करूँगा और यह है कि भारत में होम मिनिस्टर ने यहाँ इस ऐगान में यह ऐलान किया था कि इमरजेंसी को कुनाई के महीने तक ख़त्म कर दिया जावेगा और बहुत अच्छा होता घर कुनाई के कुछ होने से पहले इमरजेंसी ख़त्म होने का ऐलान



कर दिया जाता। लेकिन एक बात उस में यह रक्खी गई थी और उस बात किसी बल ने यह ऐतराज नहीं किया था कि इमरजेंसी को उन हालांकों में बांधी रक्खा जायेगा जहाँ डिस्टर्बेंस हो रहे हैं, जहाँ पर लाइफ और प्रापर्टी पर हमला होने का खतरा है। वहाँ पर मुक्त के अनौपमिक को तबाह होने का भ्रंश पैदा हो गया है वहाँ पर इमरजेंसी को बांधी रक्खा जायेगा। इस मकसद को हासिल करने के लिए आर्टिकल 368 के पेशानजर तर्फीय करने के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस हाउस में यह बयान किया कि उन्होंने अपोजीशन के घरकान को बुलाकर उनसे इस मतने में इतिफाक चाहा। लेकिन उन्होंने इस तर्फीय की लाने पर तबावुन करने से, कोप्रापर्टे करने से इन्कार कर दिया। इस के माने क्या हैं? इस के माने यह हुए कि जिन मुकामात पर इमरजेंसी बरकरार रहने की जरूरत है उन पर इमरजेंसी की जरूरत को महसूस करने के बावजूद उन्होंने कांस्टिट्यूशन में तर्फीय करने से इन्कार किया ताकि इमरजेंसी मजबूरन बरकरार रक्खी जाये और उन को इस ऐवान में बहस मुबाहसा कर के हुकूमत की बदनाम करने का मौका मिले ताकि हुकूमत की तरफ से लोगों में बदयुमानी पैदा हो। अपोजीशन के पास यह बहुत बड़ा हरबा है जो वह ट्रेजरी बैच के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करना चाहता है और ऐसी सूरतें हासल पैदा करना चाहता है कि मजबूरन हुकूमत को इस पर जबाब करना पड़े और उसको बयान के सामने इस रूप में पेश करने का मौका उसे मिले कि हुकूमत उन को उन की भाजारी से महकूम करना चाहती है, उन के फंडामेंटल राइट्स से महकूम करना चाहती है।

बाखिरी बात यह है कि आर्टिकल 19 में जिन चीजों को बयान किया गया है उन में से सात या आठ ऐसी हैं जिन के माइंड प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट और डी० आई० धार० को खीर बाधित किये हुए किसी को गिरफ्तार

किया जा सकता है, उस के राइट आफ मुवमेंट को रेस्ट्रिक्ट किया जा सकता है। डी० आई० धार० की तहत किसी शख्स को जेल में रक्खा जा सकता है लेकिन आर्टिकल 19 में कई फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं, जिन को कांस्टिट्यूशन ने इस मुक्त के गहरियों को दिया है और जिन का इस्तेमाल होने के बाद किसी इमरजेंसी की तहत कोई जरूरत पड़े तो उस के लिये न डी० आई० धार० काम दे सकता है और न प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट काम दे सकता है। इस लिये इमरजेंसी का बरकरार रहना जरूरी है ताकि इस मुक्त में जो अमन व अमान को खतरा पैदा हो गया है उस का मुकाबला करने के लिये हुकूमत के हाथ मजबूत रहें।

**Shri Frank Anthony:** My substitute motion reads thus:

"This House, having considered the statement on the emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, is of the opinion that immediate steps be taken for the deletion or appropriate amendment of article 358 of the Constitution so that there is not, as at present, the blanket suspension throughout the country of the fundamental rights under article 19 of the Constitution.

I am hoping that the hon. Home Minister will accept this substitute motion of mine. When he met some of us, I expressed the feeling that not a negligible number of Members from the Opposition would be prepared to accept the application of the emergency to certain selected sensitive areas on one condition namely that he would either delete article 358 or bring in a suitable amendment.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The hon. Member may speak for himself, and not for all.

Shri Frank Anthony: Even the Jan Sangh supported me. Let me explain the implications.

It is generally accepted among jurists that an emergency should never continue for more than six months when a country is not actually at war. That is generally accepted by jurists, so far as the application of the emergency powers in any democracy is concerned. And I say this with great respect because I had something to do with the framing of the Constitution, that it was obviously also the intention of the framers of the Constitution. We were framing it in the context of procedures and practices in democratic countries. It was obviously their intention that an emergency involving the ouster of the jurisdiction of the courts, an emergency involving blanket suspension of fundamental rights, an emergency involving the conferring of absolute and extraordinary powers, should never be indefinitely continued when a country is not at war. That was clear the intention of the framers of the Constitution.

There is one matter that Government and the Home Minister have ignored. It is a crucial issue. I am glad that they want to make the emergency applicable only to certain selected sensitive areas.

Am hon. Member: That is it.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is it, but it is a complete *non sequitur*. Unless you delete article 358 or appropriately amend it, what would it mean? Assuming that we accept this, in the face of article 358, what follows? Under article 12 of the Constitution, there is the definition of 'State', and it includes even a municipality. Let us assume—I shall show later on that you can do it without any amendment—that we accepted the application of the emergency only to border areas. With 358 there, what would it mean? You would apply it presumably to the Mizos; you would apply it presumably to Nagaland; you would

apply it presumably to Kashmir. But in the face of art. 358, a municipality in Bangalore, at the instance perhaps of, say, Shri Poonacha, can take away the trade or occupation of any little man, which has no relevance at all to security or any other consideration implicit in the proclamation of an emergency.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: He is working his thesis on wrong premises. The idea of the amendment in the Bill that was circulated was that there would also be a suitable provision for the amendment of art. 358 which also explained that in that case the powers under 358 would be exercised only to the extent which could be connected demonstrably with the emergency position in those sensitive areas. He is trying to build his whole case on a basis which is completely misleading.

Shri Frank Anthony: All right. I am glad the Home Minister has said that because we had nothing positive before us.

I am accepting that your amendment would have involved a suitable amendment of 358. Art. 358 in its present form means this—let me state its application, 358 in its present form means: you declare a proclamation; even if you apply it to only certain selected areas, it means that a municipality in a far-away place can do what I had alluded to because it falls within the purview of the definition of 'State' in art. 12 and it can, therefore, take away any person's trade or occupation which has no relationship whatsoever to the security or emergency position contemplated in the proclamation.

Let me give you an example. I had argued the two cow-slaughter cases in the Supreme Court. I had conceded the cow. The other day the butchers of Madhya Pradesh came to me and said that by an executive fiat, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had put a blanket ban on their profession. They asked; 'What are we going to

10? Is our profession connected with the security of the State? I said: 'Go and ask the Government because under art. 358, you can by an *ad hoc* order of the executive, take away the profession of butchers, teachers, doctors or any body else, and say 'You shall do nothing'. I cannot go to a court and invoke art. 19 because there is a blanket suspension of art. 19. That is the iniquity of it.

The Home Minister said he was prepared to modify or amend art. 358? Why don't you do it even now?

An Hon. Member: How?

Shri Frank Anthony: Because I say art. 358 is otiose—I am using a legal expression. It is unnecessary. You can act under 352 read with 359. You have already got a proclamation of emergency declared. All right. Let the proclamation go to this extent that it applies to the whole of India. Then you invoke art. 359. The President comes in. The President says, 'under art. 359, I suspend fundamental rights in respect of certain areas'.

You have got 352. You have got the proclamation. Do not withdraw it. You have got 359 under which the President says 'I am suspending fundamental rights only with regard to the border areas. You have everything in the Constitution today. You do not have to do anything else. You suspend the fundamental rights only vis-a-vis the sensitive areas.

Then you do not have this situation which I referred to. Only the other day I had argued and got out one Banta Singh on the ground that the action against him under the D.I.R. was *malafide*. I had to go the circuitous way because of the D.I.R. When you suspend fundamental rights only under art. 359, selectively, I can immediately invoke art. 19 so that Banta Singh or somebody else placed in a similar situation can get relief, as the intention would be struck down. You have the power to do it and apply the proclamation selectively. I would

ask the Home Minister to do it. Look at art. 352 read with 359. You already have that power.

What I say is this: You have your proclamation of emergency. You have its application to certain selected areas. Now under art. 359 you suspend fundamental rights, if you like with regard specifically to those particular selected areas. And you achieve what you say you want to achieve. What outrages my conscience as a lawyer is this indefinite continuance of the emergency, this perpetuation. Three evils are precipitated. The first is you inure the executive to the exercise of extraordinary powers. I know several people in Delhi itself have been released, they had been wrongly *malafide* arrested, I got them released, but with great difficulty, because the D.I.R. is open to so much abuse. There is this formation of the habit of the executive in not only exercising extraordinary powers, but in abusing those extraordinary powers. What is worse than that, several members on this side have made that point, is that you erase any sense of emergency from the minds of the people. After all, this is a vast country, it is not a country, it is a sub-continent, you are bound to have perennially some kind of trouble somewhere, but if you keep crying unnecessarily wolf the whole time, then when you have the wolf really at your throat, the people will not respond, and they will have become cynical.

Worst of all, I say to the Prime Minister: what kind of image are we projecting, by virtually perpetuating this emergency what kind of image are we projecting internationally? My friend is right, I am a member of this International Commission of Jurists. You are projecting the image internationally of a country that is unstable, of a country that is in a state of siege, of a country that is bedeviled by a permanent emergency. That is the image you are projecting. And therefore I say to the Home

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Minister: think of this. You say you want to apply it selectively, you can still under the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kabir. Just ten minutes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will not take more than that, and I will try only to place my points before the Home Minister and the House.

I think first we have to recognise that neither the Home Minister nor the Government have made a case for the continuance of the emergency. My hon. friend Mr. Yusuf Saleem said that the opposition have made no case. It is for the Government to make a case for continuing something which is abnormal.

I think there is positive and negative evidence before the country and the House that the emergency at present is not needed. The negative evidence is that at the time of the Kashmir events in 1953 when Sheikh Abdullah was arrested and for a long time after, there was trouble there. During the whole of that period no emergency was declared and the Government was in a position to deal with the matter under the normal laws of the land.

Similarly, the Naga affair continued from 1954, and the emergency was declared only in October, 1962, 8 years thereafter. The Government was able to function without resorting to emergency.

There is thus negative proof that the Government could function and the security of the land could be maintained without resort to an extraordinary law. I will not say extraordinary but a lawless law.

Similarly there is positive evidence that the emergency has not helped the Government in any way. It has not enabled Government to prevent trouble among Mizos. Many hon.

Members including Mr. Hem Barua have pointed out there is positive evidence that in August 1965 there was large scale infiltration into Kashmir, which later on led to the conflict with Pakistan. During that period the emergency was in force, all the special laws were there, but the Government was powerless to prevent infiltrators from coming to Kashmir. It has been estimated that the infiltrators who had come almost to Srinagar numbered several thousands. The figure is sometimes put even at 20,000, in any case it was several thousands.

Positively and negatively therefore there is evidence to show that the emergency has not in any way helped the Government.

Secondly, as Mr. Frank Anthony pointed out, prolonged emergency is bound to lead to abuse. I have no time, otherwise I could give a number of instances where innocent people were arrested and were later on released. I will give only one example. A person who later became the Congress candidate for elections in the last election of 1967 from the District of Murshidabad had been kept in jail under the emergency for a long time. Either his arrest was right or wrong. If it was right, why was he given the Congress ticket for contesting the election to the Assembly? If it was wrong, and most probably it was wrong, it was an unjust act, probably an act of vindictiveness or even personal vendetta; in either case it was a clear abuse of the emergency.

There are so many judgments, not merely one of the Supreme Court and the different High Courts condemning again and again the use of these emergency powers. They have actually eroded the sense of civil liberties in this country. Once the executive gets these absolute powers, they can never do without them. Even today the Government has sufficient powers in the Preventive Detention Act, in the Public Security Act, and in the

Naga area and in a major part of Assam the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. They have all the powers they need and therefore the continuation of the emergency is completely without justification.

If you read articles 352 and 359(2) together, in a sense even today the Government can declare an emergency in certain parts of the country, and not the entire country. Article 352 reads: "whereby the security of India or any part of the territory..." It is explicitly mentioned there. 359(2) explicitly mentions that the fundamental Rights can be suspended only in certain parts. The constitution makers had foreseen this eventuality. At the same time they made a very clear distinction between two different kinds of situations; one is where there is emergency and the other is where there is a breakdown of law and order in a particular area. When there is breakdown of law and order in a particular area, the President's rule can be imposed. By making a sharp distinction between the two, the constitution-makers wanted to make it clear to the people of India and the world outside that the emergency powers would be used only in extraordinary circumstances. You cannot have extraordinary circumstances for five years. Strichline is a very good tonic but if you give it all the time to a patient, the patient very soon dies. That is what the Government is doing by continuing emergency indefinitely and without justification. It is actually killing the sense of civil liberty in this country and undermining the very basis of democracy.

In a recent statement, reference was made to China and Pakistan. One hon. Member has already mentioned that these are long-term problems. As the late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru once said, we shall have to live with China for a thousand years. Are we going to have emergency for a thousand years? Pakistan also is there for the last twenty years and we have continuously problems with Pakistan.

These arguments, e.g., the use of China or Pakistan should be discounted in normal circumstances. If this kind of lawless legislation continues in normal circumstances, it would be as Mr. Anthony said, like crying wolf all the time and thus dulling the sense of emergency in this country.

The Government have the necessary powers under the Security Act, the Preventive Detention Act and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Also under the Constitution, they can enforce certain restrictions in certain parts. Positive and negative evidence has during the last fourteen years proved that these powers are not necessary to deal with these situations. On the other hand, even when the emergency is there, Government cannot adequately deal with the situation. I have heard the other day the Home Minister using the words 'real emergency', what is the difference between real and unreal emergency? Have we had unreal emergency all these years? Perhaps real emergency was for 3 or 6 months or at the most a year; immediately after the Chinese attack, maybe there was real emergency for a shortwhile during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. For the rest of the period, it was unreal emergency and perhaps the hon. Home Minister wanted to admit it in this indirect way. When a real emergency dawns upon this country, we may be taken by surprise, for though the prolonged emergency we are creating a situation where the use of extra-ordinary powers will be completely useless.

The Government have, therefore, made out no case. On the other hand, they have made a commitment to this House on 18th March to revoke the emergency. It is no use blaming the Opposition. One hon. friend used a very ingenious argument. It is this: Because we have not agreed to certain amendments of the Constitution, we are forcing the Government to continue the emergency. This is a very strange kind of logic indeed. We do not recognise the necessity of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

the emergency today. If hon. friends Opposite will put their hands on their hearts and ask their conscience, I think a majority of them will admit that there is no emergency in the country today; and there is no need for these emergency powers and these should be withdrawn as early as possible.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (होपुड) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि जब सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में संकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त करने की बात कही जाती है, तो एक बार मन वहां की स्थिति को देख कर हिलता है। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जो घराष्ट्रीय तत्त्व पनप गये हैं और समय समय पर जो भारतीय स्वाधिमान के लिये और देश के इतिहास के लिये एक चुनौती बन कर सामने आते रहे हैं, उस से यह लगता है कि हमारे देशवासियों को और प्रत्येक दल को बड़ी गम्भीरता से उन सारी समस्याओं पर विचार करना चाहिये। अभी कुछ दिन पहले की बात है, मोखो पहाड़ियों में जिस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय घटनायें घटी, नागालैण्ड में नागा विद्रोहियों को जिस प्रकार मजसू ट्रेनिंग दी गई और उस के बाद जिस प्रकार की स्थिति नागालैण्ड में घटी, वे सारी समस्याएँ अभी हमारे सामने हैं। काश्मीर में आज हो प्रातः काल समाचार पत्रों में वह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ कि दम हजार के व्यक्ति जो पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय पाकिस्तान चले गये थे, फिर किस प्रकार उन को घक्का दे कर जम्मू काश्मीर की सीमा में डकेला जा रहा है। वहां उन के आने के बाद, जो पाकिस्तान से ट्रेनिंग ले कर आ रहे हैं, जम्मू काश्मीर की स्थिति क्या बनेगी—एक समस्या है जो देश की रक्षा करने वालों के सामने है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति राजस्थान की सीमा पर बनी हुई है मक्खनवाड़ी वगैरह में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस सब को देखते हुए देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मन में चिन्ता

बनी हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में संकटकालीन स्थिति को समाप्त कर दिया जाय और इस प्रकार के अधिकार अपने हाथों से वापस कर दिये जायें, इस बात को कहते हुए मन कांपता जरूर है, लेकिन नीति में एक सिद्धान्त लिखा हुआ है—

यद्यपि मुहुं नोकविरुद्धं माचरणीयं माचरणीयम् ।

बहुत सी बातें, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं सत्य होती हैं, लेकिन अगर जनता की भावना उस के विपरीत हो, तो राजा का कर्तव्य यह हो जाता है कि एक बार उसमें हाथ रोक कर काम करे।

। जुलाई को संकटकालीन स्थिति की वापसी का प्रश्न उपस्थित है। अभी तो संसद का अधिवेशन ।। अगस्त तक है, ऐसी कोई स्थिति आती है तो संसद विद्यमान है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि संसद के जितने भी राष्ट्र-वादी सदस्य हैं, वे इस विषय में सरकार के साथ रहेंगे। वह घटना चाहे विदेशी आक्रमण की स्थिति में हो या देशी बिगाड़ में। जहां यह सारा देश अब तक पहली दो परीक्षाओं में सफल हो चुका है, अपनी एकता का परिचय दे चुका है, न केवल विदेशी शत्रुओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये, बल्कि घर में बैठे हुए शत्रुओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये भी सारा देश एक हो कर खड़ा हो गया। ऐसी स्थिति यदि कब को फिर आती है तो यह सदन अपनी सरकार को इस प्रकार का अधिकार देने में किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट नहीं करेगा। इसलिये सरकार को जनता की भावना का धावर करते हुए, जमतन्वीय परम्परा का पालन करते हुए इस संकटकालीन स्थिति को किसहाल वापस ले लेना चाहिये।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी स्थिति यह है कि अभी कुछ दिन के बाद इस संसद में एक विवेकानन्द अन्तर्गत एस्टीमेट्स के संबंध में आने वाला

है। मैंने उस विधेयक को जहाँ तक ध्यान से देखा है, उस में सरकार को इस प्रकार के अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाते हैं कि संकटकालीन स्थिति को अगर सरकार वापस ले लेगी तो भी इस प्रकार के अधिकार सरकार के हाथ में रहेंगे कि इस प्रकार के तत्त्वों के साथ भासानी से जुगता जा सके।

इसलिये मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जब सारे विरोधी दलों की एक सम्मति से यह राय है और सरकार यह देख भी चुकी है कि पिछले ढाई वर्षों में कुछ स्थानों को छोड़ कर इस संकटकालीन स्थिति के विशेष प्रयोग की स्थिति नहीं आई, तो सरकार आज इसे अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाये, बल्कि इस को वापस ले कर देश के सामने एक जनतन्त्रीय परम्परा का भावपूर्ण उपस्थित करे।

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during my absence, a little while ago, I believe the hon. Member Mr. Fernandes had made a charge that during the marriage of my daughter I spent two or three lakhs of rupees or something to that effect. Normally, I would not have taken the time of this House in giving any reply, because my friends had registered our protest, and it was quite obvious that it was a patent falsehood. But, nevertheless, I would like to say that if the hon. Member who made this charge did not have any clues with him now, he would search his heart and then tender a public apology to me.

**श्री आर्च करनेजीब :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था कि श्री दिनेश सिंह ने दो-तीन लाख रुपये खर्च किया है, मैंने इतना कहा था . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** लाखों रुपये खर्च हुआ है, ऐसा कहा था।

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad):** Either he should prove it on he should apologise.

**श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी (बारगोन) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस पर क्या निर्णय दिया, इन का झूठ बोलने की हमेशा की आदत है, आपने इस पर क्या निर्णय दिया, कृपया बताइये ?

**श्री रणवीर सिंह :** माफी मांगें नहीं तं एक्शन लिया जाय।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** After this explanation, as you cannot substantiate what you said, in fairness you should withdraw your statement.

**श्री आर्च करनेजीब :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐसा कहूँगा कि शादी में लाखों रुपये खर्च हुआ। दिनेश सिंह ने नहीं खर्च किया।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You made mention about his daughter's marriage. That is not fair. In fairness, you should withdraw it.

**श्री आर्च करनेजीब :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शादी में लाखों रुपये खर्च हुआ—मैं इस में फर्क करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस मामले में ऐसा फर्क करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी व्यक्ति ने खर्च किया था किसी शादी में खर्च हुआ—यह कहने में फर्क है। मैंने कहा है कि शादी में खर्च हुआ है. . . (व्यवधान). . . इस में वापस करने की क्या बात है।

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब उन्होंने साफ कर दिया है, बाहिर है उस में कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। मैं आपकी इजाजत चाहता हूँ कि अब इस मामले को छोड़ दिया जाय।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Sir, for nearly 3 hours, we have had a very interesting debate on the statement I have made about the continuance of the emergency. The whole story starts



[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

with a statement I made on 18th March, 1967. In order to remind the House what exactly was the commitment made at that time, I would like to read a portion of it:

"The Proclamation of Emergency which was made in the wake of the Chinese aggression has been reviewed. In actual practice, the Government has already restricted the exercise of emergency powers to certain areas only.

Now comes the most operative part—

"It is their intention to seek constitutional authority to terminate with effect from 1st July, 1967 the state of emergency in all parts of the country except where abnormal conditions still persist."

Some hon. members have stressed that aspect and some opposition members have been divided on it. The scheme of emergency now incorporated in the Constitution is based on articles 352, 353, 358 and 359 of the Constitution. The concept of emergency is total and national in its scope, as Mr. Gopalan said. That is the present constitutional position. There is no doubt about that. But in the course of the last few years a criticism was made—it was voiced today by Dange also—is it necessary that for the sake of 5 million people, 500 million people should lose their fundamental rights? So, another idea was propagated in this country and in this House whether we cannot have some sort of partial emergency in parts of the country if the emergency exists in those parts. My statement of 18th March was based on the possibility of the House accepting this position, whether we can have a partial emergency in this country when emergency exists in certain parts of the country. When I went and approached the leaders of the Opposition I approached them

with this proposition that if they agreed instead of having total emergency—if there is total emergency there should be total emergency—there should be a provision in the Constitution that if the emergency exists only in parts of the country there should be also partial emergency and therefore we can amend the Constitution so as to vary the proclamation of emergency which is in existence now so that emergency can be applied only to certain parts of the country. This is the basic thing. On 18th March I did not say that we would completely revoke the proclamation of emergency. I said that our intention was to seek constitutional authority to apply the emergency to only certain parts of the country. Today the emergency is indivisible, total and national. Even this is a fact. It is not a question of merely sentiments. Certainly I endorse all their sentiments as far as fundamental rights are concerned, but I cannot share their conclusions.

I do not agree with their analysis of the present conditions in certain parts of the country. What is our assessment of the conditions that exist in those parts of the country? That is, really speaking, the basic point in this whole controversy. The constitutional aspects can be considered later. I will consider the suggestions given by my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, a little later. But the whole thing now depends upon what is our assessment of the conditions that exist in certain parts of the country, especially in the eastern and western regions.

A charge was made, based on their own political theory, that this emergency is being continued only to continue the war we are waging with the tribals in the east. It was said, we are doing it because we want to have the emergency powers to deal with the internal conditions, because we want to intensify the police State that exists. This was the theory that



Shri Dange put forward. I must say this is a completely wrong theory. The facts are that there is trouble in Nagaland, the Mizo Hills, in Kashmir (Interruption). But we are not seeking continuation of this emergency to deal with the internal problems. The character of the problem changes when external powers take interest, take a hand in these affairs and undertake operations of subversion with the help of these elements. Then the entire picture changes, the entire context changes. When in the Mizo Hills, in Nagaland, in NEFA, in parts of Assam and other parts of the country including Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan and China, individually and jointly, take interest in subversive activities, a different picture emerges. I am told, before we started discussing this subject, the House was considering the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. At that time hon. Members must have put up another theory, that there is danger to the security of the country and all that. The collusion of Pakistan and China is something we cannot afford to ignore. That is a reality. When that collusion is making itself operative very effectively in these parts of the country—because in the last few months, whether they brought two rifles or fifteen people went over there, the point is that the Nagas and Chinese have established contact....

Shri Hem Barua: They did it in 1963.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is new evidence that we are getting, that the Naga hostiles crossed the northern Burmese territory and went into Chinese territory and established their contact there. Then there is the question of Chinese taking interest and training Mizo rebels in Pakistan. Then there is the linking of Mizos....

An Hon. Member: You can never prevent anybody from coming or going....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a different thing altogether. You can hunt tons of abuses and we will take them. That is a separate matter. You can certainly criticise the Government for that. I am not arguing that point.

My major point today is that these few factors make the picture of Nagaland, Mizo land, Jammu and Kashmir, completely a different picture. It is not a question of merely internal trouble. We are, certainly, capable enough to face the internal trouble, not only in this part of the area but in the rest of the parts of the country. That is why I have given an assurance that Emergency powers will not be used in the rest of the country except in the border areas. That assurance stands. I know somebody will ask: How are you going to stand by those assurances? I cannot amend the Defence of India Act. But, certainly, the Defence of India rules can be amended.

Shri Frank Anthony: Fundamental rights will be suspended.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am coming to that. I cannot help it. I wanted to come to you for amendment of the Constitution for that purpose and I was not given that authority. What can I do? The constitutional scheme of Emergency today, as it stands today, is that once you proclaim Emergency, the suspension of article 19 is total. I hope the constitutional expert, Mr. Anthony, agrees on that.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is very clear.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What is possible under article 339 is certainly a matter of consideration. I am prepared to consider it. Whether it can be made applicable to certain parts of the country or not is possible under article 339 and not under article 19.

Shri Frank Anthony: As long as article 339 is there, you cannot do it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I know that. That is the difficulty. That is why I say, I am prepared to have it considered again, in consultation with the constitutional experts, whether I can do anything by issuing a Presidential Order under article 359. I am prepared to consider this.

Our intention is not to encroach upon the fundamental rights of the people. I certainly endorse every word said about the sanctity of the fundamental rights. But, at the same time, we cannot be blind to certain dangers to the national security which exist. That is a reality. What is the answer for that?

Shri S. A. Dange: I ask you: Is Emergency an answer to that problem?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Emergency in the sense, that, if these things really become difficult, you must have powers to deal with them. I can assure the hon. Members that it is not a very pleasant job for me to defend this. I can tell you, on my behalf and on behalf of every Member on this side of the House, we do not consider it a pleasant duty to defend any restriction on the fundamental rights of the people. But if it is in the national interest to do so, as our duty, we have to do it. I am doing it only as my duty. There is no other way of doing it.

The hon. Member, Mr. Dange, said that we are trying to carry on merely a war with tribals. That is not so. As I have said on many occasions on the floor of the House, we treat this question basically as a political question. We have to deal with these people there. But if an element of the people there, a section of the people there, want to rise in armed revolt, what is the answer for that? The answer, certainly to that extent will be armed answer, military answer, but, basically, it is a political question. Now, when the foreign powers want to put a hand into it and treat it as some sort of a people's liberation movement—it is how Chinese broad-

casts are referring to that—it takes quite a different political aspect. I would like to know what Mr. Dange or Mr. Gopalan thinks about this aspect of it. They have not said anything about it.

Shri S. A. Dange: Liberate the people.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is how it comes off.

Shri S. A. Dange: That means, you remove Emergency.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: They take peoples fighting for the cause of their sovereignty, for the separation from the Indian Constitution, as a liberation of the people.

An hon. Member: Not that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If that is not so I am glad....

Shri S. A. Dange: To begin with the Naga problem was not like that. You know it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In the case of Nagaland, your solution was to give them an autonomous State.

Shri S. A. Dange: Their first demand was Statehood. You denied it and, therefore, this problem worsened.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The Nagaland State is granted; that very much exists. But even then the problem is not solved. You are forgetting one thing. You may criticise for that delay but now the fact stands that the Naga Statehood is accepted; the Nagaland State very much exists. Even then the problem is not solved. (Interruption). When points are made, they get somewhat agitated and start interrupting.

Shri S. A. Dange: I wanted clarification.

19 hrs.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have given him the clarification, the answer. That is the answer. That is being done and if still the problem is not solved, it is not because of the people of Nagaland but it is because somebody is trying to instigate them. It is the third hand that makes the whole thing very sinister and it is this sinister part of it that we have to fight and that is exactly why we want the emergency power. This is my case. I have repeated the same thing. There is nothing much to say. My basic case is based on the political aspect. But at the same time we do not say that we want this power indefinitely. As I have said, we are ourselves very conscious of this problem—the entire Government. The Prime Minister has been very conscious of this position for the last year and a half and whenever occasions came for discussing this matter, she has been very much sensitive about the question of Emergency. But when it is a question of academic like or dislike and a real danger to the national security, you have to take hard decisions, dutiful decisions and this is one of those decisions. I hope the House will accept it.

**Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):** May I make a request....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No questions please. He has a right to reply. He may finish in three or four minutes.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The hon. Home Minister has advanced certain arguments in favour of perpetuating the Emergency in this country but he has not dealt with certain vital points. The vital points, I would say, relate to the suspension of fundamental rights guaranteed to us under the Constitution.

Now the existence of China and Pakistan is a historical fact and Pakistan and China might be inimical to us for years together. Since the existence of Pakistan and China is a historical fact and since they are going to be intransigent for a longer period, does he propose to continue the Emer-

gency till such time when they become friendly to us once again, which is not possible?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have already said that our idea is not to continue it indefinitely. We are going to review the whole position sometime in November or December.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** I request you to give me just one minute. The responsible leaders of the opposition have levelled a charge against the Government that the Emergency is being continued by the Congress Party to perpetuate itself in power. The Congress Party depends on its democratic strength. I hope the Home Minister will reply to this argument of the opposition.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have already answered.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The suspension of the fundamental rights because of the imposition of the continuation of Emergency is a very disgusting matter. It is said that there is posture of hostility, poised by China against us. I agree in that but at the same time I say that this Emergency is not the answer to the posture of hostility posed by China. I have been saying times without number that we must build up our economic and military strength to face the challenge that is poised against us by China, as also by Pakistan. In this connection, I would say another thing. Let not this Government depend on the so-called umbrella to be assured either by the United States or the USSR. This, I say, because of our experience in the recent West Asian conflict. What happened in that conflict? President Nasser depended too much on the help of Soviet Russia, but that help ultimately did not come; even China assured him that China would be ready to help the U.A.R. provided Soviet Russia does not help her. But during the conflict, what happened. China tried to encourage President Nasser with Mao's thoughts. For all ailments, China has only one mantram, namely Mao's thoughts. President Nasser might or might not defend his socialism with

[Shri Hem Barua]

Mao's thoughts, but for us to defend our frontiers with Kossygin's thoughts or Johnson's thoughts would be difficult.

Whatever that might be, I again renew my appeal to the hon. Home Minister to see that this emergency which is a blot and which is a disgrace on the nation and a disgrace on the part of the Government, and at the same time also pulls down our international image, is withdrawn; and if he withdraws the emergency, I may tell him that he will have the blessings of the whole nation with him for further progress towards greater heights.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are several substitute motions. We have admitted these motions under rule 342. So, I shall now put all the substitute motions together to vote. The main motion has already been debated upon and is not to be put to vote.

श्री जयु सिन्धु : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
उस में दो फिस्स के हैं। मेरा जो बीया  
मोशन है उसको बल से रखा जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first put substitute motion No. 2 by Shri Frank Anthony to vote.

The substitute motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put substitute motion No. 4 by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Please read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the statement on emergency made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd June, 1967, recommends to the Government of India:

that, since the proclamation of a state of emergency is justified only when there is a clear and present threat of external aggression or internal disturbance, gravely jeopardising the nation's security; and

further, since the normal laws of the land clothe the Government with enough powers to enable it to deal with any situation that might arise, the state of emergency be terminated forthwith." (4)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put substitute motion No. 5 by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy to vote.

The substitute motion No. 5 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri Humayun Kabir's substitute motion, namely substitute motion No. 6 to vote.

The substitute motion No. 6 was put and negatived.

19:08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday June 27 1967/Asadha 6, 1989 (Saka).