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Agrahayana 13, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 4, 1967/Agrahayana
13, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN ENCLAVES IN EAST PAKISTAN

*421. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 130 Indian enclaves having a total area of more than 50 square miles with nearly 60,000 people are completely encircled by Pakistan territory in the Districts of Rangpur and East Dinajpur in East Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nearly 70 per cent of the population of these enclaves consists of Hindus;

(c) whether the Indian citizens of these enclaves have no freedom of movement to other parts of the Indian territory; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to ensure the security of the population of these enclaves and their freedom of movement to other parts of the Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) 123 Indian enclaves of a total area of about 29 square miles and with a population of nearly 11,000 according to the 1951 census, are encircled by Pakistani territory in the Districts of Rangpur and East Dinajpur. No census could be taken in the Indian Enclaves in 1961 as the Pakistani authorities refused to allow our census officials to proceed to our Enclaves.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India have been in correspondence with the Government of Pakistan in regard to the sending of police parties to the enclaves, on a reciprocal basis, and the grant of visas to the residents of the enclaves.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister is not correct. It is not 123 but 130 Indian enclaves are inside Pakistan. It is also not 11,000 people but more than 75,000 Indians live in these Indian enclaves in Pakistan. These Indian enclaves, 130 in number, having a population of 75,000 and with an area of 33 square miles, represent an astounding phenomenon of political bankruptcy of the Government of India. These are Indian territories where Indian citizens live. But even after twenty years of freedom these people have not been able to exercise any right that has been enjoined upon them as citizens of India. These Indian citizens have been brutally persecuted, their women-folk dishonoured, their property looted and hundreds of them have been guiled. There is no inlet and outlet for them. I want to ask whether it is a fact that these Indians have not had any opportunity whatsoever to exercise their right as Indian citizens and to participate in any of the elections held after independence?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir, I shall answer the first part where he said that the information given is not correct. He said the enclaves number 130 and not 123. I have to inform the hon. Member that initially there were 130 Indian enclaves in Pakistan and 95 Pakistani enclaves in India. Three of the Indian enclaves are within the enclaves of Pakistan in India and as such their areas are not separately exchangeable. Four of the Indian enclaves have already been merged in the Jalpaiguri District. The net result is that there are only 123 Indian enclaves in Pakistan and 74 Pakistan enclaves in India. As for the situation there, it is true that the very life of the people there is very insecure, a large

number of people have migrated and there are also difficulties in extending our control to these areas because of obstruction by Pakistan Government. The only solution is that they should be merged as quickly as possible. There the difficulty is that because the Berubari thing is in the court the Government of Pakistan have taken the position that unless that is settled they will not agree to the merger of these enclaves. We hope that very soon when the Berubari thing comes out of the court we will be able to take this up and proceed in the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister said that it will soon be merged. After 20 years of independence they have ceded so many territories to Pakistan. Although in name the Cooch-Behar District Commissioner and the District Magistrate of West Dinajpur are in control of these 130 Indian enclaves in Pakistan, may I know whether it is a fact that many Indian officials and many Indian citizens have been gulfed in Pakistan, whether Pakistani flags are flying over this Indian territory and also whether it is a fact that a number of Indian citizens, both men and women, have been persecuted? May I also know whether 5,000 of the Indians have been squeezed out from these Indian enclaves, whether it is a fact that these Indian territories are now completely under the occupation of Pakistan and that they are ruled as if conquered territories of Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER : I think he has already answered all the questions in the beginning.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have very little to say because the hon. Member has himself provided the answer. It is true that administration does not extend to that area at the moment because of its geographical situation. They are not allowed the facilities to go there and even our police party is not allowed to go there. So, whatever the hon. Member has said may be true, but the only answer is . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is happening to the Indian citizens and still you do not know anything? You are pleading ignorance?

श्री बंदीसंकर शर्मा : भारत वर्ष के क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की कितनी पाकिस्तानी बस्तियां

हैं जोकि भारतीय इलाकों से धिरी हुई हैं और वहां पर हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उसका अनुपात क्या है?

क्या इन बस्तियों में भी उसी प्रकार की पाबंदियां भारत सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई हैं जैसी कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारी बस्तियों पर लगा रखी हैं? **क्या** इन बस्तियों के जो निवासी हैं वे भारतीय क्षेत्रों के बीच होकर पाकिस्तान आ जा सकते हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कितनी संख्या हिन्दुओं की है और कितनी मुसलमानों की इसको बताने के लिए तो सूचना चाहिए . . .

श्री बलराज मधोक : टोटल एरिया कितना है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : 18 वर्ग मील के करीब है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is absolutely wrong. It is 33,745 sq. miles.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पाकिस्तानी एनक्लेझ्ज जो हमारे यहां हैं उनका पूरा क्षेत्रफल 18.4 वर्गमील है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You get the documents from the West Bengal Government. I challenge him, he is giving wrong information.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इनको ही मिनिस्टर बनाइये।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I forgive the Minister of State for his ignorance because he is new to his job. He has said that there are Indian enclaves in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India and that the area of Indian enclaves in Pakistan is 33 sq. miles and that of Pakistan enclaves in India is 18 sq. miles and that the population is almost equal. It has just been admitted by the hon. Minister that the people living in Indian enclaves in Pakistan have not been given any civil rights at all and that they are being treated like citizens of conquered territory of Pakistan and many of them have been squeezed out. In view of that, since we cannot change the situa-

tion, because of Pakistan being what it is, not prepared to deal with us honourably, could the government seriously consider the proposition that there should be exchange of population of these two enclaves—the population of Indian enclaves in Pakistan coming to India and the population of Pakistan enclaves in India going to Pakistan—so that this problem could be settled permanently and thereby prevent the continuous intimidation and continuous harassment of Indian citizens in those enclaves by Pakistan?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The agreement provides for the exchange of these enclaves and not exchange of population. But, in fact, so far as the Indian enclaves in Pakistan are concerned, an overwhelming majority of the people have come over to India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from these enclaves, as previously stated in this House by Shri Chagla, Lathitilla, Dumabari and Pahegram, these three areas....

MR. SPEAKER : Are they also enclaves?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I started by saying "apart from these enclaves".

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, you missed the crucial phrase.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : With regard to these villages, especially Lathitilla and Dumabari, even the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs said last time that Pakistani flags are flying in that area, which is not according to any convention or any agreement, merely because they are within Pakistan. May I know whether they are still in Pakistani occupation or they have vacated them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That question relates to Starred Question No. 428 listed for today.

SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : If the hon. Minister is not prepared to accept the figure given by my hon. friend regarding the exact area of the enclaves, will he be pleased to make an inquiry and give us the correct figure?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have taken note of what the hon. Member has said. But the position which I have mentioned is after verification.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : But both cannot be correct.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The Minister is talking about exchange of population. May I know whether the Nehru-Noon agreement had provided that, so far as the exchange of these enclaves is concerned, 60 in India and 130 in Pakistan, mutual exchange proposals should be considered, and whether the External Affairs Ministry have initiated any talks with Pakistan for the exchange of these enclaves?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There was no mention of exchange of enclaves in it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Could you say that there was no mention of it in the Nehru-Noon Agreement? It was clearly stated that talks for exchange of these enclaves would take place.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is what I said—it referred to the exchange of enclaves.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I first started with the question that the Minister was speaking about the exchange of population. I want to know whether it is not a fact that in the Nehru-Noon Pact it was mentioned that they should initiate talks for exchange of these enclaves? Have they initiated any talks about it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Talks have been initiated. But, as I said just now, Pakistan maintains that it will not go ahead with this till the Berubari exchange also takes place. Since that matter is in the court, we cannot proceed with it. That is the present position. I have explained all this.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Minister has made mention about Berubari. May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a statement made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in a very alliterative way, when he said: bluff in Berubari, bullets in Belonia, fraud in Fazilka, killing in Kashmir and sniping at Sialkot? In that connection, may I know whether the hon. Prime Minister is in a position to assert that there has been no bluff in Berubari?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member is absolutely right that there is no bluff in Berubari. I am told that the Foreign

Minister he refers to made that statement when he was out of office, not while in office.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What did he say?

MR. SPEAKER : He said that it was an ex-Foreign Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This statement was made by the present Foreign Minister, not the other one. May I submit that it was the present Foreign Minister who made this statement in the National Assembly of Pakistan ? I liked his string of alliteration.

SHRI RANGA : The House has had this experience of seeing how helpless and ignorant the Foreign Minister and his colleague in the External Affairs Ministry are in regard to this matter. How much longer would the Prime Minister take to realise that the Prime Minister's job is heavy enough, big enough and that she should not saddle herself with this additional responsibility ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is this a supplementary ?

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that such flippant answers have been given to this very small part of the totality of the responsibility that is cast on the Foreign Affairs Ministry, would the Prime Minister be good enough and kind enough towards this country and relieve the country of this miserable experience of having these two great portfolios mixed up under one Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

MEETING OF NON-NUCLEAR NATIONS

*423. **SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the Statesman, of the 19th August, 1967 published from Delhi under the heading "China may attend meeting of non-nuclear nations";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Pakistan took initiative to persuade the General Assembly to invite China; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विश्वेति मिश्र : प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि यह बात सही है और दूसरे तथा तीसरे भाग के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि संरक्षकार को इस बारे में खबर नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर हमारी एम्बेसी है, हमारे राजदूत वहां पर रहते हैं, य० एन० ओ० में हमारे रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं, वे संबंधित करते हैं।

श्री ब० रां० भगत : इस सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उस में पाकिस्तान ने क्या किया, इस की सीधी सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान उस कमेटी का मेम्बर नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य स्वयं विचार कर सकते हैं कि किसी सुनी हुई बात के अंधार पर हमारी ओर से कुछ कहना कहां तक उचित होगा।

श्री विश्वेति मिश्र : एक न्यूकिलियर पावर होटें हुए भी चाइना इस मीटिंग को एटैंड करने जा रहा है, इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री ब० रां० भगत : हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने चाइना को इस कमेटी में बुलाने के लिए कोई इनिशिएटिव लिया है। यदि यह बात सही है कि वहां पर जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ, उस में यह कहा गया कि दुनिया के जितने अनु शक्ति रखने वाले यों बनाने वाले देश हैं, उन को बुलाया जाये, तो इन में चीन भी शामिल है, क्योंकि उस के पास अनु-शक्ति है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : China, of course, is a menace, whether in the non-nuclear sphere or in the nuclear sphere. May I know what advantages will accrue to the world, and if possible to India in the eyes of the world, if China is asked to attend this meeting of non-nuclear nations but is kept out of the nuclear nations and out of the Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as this question is concerned, we have said that actually we support world disarmament and both nuclear and non-nuclear powers may attend the meeting, and China also may attend the meeting because it is a big country and has the nuclear capacity. Therefore, any discussion on the disarmament question without China being there will be hampered. That is our position. So far as this question is concerned, it is a question of a Conference of non-nuclear powers, in which nuclear powers also may attend and participate but may not vote.

श्री कंवर साल गुप्त : चीन इस मीटिंग में आगे से या न ले, इस बात को छोड़ कर भी इस सम्बन्ध में भारत का लेटेस्ट स्टैंड क्या है कि क्या वह न्यूक्लियर पावर की डेवलपमेंट के अधिकार को कभी भी नहीं छोड़ेगा या उसने इस बारे में कोई जाते रखते हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह तो एक अलग सवाल है। जहां तक नान-प्रालिफरेशन ट्रीटी की बात है, हम ने यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दी है कि जहां तक शान्तिमय उपायों से अनु-शक्ति के विकास का सम्बन्ध है उसमें हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं होंगा कि हम किसी तरह की पाबन्दी करें। यह बात स्पष्ट कह दी गई है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit, Sir, that this is the meeting of non-nuclear nations. It has nothing to do with the non-proliferation treaty.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that and the Minister has corrected it. Next question, Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI rose : It is an important question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : As nobody got up, I passed on to the next question.

GUIDE-LINES FOR INDIAN DIPLOMATS ABROAD

*424. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines issued by his Ministry to the Indian Am-

bassadors and representatives attached to the various countries to appraise the foreign policy of India periodically; and

(b) if so, whether any reports are received about the performance of the Indian representatives in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Indian Ambassadors and representatives abroad frequently receive directives from the Ministry of External Affairs on how to project India's foreign policy, and specific directions regarding problems which arise from time to time.

(b) Annual confidential reports are recorded on India-based personnel in Missions abroad, other than Heads of Missions and Posts, whose performance is judged by their general effectiveness in the areas where they are serving.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : During my recent visit to the Middle East and European countries I found that the foreign policy of India has not been understood by our Diplomats and representatives serving there and the image of India has not been put forth correctly. But I found one thing: the cinema stars of India—Raj Kapoor and Vijayantimala—are more popular than our leaders. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : As a result, the Indo-Pak conflict and the actual position about the claim of Pakistan to Kashmir have not been correctly explained by our representatives.

Secondly, may I know whether the Government of India have received the recommendations of the Pillai Committee regarding guide-lines to our representatives abroad; if so, have the recommendations been implemented, if not, why and at what stage is it pending?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As far as the cinema stars are concerned, they are popular in all situations. But as far as our policy and our image are concerned, the fear that our projection is not adequate or proper, is not a fact. With all our missions we are in constant touch, almost daily with most of them and we brief them we get their reports; a constant assessment

is made of the work there and if there is any deficiency, it is built up. So, there should not be any misapprehension that our foreign policy has not been properly projected.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, he has not replied to the later part of his question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What about the Pillai Committee's report so far as the guide-lines are concerned—he has not answered that point.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : About the Pillai Committee's report, it is being examined. That is receiving the attention of the Ministry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : How many non-officials and IAS officers have been appointed during these days as diplomatic representatives in spite of the opposition in India due to their ill-reputation and all that? If so, have any reports been received about the misbehaviour of our representatives abroad and that they have not been able to discharge their duties? If so, will he kindly place on the Table of the House a report thereon?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, it will be unfair and not proper to make a general observation that there has not been proper behaviour. There has been no misbehaviour, but wherever any such complaints about our diplomats' performance come, they are looked into.

MR. SPEAKER : The question he has asked is: whether there have been any such complaints.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There are no such complaints.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : whenever there has been any, they have been looked into.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My question has not been answered—how many non-officials have been posted and how many IAS officers have been posted much against the will of India and who are of ill repute.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : As the students who go abroad for study can be our very good representatives and ambassadors in foreign countries, have the Government provided them with the necessary literature and propaganda material and newspapers so that when they go, they can propagate and project our foreign policy correctly and put the image of India in a better manner?

MR. SPEAKER : She says that our students who go abroad for further education are our best ambassadors outside.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Our students who go abroad should be provided with the necessary propaganda material and literature so that they can project the image of our country.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is a very good suggestion and I think it will be the duty of our missions to keep in close touch with the student community there.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : On a point of order.....

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order is generally raised during the Question Hour.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : It is a very serious question. May I know why the Prime Minister does not answer the questions and why we get only second-hand replies from somebody else?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri B. R. Bhagat is the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या भारतीय दूतावास जो विदेशों में हैं उन के कार्य का मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा और उस की रपट शीघ्र पार्लियामेंट में रखी जायेगी ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : On a point of order. My objection is this. The hon. Member should not read out her question.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, she has folded the paper and she is not reading.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा : क्या भारतीय दूतावास जो विदेशों में हैं उनके कार्य का

मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा और उसकी रपट शीघ्र पालियार्मेट में रखी जायेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think she has secured a pass in Hindi. Now, she may sit down.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : My question has not been replied to. मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री २० रा० भगतः उन्होंने बहुत सही सवाल पूछा है। हमारे दूतावासों के कार्य का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और भीके भीके पर यहां सदन में उस पर बहस भी करते हैं। उस पर काफी चर्चा भी यहां की जाती है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The focus of diplomacy these days seems to be on national security. May I ask the Prime Minister what steps have been taken to amend the form of reporting which is a variant of the district reports in India, to some modern form of reporting in which military policy and foreign policy are properly coordinated?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Administrative Reforms Commission is going into this particular question and will go into it in considerable detail.

SHRI RANGA : What steps have been taken independently of that?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a specific question. Why should he not answer it ? He is evading it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Administrative Reforms Commission is looking into the matter raised by the hon. Member in regard to the form and the manner in which the reporting should be done. They are going into it in depth.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : May I add that it is not fair to say that the reporting is of the district officers' kind ? Naturally, the reporting depends on what is being reported, and each Ambassador may have his own style. We try to get the maximum information out of him on various subjects.

श्री २० ना० तिवारी : समय समय पर इस सदन में भारतीय राजदूतों की कार्यवाही के संबंध में सुधार लाने के लिए जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं उसके ऊपर सरकार ने इस बात

का आश्वासन दिया कि उस पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी कार्यवाही जो क्रिटिसिज्म इस हाउस में हुआ है उस पर की गई है ?

श्री २० रा० भगतः जो भी समालोचनाएँ होती हैं और जो भी सुझाव दिए जाते हैं उन पर विचार किया जाता है और उन पर कार्यवाही भी की जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी खास सुझाव की बात करें तो मैं देख कर सही जवाब दूँगा।

श्री रवि राय : असल में जो भारत के विदेशों में दूतावास हैं और वहां जो अफसर नोंग हैं, जो हमारे राजदूत हैं उन को जो यहां से निर्देशन जाते हैं वह ठीक नहीं जाते हैं। लगता है कि ठीक नीति इस बारे में सरकार की जो होनी चाहिए वह सरकार को मालूम ही नहीं है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इंग्लिस्तान में जो भारत के हाई कमिशनर हैं उन को रोडेशिया के संबंध में हमारी जो नीति है या इंग्लिस्तान में जो इमीग्रेन्ट लोग हैं जिन में काला गोरा का भेदभाव हो रहा है इन दोनों के बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति क्या है और क्या भारत सरकार ने उस नीति को इंग्लिस्तान में और विदेशों में जो लोग हैं उनको समझाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाया है ?

श्री २० रा० भगतः रोडेशिया के मामलों में और इंग्लिस्तान में भी जो हमारे भारतीय जाते हैं उन के बारे में भी हमारी नीति है और वह नीति हमारे राजदूतों को मालूम है। अभी वहां के मंत्री आये थे। मुझसे उन्होंने बातें कीं। इन दोनों बातों पर भारत सरकार का क्या स्थूल है वह हमने उन को साफ-साफ़ बता दिया है और यह उन को मालूम है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : There are complaints from newspapers in foreign countries that they are not well informed and posted about our foreign policy. For instance, after the conflict between Arab countries and Israel, we had occasion to

visit some of the Middle East countries. Shri Lakkappa has drawn attention to this very important and pertinent question. We heard so many complaints from the newspapers there that they were not kept posted about our foreign policy, that the work of the press attaches to the different missions of ours in these countries is not satisfactory. Are Government prepared to make an assessment of the performance of our foreign missions and are they prepared to reorganise our foreign publicity propaganda and public relations?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Such a review is necessary in the functioning of any organisation. In a dynamic situation, it is necessary that we must look at our publicity media and other instruments through which we function. As for the particular matter about West Asia, there has been no specific complaint. Our viewpoint was well publicised. Actually, it was praised and also criticised all the world over. It was discussed so many times here. So to say that our foreign publicity media were not functioning is rather surprising.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : This is a very important matter. It is not our mission officials work as such which is under discussion. The question is whether they have sent any directives from here about how they should function in this matter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I started by saying that this is one of our functions.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have a foreign affairs debate. I have assured the House about it and I hope they will fix it up next week. Then will be the more appropriate occasion to discuss this matter.

SHRI RANGA : If he has no information, let him say so. If he wants the External Affairs Minister to answer, let him give the courtesy to her. Instead of that he goes on saying 'it is possible' 'it is necessary' 'it is our duty'. It is not to hear useless answers that we are here.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member is making a remark which is absolutely untenable. He did not ask for any information. He asked for opinion and I gave a very categorical opinion.

SHRI RANGA : We do not want his opinion on the floor of the House; we want information. Ministers are not expected to give any opinion.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Have any complaints been brought to the notice of Government against our trade representative in Canada, Shri Dhawan. There are charges of smuggling levelled against him. If so, have any investigations been made, and if so, what is the result thereof?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have no such information at the moment. I will look into it.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Has it come to the notice of the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Ministry that our missions in the Middle East countries have been ineffective in countering Pakistani propaganda regarding Kashmir? If so, what steps have been taken to strengthen our missions there?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for the Kashmir question, our missions are trying to do their best to inform the people there about our stand. Whatever Pakistani propaganda is there, they assess the situation all the time and try to counteract it. It is not correct to say that they have been ineffective.

श्री श्रोता प्र० स्थानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि हमारी एम्बेसीज में जितने कमचारी हैं, जब वहां कोई फंकशन्ज होते हैं तो वे वहां बहुधा राष्ट्रीय वेश-भूषा में नहीं जाते तथा इस देश की भाषा नहीं बोलते, अंग्रेजी में ही बातचीत करते हैं, जिसका वहां की जनता पर बहुत कुप्रभाव पड़ता है? इस टेन्डेन्सी को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या स्टेप्स ले रही है?

श्री ब० र० भगत : जहां तक राष्ट्रीय समाराहों में जाने का सवाल है, वे राष्ट्रीय वेश-भूषा में जायें, ऐसा उन को निर्देश है। जहां तक अंग्रेजी में बोलने का सवाल है, वह सुविधा के कारण बोलते हैं, लेकिन यदि वे यहां की भाषा में बोलना चाहें तो बोल सकते हैं।

श्री श्रो० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदयः मैं बुद्ध देख कर आया हूँ, वे बहुधा राष्ट्रीय वेश-भूषा में नहीं जाते हैं और अंग्रेजी ही बोलते हैं, जिसका वहां पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है—इस को रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक फारमल फंक्शन्ज का सवाल है, वे राष्ट्रीय वेश-भूषा में जाएं, ऐसा उन को आदेश दिया गया है। यदि कहीं के बारे में कोई शिकायत हो, तो उस को हम देखने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—(अ) कितने एम्बेसडजे आई० सी० एस० हैं और कितने पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के हैं? दूसरे—जो व्यवहार, जो सुविधायें हम ने अपने मुक्त में पाकिस्तान और चाइना के एम्बेसडजे को दे रखी हैं, क्या वही सुविधायें हमारे एम्बेसडजे को उन मुक्तों में हासिल हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक (अ) सवाल का सम्बन्ध है—मुझे सूचना चाहिये, तब उसका उत्तर दे सकता हूँ कि कितने आई० सी० एस० हैं तथा कितने दूसरे हैं। जहां तक सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है—जो सुविधा उनके बाहों दी जाती है, वही सुविधा हमारे यहां उनको दी जाती है। रेसिप्रोसिटी के आधार पर जो सुविधा हमारे एम्बेसडजे को बहां मिलती है लगभग वही हम यहां देते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिय में जहां कम्यूनिस्ट चीन का दबाव बढ़ रहा है और चीनी नागरिक बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं, हमारे द्वातां-वासों में चीनी भाषा जीने वाले कमीचारी बहुत कम हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम है कि हमारे हाई कमीशन में चीनी भाषा में अनुवाद का काम एक चीनी महिला कर रही हैं, कोई भारत का नागरिक अनुवाद का काम नहीं कर रहा है—क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस पहलू से इस सवाल को देखा है?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह सच है कि हमारे यहां दूसरी भाषायें जानने वाले कमीचारी काफ़ी कम हैं और इस बात की कोशिश हो रही है कि उनकी संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। हम यह भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि और लोग भी उन की भाषाओं को सीखें, खास तौर से जहां..... व्यवसाय.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There are so many people who know foreign languages, who are not being used by our Embassies.

श्रीमती सुकेता हुण्डालानी : मैं एक खास सवाल पूछना चाह रही थी—क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जब य० ए० आर०—इजराइल में लड़ाई हो रही थी, उस समय अमरीका में इस प्रकार की काफ़ी प्रोप्रेष्डा हुआ कि जो गेरू हम अमरीका से ले रहे हैं, उस को हम य० ए० आर० भेज रहे हैं—क्या आपको मालूम है कि इस प्रकार का काफ़ी प्रोप्रेष्डा हुआ? यदि मालूम है तो उन्हें इस को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : कुछ ऐसी बात सुनने में ज़रूर आई थी और हमारी एम्बेसी ने इसका जवाब देने की कोशिश की थी।

MR. SPEAKER : I find that new members are getting up. They take information from the supplementaries and try to ask questions. In the beginning, there were only four or five members, now more members are getting up. I can spend another 20 minutes on this question, but the House is the loser.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : On a point of clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. You have already put a question.

श्री राम शरण : मैं प्रधानमंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से जितने लोग विदेशी दूतावासों में भेजे जाते हैं, वे उस कम्टी के बारे में सोशली और पोलिटिकली विशेष ट्रेन्ड नहीं होते हैं और इसी बजह से फेल्योर होते हैं। यहां पर जो कन्डेस्ट और रिजेक्टेड होते हैं, उन्हीं को वहां भेजा जाता

है ? क्या यह सही है कि उन को उन कन्ट्रीज के बारे में कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कन्डेन्ड और रिजेक्टेड होते हैं—ऐसी बात तो नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Have you followed it, and are you answering it?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : शायद उन्होंने कहा कि जो कन्डेन्ड और रिजेक्टेड आदमी हैं उनको बाहर भेजा जाता है

श्री राम चरण : यहां से विभिन्न देशों में जिनको ऐम्बेसेडर्स और रिप्रिजेटिव्स बना कर भेजा जाता है तो देखा यह जाता है कि जिस देश में वह जाते हैं वहां की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक स्थिति को वह बिलकुल नहीं जानते जिसकी वजह से वह हमारी भारत की विचारधारा का वहां पर प्रचार नहीं कर सकते और वह असफल रहते हैं ।

श्री रमेशर सिंह : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कश्मीर, नेफा, मैक्सिमोहन लाइन, सिक्किम और भूटान के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां हमारा क्या स्टेट्स है, क्या पालिसी है .. .

MR. SPEAKER : That can be discussed in the foreign affairs debate. It is a big question concerning the whole foreign policy.

श्री रमेशर सिंह : पाक में चूंकि लक्ज "क" आया है इसलिए कश्मीर को बहुत से मुल्कों के अन्दर पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा समझ सकते हैं और मगरबी जर्मनी में वहां जनता को पता नहीं है कि कश्मीर का रिएल मालिक कौन है ?

क्या इस के लिए कोई मसाला भेजा है कि कश्मीर पर दरबसल किसका हक है ताकि दूसरे देशों में जो भ्रम फैला हुआ है वह दूर हो सके और वहां के लोगों को वस्तुस्थिति का पता लग सके.....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. It is a big foreign policy matter.

श्री रमेशर सिंह : मैं ने आटिक्लिस पढ़े हैं कि पाक में चूंकि "क" का लक्ज है इसलिए कश्मीर पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा है । मगरबी जर्मनी में जहां यह प्रचार है उस को नलिङ्गोहर्ड करने के लिए उस प्रचार को मिटाने के लिए क्या हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई प्रचार आदि किया जा रहा है ?

श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी : हमारा प्रचार बराबर होता रहता है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : In this House and elsewhere also, there have been allegations that India has not been able to project her image abroad. Our consulates and embassies have been termed as tiny sleeping islands abroad. This is, firstly, due to defective guide-lines. The most important thing is, the appointments of our personnel abroad, it definitely shows that patronage has been given in appointing our ambassadors and consuls. (Interruption) Therefore, in such important posts, could we not have some sort of a Committee, say, a Parliamentary Committee, where we can scrutinise and decide about the appointment of such important personalities, those who can project India's image abroad ?

MR. SPEAKER : Two days ago, the same thing was asked and they replied that they can never give up the right of appointing those people: the Government is responsible for that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said that except in the American Senate where the system is different, no parliamentary government in the world gives this right to Parliament; it is the privilege of the executive. Unless we substitute some entirely different system, it is not possible.

SHRI S. KUNDU : They go on appointing defeated men in the polls as Ambassadors and Consuls.

श्री सरबजू पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जितने उत्तर दिये हैं उन से सदस्यगण संतुष्ट नहीं हैं । क्या यह बात सही है कि हमारे कर्मचारी जो विदेशी दूतावासों में काम करते हैं वह उन देशों की भाषा नहीं जानते इस लिए भारत की नीतियों के प्रचार करने में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है और यदि ऐसी स्थिति

हो तो क्या भारत सरकार विदेशों में जो हमारे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनके लिए खास तौर से इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी ताकि वह उन देशों की भाषाएं समझ सके ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो फ्रैंस रिपब्लिक में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह विदेशी भाषाएं सीखें और सिखाने की व्यवस्था भी है जैसे जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा हम यह चाहते हैं कि और ज्यादा विदेशी भाषाएं सीखने की गुजाइश यहां हनी चाहिए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग विदेशी भाषाओं को जानने वाले हमें मिलें । विदेशों में जो हम अपने हूत बहाल करते हैं उन में यह जरूर देखा जाता है कि वह वहां की भाषा को जानते हों । यह जरूरी है ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that most of the people of Indian origin living in Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore, etc., are Tamil-speaking, will the Government consider, at the time of appointment of ambassadors, whether Tamil-knowing people should be appointed to those posts, particularly in Malaysia, Singapore and Ceylon?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is a suggestion, but there are some persons in all these Missions who know Tamil.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Not as ambassadors; only as clerks.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि ऐमबैसेंडर्स की रिपोर्ट्स अलग-अलग और अपने-अपने ढंग की होती है परन्तु वह रिपोर्ट्स जब हिन्दुस्तान आती है जैसे कि ईस्ट यूरोपियन मुक्तों की रिपोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान में आती है तो उन को देखने के लिए सेनेट-रियट में सिकं एक ही आदमी के ऊपर भार होता है इसलिए यह रिपोर्ट्स ठीक से नहीं जांची जा सकती तो क्या यह सत्य है ? मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर श्री भगत न देकर प्रधान मंत्री जी दें ।

MR. SPEAKER : He is the Minister for Foreign Affairs and he has the right to reply. Whether you want to hear it or not, I can't help.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि वह रिपोर्ट्स ठीक से नहीं जांची जाती ठीक नहीं है या उन पर कार्य-वाही नहीं होती है वह बात बिलकुल गलत है । उन रिपोर्ट्स का निरीक्षण होता है और आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की जाती है ।

श्री धौंकार लाल बोहरा : हमारे भारतीय दूतावासों में अभारतीय प्रतिनिधित्व होता है खास तौर से सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक लेवर में तो क्या वह इस का निराकरण करने की चेष्टा करेंगे ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने एक उत्तर के दौरान बतलाया था कि दूसरे देशों की भाषाओं को जानने वाले हमारे पास कम हैं और उस के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि कहीं-कहीं जैसे हांगकांग में जो भारतीय है वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग काफ़ी संख्या में हैं और वह चीनी भाषा जानते हैं फिर भी उनको वहां पर नहीं रखा जा रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह देख कर ही बतलाया जा सकता है वाकी मेरी समझ में ऐसी बात है नहीं । हर एम्बेसी में स्थानीय लोग भी होते हैं और अगर जरूरत होती है तो स्थानीय आदमियों को लिया जाता है बाकी हांगकांग में हैं या नहीं यह मैं देख कर बतला सकूंगा ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : With regard to the appointment of these persons, the question had been asked whether members of the other parties also will be associated. He was pleased to say, and you also remarked, that the privilege of appointment is theirs and they cannot give it up. The privilege which we ask for is the privilege of association. Let them have the responsibility of appointment, but the advice will be ours. What is the difficulty in that?

MR. SPEAKER : I have called almost everybody who wanted to put a supplementary and we have spent nearly half an hour. The first three questions were finished in 15 minutes. In spite of my reminding them that there is going to be a debate, every member is getting up and there is repetition why we should not be associated and so on. You are the losers in this process.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We must finish at least 10 questions a day.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I had said on a previous occasion when this matter came up that it is a question of explaining the policies of the Government of India. Parliament is associated with the formulation of policy. Policies are debated in Parliament and members have occasion to express their views on them. Some of the hon. members from the opposition are against the policies, some on one side and others on another side. Therefore, the matter of appointments cannot be given to the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is not a question of projecting the policy; it is a question of projecting the image of India with which all of us could be associated.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If members have any specific suggestions, they are most welcome to give them.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PEKING

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*425. SHRI PARTHASARATHY :

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several Members of Parliament belonging to the various parties have demanded that India should break off diplomatic relations with Peking immediately and also not take any action for the entry of communist China into the United Nations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government have seen the statement reported to have been issued by 70 Members of Parliament demanding that India should break off diplomatic relations with Peking immediately and also not take any action for the entry of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations.

(b) The Government of India do not at present contemplate any departure from their present policy.

SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Sir, what is the present policy about their entry to UNO? There are two separate questions. One is about entry into UNO and the other is about breaking off of relations.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The policy is that China should be admitted to UNO on the basis of universality of membership.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पिछले दिनों अम्बारों में पढ़वे को मिला कि चाइना ने गुद्दारों को तोड़ा है, मस्जिदों को तोड़ा है, मन्दिरों को तोड़ा है। क्या इस के बारे में हमारी सरकार ने कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा है, और उस का जवाब क्या मिला? इतना हीने पर श्री क्या वह सम्बन्ध विचलेद करने की बही सोच रही है?

श्री राम किशन गुप्ता : हम ने विरोध पत्र भेजा था। इस सवाल का यहाँ पिछले दिनों जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : पिछले दिनों जब जवाब दिया गया तब मैं नहीं था।

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, for a number of years ambassadors are not appointed in either country between the two countries, and this is leading to, to some extent, a sort of drift and further deterioration in our relations. I would like to know if it is the position of the Government of India that appointment of ambassadors in either country might be a step in the direction of improvement of relations; if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

SHRI P. K. DEO : To our humiliation.

SHRI UMANATH : You may not like it, but it is my party's stand-point.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We have got a Charge d'Affaires there. I do not think that with what has been happening in our embassy and other embassies in Peking, this is the right moment to consider the sending of an ambassador there.

SHRI R. BARUA : In the recent past there was misbehaviour in our Charge d'Affaires' office in China. A little while ago the hon. Minister replied that there was mutuality of treatment on both sides. May I know whether any improvement thereafter has been made in the case of the people of China so that in our relations we stand on a par with them ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In this matter China stands a little apart from other countries. As the House is aware, they have been behaving in an entirely inexplicable and un-understandable manner not only with India but with almost every other country in the world, even with those countries which are supposed to be friendly to them. They are passing through a particular phase. We do not know what is going to be the result. They have had this 'cultural revolution' as somebody has said, which is neither cultural nor a revolution.

SHRI P. K. DEO : While we welcome the statement of the Deputy Prime Minister abroad that we should recognise the existence of two Chinas, is it not high time that we have diplomatic relationship with Taiwan also and consider them at par with the main China ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This matter also was discussed here, perhaps the hon. Member was not present in the House then. What I said on that occasion was that neither of the two Chinas agree with the two-China theory. Taiwan says that it is the only China and mainland China also consider that it is the only China. So the question does not arise. (Interruption).

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Sir, China might be a very bad member of the comity of nations. As regards her anti-US and anti-Indian policy, there are other countries also like Pakistan who have spe-

cialised in anti-Indian policies for the last twenty years. In South Africa they have a general hatred towards white-coloured people. May I ask the hon. Minister if any case has been made out for the exclusion of China from the point of view of India on a short-term or long-term basis ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not very clear. Is the hon. Member asking whether we have made out a case against the inclusion of China ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Have Members of Parliament, who have represented, made out a very good case for shutting out China from the world body ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is it helpful to us to have an embassy in China; if so, in what manner ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is there already.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think, it is helpful to us.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल : क्या यह सब नहीं है कि पीरिंग में जितने भी गुस्तारे सिखों के ये उन पर पीरिंग सरकार ने अपना कम्बा कर लिया है और उन की त्रिक्ली जगहदर्दें भी उन के अपने हाथ में कर लिया हैं। इन सारी चीजों के हाते हूँ और यारी भारत सरकार ने उन से ब्रेकअप प्रोटोकल जाहिर किया है। क्या इस तीज के सम्बन्ध में यूनाइटेड नेशन्स या जिन सेनेटों की राय पीरिंग से बही चिलड़ी है, उन से समाह से कर हम पीरिंग के लितलक स्टूंग एकाश में यह बातचित्त नहीं होता ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He is making a suggestion.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE : Is the Prime Minister aware that breaking off diplomatic relations is a recognised form of protest in world diplomatic history, and will the Prime Minister say why in view of the present indecent conduct of China, India is not breaking off diplomatic relations with China ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Because we do not consider it in our long-term interest.

पाकिस्तानी सेना का जमाव

* 426. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी सेना छम्ब से पुँछ तक सारी युद्ध-विराम रेखा के साथ-साथ पिछले कुछ दिनों से बड़े पैमाने पर युद्ध का अभ्यास कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आसपास क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों को सीमाओं के पार बग्गों के फटने की घटनी सुनायी देती है और इससे उन लोगों में व्यापक आतंक फैल गया है; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा भव्यालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन)

राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) पाकिस्तान ने 27 सितम्बर से 4 अक्टूबर 1967 तक युद्धविराम रेखा के पार एक सैनिक व्यापास किया था। जैसे कि दोनों देशों के सेनाध्यक्षों के बीच हुए समझौते में तथ पाया गया था, अभ्यास की सूचना हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सैनिक प्रेसक दल (United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan) द्वारा प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) कभी-कभी युद्धविराम रेखा के उस पार सड़क निर्माण और अन्य कार्यों संबंधित घमाके सुनने में जाते हैं।

(ग) सरकार युद्धविराम रेखा के उस पार हो रही सैनिक क्रियाओं का सजग हो कर ध्यान रखती है, और आवश्यक एहतियाती उपाय किए जाते हैं।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : पाकिस्तान सरकार जिस तरह से सैनिक तैयारियां कर रही है और जिस तरह से चाइना का सहयोग ले कर अपनी सैनिक ताकत बढ़ा रही है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार, भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या-क्या कदम नये तौर से उठा रही है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : नये-नये कदम क्या उठाये जा रहे हैं, यह बतलाना उचित नहीं होगा। लेकिन भारत सरकार को ज्ञात है कि उस को चीन की पूरी सहायता मिल रही है और अन्य देशों से भी मिल रही है। उस के लिये हम तैयार हैं।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब चीन को अणु शक्ति प्राप्त हो गई है और चीन से हर प्रकार की मदद पाकिस्तान को मिल रही है, तो क्या भारत में भी अणुशक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिये या अणुशक्ति प्राप्त बड़े राष्ट्रों से अणुयुद्ध में भारतीय सुरक्षा के लिए सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु भारत सरकार कोई खास प्रयत्न कर रही है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह अणुशक्ति से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है, और सब माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि अणुशक्ति के बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या नीति है। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, हम लोगों की सूचना के अनुसार उन्हें अणुशक्ति प्राप्त नहीं है, लेकिन हवाई जहाज, टैंक और बहुत से दूसरे हथियार उन्हें मिले हैं।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : हमारे प्रदेश की जनता पाकिस्तान की सामरिक तैयारियों से किसी प्रकार आतंकित न हो, उन का मनोबल ऊंचा करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उन का मनोबल बहुत ऊंचा है, और जैसा प्रश्नों के जवाब में बतलाया गया, अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उन्हें घबराहट है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: War exercises are very very menacing when they are a prelude to conquest or invasion or something of that kind. Judging by our experience of the past I can say that these war exercises are not mere drill exercises but they are a step in the direction of the invasion of this area in the near future. Taking into account that fact may I know (a) what the Government of India is doing, apart from the UNO observers' activities, to safeguard the cease-fire line; (b) what the Government is doing to give the people, who are living in our part, some kind of comfort that they are not alone; and (c) what the Government is doing in order to match the military preparedness of Pakistan when it is getting all kinds of supplies from Iran, Turkey in an indirect way and from China?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As far as the local people are concerned, they are not panic-stricken. So far as the preparation of Pakistan is concerned, they are getting aid from China. As far as our side is concerned, we are fully prepared to meet any situation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PORT FACILITIES FOR NEPAL

*422. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has demanded certain port facilities in India;

(b) whether a Joint Study Team of Indian and Nepalese experts had recently visited some ports in India to find out what facilities could be offered to Nepal;

(c) if so, the Team's recommendations in this regard; and

(d) the nature of the decision taken by the Government of India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1843/67.]

(b) No Sir. No such visit to ports in India is contemplated, although the arrange-

ments at Calcutta port are constantly under examination.

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

CHRISTIAN AND HINDU NAGAS IN NAGALAND

*427. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of Nagas in Nagaland are not Christians but continue to follow their ancestral Hindu faith;

(b) whether they are educationally and economically more backward than the Christian Nagas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have not been given due representation in the Nagaland Government nor the Government of India have given them proper recognition in negotiations about the future setup of Nagaland; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to consult the representatives of the Hindu Nagas before taking any final decision about Nagaland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the Census of 1961, about 53% of the population in Nagaland are Christians and the rest are followers of their ancestral Naga beliefs.

(b) Religion-wise figures regarding education or economic position are not tabulated in the Census report. This is in pursuance of the policy of the Government of India to discourage community distinction based on religion. There is, however, no discrimination between the Christian and Non-Christian Nagas in the matter of education facilities and economic development.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been formed by the chosen representatives of the people in Nagaland through elections held under the provisions of the Constitution. The House is no doubt aware that there is no provision in it for reservation of seats on the basis of religion. The State Government's views are ascertained and taken into account regarding the talks which the Government of India have had or may have in future with Underground Nagas. The Underground Nagas who come to Delhi are not invited on the basis of their religious beliefs.

INDO-PAK. DEMARCACTION OF DUMABARI AREA

*428. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have joint Indo-Pak demarcation of Lathitilla-Dumabari area on Karimganj border during this winter; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to complete the demarcation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The demarcation in this area is held up because of a basic disagreement between India and Pakistan over the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award. The Government of India have again proposed to the Government of Pakistan to hold a meeting to discuss this matter at any level acceptable to them. The Pakistan Government's reply is awaited.

PRESENCE OF CHINESE IN NAGALAND BORDER

*429. **SHRI MAYAVAN** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that Chinese presence has been reported in the vicinity of the mountainous international boundary between Burma and Nagaland;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Chinese are infiltrating into Nagaland as the international boundary is not well protected; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to check such infiltration of Chinese into Nagaland ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government of India do not wish to discuss matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdictions of a friendly neighbouring State.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have taken all possible security measures to prevent illegal entry of any person into India. Enquiries made by the Government

indicate that there has been no infiltration of Chinese into Nagaland State.

नागाओं के बारे में पाकिस्तानी तथा चीनी प्रचार

*430. **श्री शशि भूषण बाबूपेठी** : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) नागालैंड को चीन से किस प्रकार से वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है और नागाओं द्वारा पाकिस्तान से प्राप्त किये गये शक्तियों का अंदरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान और चीन नागालैंड को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिये विदेशों में प्रचार कर रहे हैं; और

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

वैदेशिक कार्य-भंगालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) नागालैंड राज्य भारत सरकार से ही वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता प्राप्त करता है। छिपे नागाओं में से कुछ पथभ्रष्ट और उद्गवादी चीन जाकर वापस आ गए हैं। उनका स्पष्ट उद्देश्य यह रहा होगा कि चीनियों से जो सहायता मिल सके, उसे ले लिया जाए। हमारे पास यह सिद्ध करने के लिये कोई साक्ष्य नहीं है कि उन्हें चीन से अब तक इस तरह की कोई सहायता मिली है। पता चला है कि पाकिस्तान ने उन्हें कुछ हवियार और उपकरण दिए हैं। सदन इस बात की सराहना करेगा कि इस विषय पर हमारे पास जो सूचना मुलभ है, उसे बताना सार्वजनिक हित में न होगा।

(ख) उनके अपने प्रचार साधनों में (रेडियो और प्रेस) नागालैंड के विपरीत जो प्रसंग होते हैं, उन्हें छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान और/अथवा चीन द्वारा दूसरे देशों में प्रचार करने का अन्य साक्ष्य हमारी नजर में नहीं आया है।

(ग) भारत सरकार का दृढ़ निश्चय है कि वह नागालैंड में किसी विदेशी हस्तक्षेप को अनुमति नहीं देगी क्योंकि वह भारत संघ का अभिन्न अंग है।

TRANSMITTERS FOR EXTERNAL SERVICES

*431. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI MARANDI :

SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four powerful transmitters are likely to be set up in the country, in order to improve the All India Radio External Services;

(b) if so, where these transmitters will be located, and

(c) the cost and capacity of these transmitters ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Five powerful transmitters are being set up to strengthen the External Service of All India Radio.

(b) and (c). Two very high power medium wave transmitters being set up—one each near Calcutta and Rajkot are estimated to cost about Rs. 6 Crores. Two more very high power short-wave transmitters being set up near Aligarh are expected to cost about Rs. 250 lakhs. The expenditure on installation of the remaining high power short-wave transmitter at Delhi expected to be about Rs. 60 lakhs.

PAKISTAN AIR STRENGTH

*432. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH

CHAUDHARY :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Air Force experts have stated that Pakistan have recently acquired a large number of superior and most modern aircraft from various countries and is building up her Air Force very rapidly since the last Indo-Pak. conflict of 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment her Air Force in view of the latest acquisitions by Pakistan of aircrafts and other war material ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government are aware that Pakistan has been acquiring modern aircraft and other war material from various countries.

(b) The re-equipment and modernisation of the Indian Air Force is being processed with emphasis on the qualitative improvement in the force.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR MR. PHIZO

*433. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press release by the Federal Government of Nagaland on the 14th August, 1967 which says that the so-called Federal Government would not seek any "safe conduct" for Mr. Phizo's return for it did not regard Mr. Phizo as having committed any crimes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Phizo, who has acquired British Nationality, is a fugitive from Indian justice. As the Constitution provides for the Rule of Law, Law will take its course should Phizo enter any part of the Indian Union.

APARTHEID POLICY OF SOUTH AFRICA

*434. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South African Government is going ahead with its policy of apartheid despite universal condemnation of that policy by almost all members of the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the steps India proposes to take in the United Nations to secure freedom and justice for the people of South Africa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has always been in the vanguard of the struggle against apartheid

and is rendering all possible assistance—political, moral and material—to the freedom movement in South Africa. India considers that mandatory sanctions against the Government of South Africa are the only effective means of securing freedom and justice for the people of the country and is working relentlessly in the United Nations and elsewhere to achieve that end. The Special Political Committee of the United Nations has, in its resolution dated the 22nd November, 1967, affirmed that universally applied mandatory economic sanctions are the only means of achieving a peaceful solution of the problem posed by the policies of apartheid in that country.

सुरक्षा परिवद की सदस्यता के लिए पाकिस्तान को भारत का समर्थन

* 435. श्री रवींद्र तिहासकी :

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

क्या बैदेशिकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुरक्षा-परिवद की अस्थायी सदस्यता के लिये पाकिस्तान का भारत ने समर्थन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पाकिस्तान ने भी गत वर्ष सुरक्षा परिवद की सदस्यता के लिए भारत का समर्थन किया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक-हार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) चूंकि चुनाव गुप्त मतदान द्वारा हुआ था, इसलिए यह मालूम नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत या किसी अन्य देश के पक्ष में अपना मत दिया।

LIMIT OF TERRITORIAL WATER

* 436. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extension of the Indian territorial limit is likely to overlap with that of any other country;

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to resolve rival claims in this regard; and

(c) whether the extension has anything to do with anti-smuggling measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

(c) No, Sir.

INDIANS FROM KENYA MIGRATED TO U.K.

* 437. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who have so far migrated to U.K. from Kenya and whether Government have offered any assistance to those Indians to return home; and

(b) whether Government have approached the Kenya Government to discourage the migration of Indians to U.K. by amending its employment policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) There has recently been some migration to U.K. (out of Kenya) of persons of Indian origin but no precise information is available about the number involved.

When such persons choose to come to India for resettlement, the Government of India extend certain customs concessions to them and their families in respect of duty-free entry of their personal property and stocks in trade.

(b) No, Sir.

INDIAN CONTINGENT OF UNEF IN GAZA

* 438. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 892 on the 3rd July, 1967 and state;

(a) whether investigations into the Israeli attack on the Indian contingent of UNEF in Gaza have since been completed;

(b) if so, whether deliberate infliction of casualties on the Indian personnel has been established; and

(c) the reply, if any, which has been sent to the Israeli Government's rejection of any responsibility in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yea, Sir. The Chief of Army Staff has, with the assistance of a Board of Officers—constituted for the purpose, made detailed enquiries from the personnel of the Indian contingent who have since returned to India.

(b) There were six incidents which resulted in casualties to Indian personnel. Of these, five were deliberate attacks by the Israeli Armed Forces in which 11 Indians were killed and 24 wounded. As regards the sixth incident, 3 Indians were accidentally killed and one wounded on June 6 when the jeep carrying them was blown up on the outskirts of Gaza town when it struck a UAR anti-tank mine laid for the defence of Gaza town against the advance of Israeli armour. The Israeli Army mounted an attack on Gaza town on June 6 and captured it the same day. A brief statement regarding these incidents was placed on the Table of the House on July 31, 1967, in reply to Starred Question No. 1494.

(c) A copy of the Government of Israel's Aide Memoire received on 15th June, 1967, disowning responsibility for attacks on the Indian UNEF Contingent, along with the Government of India's reply thereto, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1844/67.]

CHINESE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS IN PAKISTAN

*439. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 48 Chinese atomic scientists have arrived in Pakistan to train, guide and help Pakistan to construct a 20,000 kw Atomic Plant for manufacturing atomic weapons;

(b) whether Government are aware of the serious efforts being made by Pakistan to get its first atom bomb ready by April, 1968; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government propose to take to meet this danger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) We have no such information.

(b) The nuclear programme of any country is generally a closely guarded secret. However, according to our information, Pakistan does not possess the necessary capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.

(c) Does not arise.

CHINESE PROPAGANDA

*440. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Chinese Government have recently intensified their anti-India propaganda over Radio Peking; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter the Chinese propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Anti-Indian propaganda over Radio Peking continues to pour out from time to time.

(b) The Government of India have already protested to the Chinese Government and have demanded that the Chinese Government stop such propaganda and return to the paths of normal, international behaviour.

The Government of India and their Missions abroad are using every available opportunity to counter this false propaganda through the press, radio and other mass media by publicising the correct facts.

HOUSING COLONIES FOR DEFENCE PERSONNEL

*441. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing Colonies for the Defence personnel are being set up in different parts of the country;

(b) the broad features thereof and the facilities which are offered under it to the incumbents; and

(c) how many such housing colonies have been established so far and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly the scheme is to secure developed land through State Governments for allotment of plots on a no-profit-no-loss basis to Defence personnel either individually or as members of Cooperative Societies formed for the purpose. The houses will, thereafter be constructed by the allottees. No other facilities are at present proposed to be offered in this respect.

(c) Government have recently decided to allot 400 acres of land in Delhi to the Sainik Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi, comprising 100 Acres in Pitampura and 300 Acres in Narela, where two colonies will be set up as soon as the land is actually allotted. Colonies are also being set up at Chandigarh, Dehra Dun and Goa where land became available and plots have already been allotted.

SHOTGUN CARTRIDGES

***442. DR. KARNI SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Ordnance Factories have carried out any research on improving the wads as used in the latest 12 bore ammunition of America, e.g. power piston by Remingtons and the H-wad by Winchesters; and

(b) whether there are any plan for the use of Winchester Mark 5 type of plastic collar for shotgun cartridges to improve patterning performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Ordnance Factories are aware of the details of Remington Power Piston & Winchester H-Wad. Some trials have been carried out to manufacture Cartridges using similar was and further trials are continuing. The introduction of

Remington power piston type wads in the Ordnance Factories products is dependent on economic feasibility. However, the performance of the hunting ammunition currently produced in Ordnance Factories compares favourably with most of similar ammunition produced by other foreign manufacturers and Ordnance Factories regularly carry out assessment/evaluation of their product to further improve their performance.

(b) No, Sir.

PAK. PROTEST ABOUT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

***443. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI D. N. DEB : SHRI N. K. SANGHI . SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have protested to Government in regard to the recent communal disturbances in Ranchi and other parts of the country alleging that Government have failed to safeguard the interests of the minority community in accordance with the Nehru-Liaquat Pact; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The Government of Pakistan through a note dated 25th October, 1967, have drawn the attention of the Government of India to these happenings.

(b) The note of the Government of Pakistan is under consideration. The Government of India are fully alive to their obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact to which the Pak. Government have drawn attention. As for the recent happenings, they constitute our internal affairs. Individual incidents are already being investigated under due processes of law. The Government have also appointed a three-man Commission of Inquiry, headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, to look into them.

STATEMENT BY MR. PHIZO

*444. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Phizo that "Nagaland is on the eve of war with India";

(b) whether he has also said that in order to bring his struggle against India, he would accept any help from any quarter including China and Pakistan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The statement is absurd, for no part of the Union can go to war with the Union. Government are aware that the Underground Naga elements led by Phizo have declared it to be their aim to pursue their rebellion against the State by any means including the obtaining of clandestine assistance from China, Pakistan or any other country. Government are fully prepared to meet any such eventuality and would not brook foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country.

कल्पकम में परमाणु विजली घर

* 445. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या प्रधान मंत्री 20 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1041 और 1042 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय इंजीनियरों द्वारा कल्पकम के परमाणु विजली घर का डिजाइन तैयार किये जाने और निर्माण किये जाने के अतिरिक्त इस विजलीघर के लिये अपेक्षित सब मशीनों का भी भारत में ही निर्माण किया जायेगा अथवा क्या कुछ मशीनों का आयात किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन कार्यों के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी?

प्रधान मंत्री, अबू शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विदेशीकार्य मंत्री, (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग इस बात के लिए विशेषहरा से प्रयत्नशील है कि परमाणु विजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक विशेष किस्म की मशीनें जहां तक सम्भव हो भारत में ही तैयार की जायें। परम्परागत किस्म के डिजली घरों तथा बड़े उद्योगों में काम में आने वाली परम्परागत किस्म की अधिकांश मशीनें भी भारत में ही प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। इन मशीनों को देश में प्राप्त करना भारतीय उद्योग धंधों की आम प्रगति पर निर्भर करता है।

(ख) मद्रास परमाणु विजली घर पर खर्च होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा लगभग 14 करोड़ रुपये के बराबर होगी।

SAINIK SCHOOL, BHUBANESWAR (ORISSA)

*446. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some students have been seriously injured and some are still absconding in the recent riot by the students in the Sainik School at Bhubaneswar and the School has been closed;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the riot in the school; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Five boys sustained minor injuries in a clash between two groups of students in the Sainik School, Bhubaneswar. No one is absconding and the school has not been closed.

(b) and (c). Action is being taken to conduct an enquiry.

DISPUTE WITH WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT REGARDING BROADCAST FROM AIR.

*447. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new dispute has cropped up between the West Bengal State Information Department and his Ministry;

(b) whether the former West Bengal Information Minister had made certain proposals to resolve these conflicts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that a new dispute has cropped up. There is some correspondence but it has not taken the form of a dispute.

(b) and (c). The West Bengal Minister of Information had made certain proposals about the implementation of code of conduct for A.I.R. Counter proposals were made by Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the West Bengal Minister of Information had promised to send a reply.

ENTRY OF TIBETAN REFUGEES

*448. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three groups of Tibetan refugees have recently crossed into India;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them; and

(c) the reasons for their migration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Several groups of refugees from Tibet have entered India in recent months. Genuine refugees will be resettled under schemes being implemented for their rehabilitation. The main reason of the influx is the increase in anti-religious activities indulged in by Chinese and Tibetan Red Guards who, since the beginning of this

year, have destroyed a number of Gompas, disgraced the Lamas and forced the people to adopt new ways.

TELEVISION STATIONS

*449. DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no steps have so far been taken to implement the decision to set up television stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan of All India Radio provides for the setting up of TV Stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur, besides the expansion of the Delhi TV Centre. Necessary action in regard to these projects will be taken after they are approved and the required resources, including the foreign exchange, are made available.

SALE OF MILITARY HARDWARE TO INDIA BY ITALY

*449-A. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports about the West German charge that Italy had sold to India military hardware received by her from West Germany; and

(b) whether the report is true ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to discuss further details.

VISIT OF NAGA LEADERS TO EAST PAKISTAN

*450. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leader of the Underground Nagas who had recently met the Prime Minister visited East Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether some more Underground Nagas who were also present at the time of talks with the Prime Minister had also gone to East Pakistan;

(c) whether in view of the failure to reach any agreement, Nagas are now approaching Pakistan Government for their help in solving the problem; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information on this subject.

(c) Extremist elements amongst the Underground Nagas have been in contact with Pakistan and have been receiving assistance in arms, ammunitions and training facilities.

(d) The Government of India have taken measures within the limits of their resources in men and money to prevent contact with and help from Pakistan reaching the Underground Nagas. However, due to the difficult terrain and vastness of the area, some Underground Nagas do manage to sneak in and out of India.

STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., BANGALORE

2841. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore are going to stage an indefinite hunger strike at New Delhi during the current session period and also at Bangalore simultaneously;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The Hindustan Aeronautics Employee's Association, Bangalore Division, has given a notice to the Company to this effect.

(b) Their main demands are:—

(i) Reinstatement of 5 employees whose services were terminated and withdrawal of charge sheets served on some other employees.

(ii) Payment of wages/salaries for the Lock-out period (10-11-66—16-11-66) to all employees.

(iii) Stoppage of alleged unfair labour practices and harassment.

(iv) Payment of twice the wages for overtime work for all indirect workers.

(v) (a) All outstation bases to be covered under the Factories Act for the benefit of basic amenities and facilities.

(b) Enhancement of existing rates of outstation allowance.

(c) Payment of outstation allowance to local employees on transfer from their respective bases to other outstations.

(c) The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore, is looking into the matter.

राणापुर छावनी के निकट चांदमारी क्षेत्र

2842. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले में राणापुर छावनी के निकट दोदपुर के दक्षिण में सैनिकों के लिये एक चांदमारी क्षेत्र है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस चांदमारी क्षेत्र के चारों ओर कोई दीवार नहीं है जिसके कारण गोलियां इधर उधर चली जाती हैं;

(ग) जब इस चांदमारी क्षेत्र में निशानेबाजी का अभ्यास किया जाता है तो क्या आसपास के क्षेत्र के किसानों को अपना काम करने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस चांदमारी क्षेत्र के चारों ओर ऊंची दीवार बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (ङ). सुरक्षा विनियमों की मांग है एक चांदमारी के लिए एक उपयुक्त लक्ष्य, जो विद्यमान है। तदपि उच्छितने के कारण दुर्घटनाओं की रोक याम के लिए चांदमारी से पहले प्रतिदिन पोलीस द्वारा चांदमारी को खाली करा लिया जाता है। चार दीवारी से विरे स्थान की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, न ही चांदमारी के समय अपने काम पर जाने संबंधी कृपकों से कोई अभिवेदन हो प्राप्त हुए हैं।

आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

2843. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

दश० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामजी राम :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों तथा समाचार बुलेटिनों में कुछ विशेष किस्म के विचारों तथा समाचारों को खास महत्व दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कुछ कार्यक्रमों उनमें अपने व्यक्तिगत विचारों को किमी न किमी तरह धुमाने की कोशिश करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मम्बन्ड में कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच की गई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

समाचार के रूप में समाचार का महत्व ही एक मात्र क्षेत्री है। यदि कोई विशेष मामला सरकार के ध्यान में लाया जाएगा, तो उसकी जांच की जायेगी।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION

2844. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in an International Seminar on Civic and Political Education of Women held at Helsinki from August 1 to 14; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Seminar and the views put forward by Indian delegates?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar discussed the civic and political rights of women, the need for education and training to promote the full and effective exercise of these rights and the role of public and private institutions in relation to this matter. The Indian Delegate presented a paper on this subject and also spoke about the role of women in various aspects of our national life, the part played by various agencies in the education of women and the importance of mass communications.

BORDER ROADS

2845. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of border road organisations which have been set up in the country to build border roads;

(b) the total amount spent in various sectors of these border roads and organisations during the last three years; and

(c) in view of the strategic importance of these roads, the steps Government are

contemplating to take to connect the different borders with the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Only one organisation namely the Border Roads Development Board has been set up by the Government specifically for the construction of certain roads in the Northern and North Eastern border areas. Besides this organisation, the C.P.W.D. and State P.W.Ds are entrusted with the construction of certain roads in border areas.

(b) The total expenditure on Capital Outlay on the construction/development of roads included in the programme of the Border Roads Development Board and those financed by the Roads Wing of the Ministry of Transport & Shipping during the period 1-4-64 to 31-3-67 is Rs. 126.98 crores.

(c) The construction/improvement of rear link roads is undertaken along with the construction of roads in the forward border areas so that the border roads are connected with the rest of the country.

LOW COST TRANSISTOR SETS

2846. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some firm has made an offer to manufacture transistor sets at a cost of Rs. 75/- each; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to sell such transistor sets to the public at low cost?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) One Bombay firm has been supplying single band medium wave transistor radios to Super Bazar at Rs. 75/- per set. The firm has stated that they would produce radios at a smaller cost in future if certain additional import assistance is given.

(b) There is no proposal with Government to themselves undertake such sales but they would give encouragement to the production and sale of cheap transistor sets of adequate quality.

INDIGENOUS T.V. SETS

2847. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of indigenous T.V. sets has been started;

(b) how the quality and price of these sets compares with the sets manufactured in foreign countries; and

(c) the procedure for marketing these sets in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) CEERI Pilani, who have developed the indigenous know how for manufacture of T.V. Sets and are manufacturing 1,000 sets on a pilot plant basis, have already manufactured some sets. The two units in the private sector, M/s J. K. Electronics, Kanpur and M/s Telerad, Bombay, which have been licensed to manufacture T.V. Sets, are likely to go into production by June-July 1968.

(b) Both the quality and price of the indigenously made sets are expected to compare favourably with those of the imported sets.

(c) At present CEERI Pilani are selling and servicing these sets from their T.V. Service Centre at Delhi. The private sector manufacturers will have their own marketing arrangements.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL REGARDING DEATH OF INDIAN SOLDIERS IN GAZA

2848. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the report submitted by Major-General Inderjit Rikhye to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the incidents involving the death of Indian armed personnel in Gaza during the recent Arab-Israeli conflict;

(b) whether Government have also received any report from their own sources including the Commander of the Indian contingent with the U.N.E.F.; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay a gist of these reports on the Table?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) The Government have received copies of the reports submitted by the U.N. Secretary-General to the Security Council and General Assembly. These reports have been principally based on information given to U Thant by General Rikhye. General Rikhye's reports to U Thant, being internal communications of the U.N. organization, have not been received by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The Chief of Army Staff with the assistance of a Board of Officers constituted for the purpose, made detailed enquiries from the personnel of the Indian Contingent including the Commander of the Indian U.N.E.F. Contingent. On the basis of these enquiries and the U.N. Secretary-General's reports a brief statement was laid on the Table of the House on 31-7-1967 in reply to Question No. 1494.

DEFECTIVE SPARE PARTS FOR DEFENCE EQUIPMENTS

2849. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the allegation made by an American citizen, Mr. Alexander E. Momot, as reported in the *Current* of the 12th August, 1967 regarding the supply of some defective spare parts for defence equipment by the Wyman Gordon Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A Suit against the Union of India has been filed in November 1967 in the Bombay City Civil Court by Mr. Alexander E. Momot, against the order of deportation served on him. In his plaint Mr. Momot has alleged that the deportation action was taken against him because of the information given by him to Government in respect of supply of deceptive stores by Wyman Gordon Com-

pany. The matter is, therefore sub-judice, and it may not be appropriate to give any details on the subject at this stage.

RADIO MOSCOW BROADCASTS

2850. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in *Current* weekly of the 19th August, 1967 under the heading 'Mr. Chagla is asking for trouble' in which it is written "Current this week brings to you a translation of the Radio Moscow broadcast in Bengali on 11th July which shows that Mr. Chagla has not told the truth"; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Embassy in Moscow has been asked to examine the broadcast in question and if the report is correct, to make suitable representations to the appropriate Soviet authorities.

NEWS ABOUT RULING PARTY BY RADIO SRINAGAR

2851. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Radio Stations at Srinagar and Jammu have been given a directive to highlight the activities of any one political party or to black-out the activities of another party?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): No, Sir.

QUESTION PAPERS IN SAINIK SCHOOLS

2852. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a question paper of the examination of a class of the Sainik School at Goalpara in Assam contains a passage which is anti-national

and tends to create a feeling of hatred between the people of plains and hills of Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that quite a good number of teachers and other employees of this institution were suddenly discharged by the Head of the institution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that an unhappy choice seems to have been made of a piece for translation in which reference has been made to the absence of love between two sections of the people, along with other unobjectionable sentiments. The teacher concerned has been censured for his carelessness.

(b) and (c). Only two cases of discharge have taken place in the last six months—

- (i) a part-time temporary teacher found unsuitable by the Board of Selection; and
- (ii) a Class IV employee on grounds of negligence.

ANTI-INDIAN ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN NEPAL

2853. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:**

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI N. S. SHARMA:

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE:

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO

JOSHI:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report that the Chinese Embassy in Nepal was encouraging the Naxalbari ultras by money and material; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is no evidence to

confirm reports that the Chinese Embassy in Nepal has given any money or material to the misguided and extremists elements in Naxalbari. Government is however continuing to maintain vigilance to prevent any interference by a foreign power in the internal affairs of the country.

(b) The Government of India is aware of the activities of the Press and propaganda agencies of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal. They strongly deplore these activities, and consider them to be, a grave violation of international convention. The Embassy of India in Nepal has repeatedly brought to the notice of HMG of Nepal the improper behaviour of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal.

PEKING CHARGE AGAINST INDIA TO ANNEX TIBET

2854. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Peking charge of an attempt by the Government of India to annex Tibet through the Dalai Lama;

(b) whether they have also alleged that the Dalai Lama's trip to Japan was aimed at carrying out more anti-China activities at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and the Indian reactionaries; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Government of India have noticed that various organs of the Chinese publicity media have been making fantastic and totally baseless charges about the intentions of the Government of India *vis-a-vis* Tibet. However, no communication has been received from the Chinese Government in the matter recently. Such allegations carry little conviction with anyone. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for the Government of India to refute or protest on each and every occasion when such patently baseless charges are made by Chinese publicity media.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN NEPAL

2855. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Nationals residing in Nepal are being ousted out of Nepal as a result of the implementation of Nepal Government's land laws and other laws;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto for protecting the Indian national interests inside Nepal; and

(c) if not, what rights and privileges Indian national enjoy in Nepal at present ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1844/67]. Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to a statement made in both the Houses on 2nd December, 1966, by the then Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs. The position remains unchanged.

TRANSIT AT BARRACKPORE OF GURKHA TROOPS FOR ADEN

2856. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 55 on the 22nd May, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gurkha troops sent by the British authorities to suppress the nationalists in Aden have been passing through the transit camp at Barrackpore;

(b) if so, whether the use of facilities on the Indian soil for such purposes does not compromise India's declared stand against colonialism; and

(c) the number of Gurkha military personnel transited through the Barrackpore camp during the period from 1960 up-to-date ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The transit

Camp at Barrackpore is used by the Gurkhas travelling between Nepal and Far East and vice versa only. There is no evidence to show that any Gurkha troops were sent to Aden from this Camp.

(c) The number of Gurkha personnel, including dependants, passed through this Camp from April, 1960 to September, 1967 is :

25,557 (Eastbound) and
33,356 (Westbound) (to Nepal).

VISIT OF SERVICE CHIEFS ABROAD

2857. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how the visits of the Army and Air Force Chiefs abroad have benefited the country or the Armed Forces;

(b) whether these visits were at the instance of the Government of the countries visited;

(c) whether Government have also invited their corresponding heads of wings of armed forces; and

(d) if so, when the visits are likely to materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Visits of the Chief of the Army Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff to friendly countries abroad have helped to foster goodwill between these countries and India and have given us opportunities of getting acquainted with thinking and developments in the defence field in those countries. Moreover useful discussions regarding our defence requirements have been held in some of the countries visited. The visits to Pakistan which are covered by the Tashkent Agreement have specifically helped to resolve misunderstandings which could lead to tension.

(b) The visits were at the invitation of the Chiefs of Staff of those countries or of the Governments.

(c) and (d). Reciprocal visits by Army and Air Chiefs/delegations of the countries visited have either been made or are contemplated. The C-in-C. Pakistan Air Force and the Air Force Commander of Iraq are expected to pay visits to India in the near future.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING WITH NETHERLAND'S ASSISTANCE

2858. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Royal Netherland 'Fokker' aircraft manufacturing concern has offered to set up plants in India for the manufacture of aircrafts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) and (b). The Royal Netherland Company have made an offer for the manufacture of F-28 aircraft in India under licence. This can be considered only after the Indian Airlines Corporation have finalised their plan for acquisition of new aircraft and if their decision is in favour of the F-28 aircraft.

COMPUTER CENTRE AT DELHI

2859. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASTRI :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minister of Finance recently inaugurated a Computer Centre at Delhi for the use of various Central Government Departments;

(b) the specific types of work to be discharged at the Centre by Computers;

(c) the cost of the equipment to be installed; and

(d) the extent to which the jobs computerised will displace existing employees of the Department concerned ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Computer Centre is a common data processing facility for all Government Offices and public sector undertakings located in and around Delhi. The different computer applications will include, *inter-alia* quick and accurate processing of large volumes of primary data, economic and statistical analysis and research and development in engineering and other fields. The computers will also serve as a kind of an information bank.

(c) The cost of 3 Computers to be installed at the Computer Centre is Rs. 28.20 lakhs.

(d) The Computers will be used to streamline the data processing for administrative and development purposes and will not result in displacing any of the existing employees in the Departments concerned.

N.C.C. CADETS AND REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL

2860. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the N.C.C. cadets as also the strength of regular army personnel in the organisation at present; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred during the last financial year giving details of the salaries drawn by regular officers, temporary officers and the allowances paid to the cadets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) Strength of NCC Cadets as on 30th September 1967 :

Senior Division	: 7.48 lakhs
(including Girls Divn).	

Junior Division	: 6.44 lakhs
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Total	: 13.92 lakhs
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Strength of Regular Army Personnel as on 31st October, 1967

Regular Service Officers	: 633
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Re-employed Service Officers	: 362
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TA Officers	: 78
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JCOS/NCOS (as on 1-10-67)	: 15,871
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Total	: 16,944
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(b) The expenditure on the N.C.C. is incurred by the Central and the State Governments. Besides, the expenditure is not separately booked and therefore details are not readily available. The estimated combined expenditure incurred by the Central and State Governments on N.C.C. during the last financial year, 1966-67, was Rs. 25.11 crores.

VEHICLES FOR N.C.C.

2861. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.C.C. units have not been provided with jeeps or other military vehicles and regular officers have been provided with cars;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that these cars are misused; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given consideration to this matter and decided to allot only military type vehicles to N.C.C. Units to stop misuse of the vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) NCC Units are authorised Jeeps/Staff Cars. Due to non-availability of Jeeps from Army stocks during the emergency, Ambassador cars were procured through the trade and issued to units.

(b) A few complaints, mostly anonymous or pseudonymous were received, but on investigation, were generally found to be without substance.

(c) Military type vehicles are allotted to NCC Units as far as possible, the limiting factor being availability of such vehicles.

N.C.C.

2862. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been made about the usefulness, or otherwise, of the N.C.C. and if so, the result thereof;

(b) how many cadets receive training in a financial year and what is the number of cadets other than students;

(c) the number of cadets from towns with a population of more than three lakhs;

(d) whether N.C.C. cadets took prominent part in the student agitations and if so, whether Government have made investigations and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce any changes in the present set-up of the N.C.C. and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1846/67].

CANTEEN EMPLOYEES IN DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS

2863. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the canteen employees in Defence establishments including ordnance factories are not regarded as Government employees;

(b) whether the Director-General, Ordnance Factories has recommended them to be considered as Government employees on the basis of unanimous recommendations of the Industrial Council held in 1967;

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

(d) whether a final decision has since been taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) In Defence establishments including Ordnance factories, canteen employees are regarded as Government employees only if they are recruited by Government and are paid from Government Funds.

(b) to (d). The question of considering Canteen employees as Government employees came up for discussion before the Industrial Council meeting held in November, 1966. On receipt of the minutes of the Council meeting from the Director General of Ordnance Factories, the issue was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and it was decided that the answer to the question whether or not the canteen emplo-

yees were Government employees, would depend upon their contract of employment i.e. if these employees were recruited by Government and paid from Government Funds, they would be regarded as Government employees.

(e) Does not arise.

M.I.G. PROJECT

2864. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the M.I.G. project has started production of M.I.G. aircrafts;
- (b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) when production is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) and (c). Do not arise.

I.A.F. PLANE CRASH NEAR JAMNAGAR

2865. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. aeroplane crashed near Jamnagar on or about the second week of September, 1967;
- (b) whether Government have ascertained the causes thereof;
- (c) the names of the pilots who died in the said crash;
- (d) the details of the report of the court of enquiry; and
- (e) the amount of compensation to be paid to the members of the families of the killed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The cause of the accident and the details will be known when its report is finalised.

(c) Sqn. Ldr. Pritam Singh and Flt. Lt. A. K. Banerjee.

(e) Sqn. Ldr. Pritam Singh was a married officer with one child. His widow has been

granted the undermentioned amounts provisionally :—

- (i) Family gratuity—Rs. 3,000/-.
- (ii) Special family pension—Rs. 180/- per month with effect from 10-9-67.
- (iii) Children's Allowance—Rs. 30/- per month for the child with effect from 10-9-67.

In addition, education allowance at a rate not exceeding Rs. 480/- per annum in respect of the child is admissible from the age of five years and normally up to the age of 21 years.

Flt. Lt. A. K. Banerjee was unmarried. His mother is being paid a family gratuity of Rs. 1,001.25 pending adjudication of her application for pension.

अताचियों के तौर पर नौसेना अफसर

2866. श्री शशिभूषण बजाज़ : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार नौसेना के अफसरों को भारतीय दूतावासों में सैनिक अताचियों नियुक्त करने का विचार रखती है;
- (ख) क्या ऐसे नौसेना अफसरों के अपने हांगकांग, अदन और काहिरा के मिशनों में सलाहकारों के तौर पर भेजे जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारतीय नौसेना अफसर भारतीय दूतावासों में काम करते रहे हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) नौसेना के अफसरों को नौसेनिक अताचियों/सलाहकारों के तौर पर नियुक्त किया जाता है न कि सैनिक अताचियों/सलाहकारों के तौर पर।

(ख) इस समय ऐसा विचार नहीं है।

(ग) जकार्ता, लन्दन, कराची, मास्को, बोन साथ ही फॉस और नीदरलैंड के लिये प्रत्यायित।

VISIT BY FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

2867. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the French Commander-in-Chief visited India in the 1st week of November, 1967 and held talks with the Service Chiefs of India;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Vice Admiral D' Escadre Burin Des Rosiers Commander-in-Chief in the Indian Ocean, paid a visit to India in November 1967.

(b) and (c). He paid courtesy calls individually on the three Chiefs of Staff and no subject of official significance was discussed.

MANUFACTURE OF T.V. SETS

2868. SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that licences have been issued to some of the local firms to manufacture television sets;

(b) the names of the firms and the terms of the agreement;

(c) what would be the annual capacity of these firms; and

(d) what would be the approximate price of these sets produced by these firms ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Licences have been issued to Messrs. Telerad of Bombay and Messrs. J. K. Electronics of Kanpur to establish capacity for the manufacture of 10,000 Television sets each, per year. The firms are expected to manufacture these sets with the indigenous know-how obtained from CEERI, Pilani. The present assessment is that Television Sets with 23" Screen would be marketed at Rs. 1500/- each and those with 19" Screen at Rs. 1350/- each. The production is expected to commence by about the middle of 1968.

चीन और पाकिस्तान से विवादप्रस्त लेव
वापिस लेना

2869. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री यशवर्त शर्मा :

श्री अमित गोप्यल :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री हेम बच्चा :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 31 जुलाई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1484 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से उन क्षेत्रों को वापिस लेने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है जो विवाद प्रस्त है तथा चीन और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अग्नु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : चीन और पाकिस्तान के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे में हमारे जो क्षेत्र हैं उन्हें फिर से प्राप्त करने, और इन देशों के साथ शांतिपूर्ण बातचीत के जरिये सभी अन्य सीमा विवादों को हल करने के लिए, भारत सरकार निरंतर कोशिश कर रही है।

यूरेनियम की गोलियाँ

2870. श्री नारायण सर्मा :

श्री यशवत्त शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका में यूरेनियम की गोलियों का आविकार किया गया है, जिनमें विखण्डनीय आईसोटोप नहीं होते तथा जो टैंकों और बंकरों को उनकी 2 इंच मोटी लोहे की चादरों को भेद कर नष्ट कर सकते हैं, जिनमें और किसी प्रकार की गोली नहीं धूस सकती ;

(ख) क्या आत्म निर्भर होने के लिये इस प्रकार की गोली भारत में बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा भंडासय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राज्य-मंत्री (श्री लाल नारायण सिंह) :

(क) इस विषय पर अमरीका से प्रकाशित एक साप्ताहिक पत्रिका में इशारा किया गया था। इस लेख से पता चलता है कि अमरीका में भी केवल अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं, परन्तु किसी अन्तिम निर्णय तक नहीं पहुंचा गया।

(ख) विषय अपने अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन में अध्ययन अधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

HF-24 JETS WITH U.A.R. COLLABORATION

2871. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-powered jet engine for HF-24 aircraft developed in collaboration with the U.A.R. would meet India's requirements fully; and

(b) if not, whether any steps have been taken to secure collaboration with some other country for the development of a suitable engine for HF-24 airframe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :

(a) Flight Development trials of the E-300 engine installed in an HF-24 airframe are still in progress in UAR. The question of its suitability to meet India's requirements will arise only after the successful completion of the flight trials.

(b) Does not arise.

DEFENCE VEHICLES DECLARED OBSOLETE

2872. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of automobile vehicles and other articles with the various units of Defence Department that have been declared obsolete or outdated and are still lying with them;

(b) how and when these articles are likely to be disposed of;

(c) whether there is any machinery in the Defence Department to continue to study these problems;

(d) whether obsolete articles are stored or stacked in the open causing deterioration and loss to the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No obsolete automobiles i.e. Class 'B' vehicles are held in Vehicle Depots. Separate statistics in respect of other obsolete articles are not maintained. Vehicles and stores surplus to defence requirements or otherwise qualifying for discard are declared for disposal from time to time. As on 30th September 1967, surpluses awaiting disposal through the DGS&D comprised of stores of the book value of approximately Rs. 29 crores in addition to about 13,000 vehicles.

(b) By and large, the surplus stores are disposed of through the DGS&D by public auction. This is a continuing process and every effort is made to dispose of as expeditiously as possible.

(c) The problems pertaining to obsolescence and surpluses are reviewed from time to time both in the Services Headquarters and in the Ministry. Technical Teams are also set up as and when necessary.

(d) and (e). Storage of articles under covered accommodation or in the open is determined with reference to the availability of accommodation and the nature of the item. Where required, stores kept in the open are covered with tarpaulins and every effort is made to arrest deterioration during storage.

PLUTONIUM

2873. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5102 on the 10th July, 1967 and state :

(a) the specific varieties of peaceful use for which Plutonium obtained as by-product from Indian Reactor is utilised.

(b) the radio-isotopes produced in the Indian Reactor and whether their prices are comparable to similar isotopes available in foreign markets; and

(c) the purposes for which these Indian-made isotopes are used ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The plutonium is being used for physics and chemistry experiments and also for making plutonium—beryllium neutron sources.

(b) Over 350 different types of radioactive products, including labelled compounds and special preparations are produced in Trombay. The prices of Indian radio-active products are generally lower than those of other countries; and

(c) Radioisotopes are being used in agriculture, biology, industry, medicine and research all over the country.

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के लिये माल खरीदने का तरीका

2874. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के लिये माल खरीदने का वर्तमान तरीका दोषपूर्ण है और माल खरीदने तथा उसके परिवहन में वर्षों लग जाते हैं; और

(ख). यदि हां, तो इस तरीके को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सिवाए सरकार को सरकार के आधार पर कियों के रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को जुटाने के लिए सामान के क्रय प्रायः सैट्रल पर्चर्चिंग एंजेसियों द्वारा किए जाते हैं। अर्थात् ३० जी० एस० एंड ३० जी० तथा ३० एस० एम लन्डन/वार्षिंगटन द्वारा ३० जी० एस० एंड ३० जी० में उपलब्ध सामान खरीदने की प्रक्रिया तथा सप्लाइयों की तुरन्त सप्लाइयें प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किए गए विद्यालंकार अध्ययनदल द्वारा सावधानी से विचार किया गया है। ३० जी० एस० एंड ३० जी० में क्रय प्रक्रिया इत्यादी में सुधार करने के लिये अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई अधिकतम सिफारियों सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है, और यथा संभव कार्यान्वित की गई है।

आयुध कारखाने में अनुसंधान तथा विकास

2875. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के किसी भी आयुध कारखाने में कोई भी अनुसंधान तथा विकास शाखा स्थापित नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंडी (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). आडनेस फैक्टरियों और रिसर्च डिवेलपमेंट एस्टेब्लिशमेंट अलग-अलग विभागों के मुख्यों के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं। परन्तु आयुधों, एम्युनीशन और अन्य सामान के विकास में वह एक दूसरे को गहन सहयोग देते कार्य करते हैं, जिन का निर्णय आडनेस फैक्टरियों में किया जाता है। आर० एंड डी० एस्टेब्लिशमेंटों के स्थानों का निर्णय उन द्वारा प्रत्याशित विकास कार्य की किस्म तथा उसके लिए सुविधाओं की प्राप्त्या को समझ रखते किया जाता है। ऐसी एस्टेब्लिशमेंटों में से कुछ आडनेस फैक्टरियों में ही स्थित हैं, या उनके बहुत निकट।

INDIAN GOVERNMENT PROPERTY CONFISCATED BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES

2876. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of property belonging to Indian Government which has been confiscated by the Chinese authorities in Tibet and the details of the buildings and their market prices; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these properties were let under the care of Nepalese representatives there who have been forcibly ousted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The total estimated value of property belonging to the Government of India in Tibet is about Rs. 7 lakhs. Property in Lhasa was worth about Rs. 4 lakhs. The property in Yatung is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs. However, under the political and economic set up which prevails in China today there is no way of ascertaining the present market value.

(b) In response to our request the Consul-General of Nepal in Lhasa was looking after our property in Lhasa. Our buildings and property in Yatung were being looked after by three local care-takers appointed by the Government of China. For the plot of

land held under lease in Gartok, no caretaker had been appointed.

On 2nd September Chinese authorities informed our Embassy in Peking that the leased land in Lhasa, Yatung and Gartok had been taken over by the concerned Department in Tibet. The Chinese authorities in Lhasa asked the Nepalese Consul-General to have over the movable property of our former Consulate-General in Lhasa to them. He did so after consulting the Government of India. We have separately protested to the Chinese authorities in Peking against this illegal and arbitrary act.

ACCOMMODATION FOR COMBATANTS AND OFFICERS

2877. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers and Combatants who have been posted to International Control Commissions for Laos and Indo-China and those who have been deputed for service in Nepal, Bhutan, Jammu and Kashmir and border areas including NEFA and Sikkim have been allowed to retain their accommodation during their stay in the operational areas;

(b) if so, why civilian employees in defence services posted from New Delhi/Delhi to those areas holding accommodation from the General Pool are not allowed to retain their accommodation;

(c) whether Government propose to allow them to retain their existing accommodation or allow them allotment from the Ministry of Defence Pool during their stay in the forward areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1847/67].

MARITIME RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

2878. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maritime reconnaissance squadron of the Indian Air

Force is equipped with obsolescent World War II liberators and second-hand super constellation aircrafts received from Air India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to replace them with modern aircraft to improve the performance of the squadron?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It is a fact that Liberators and Super-constellations are being utilised for maritime reconnaissance purposes.

(b) The question of acquiring some modern aircraft for the Maritime Reconnaissance role is under the active consideration of Government.

COMMERCIAL BROADCAST

2879. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently started experiment on commercial advertisement on All India Radio is progressing satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the experiment to other areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme to extend the service to other regions is being worked out.

धनबाद के निकट भारतीय छात सेना दल प्रशिक्षण शिविर में बम विस्फोट

2880. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धनबाद के निकट पंछाट में राष्ट्रीय छात सेना दल प्रशिक्षण शिविर में 1 नवम्बर, 1967 को एक बम फट जाने से पांच केडिट गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन) राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्री ल० न० मिश) : (क) तथा (ख). पंचाहट में 28-10-67 को प्रशिक्षण शिविर के अन्तम प्रवृत्त एक प्लाटून द्वारा प्रदर्शन के दौरान एक केडेट ने एक दागा हुआ कारतूस उठाया अन्य केडेटों के देखते-देखते उसका निरीक्षण करना शुरू कर दिया। कारतूस फट उठा जिस से वह केडट विशेषतः सख्त घायल हो गया और अन्य तीन मामूली तौर पर। अधिक विस्तार कोट आफ इन्वारी की रिपोर्ट की सम्पूर्ति पर पता लग पाएंगे, जो घटना की जांच के लिए स्थापित की गई है।

APPOINTMENT OF SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH

2882. SHRI MADH ULIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Shri Manubhai Shah, a former Minister is being appointed as Chairman of Hindustan Steel/State Trading Corporation or any other public sector undertaking?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The House will appreciate that it is neither customary nor proper to state, what appointments, if any, Government may have under contemplation at any time.

ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN NAGA REBELS AND INDIAN SECURITY FORCES

2883. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of encounters between rebel Nagas and Indian Security Forces, the loss of lives from both sides, the number of casualties from both sides, the total loss of property looted and burnt during the encounters since the termination of the last Session of Parliament up-to-date; and

(b) the steps taken to check repetition of these activities?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1848/67].

(b) The State Governments and Administration concerned are taking necessary steps within the limits of their resources in men and money to prevent commission of unlawful acts by the Underground Nagas and to protect life and property of citizens.

DEFENCE MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

2884. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Minister visited Moscow in September, 1967;
(b) if so, the purpose of the visit; and
(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Defence Minister met the Soviet Prime Minister and the Soviet Foreign Minister and exchanged views on international issues of common interest and concern, questions before the present session of the General Assembly and also matters regarding Indo-Soviet relations. The talks were useful and the results satisfactory.

NAVAL DOCKYARD AT VISAKHAPATNAM

2886. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the team of experts to prepare the project reported on the proposed Naval Dockyard at Vishakhapatnam have completed their work and submitted the report;
(b) if so, the main features thereof;
(c) the estimated cost of the project; and
(d) when the work is likely to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (d). Do not arise.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM KOREA

2887. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some member-countries had requested the last General Assembly meeting of the United Nations to consider the question of withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from Korea;

(b) whether this question was discussed in the General Assembly;

(c) the names of the countries which had asked for discussion on this question; and

(d) what was India's stand thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the U.S.S.R. tabled a draft resolution in the First Committee of the current U.N. General Assembly, seeking the "withdrawal of all United States and other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." The Resolution was defeated. India abstained from voting.

NAVAL AIR FORCE

2888. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of increasing the strength of the Naval Air Force; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

NEWSPAPERS FINANCE CORPORATION

2889. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state at which the proposal to set up the Newspapers Finance Corporation is at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : It has not been found possible to accept the proposal to set up a Corporation owing to lack of resources. However a suggestion to include Newspapers under the definition of 'Industry' in the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964; State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 and the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 so as to qualify them to secure credit from the above sources is under consideration. The desirability of including small printing Presses in the term "small scale industrial unit" under credit guarantee Scheme is also under consideration.

LEAKAGE OF VOICE IN STUDIOS IN DELHI

2890. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of cases of leakage of voice from one studio to another in Delhi Station.

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. Occasions when leakage of voices were noticed have been rare. It is true that a number of studios need renovation which has been held up for lack of funds.

(b) On the rare occasions, when it has occurred, the faults have been due to the (i) High level programme in one studio adjacent to another or (ii) sudden occurrence of a technical fault.

(c) Faults occurring due to high level programme in the adjacent studios are being avoided by not using the particular studio for high level programmes when the

adjacent studios are in operation. Sudden development of technical faults are unavoidable, but are promptly attended to as soon as they are detected.

विदेशी भाषाओं में समाचार

2892. श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी से किन-किन भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का शेष सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी समाचार प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी देश के लिये अपने प्रसारणों में निम्नलिखित भाषाओं में समाचार प्रसारित करता है :—

बंगलौरी, हिन्दी, असमिया, बंगला, गोरखाली, गुजराती, कन्नड, काश्मीरी, डोगरी, मलयालम मराठी, नेफा-असमिया, उड़िया, पंजाबी, सिन्धी, तमिल, तेलुगु, और उर्दू ।

आकाशवाणी विदेशों के लिए प्रसारणों में नीचे दी गई भाषाओं में भी समाचार प्रसारित करता है :—

जंगली, तमिल, हिन्दी, कैटनी/कुओय, बर्मी, इण्डोनेशी, थाई, गुजराती, स्वाहिली, पश्तो, फारसी, अफगानी फारसी, अरबी, कासीसी, तिब्बती, नेपाली, उर्दू और सिन्हाली ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी, संस्कृत को छोड़ कर संविधान की आंठवी अनुसूची में दी गई अन्य सभी भाषाओं में समाचार प्रसारित कर रहा है । कुछ केन्द्रों से संस्कृत में एक पक्ष में एक बार न्यूज रिप्पू प्रसारित किए जाते हैं । आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में भी समाचार प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ।

आकाशवाणी विभिन्न प्रादेशिक केन्द्रों से अनेक बोलियों में भी समाचार प्रसारित कर रहा है:

पाकिस्तान रेडियो के समाचार

2893. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान रेडियो से किन-किन भारतीय भाषाओं में कितने प्रसारण होते हैं; और

(ख) कितने-कितने समय तक प्रसारण होता है; तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है। जो सदन की ओर पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 1849/67] ।

EXCHANGE OF DEAD BODIES OF SOLDIERS OF NATHU LA CLASHES

2894. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indians and Chinese have exchanged the dead bodies and the arms and ammunitions collected by each side during the recent Nathu La and Cho La clashes on the Indo-Sikkim border;

(b) the total number of dead bodies of Indians handed over each time by the Chinese and the number of dead bodies of Chinese handed over by India;

(c) the nature and extent of arms and ammunition exchanged between the two sides; and

(d) whether the wire fence which was in Nathu La still exists ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Chinese handed over the bodies of 14 Indian soldiers at Nathu La and 5 at

Cho La. Besides, some small arms and ammunition were also returned. As already stated in this House on 20th November 1967, in reply to supplementaries to Starred Question No. 121, there were no bodies of Chinese soldiers, on our side to be handed over.

(d) Yes, Sir.

CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2895. SHRI P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contacts established with foreign Governments during the Indo-Pak conflict for making them understand Indian point of view, have since then been given up;

(b) if not, how these contacts are being renewed from time to time and whether Indian point of view is now better understood in the world; and

(c) whether Government have any competent body in addition to diplomatic corps and missions abroad to look after this work ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Maintenance of contacts with foreign Governments is a continuous process. Our Missions abroad are constantly engaged in correctly projecting India's image and explaining India's view point on all problems including those between India and Pakistan. Visits of foreign leaders and dignitaries to India are also utilised to further explain our policies and view point. Members of government, Parliamentarians and leaders in various walks of life have also during their visits abroad utilised opportunities to promote proper understanding of India's policies.

(c) In many countries there are voluntary friendship societies which help in furthering the general objective of creating a better understanding of India among the public, by organising lectures, exhibitions and cultural programmes etc.

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

2896. SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Peace Council and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference was held in Delhi from the 11th to 14th November, 1967 in support of the U.A.R.;

(b) if so, how many delegations attended the meeting; and

(c) the decision taken in the conference ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A non-official International Conference in support of the Arab peoples was held in Delhi from 11th to 14th November, 1967.

(b) About 160 representatives from over 50 nations participated in this Conference.

(c) The Conference condemned Israel's war of aggression against the Arab countries and made a strong appeal to all peace-loving and progressive countries in the world to join in action designed to prevent the aggressor from benefiting from the fruits of aggression. The Conference also decided to make the 25th January as the day for "International Solidarity with the Arab People". The Conference urged the various organisations and World Youth to coordinate their efforts in securing Israeli withdrawals and working towards solidarity with the Arab people.

AID FROM U.S.S.R. FOR TELEVISION CENTRE

2897. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a Television Centre with the help of U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SIKH PILGRIMS TO PAKISTAN

2898. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan allowed two thousand sikh pilgrims from India to visit Lahore in connection with the birth day celebrations of Guru Nanak in November, 1967; and

(b) if so, the facilities provided to these pilgrims ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India extended the usual facilities like issue of passports, grant of foreign exchange, etc. to them.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की कैटीन

2899. श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल : श्री निहाल सिंह :

वया रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन चलाई जाने वाली कैटीनों में सैनिक अधिकारियों से बिक्री कर नहीं लिया जाता है जबकि सैनिक सिपाहियों को बिक्री कर देना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बया कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यानी में कितनी कैटीनें चलाई जा रही हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) बिक्रीकर राज्यों का विषय है, और राज्य से राज्य में विभाग है। जहां भी

कोई अपवाद होता है, अफसरों और सैनिकों में कोई भ्रष्ट नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) राजधानी में 68 कैटीने यूनिटों द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं, और दो कैटीन स्टोर विभाग द्वारा।

ट्रांसमिटर

2900. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) सरकार ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण के लिये कितने ट्रांसमिटरों का आयात किया है तथा उनका मूल्य कितना है;

(ख) कितने ट्रांसमिटर चालू हालत में हैं और कितने खराब पड़े हैं तथा खराब पड़े ट्रांसमिटरों का मूल्य कितना है; और

(ग) ये ट्रांसमिटर किन-किन सीमा क्षेत्रों में लगाये गये हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) लगभग 184 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के 11 उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर पहले ही आयात किए जा चुके हैं। 449 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के शेष 3 ट्रांसमिटरों को आयात करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ख) अब तक जितने ट्रांसमिटर प्राप्त हुए हैं उनमें से कोई भी बेकार नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) अति उच्च शक्ति के 2 मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर—एक कलकत्ता के निवट और दूसरा राजकोट में लगाए जाने हैं। उच्च शक्ति के 9 मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमिटर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में जोधपुर और जलधर में, उत्तरी क्षेत्र में जम्मू, शिमला और गोरखपुर में तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कलकत्ता, डिब्रुगढ़, कोहिमा और इम्फाल में लगाए जा रहे हैं। शेष उच्च शक्ति के 3 शार्टवेव ट्रांसमिटर अलीगढ़ और दिल्ली में लगाए जाएंगे।

COMMITTEE ON PROPAGANDA IN BORDER AREA

2901. SHRI MARANDI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Committee to suggest ways and means to counteract enemy propaganda in border areas;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) whether this Committee will be a permanent body ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of members of the Study Team is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1850/67].

(c) No, Sir.

DALAI LAMA

2902. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dalai Lama visited Thailand recently;

(b) if so, the type of facilities which were provided to him by Government; and

(c) whether the visit was of a private nature or official one ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). His Holiness the Dalai Lama visited Thailand in his personal capacity as a guest of the Buddhist Association of Thailand. He was provided with the necessary travel documents by the Government of India. He was also given facilities for foreign exchange in keeping with his requirements.

MANUFACTURE OF 12 BORE TRAP AND SKEET GUNS

2903. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress made at the Indian Ordnance Factories with regard to the manufacture of 12 bore trap and skeet guns superposed with ventilated ribs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): The possibilities of manufacturing these items will be investigated when spare capacity is available in Ordnance Factories. At present no spare capacity is available for this.

PRODUCTION IN HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD. BANGALORE

2904. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that production in the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bangalore has been stagnated due to production of articles of inferior quality; and

(b) if so, the extent of articles produced and lying unsold at present with them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No hold-up in the production at HAL has come to notice on account of production of items of inferior quality in HAL. It is, however, true that delivery of some Krishak aircraft has been held up on account of the delay in the receipt of an item of electronic equipment of the required standard from the suppliers.

BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD., BANGALORE

2905. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of the production of the defence equipment at the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore;

(b) whether any expansion scheme has been envisaged during this year; and

(c) if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). The value of production of Defence equipment in Bharat Electronics Ltd. during 1966-67 was Rs. 7.10 crores. During 1967-68 this is proposed to be increased to about Rs. 11 crores. This will be achieved as a result of increase in the existing lines of production and by undertaking the production of new items of equipment. Bharat Electronics Ltd. has an Expansion Plan according to which by 1970-71 the production of the Equipment Division will rise to about Rs. 22 crores. The Company is also planning a new Satellite Factory to meet the urgent requirements of sophisticated radars and microwave equipment.

REGIONAL STATIONS OF ALL INDIA RADIO

2906. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any principles, which govern the location of regional stations of All India Radio have been laid down; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The locations of regional stations of All India Radio are decided on considerations of population, language, culture, seat of administration, availability of talent etc., and factors like technical feasibility and economic viability. Occasionally departures have to be made to meet special political and security requirements.

CORRUPTION CHARGES AGAINST DEFENCE MINISTRY ESTABLISHMENT, CHANDIGARH

2907. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3148 on the 21st June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation into the charges of corruption in the Proof and Experimental Establishment of the Ministry

of Defence at Chandipore, Balasore (Orissa) has been completed;

- (b) if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) whether any officer has been held guilty of the charges of corruption; and
- (d) if so, whether any action has been taken to punish the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation have completed their investigations. As soon as their report is received, further course of action will be determined in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation at this stage.

नेताजी से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले दस्तावेज

2908. श्री गं. च० दीक्षितः क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व बर्लिन की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध संस्था के डा० दिवंतम वायडमन को नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोष से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कुछ दस्तावेज मिले हैं जिन से यह पता चलता है कि नेता जी हिटलर और नाजियों का विरोध करते थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने यह कहा है कि इन दस्तावेजों का पूर्वी जर्मनी में अध्ययन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन दस्तावेजों का व्यौरा प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है?

प्रधान मंत्री, श्री दीक्षित मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा **बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :** (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार के पास इस विषय पर कोई एककी सूचना नहीं है। इस विषय पर हमने केवल एक प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है।

VEHICLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT, AHMEDNAGAR

2909. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for shifting the Vehicle Research and Development Establishment, Ahmednagar to Avadi;

(b) whether the citizens of Ahmednagar have submitted any representation to Government against the shifting of the establishment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) In 1960 when a decision on the location of the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi was being taken, it was also decided that the R&D portion of the then Technical Development Establishment (Vehicles) should be located at Avadi to facilitate design and development work connected with fighting vehicles.

(b) and (c). Representations against this move were received by Government but, for the efficient functioning of the Establishment as explained above, it has not been possible to withhold the move which has commenced. Action is in hand to resettle employees who do not have an All-India service liability and who do not volunteer to go to Avadi. Available vacancies in all the establishments under the R&D Organisation and the Directorate General of Inspection in Poona area have been frozen to absorb such persons. Some of them have already been absorbed in the sister organisations in the Poona area.

SAINIK SCHOOLS IN M.P.

2910. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sainik schools in Madhya Pradesh with locations thereof;

(b) the number of students receiving education therein; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8130 dated the 7-8-1967 which was tabled by him.

TRACTORS FOR USE OF ARMY

2911. SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Army authorities have recently conducted high altitude trials of (i) a Yugoslavian, (ii) an Italian Fiat, (iii) an Australian Le Tourneau, and (iv) a Japanese Kimco Hough Make tractors;

(b) whether Government have taken decision regarding the purchase of any of these tractors; and

(c) if so, the terms of purchase thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, in addition to these four tractors, high altitude trials were also conducted on Moncalvi Tiger T 120S (Italian) tractor.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA AND PAKISTAN

2912. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian religious institutions that are at present in China and Pakistan;

(b) whether these institutions are under the control of the Indian residents living in those countries;

(c) whether the Indian residents are given full freedom to participate in their religious festivals; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take to enable the Indians residing in these countries to enjoy such facilities ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There are six religious institutions belonging to the Indian Community in China. The exact number of such institutions in Pakistan is not known.

(b) The Gurdwaras and other religious institutions of the Indian Community in China were recently confiscated by the Chinese Government. As regards Pakistan, religious institutions of this type have been placed by the Government of Pakistan under the control of a Board set up under the "Scheme for Management and Disposal of Properties Attached to Charitable, Religious or Educational Trusts or Institutions" promulgated in 1960. The minorities are not adequately represented on the Board. Some Sewardars from India have, however, been looking after some of the Gurdwaras in West Pakistan.

(c) With the confiscation of the Gurdwaras etc. in China, the Indians have no religious institutions to congregate in and celebrate major festivals. Government are not aware of any restrictions on the participation of the minority communities in their religious festivals, so far as Pakistan is concerned.

(d) The Government of India have already protested against the unlawful seizure of the Gurdwaras and Parsi temple in Shanghai by the Chinese authorities.

ARMY PERSONNEL KILLED IN ACCIDENT NEAR GAUHATI

2913. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 16 Army personnel were killed in a head-on collision between a military truck and an oil tanker on the 1st November, 1967 near Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the drivers of the vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Such a collision occurred on the 15th November 1967 and 16 persons out of those who were travelling in the military lorry, comprising 13 soldiers and 3 civilians, were killed.

(b) A military Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the cause of the accident. Suitable disciplinary action will be taken against the persons responsible for the accident after receipt and examination of the findings of the Court of Inquiry.

FOREIGN FILM FESTIVALS

2914. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADOURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1 on the 22nd May, 1967, and state :

(a) whether the information asked for therein has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

(c) The information in respect of parts (c), (d) and (e) of the previous question is being compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD., BANGALORE

2915. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time schedule fixed for starting the Earth Movers Industry in the Kolar Goldfields areas;

(b) the types of tractors and crawlers proposed to be manufactured therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Japanese firm who are collaborating with Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. have criticised their functioning; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) According to the Govt. sanction of July 1965, the Kolar Factory of Bharat Earthmovers Limited was to be commissioned in 1968-69. The Crawler Tractor portion of the Factory is expected to be

commissioned progressively from the end 1968. Due to difficulties of foreign exchange Heavy Earth-Moving Equipment portion of the Project has been cleared only in August 1967 and for it a revised time schedule is being drawn up.

(b) The product-mix of the Factory will be the following :—

(A) Crawler Tractors :

(i) Komatsu D-120 Crawler Tractor (235 H.P.)

(ii) Komatsu D-80 Crawler Tractors (165 H.P.)

(B) Earthmoving Equipment (LeTourneau Westinghouse) :

(i) Model 'C' Motorised Scrapers (290 H.P.-14 Cubic Yards Struck)

(ii) Model 'C' Motorised Rear-dumps (290 H.P.-14.7 Cubic Yards Struck)

(iii) Model LW-35 Haulpak Rear-dumpers (25 Tons-22.2 Cubic Yards Struck)

(iv) Model 440 Motorgraders (115 H.P.-23,000 Lbs.)

(c) Government is not aware of any such criticism.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दी आशुस्तिक

2917. श्री भोसले प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आशुस्तिकों के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के लिये आरक्षित हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन सभी आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु शास्ति मंत्री; योजना मंत्री तथा वेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (शीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) योजना आयोग में दो पद हैं।

(ख) इनमें से कोई भी पद आरक्षित नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक इन पदों का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कार्यक्रम मत्यांकन संगठन का संगणक केन्द्र
(कम्प्यूटर सेंटर)

2918. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कार्यक्रम मत्यांकन संगठन के संगणक केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों के पास पूरा समय काम करने के लिये काफी काम होता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें पूरे समय का काम देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी आशुलिपि

2919. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या सचिवालय और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये कितने पद आरक्षित हैं;

(ग) क्या इन सब आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) 15।

(ख) 4।

(ग) और (घ). 4 आरक्षित पदों में से, केवल 1 पद अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार से भरा हुआ है, 2 पद योग्य उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के कारण खाली हैं और एक पद निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अपारक्षित कर भर दिया गया है।

योजना आयोग के प्रकाशन

2920. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) योजना आयोग ने 1966 में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन निकाले थे;

(ख) उन में से किन-किन प्रकाशनों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में करवाया गया है; और

(ग) अन्य प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) अपेक्षित सूचना देते हुए एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संस्था एल. टी०—1851/67]

(ख) (1) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना—प्रारूप की रूपरेखा।

(2) महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलापों और अध्ययनों की समीक्षा 1965-66।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) में दर्शाये गये प्रतिवेदनों के अलावा अन्य सभी प्रतिवेदन सीमित परिचालन के लिये हैं वा मुख्यतया परियोजना प्राधिकारियों के उपयोग के लिये परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों का तकनीकी अध्ययन है। बहरहाल, योजना आयोग का यह प्रयत्न है कि जन-सामान्य के उपयोग के अधिक से अधिक प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी संस्करण निकाला जाये।

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES RECEIVED
FROM PAKISTAN

2921. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any message of congratulations was sent to India by Pakistan on the completion of big dams in India;

(b) if so, when and on which occasions;

(c) whether Government hold any celebrations on the completion of dams and whether invitations were sent to Pakistan to participate in it; and

(d) if so, when and on which occasions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government hold celebrations on completion of dams. No invitation was sent to the Government of Pakistan on such occasions.

(d) Does not arise.

RELEASE OF FILM "FARZ" AND "AROUND THE WORLD"

2922. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Board of Censors has released the following films produced in India for exhibition (i) Farz, (ii) Around the World, (iii) Jewel Thief, (iv) Aman, (v) Pyar Mohabbat, (vi) An Evening in Paris and (vii) Amne-Samne;

(b) if so, the names and States where these films have been exhibited so far;

(c) whether these films contain obscene and indecent scenes; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban the screening of such movies ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K.

SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. These Films have been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for public exhibition.

(b) The names of the States where these films have been exhibited are as follows :—

<i>Title of the Film</i>	<i>States in which released</i>
1. Around the World	All States.
2. Jewel Thief	Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh.
3. Aman	All States except Madras.
4. Pyar Mohabbat	All States except Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala.
5. Amne Samne	All States except Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.
6. An Evening in Paris	Not released anywhere as yet.
7. Farz	Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

(c) No, Sir, not in the judgement of the Central Board of Film Censors.

(d) Does not arise.

A.I.R. STATION BHADRAVATI AND GULBARGA

2923. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to convert the existing relay stations at Bhadravati and Gulbarga as programme production centres; and

(b) when the broadcasting stations at Mangalore and Mercara will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The schemes for converting the existing relay stations at Bhadravati and Gulbarga into programme production centres and for setting up broadcasting stations at Mangalore and Mercara will be taken up for implementation when the requisite resources and foreign exchange become available. It is, therefore, not possible to state when these schemes will materialise.

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की प्रयोगशालायें

2924. श्री अमराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 20 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1022 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालयाधीन प्रयोगशालाओं के प्रशासन कक्ष में अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की प्रयोगशालाओं में वास्तविक प्रयोग करने वाले वैज्ञानिक अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है और उनका परस्पर अनुपात कितना है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में (प्रतिरक्षा उत्तरालय) राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० श० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना विभिन्न रिसर्च तथा डिवेलपमेंट लेबोरेटरीयों और सिविलिन्डियों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और भारत के विभिन्न भागों में हैं और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

OPENING OF AN OFFICE OF CONSULATE GENERAL IN KOREA

2925. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the immense trade potential offered by the Republic of Korea to our country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open an office of the Consulate-General in the Republic of Korea; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government are aware of the possibilities of developing Indian trade with Korea.

(b) Government have decided to open a Consulate-General in both North and

South Korea but have not been able to implement their decision on account of the difficult foreign exchange position.

(c) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों को पेशन

2926. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964 में भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों की पेशन में कितनी बृद्धि की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह राशि उनको दे दी गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस अवधि तक की पेशन दे दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1964 में भूतपूर्व सेना सेविकर्ग की पेशन में कोई व्यापक बढ़ोत्ती नहीं की गई थी। 1964 में आदेश जारी किए गए थे जिस में ऐसा उपबन्ध किया गया था कि (रिजिस्टर पेशन के अतिरिक्त) जहां भी पेन्शन की दर तदर्थं बृद्धि समेत 25 रुपये राशि से कम हो, उसे बढ़ा कर 25 रुपये मासिक कर दिया जाए, उन सेविकर्ग की हालत में जो 1 जनवरी 1964 या उसके पश्चात् रिटायर हों।

(ख) से (घ). पेशने वालानों, डाकघरों, और पेन्शन पेमास्टरों द्वारा (मासिक, विम्बलिंग या अर्द्धवार्षिक) नियमित समयों पर एरियर में दी जाती है। इस लिए यह पता सभा जाना सम्भव नहीं कि सभी पेन्शनरों ने अपनी पेशने प्राप्त कर ली हैं और उन्हें बकाया नहीं रहने दिया गया। पेन्शन देने वाले कार्यों से ऐसी सूचना इकट्ठा करने में समय लगेगा, और प्राप्त होने तक वह पुरानी हो जायेगी, क्योंकि पेन्शन की अदायगी एक निरन्तर किया है।

सैनिक स्टोर मैन

2927. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेना में स्टोरमैनों को श्रेणी—दो में रखा गया है और स्टोर हैंड (तकनीकी) को श्रेणी—ई में रखा गया है, जब कि स्टोरमैनों के छह द्विंदी पर चले जाने पर अधिक स्थानान्तरित हो जाने पर स्टोर हैंड (तकनीकी) को स्टोरमैनों का कार्य करना पड़ता है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन दोनों श्रेणियों के पदों को बराबर करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना सहज प्राप्य नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और यथा समय समय के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सेवानिवृत्त सैनिक स्टोर कंपनी

2928. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पौंड० एम० ई० वर्कंशापों में सेना सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक स्टोर प्रभुओं (तकनीकी) स्टोरमैन, फिटर तथा ड्राइवर को फिर से नैकर पर रखने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) देश में ऐसी कितनी वर्कंशाप हैं; और

(ग) उनमें असैनिक तथा कितने सेवा-निवृत्त सैनिक कर्मचारी कार्य करते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ई० एम० ई० वर्कंशापों के (तकनीकी) स्टोर-मैनों, फिटरों और ड्राइवरों के रिक्त स्थान पुर करते समय सेवा निवृत्त सेना सेविवर्ग समेत

सभी उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों का विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

वायु सेना अकादमी

2929. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सैनिक अकादमी के समान एक वायु सेना अकादमी स्थापित की है;

(ख) कहि हां, तो वह कहां पर स्थापित की गई है;

(ग) इसमें प्रवेश पाने वाले लोगों के लिये शिक्षा समझौती तथा अन्य योग्यताएं क्या निर्धारित की गई हैं;

(घ) क्या असैनिक कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को भी उसमें प्रवेश दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान चालकों, नेवीगेटरों (गैर-तकनीकी शाखा के) स्वल कर्तव्य अफसों और (सिनेलर) वैमानिक कर्मादल को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए हैदराबाद के निकट एक वायु सेना अकादमी स्थापित की जा रही है। अकादमी सेना के लिए विमान चालकों और नैसेना के वायुसैनिक पद्ध के लिए आवश्यक विमान चालकों और नेवी-गेटरों को भी प्रशिक्षण देती।

(ग) भारतीय वायु सेना की विभिन्न शाखाओं के लिए प्रवेश के लिए अलय-अलग शिक्षा योग्यताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). असैनिक कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को भारतीय वायु सेना में भर्ती होने के पश्चात् ही इसमें प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है।

AIR DROPPING OPERATIONS BY I.A.F.**2930. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :****SHRI N. K. SOMANI :****SHRI D. C. SHARMA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.A.F. is continuing the air dropping operations in NEFA which were formerly done by Kalinga Airways;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 30 dropping zones in the area could not be served by the I.A.F. during the recent monsoons;

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

(d) the nature of permanent arrangements for air dropping work finally decided upon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No Sir, Some dropping zones could not be served during the monsoon due to bad weather and the time required by the aircrew to familiarise themselves with the area of operations.

(d) I.A.F. will continue to do the work.

USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IN AGRICULTURE**2931. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :****DR. RANEN SEN :****SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :****SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :****SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :****SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has proposed to the Central Government the manufacture of fertilisers by using atomic energy and thereby increasing food production by 5 to 7 million tons;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has suggested the use of electrolysis of water for manufacture of Naphtha and Phosphorous;

(c) whether it is also a fact that to conserve and reduce the cost of electricity, various suggestions have been made regarding location of big agricultural farms around atomic energy stations; and

(d) whether these suggestions have been taken into considerations by Government and if so, in what manner the suggestions are proposed to be implemented ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). A study team of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission is presently engaged in carrying out economic and technical studies on the setting up of agro-industrial complexes around low cost large nuclear power stations in India. No proposals have yet been made regarding the setting up of such nuclear energy centres.

12 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONTRACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY NOVOSTI AND THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported contract between the Soviet news agency Novosti and the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India by which the PIB will circulate Russian publicity material and photographs in India.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The Press Information Bureau of the Government of India has not entered into any contract under which it will circulate Russian publicity material and photographs in India.

I am placing on the Table of the House the text of an agreement recently entered into by PIB with the Soviet news agency Novosti (APN). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1840/67].

As will be seen from the terms of the agreement, that PIB will supply to APN feature articles, background material and photographs for distribution amongst newspapers, and periodicals published in USSR which are interested and also use the material for reference purposes.

According to the agreement APN will supply PIB feature articles, background material and photographs to be used as reference material and also to make available to such newspapers and periodicals published in India which may request or show interest in such materials. This material, like other material received from other foreign information agencies, will be available in PIB's library to Press representatives who wish to consult the material, in other words, keep it in the library for reference. PIB will use it for reference. There is no question of PIB circulating to the Indian Press the material to be received from APN which already distributes its own material to the Indian Press through the Information Department of the Soviet Embassy. The fact that the Information Department of the Soviet Embassy continues to distribute its material to the Indian Press and the further fact that PIB has not circulated from 1st of October, 1967 the date from which the agreement becomes operative provide complete proof for the assertion that PIB does not and is not intended to distribute the material to Indian Press. On the contrary if the difference in the language used is taken into consideration the agreement is favourable to India in the sense the word "for distribution amongst newspapers and periodicals published in the USSR" are missing in the clause applicable to publicity material handed over by APN to PIB. This difference in language leaves no doubt that PIB is not obliged to distribute whereas APN is obliged to distribute. The obligation for distribution entails on APN the responsibility of translating, making copies and despatching. This responsibility is not undertaken by PIB.

PIB receives similar material from other agencies, BIS, USIS, and other countries

like West Germany, Italy, Japan, etc. which is kept for reference in the library and can be seen by any journalist in the library.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This Soviet news and feature agency known as Novosti is almost a counter-part of CIA. When we had a deal with Voice of America as proposed by Mr. Nehru and when a deal for an Indo-US Educational Foundation was proposed, there was a lot of storm in this country; there is no doubt about it. The programme put in by Novosti over the Moscow Radio known as "Peace and Progress" has of late, out-Pekinged Peking in hurling abuses against this Government and this country. In that context, may I know (a) why is it that, since the Press in Soviet Russia is a controlled Press and Novosti cannot distribute all the materials without screening them and it does not have the distributing agency also in Soviet Russia, we have entered into an agreement with them; (b) since a section of the Indian Press is always beating the Russian drum in this country, why is it that the Government has officially taken the responsibility of duplicating the efforts of this section of the Indian Press; (c) if Government know whether there is any other country in the world that officially undertakes to give publicity for another country; and (d) ..

MR. SPEAKER : How many parts has he in that question?

SHRI HEM BARUA : This is the last part.

(d) is this. The Minister has said that publicity materials of other countries are also distributed in this country. Since there is no agreement with the other countries, why is it that Government thought it fit and proper to enter into an agreement with Novosti to distribute their publicity material in this country—with Novosti which is responsible for all the abuses hurled against this Government over the "Peace and Progress" programme of the Moscow Radio?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If my hon. friend is able to point out that even by one per cent any difference is made between Russia or these agencies and other information services of other countries, then he can find fault with us. We are receiving. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA : He says, one per cent. There is hundred per cent difference. They enter into an agreement with a particular organisation called Novosti, a Russian organisation, but they do not enter into any agreement with any other organisation of the Western countries. This shows that there is a hundred per cent difference.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have put the document on the Table of the House and my hon. friend is requested to go through it. Then he will be satisfied that we are receiving materials from all information services of all countries. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : He has put a specific question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : What is the oral arrangement with other countries who do not want to put it in writing. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit, Sir—I do not want the Prime Minister to change her pack horses in the midstream, but I would request her to make them submit to the order of the whip . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I know there will be difference of views. You may not agree with the answer, but let him complete the answer.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will satisfy the hon'ble Members if they kindly hear me . . .

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप सेटिफाई नहीं कर सकते। आप इस पर इस्तीफा दीजिए।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Sir, I am prepared to enter into a similar agreement with any country, on the same terms and on the same wordings.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : When it is not necessary, why do you do that? One mistake cannot be corrected by another mistake.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit, Sir, that this Minister is trying to throw dust not only into your eyes but into our eyes also. He said that he is prepared to enter into agreement with other countries also. We do not want any agreement with any country.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Please permit me to quote from the CURRENT which says :

"Morarji Desai and S. K. Patil act as if they are not Indians; as if they are not born of Indian mothers."

This is a question from a radio broadcast—Peace and Progress—released over the Russian radio. The sponsors of this programme, amongst others, the principal sponsors are these people—Novosti. It is these people who have made insinuations against our national leaders. They have passed every sort of remark. Now, to-day, we see that a Government agency has permitted itself to become a party, to be an agent for their publicity in this country. It makes a basic difference, by entering into an agreement, because by an agreement the Government becomes an agent of the party and is obliged to make the Russian material available for distribution whenever anybody wants it. May I, therefore, know, Sir, whether and in what manner the Government justifies any such action of entering into an agreement with these parties who had been responsible for such sort of anti-Indian radio programme?

Secondly, may I know whether this was a Cabinet decision or whether the decision was taken by the Minister-in-charge or whether it was taken by the Department concerned?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : No cabinet decision.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, the PIB was constituted principally for domestic, official purposes of collecting information. Where is the necessity for this institution to enter into an agreement with foreign countries?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the radio broadcast "Peace and Progress" is concerned, I entirely agree with my friend that it has no business to pass any remark . . . (Interruptions) which will divide this country or against any of our policies. It has no business to pass any remark. We have made inquires. This agency are not the sponsors, but I will go a step further. Whatever happened on the soil of USSR,

can anybody say that USSR is not responsible. . . (Interruptions) Therefore, this is a larger question—whether in view of the operation of the Radio broadcast "Peace and Progress" from the soil of Russia. . . (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : I am not able to hear anything. What is the use of so many people shouting ? What is the purpose ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We show our resentment.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There is no reasoning.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Therefore, what is happening on the soil of Soviet Russia is a matter which should be taken up with the Government of Soviet Russia. This agency has nothing to do with "Peace and Progress" . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA : This agency Novosti manages the Peace and Progress Programme of Moscow Radio.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Some years back, there was a like proposal by the USA and it had been rejected apparently....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. On the calling-attention-notice, only those whose names appear on the Order Paper are called. I shall come to the hon. Member later.

A question had also been asked whether it was a Cabinet decision or an individual Minister's decision or a departmental decision. That question asked by Shri D. N. Patodia has not been replied to yet.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Whose brainwork was this ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This agreement was entered into when the PIO went to Russia. I do not find anything wrong with this agreement.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is his reply to my question ? Who went to Russia ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I said that the PIO had gone to Russia.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Who went and who signed the

agreement ? Who was authorised to sign it ? The hon. Minister should give a clear answer to this question.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The agency's representative had approached the PIB in the country saying that they were not getting our material, and this conversation or discussion was carried on by the PIO when he went to Russia. This discussion was finalised there. We refused to distribute their material, and when they accepted this, he signed this. I do not find anything wrong in it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Was it a Cabinet decision ? We are interested in knowing whether it was a Cabinet decision. If not, that bureaucrat must be brought to book.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : We expect the Minister....

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : हिन्दी में बोलो ।

श्री म० ल० सोंद्ही : बाहर हिन्दी में बोलेंगे, यहां अंग्रेजी में ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बाहर हिन्दी के नाम पर बान्दोलन चलाते हैं, डाकखाने फूँकवाते हैं और यहां अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let there be no controversy on Hindi versus English. Shri Sheo Narain may sit down

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I crave your indulgence to say that from times immemorial this country has known that the expression of our personality is :

"उत्तिष्ठ जाग्रथ प्राप्य वरान्निबोधय"

Therefore, may we expect of the hon. Minister whether he would affirm the ability of our nation to protect its internal values from external threats ? May I also ask him whether he is aware that the Novosti press agency was founded in April, 1961 and was described as an information organ of Soviet publicity organisations and its whole character and the way it was formed to meet the particular difficulties that the Soviet Union was facing with China at that time make it an absolute true fact that it is a propaganda agency and one to be dis-

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

tinguished from other Soviet organs? For example, Prime Minister Kosygin said that :

"India and the Soviet Union are bound by ties of political, economic, scientific and technical and cultural co-operation..." —and he underlined the fact, and this I would like particularly to emphasise—

"....which is being developed with close regard for mutual interests".

In this case, what are the mutual interests? The hon. Minister is aware that our outflow of news through PTI and other agencies will be hampered and there will be unfair competition. As far as the inflow of news is concerned, he is aware that Soviet organs are themselves criticising the nature of their own publicity, and I can quote from the *Pravda* and other papers to show that they are trying to get rid of certain truisms of the 17th and 18th centuries and trying to come closer to modern scientific advance. What is he giving us by this agreement? He is hampering our outflow of news and he is preventing us from getting what the best Soviet minds think because he is selecting the worst Soviet agency for the purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is his question?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : My question is this. Is he prepared to resign?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : My question is : Will he resign here and now?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister can say 'Yes' or 'No', and there it ends. The other thing was only by way of comment.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I think this is only a sidelight; therefore, I do not reply to it (*Interruptions*).

I again affirm, and beseech my hon. friends to remember, that what as compared to what is done with other countries not one inch more or one item more is done under this agreement. We are today handing over our publicity material to the USIS and the BSIS BIS. We receive material from them. Under this agreement, nothing more is done than this. I do not know why my hon. friends are so much upset over this (*Interruptions*). The only difference that you find is that what is an oral understanding with other countries is

put down here in writing because the communist countries put it down in writing.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : On a point of order.

SHRI HEM BARUA. He is using some idiotic arguments.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : We have an External Publicity Division attached to the External Affairs Ministry whose business it is to spread news about India. The dissemination of news about our country in Moscow and other places is mainly the responsibility of our information and press officers there. Do Government intend to close down the press section in Moscow and entrust this job to Novosti in Moscow? Secondly, is this contract not a violation of the third country rule and the diplomatic code? Thirdly, is it not a fact that leading newspapers in India have dubbed, and criticised and condemned this contract as a 'bad bargain', 'dubious deal', 'scandalous business' and so on and so forth? In view of the fact that the same Government about four years ago revoked an agreement with VOA—a wise and intelligent government will learn from past experience, but this Government does not—I want to know whether in the light of these things Government will reconsider the contract with Novosti?

AN HON. MEMBER : Read the Indian Express and Hindustan Times.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : There is a lot of difference between that agreement and this agreement. I have made that abundantly clear. It is also not correct to say that all newspapers have criticised us. Take, for example, the *Statesman* leader yesterday. That is quite different from the *Indian Express* leader. I am sure when a copy of this agreement goes to the *Indian Express* or even the *Hindustan Times*, they will change their opinion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलराम पुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बारे में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने सोवियत न्यूज एजेंसी के राय एक समझौता किया। यह समझौता अक्तूबर में

किया गया था । पार्लियामेंट की बैठक 13 नवम्बर से ही रही है । क्या सरकार के लिए उचित नहीं था कि वह स्वयं संसद को विवादास में लेती और यह बताती कि किन शर्तों पर समझौता किया गया ? समाचार पत्रों में जब समझौते के बारे में खबर छपती है और हम ध्यान दिलाको सूचना देते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय सदन में आ कर उस समझौते की बकालत करते हैं । आप मंत्रियों को यह निर्देश दें कि भविष्य में ऐसे जितने भी समझौते होते हैं उनके बारे में सदन को जानकारी देना उनका कर्तव्य होना चाहिए नहीं तो इम्प्रो-प्राइटी के दोषी माने जायेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER : If I have followed him, his point is that while Parliament is in session, something has been announced outside.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाड्येंद्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समझौता किया अक्तूबर में । 13 नवम्बर से पार्लियामेंट की बैठक हो रही है । अभी तक खुद की तरफ से वह सदन के सामने नहीं आये ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : On a point of order. Our duty as MP's is to place before you the correct and precise facts and save you and the country from distortion. The Minister has now said that by this agreement, we gain immensely. On the contrary, we lose everything and we will not gain anything.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different view. No discussion now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There has been an aberration as regards this contract. Novosti is not a distributing agency. The distributing agencies are Tass and other agencies. They have not made any agreement with Tass.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Mine is not a point of order, but only a submission for your consideration. The hon. Minister said that the editorial in the Statesman is different from the leading article in the Indian Express or something to that

effect. I have gone through the leading article of the Statesman. Nowhere does it lend any support to the hon. Minister's stand.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सरकार की भाषा नीति और अंग्रेजी सादने की नीति है उस को ले कर उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे राज्यों में बढ़ा विवाद हो रहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां एक तरह से वराजकता है । विद्यायियों पर लाठी चार्ज और अशु गंस का प्रयोग हो रहा है और लोग उस में मर भी गए हैं । यह आन्दोलन बढ़ रहा है । यह भारत सरकार की भाषा नीति के कारण हो रहा है..... (व्यवस्था) आप मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लीजिए ।....

MR. SPEAKER . Every time, every day you are raising this. It is a State subject, a matter of law and order.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : All of you will have to sit down now. Every day we are reading this in the press, about happenings in Lucknow, Banaras etc. It is a pure and simple law and order matter. When the Bill on the language issue is discussed on the floor of the House, everybody has a right to express his views, supporting and opposing, everybody is at liberty to do that; and the Business Advisory Committee has already decided and the Bill will be coming up in two or three days, I do not know, when you can express all your views. But every day after the Question Hour to raise this question is not proper, when the Bill is coming before you.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट सुन लीजिए । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में हो रहा है और दिल्ली में भी होने वाला है वह सीधा सादा न्याय और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है । उसका सम्बन्ध भारत सरकार की भाषा नीति जो

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

संविधान की व्यवस्था के विषय है उस से है और वह उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। इसलिए यह काम रोको का प्रश्न है और उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। वहां जानें जा रही है..... (व्यवस्था).....

एक भान्नीय तदर्स्य : इनकी सरकार वहां गोली चला रही है, विद्यार्थियों को कैद कर रही है और यह यहां प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं। अपनी सरकार को कहें.....

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह हमारी सरकार और उन की सरकार का प्रश्न नहीं है। काम रोको का प्रश्न है और इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I think you have taken to wrong methods now, raising any point any day. This is a wrong thing that you are following. I am really sorry. I can only sit when you are getting up. If you simply get up and go on like this, I do not want to object. When one side does like this, the other side also does, it is a question of action and reaction. How can we help it? It is not in my hands.

Now, papers to be laid.

12.28 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON PRICES OF COAL ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

- (1) Report (1967) of the Tariff Commission on Prices of Coal and Soft Coke and pricing system for Washed Coal and Washery By-products.
- (2) Government Resolution No. C5-12(18)/67, dated the 27th November, 1967.
- (3) Statement showing the reasons why the documents mentioned at

(1) and (2) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1839/67].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bills, 1967, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1967".
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Insecticides Bill, 1967, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1967".

BILLS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

- (1) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
- (2) The Insecticides Bill, 1967.

12.29 Hr.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 1st December, 1967".

श्री बदल बिहारी बालपेटी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने राजभाषा विधेयक के लिए 12 घंटे रखे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि 12 घंटे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। यह विषय बहुत विवादप्रस्त है और इस विधेयक पर सदन को पूरा विचार करना चाहियेगा। मेरे दल के कम से कम 10 सदस्य इस विधेयक पर विचार करना चाहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करने के लिए कम से कम 30 घंटे निश्चित किए जायें।

श्री शिवचररायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बदल बिहारी बालपेटी जी ने 30 घंटे की मांग की, मैं 36 घंटे की मांग कर रहा हूँ। लखनऊ में मैं इन के बोराव से निकल कर आ रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The concerned Minister will reply.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is decided that the Official Languages (Amendment) Bill and the resolution moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan will be discussed together. That is a wrong procedure. When a Bill is to be discussed, it should be discussed separately, and it is going to be an enactment, whereas the resolution, though the subject-matter is of the same type, cannot be discussed along with the Bill. These two cannot be discussed together. My point is, the Bill should be discussed separately, and the resolution may be discussed separately.

MR. SPEAKER : When the subject comes up before the House, he can raise it. Now, we are on a separate subject. Yes, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As you know, every party was represented at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and the total time available for legislative work during the current session is only—

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारामंडी) : आप तो हिन्दी बोलना जानते हैं, हिन्दी में कहेंगे।

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके समक्ष इस बात का फैसला हुआ था....

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, he must continue to speak in English, because he knows English. He must continue his reply in English.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us hear the Minister; let us leave it to the Minister to choose his own language.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जब अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है तो चाहे जिस भाषा में बोल सकते हैं।

SHRI NAMBIAR : From English to Hindi, they have a translation. From Hindi to English, I have a translation. But the point is this. My point of order is this. Let me make it clear. The Minister started to speak in English and mentioned a few words in English. Then, an hon. Member said he should speak in Hindi. For the benefit of the non-English people that is, for those who do not understand English, there is a Hindi translation, and for our benefit, we have the English translation. We are following it. We are not asking anybody to speak in any particular language. We leave it to the speaker to speak either in English or in Hindi. We are tolerating it. But now, when the hon. Minister himself was speaking in English, in the middle, to ask him to speak in Hindi is not proper. Now, I ask him to continue to speak in English only. This method of bullying cannot go on. This bullying is not proper.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose (*Interruptions***).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will be recorded. Hon. Members will kindly sit down. Both Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Shri Nambiar will kindly sit down. There is no point of order. After all, both the languages are permitted on the floor of this House. Nobody can compel anybody to speak in anyone of these languages. The two languages are there. Luckily for us the translation also is there. One can speak either in Hindi or in English. Nobody can object to it and say, "Speak in Hindi" or "Speak in

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

English". Therefore, now we should allow the Minister to choose his language between the two, and not compel him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Let him speak in Bojpuri so that this objection will not be there.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहे जिस भाषा में बोलें, उनको आजादी है, लेकिन घटिया न बोलें, अर्थात् बोलें तो बढ़िया बोलें।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

डॉ राम सूचग सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सम्मत इस बात का फैसला हुआ था कि राष्ट्रभाषा विधेयक के बारे में 12 घण्टे निर्धारित किये जायें और वहां पर हर दल के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित थे और जैसा कि आप को बिदित है इस अधिवेशन में अब केवल 46 घण्टे शेष हैं—इन 46 घण्टों के दरमियान जितने सारे कार्यक्रम हैं, उन को सम्पादित करना सम्भव नहीं है। इस लिये निहायत अद्व से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विधेयक पर 12 घण्टे का समय ही हम लोग लें।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Sir, I raise a point of order. I fully agree that every Member should be free to select his own language. But there is a convention that when a Member starts in a particular language, he continues to speak in that language. Therefore, as the hon. Member from the Communist party said, suddenly the hon. Minister cannot switch over to another language while speaking in one language.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मेरा कहना यह है कि जब 12 घण्टे की बात विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आई थी, उसके बाद जब हमने अपने सदस्यों और दूसरी पार्टियों के लोगों से बातचीत की तथा जो अमेंडमेंट्स हमें सर्कुलेट किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या को देखा, तो हमें ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि यद्यपि 12 घण्टे तय किये गये हैं, परन्तु शपथद 20 घण्टे भी इस के लिये पर्याप्त न हों। यह बिल इतना कन्ट्रोवर्सियल है कि इस की

बजह से एक तरह से देश की डेमोक्रेसी को बहरा पैदा हो गया है....

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go into the merits now. You only want more time.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह अनुरोध है कि अधिक टाइम की व्यवस्था व्यवस्थ होनी चाहिये, जिन सदस्यों ने अपने अमेंडमेंट्स रखे हैं, वे भी इस के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्थ बोलना चाहेंगे....

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see the progress. Again the Business Advisory Committee may meet. The leaders may discuss it there and we shall take a decision there. It is not as though the Minister has fixed this time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर हाउस को भी इसे तय करने का अधिकार है।

MR. SPEAKER : If you want extension of time, the Business Advisory Committee certainly has the right to do it. We shall again place it before the Committee and if necessary extend it by 3 or 4 hours. I leave it to the Business Advisory Committee. I am sure the Minister will have no objection if the Business Advisory Committee recommends an extension of time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव आपकी और सदन की स्वीकृति के लिये रखा गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Even presuming we accept it, the Business Advisory Committee can extend the time and it will again come before the House. If you want to postpone it, it can be postponed, but that is not important. I only say, instead of discussing here saying 12 or 14 hours, let the Business Advisory Committee sit again and take a decision.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What is the advantage of having a Business Advisory Committee, Sir ? That Committee comes to some unanimous conclusions and when the report comes here, the leaders themselves get up and say we want more

time. We had better dismiss the Business Advisory Committee and settle it here itself.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उस में नहीं था, लेकिन विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी कोई बात तय करे तो यह सदन उस को बदल सकता है।

उस कमेटी के यूनैटिमस डिसीजन को भी बदल सकता है।

श्री तुलसी दास जाष्ठ (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो उस कमेटी में है, वह यहां आकर बोल सकता है, क्या ऐसी परवानगी भी आप देते हैं?

12.38 Hrs.

MOTION RE : SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion on the situation in West Bengal. We have spent 2 hours 5 minutes on it. I thought it would be over on Friday itself by about 4 o'clock. But I was surprised to see that at 3.15, the Private Members' business had been taken up and it had been decided that this would be continued today. Anyhow, we shall take another 1 hour now.

AN HON. MEMBER : Two hours.

MR. SPEAKER : It can take two hours all told, including the Minister's reply and Mr. Mukherjee's reply. After all, we must have a deadline and not go on with the discussion postponing it again.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Are we foregoing the lunch hour today also?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. By about 4 o'clock, we will finish this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order, Sir. Under rule 376(2), a point of order can be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment. The Business before the House consists of two motions one by Mr. Mukherjee recommending the dismissal of the present Governor of West Bengal and

the other by the Home Minister seeking approval of the statement made by him on 30th November. I was going to object to this at the very beginning, but I wanted to get some legal opinion before that. I can understand the Home Minister bringing a motion approving the conduct or misconduct of the Governor to counteract our motion demanding the dismissal of the Governor. May I read the statement of the Home Minister? He said . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You are making a speech now. I will give you another chance for that. What is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : To substantiate my point of order, it is necessary. The statement of the Home Minister cannot be approved by this House. He cannot seek the approval of this House for the following reasons.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule? Where is it said that he cannot make a statement?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He can make a statement even *suo motu* without any Calling Attention Notice. That is provided for under the rules. Here a situation arose in West Bengal after the Assembly was adjourned *sine die* by the Speaker of that House. Naturally the Members in this House were agitated and they wanted to have a statement about the situation in West Bengal from the hon. Home Minister. The Home Minister in his wisdom made a statement on 30th November, 1967. The statement reads as under :

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware of the action taken by the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly yesterday, and the observations which he made while adjourning the Assembly *sine die* have been published in the press today. While concluding his observations, the Speaker said :"

He quoted a portion of what the Speaker said. When he quoted that, naturally, some hon. Members objected and then he said :

"According to the best legal advice available to us it was within the constitutional competence of the Governor to dissolve the Council of Ministers headed by Shri Ajoy Mukherji in the

[**Shri S. M. Banerjee**]
circumstances in which the Governor did so."

I have no quarrel with him. Some hon. Member said "No, No".

Then Shri Y. B. Chavan went further and said :

"We have further advised that the Council of Ministers headed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh is lawfully constituted."

Then some hon. Members objected to that because they thought that Dr. P. C. Ghosh is an illegitimate child of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you reading all this and then going to discuss it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am coming to my point. My objection is this. Can this House discuss the conduct of the Speaker of that Assembly.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN (Puri) : Yes, by all means.

AN HON. MEMBER : By what means?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I request you, Sir, to uphold the ruling of the Deputy-Speaker? When Shri A. K. Sen was making all sorts of aspersions on the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, we shouted and we said that the Chair should try to defend the Speaker. The hon. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair and then the Deputy-Speaker, said :

"I know. I am watching."

Then Shri Sezhiyan said that the decision of the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly should not be questioned here. Then the Deputy-Speaker said :

"When this matter is raised I want to point out to the hon. Member that the Speaker's decision or his conduct cannot be questioned even by implication or by suggestion. This is my ruling."

My submission is this. If we approve the statement of Shri Chavan we shall be approving a statement which is mischievous and malicious. They want us to question the propriety of the Speaker. He can bring any other motion, but this motion cannot be brought here, I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member gave me notice three days ago saying that he wants to raise this point of order. That is why I allowed him. This was discussed earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This was not discussed in the House. He cannot take voting on his motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, both the motions are before the House. We have only two more hours. If we lose time on points of order we shall lose that from the total time available.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Sir, I wish only to submit that an important matter of principle has been raised, and it is open to the House to raise matters of this sort at any stage. If, Sir, this motion has been inadvertently admitted then it is open to you to rectify the position. He, Sir, has raised a very important point which is that if by approving the statement made by Shri Chavan we lend ourselves as a parliamentary body to criticism of the conduct of the Speaker of an Assembly in relation to what he said inside of his Assembly, then that would be creating a very mischievous parliamentary procedure. Therefore, I would beg of you to consider this matter and not allow a discussion merely because it has been moved earlier.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The point is very clear. We are not asking any judgment of the House on the decision of the Speaker about the adjournment of the House *sine die*. Really speaking, it is a very important question of the relationship between the State Government and the Central Government. If somebody has taken the position that a certain State Government is unconstitutionally working there, naturally, the responsibility is that of the Centre to see whether they are having proper relations with the constitutionally constituted government. Therefore, it is very necessary that not only the government but this House takes a position and so I have moved this motion.....(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, he has not replied to the point of order that was raised.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. But the decision on the point of order rests with the Speaker. It is not as if the Home Minister was questioning the ruling of the West Bengal Speaker. He has clearly stated "I do not wish to comment on the conduct of the hon. Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly." So, it is clear that we are not criticising the conduct of the Speaker at all by approving his statement.....(interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On page 7764 of the Uncorrected Debates it is stated that while you were in the Chair, Shri Y. B. Chavan stated :

"We are convinced that this is a correct view and that, notwithstanding the observations made by the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and his colleagues continue to function....."

My objection is only to this. Rightly or wrongly, the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly has given a decision. It is for the State Assembly of the State law officers to object to it.

MR. SPEAKER : We need not have any more discussion on this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : If you would permit me to speak for a moment, the Home Minister was pleased to say that when there is a critical situation arising, as it is, between the Central Government and the State Government, he has got to do something. I understand that. If a very serious crisis has arisen between this government and the government in West Bengal, there are other parliamentary avenues open today in order to rectify the position and put it on a constitutional footing. But, in the process let us not do something to malign the Speaker and the Legislative Assembly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि गृह संचारी महोदय के लिए यह रास्ता खुला है कि वह इस अस्त्रय का प्रस्ताव लाते कि परिचमी बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने जो कुछ किया है वह अचित है और यह सदन उस पर अपनी मुहर लगाता है सकिन अगर वक्तव्य जिस में

परिचमी बंगाल की विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के आचरण का उल्लेख किया गया है वह बक्तव्य अगर सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए उत्तम जायगा। प्रत्येक संघ से नहीं तो प्रत्येक संघ से परिचमी बंगाल विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के आचरण पर इस सदन को टिप्पणी करनी होगी और वह टिप्पणी स्पीकर महोदय के फैलिंग के लियाफ़ या जाय तो अभी भी मूह मंत्री जी के लिए रास्ता खुल दूबा है कि वह राज्यपाल के आचरण पर प्रस्ताव लायें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : This House cannot take a decision which, either indirectly or directly, impinges on the decision of the Speaker of a State Assembly. After all, the Home Minister was asked to give a statement on the situation in West Bengal. Now, I can very well understand the Home Minister coming forward with a statement on the situation and what the Government of India proposes to do. He did not choose to do any such thing. All that he said was : notwithstanding what the West Bengal Speaker has said, this is a lawfully constituted government, which means by implication that the decision of the West Bengal Speaker is wrong and we are asked to approve this statement. I can understand his saying what government propose to do in the matter, but he cannot make an implied statement on the ruling of the West Bengal Speaker. Now, even if Parliament approves this statement of the Home Minister, what happens ? Is it binding on the West Bengal Speaker ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : To cut this matter short, the point you are asked to give your ruling on is a very simple one, namely, whether the statement contained in Shri Chavan's statement to the effect :—

"notwithstanding the observations made by the Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and his colleagues continue to function", which we are asked to approve, is in conformity or is not in conformity with the ruling given by the Deputy-Speaker in this House in the following words :—

"I want to point out that the Speaker's decision or his conduct cannot be ques-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

tioned even by implication or by suggestion. That is my ruling."

Is the statement in conformity with that ruling of the Deputy-Speaker? If it is not, this House cannot be asked to approve of that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The same thing has been pointed out by both of them.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kandrapara): It is now agreed and you have also given your ruling that we should not discuss the conduct of the Speaker or cast any reflection on his decision, but by implication, if the particular sentence is contained in the statement made by the Home Minister, naturally there will be counter-argument against this particular sentence. Therefore I would suggest, as it is already on the Order Paper, that that particular sentence in the statement be withdrawn so that discussion is open and there is no implication that a reference has been made to the Speaker.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I have a point of order distinct from this. The House can always discuss one motion at a time. The business before the House was the Resolution moved by Professor Mukerjee. Therefore if the Government wanted to have another matter, they could come only by way of an amendment and not otherwise. There cannot be two independent motions before the House. Unless one subject is disposed of either by voting or by adjourning it, another motion cannot be taken up. I suppose, you have understood the point.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood it. We have been following this procedure. So many Resolutions have been moved together.

About the particular sentence, the point is that unless you say that you concur with him nobody can say that they disagree with the Speaker. We are not discussing the Speaker's conduct or ruling here, but this House has a right to decide, I suppose, in favour of the Government being there or the Government being dismissed. This is the point and not about the Speaker's conduct.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkotai): Without reference to the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I say and what the Home Minister said. Whatever might have been the opinion of the Speaker, Bengal Assembly, the Home Minister thinks that the P. C. Ghosh Ministry is legal but the Opposition or some of you may think that it is not legal. That is the point that we are discussing and not the conduct of the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let him remove that sentence from his statement.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Let him withdraw this and bring another motion. The House will allow him to withdraw it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very painful for me to speak on this subject. The Congress Benches and also the Opposition, are all interested in seeing that democracy prospers in this land. Suppose, the Opposition here creates confusion; will that justify the Congress people to add to that confusion by creating confusion themselves? I think, that would not be serving the cause of democracy. I submit that we must in our conduct have for ourselves right standards; what others do should not guide us in our conduct. In law even if anybody has stolen my property and has put it in his house, I cannot break his house and regain my property. I can only go through the processes of law. I am afraid, both the Congress and the Opposition in this matter, as in several other matters, are trying to do as much harm to democracy as it is possible to do. I remember, when it was a question of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh proroguing the House, not only the Opposition people but even the Congress people said that he should have exercised his discretion, for he knew that he was asked to prorogue the House because the Chief Minister did not have the majority. At that time it had not been proved whether he had the majority or not; yet, it was presumed that he did not have the majority and, therefore, he wanted the prorogation. We said that the Governor must exercise his special power in this respect and that would be right. Did not the Opposition and a good section of the Congress people also endorse this stand? Why are they now quarrelling? Why does the Opposition quarrel now

when the same medicine is given to them. I think this is wrong.

Another thing that we have to take into consideration is that in what the Governor does, the provision says, he shall not be questioned for his conduct in any court of law. That means that he has to exercise some power; otherwise, there would be no such provision that his conduct cannot be questioned in any court of law. The conduct of the Ministers can be questioned in a court of law, the conduct of the executive can be questioned in a court of law; our conduct....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: But his decision must be within the law.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Our conduct can be questioned in a court of law, but the conduct of the Governor, when he is acting in his individual discretion, cannot be questioned. Apart from this, may I say that, whether the Governor has the right or had not the right, the lawyers will always justify one side of the other depending upon their brief. Our friend, Mr. Chatterjee argued very ably the other day. But I remember, Mr. Chatterjee and many other lawyers, even Mr. Sen, have argued in two different ways when they were asked to do so. I remember, Mr. Chatterjee argued in one case that our Fundamental Rights cannot be changed and on the other day there was a conference in which he said that they can be changed by Parliament. Whatever brief they get, they speak accordingly. I remember a story: Where a man was charged with murder and the Prosecution Advocate began to argue. When he had finished the argument, the prisoner was asked as to what he had to say; he said, "Sir, I have not committed any crime, but after hearing the Advocate, I feel that I have committed the crime". Let us bring some common-sense to our business. Even granting that the Governor exceeded his powers, who are we to say that he has exceeded his powers? How can the Opposition people say that he has exceeded his powers when in the case of Madhya Pradesh they themselves wanted the Governor to exercise his discretion? They are out of court. (*Interruption*).

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : दोनों में फर्क है।

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, न इस में और न उस में। उस में भी यही था कि उस की मैजारिटी है या नहीं।

13 HRS.

Whether he had a majority or not, was not tested there also. Here also you cannot say that the Governor's interference was not right. The case is absolutely on all fours and the 2 cases are the same. You cannot say 'This is different' and 'That was different'. This is what I say there is a deliberate attempt to kill democracy. When it serves our purpose, we have one standard of conduct; when it does not serve our purpose we have another standard of conduct. Because Congress has been doing this —that does not justify it. The Congress has been behaving in a strange manner—in Punjab in one manner, in Haryana in another manner and in Bengal in a different manner. That is their lookout, it is not our lookout. They are wrong. We consider them to be wrong.

We have also complained of it here that when the Speaker is appointed from the Congress Party, his judgment is always inclined to favour the Congress Party. Sir, against your predecessor, the first Speaker, in this House, we, of the Opposition, brought a vote of censure. Of course, we lost it; we knew we would lose, but we have felt time after time that the Speaker chosen by the Congress are inclined to favour the Congress and not be just to the Opposition Party.

AN HON. MEMBER : including you.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : In your case, you very wisely decided that you will take no sides and you do not belong any more to any Party. Before that, they had persisted in belonging to a Party. Even now, when you are not in the Chair, the Deputy Speaker is there and he has not renounced his Party. How can we rely on his judgment?

Let us be fair. Let us look to ourselves and see what we do, and not expect the other Party to have high standards of democratic conduct while we fail. All right, whether the Governor was right or wrong —that is a question we have disposed of. Here is another question. Because the

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Speaker belongs to or was appointed by a certain Party, I feel he was deflected in his judgment. I am not talking of his adjourning the House. He was within his rights to adjourn the House, but take his conduct from the beginning—he assigned seats to the Treasury Benches, to the P.D.F. and the Congress.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : Can we question the Speaker's judgment here, Sir?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am not questioning here his judgment about adjourning the House. If every newspaper in this country can pass judgment, can have some comments to make upon what has been done, beyond adjourning the House, by the Speaker, then, I think, Sir, I am entitled, here in the Parliament to say something about it, not about his adjournment, but about what he did previous to the adjournment. The Assembly was called—by whom? By the Governor. At the instance of whom? At the instance of that wrongful Government.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is the reason.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : If he thought it was a wrongfully appointed Government, then he should have said that as the Government is a wrongful Government, as it is an illegal Government and as it is a Government which has no right to be there, he refuses to call the Assembly. He should have issued a statement in the press and said like that. Not only did he not do that, but his office issued notices for the Assembly members. He may have adjourned the House for any reason, but he passes judgment upon a matter which is beyond his jurisdiction. In the whole history of parliamentary government, I have never seen a Speaker taking upon himself the task of deciding whether one government was legal or the other.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Are we discussing the conduct of the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly?

MR. SPEAKER : All the newspapers have discussed this aspect.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Are you giving this as your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER : This is my ruling. The papers have talked so much about it; there

has been criticism about the legal aspects of it; all the papers have discussed it....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : All the papers have discussed it, and we also.....

MR. SPEAKER : All the papers have discussed it. If that is proper, then how can Members here be prevented from discussing it?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Not only have the papers talked about it, but we have also commented on it one way or the other; I say that Members of Parliament have commented on it; They have commented outside the House. Can we not talk of that inside the House?

SHRI NAMBIAR : The question is whether he can talk about it inside the House. Let us decide whether we have got a right to do it here.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I would again make an appeal to both the sides. Let us not kill democracy by these methods.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : But who is killing it?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I have condemned this Congress umpteen times for setting very bad examples, for setting bad conventions. But does one evil justify another evil? Do two evils make one good?

I have seen Members of the Opposition saying outside that the Speaker had no right to comment upon what government there should be or should not be. He was out of court when he himself had acted at the behest of that government, and I say, on the orders of that Government and that Governor and that Chief Minister who ordered or advised the meeting of the Assembly. He then turns round to say that the supreme power of deciding who should be the government or who should not be the government was with the Assembly and yet he adjourned the Assembly. He did not allow the Assembly to give its verdict. The matter could have been solved in two minutes had the Speaker shown a judicial mind. He was wanting in this.

Take the case, again, of the language..

MR. SPEAKER : That Bill will come up later and he can discuss it then.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Take the question of the language. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, was speaking and he spoke in English. Then, somebody cried out 'Hindi, Hindi', and he spoke in Hindi. Then, another Member said 'If he yields to one coercion, he should yield to another coercion also. This is a very strange kind of argument.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : But very strange things are happening.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Are we here to destroy democracy or are we here to build democracy ? If we are here to build democracy, then I say that the Opposition cannot take a leaf out of the book of the Congress. Otherwise, there is no point in condemning the Congress. We have umpteen times condemned this Congress for taking decision that suit its particular purpose, whether that purpose was right or wrong. We have umpteen times blamed our Speakers that they do not bring to their task a judicial mind. So, let us search our hearts and let us not degrade each other. This is nothing but degrading each other. Because the Congress is degrading itself, should I also degrade myself so that I also come to that position ? I am against such a kind of thing. I believe that both the sides are trying to injure our democracy, and injuring democracy means injuring the country, and I say that it is unpatriotic.

13.10 HRS.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]
MOTIONS RE: SITUATION IN WEST
BENGAL—*Contd.*

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Chavarr and oppose the Motion moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

The subject under discussion has really two aspects, one, the constitutionality of

the Governor's action under art. 164(1) and the other, whether the Speaker was empowered to sit in judgment on the Governor's action and give an authoritative interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. These are the two issues before us.

Let us take up the question of the Governor's powers. It is clear and basic in the scheme of our Constitution that the Governor is a constitutional head. He has to discharge his functions on the advice of the Council of Ministers, except when he is required by the provisions of the Constitution to use his discretion. There are certain express provisions wherein he has to use his discretion, but there are certain situations when by implication it would appear to be open to the Governor to act in his discretion. For instance, when he makes a report under art. 356, it is obvious that he has to use his discretion and not be advised by the Council of Ministers. Again, take the instance where he has to appoint the Chief Minister. While appointing him, it is obvious that the Council of Ministers will not give him any advice. He has to use his own discretion. Of course, even this discretion is severely circumscribed by the political situation. For instance, a person cannot be appointed as Chief Minister by the Governor unless he is satisfied that he enjoys the confidence of the House. But as to who has to decide whether the Governor is to use his discretion, the final authority is the Governor himself, as has already been quoted by many members; under art. 163(2), he alone is to decide. This matter is not justiciable. Therefore, at what time and on what occasion, the Governor has to use his discretion is left to him.

As regards dissolution of the House, it is possible that there can be considerable difference of opinion, whether he should automatically follow the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers, irrespective of the fact whether the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the majority. It is obvious from the facts that in such a case, he has to take the totality of the circumstances relevant to the situation into account before accepting or rejecting the advice. Therefore, the discretionary power of the Governor is not

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

so simple as it looks. There are finer points which may be difficult to interpret, but there is in the residuum a certain power which the Governor has to use, taking the circumstances into consideration.

In the case of Bengal, I want to draw your attention to the fact that the condemnation of the Ministry came from no other person than the Chief Minister himself. The Chief Minister made a public statement to say that there are sections which are trying to bring an outside agency, to have an armed rebellion in the country, and are acting as agents of the Chinese. Also, many members have mentioned the fact that Calcutta was reverberating with pro-Chinese slogans. In such a situation, the Governor has to exercise his discretion. If he does not exercise his discretion, he is not true to the oath that he has taken and to the country.

Therefore, the real controversy lies on article 164, whether the Governor could have dismissed the Ministry or not. It would be useful, in this case, to recall what Dr. Ambedkar, the father of the Constitution, the man who piloted the Constitution, had to say in this regard. When he was piloting the Constitution, one of the amendments suggested was that after the words "during the pleasure of the Governor", the following words should be added, "until such time as the Council of Ministers retain the confidence of the majority of the members of the legislative assembly." This amendment was not accepted by Dr. Ambedkar, and he had something very significant at that time. Dr. Ambedkar said :

"The first point raised in the debate is that in respect of the provision that the Ministers will hold office during the pleasure of its head, it is desired that the provision should be made that they should hold office when they have the confidence of the House. I have no doubt about it that it is the intention of the Constitution that the Ministry shall hold office during such time as it holds the confidence of the majority. It is on that principle that the Constitution will work. "During pleasure" is always understood to mean. . . ."

—I would like my hon. friends to hear this very carefully—

".... that the pleasure shall not continue notwithstanding the fact that the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority. The moment the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority, it is presumed that the President (or Governor) will exercise his pleasure for dismissing the Ministry."

Therefore, democracy and the Constitution require not only that he should place the Ministry in position, but if need be, he should also dismiss the Ministry. That is one of the duties enjoined upon him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How will he know that it has lost the majority ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : That is a very legitimate question. Certainly I will answer that.

Therefore, the Constitution-makers did contemplate a situation when the Governor was under an obligation to dismiss the Ministry. Of course, it would be wrong of the Governor to exercise this power under article 164 unless there are clear and valid reasons, reasons supportable either by the express provisions of the Constitution or implied principles of the Constitution.

With regard to the implied principles, I would again take a little time of the House and again quote Dr. Ambedkar who was piloting the Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar made a significant distinction between the functions of the Governor and the duties of the Governor. He observed :

"Although the Governor has no functions, still even the Constitutional Governor that he is, has certain duties to perform. His duties, according to me, may be classified into two parts. One is that he is to retain the Ministry in office because Ministry is to hold office during his pleasure.

—Please listen carefully—

"He has also to see whether and when he should exercise his pleasure against the Ministry. The second duty which the Governor has and must have is to advise the Ministry, to warn the Ministry and to suggest to the Ministry an alternative and to ask for a reconsideration."

In this case, what did the Governor do? We are blackguarding the Governor and getting ready to impeach him and do all kinds of things. The situation in West Bengal was confused. The Governor had made his own assessment that the ministry did not enjoy a majority. He did not straightaway say, "Dismiss it". He said, "I would advise you to please call the Assembly as soon as possible so that this matter can be tested. Instead of calling the Assembly immediately, they started shilly-shallying and delaying.

Here, I would like to quote from the British Constitution. I am reading from an article by a learned constitutionalist. He says :

"When, according to British constitutional law, is the Crown entitled, if not bound, to dismiss a ministry one might usefully ask since British precedent is obviously relevant. Three distinct grounds are often stated. First if, in the Crown's judgment, the ministry has lost the confidence of the people. This necessarily involves the question of dissolution" etc.

The second ground is, if the Crown is satisfied that the ministry has forfeited the confidence of the Commons. Lastly, the Crown is entitled to dismiss a ministry, irrespective of the confidence it might enjoy, if it is guilty of conduct that justly calls for dismissal."

So, there are three conditions under which the Crown can dismiss the ministry. Here at least two conditions were being fulfilled.

Now, I come to the second point : the situation that arose on the 29th with the adjournment of the House. I do not want to malign the Speaker or to pass any judgment on his action. I would only like to analyse what had happened. There, he did reserve his final judgment but he pronounced his opinion on four points : one, that the Governor has no power to dismiss the ministry; secondly, the appointment of Mr. P. C. Ghosh was unconstitutional. Thirdly, as far as the making or unmaking of a Council of Ministers is concerned, the legislature is the supreme authority, and under article 164(2), they could be voted out only by the Assembly : and therefore there was no ministry in West Bengal. That is what he said.

Now, the Speaker has not been charged with the authority, by the Constitution to make pronouncements on constitutional issues. As far as the discretionary power of the Governor is concerned, nobody can judge but the Governor himself. That is the constitutional position.

Regarding the constitutionality of any matter before the House, even in this House, itself, when the Official Language Bill and the Unlawful Activities Bill were presented, the question was raised as to whether they were constitutional or not. What was done? The Speaker did not make any pronouncement on it; he did not give his views on that aspect of the matter, whether it was constitutional or not. He placed the motions before the House and the House voted upon them. Now I come to the question, when could a House be adjourned? The House could be adjourned when the proceedings cannot be conducted according to the rules of the House smoothly. Only under such a condition the House is adjourned, and the adjournment of the House in this case is in reply to a supposedly unconstitutional act of the Governor.

SHRI UMANATH : Are you allowing a discussion, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the adjournment of the House is concerned, at least refrain from it.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I am leaving it. It does not make any difference. I take the question of the principle of supremacy of the legislature. That is fundamental; this is central to the whole concept of parliamentary government. In this case, who flouted the supremacy of the legislature? Shri P. C. Ghosh, as soon as he came to power, said, "Please call the Assembly immediately. I should be voted in or I should be voted out. I shall bow down before the verdict of the Assembly." But Mr. Ghosh was not allowed to get a vote. You know what was done. I do not comment upon it because some of my friends will start saying all kinds of things.

The Speaker there quoted Nausher Ali's precedent. In the case of Nausher Ali's precedent, I would like to say that the ministry then was outvoted on a financial

[**SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI**]

measure, and therefore, the Speaker said he wanted to uphold the "decision of the Assembly".

Then, Shri H. N. Mukerjee quoted King Charles and reminded us of what the Speaker of the House of Commons had then said about the dispute between King Charles I and the Speaker. The Speaker said—*(Interruption)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : She has not followed it.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I know how to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : The Speaker said : "I have no eyes or ears except the verdict of the House." In this case the verdict of the House was not allowed to be taken. Somebody else arrogated the power to himself.

The House was not allowed to function.

SHRI UMANATH : She is again casting reflections indirectly on the Speaker. Who arrogated ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Now, Sir, what are the facts of the case are, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, under the advice of the Ghosh ministry, the Governor asked that the House be called. The Speaker immediately called the House. Everybody was served with notice. In Bengal, there is a rule that the Advocate General should be given notice. He also got the notice. Agenda papers were circulated. Not only that. An Anglo-Indian member, Mr. Clifford Noronha, had resigned with the outgoing ministry. Dr. Ghosh wanted him to be nominated and the Speaker gave him fresh oath. Seats were allotted. The PDF and Congress members were given seats on the treasury benches. What is the implication ? It implies acceptance by the Speaker of the validity of the appointment of the Ghosh Ministry and validity of the summoning of the Assembly.

SHRI UMANATH : Again she is doing the same thing. This is very wrong .

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I would not refer to it any more, Sir. I

want a ruling from you. I am not a lawyer, but only a layman. If the House is null and void, what is the position of the proceedings of the House ? If the House itself was null and void, whatever happened in the House should also be null and void.

Nobody is happy over the situation in West Bengal. We are sorry things had come to such a pass. What is the lesson to be learnt from this ? Unless law is respected, nothing can be done. We cannot have any economic or social development in the State. We cannot have normal life; we cannot uphold the Constitution. So, the rule of law must be respected. The situation in West Bengal is chaotic because people have no regard for the rule of law there. The Chief Minister himself alerted the public sometime back that there were people there who were working against the interests of the country and who are acting, if I were to use the correct word, treasonably, against the Government. In such a situation, it was the bounden duty of the Governor to take effective steps to protect the State.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : Sir, the dismissal of the Ajoy ministry is an unashamed outrage on the provisions of the Constitution. Under the Indian Constitution, the Governor has no power to dismiss a ministry just because he thinks that the ministry has no majority. I do not want the Nigerian Constitution, which was brought in here by Mr. A. K. Sen. I have not read it, but I know it is irrelevant. The Nigerian Constitution cannot in any way be compared with the British Constitution or the Indian Constitution. I understand that under the Nigerian Constitution, the Governor is the President of the Executive Council and he presides over it. If at all he wants a comparison with the Nigerian Constitution, it is equal to the Government of India Act, 1919 which we have discarded. So, I do not know why an eminent lawyer like him brought that into the discussion; perhaps that is because he did not see anything in the Indian or British Constitution to help him.

We go the Indian way, not the Nigerian way. The Constitution of free India has been clearly interpreted by the Supreme Court of India. There was a unanimous judgment in 1955 where the Chief Justice has laid down that under the Indian Con-

titution the Governor is a mere constitutional head. The judge also observed :

"We have the same system of parliamentary executive as in England and the Council of Ministers, constituted as it does of the members of the legislature, is like the British Cabinet."

The Nigerian Constitution is irrelevant here. I do not know why Shri A. K. Sen did not see this judgment and give his opinion as to whether he agrees with it or not.

Sir, constitutionally speaking there are two points that have to be decided—the interpretation of article 164(1) and article 164(2). According to me, it clearly says that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. Looking to the debate that took place in the Constituent Assembly we can understand that primarily the Council of Ministers is responsible to the elected legislature. The Governor is only the head of the State and a nominee of the President. My contention is that the elected representatives have the final say in the matter. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether he agrees with this contention. If he agrees then, certainly, the dismissal of the West Bengal Ministry is illegal.

Let this House and the Government remember that the situation today has changed. The States have come into their own with their own personality. If this arbitrary manner as it is adopted in West Bengal is taken it is likely to endanger the very basis of our Constitution.

There is another point that I want to bring to the notice of this House. We have been discussing only about the Constitution, the court and the legislature. But what about the people. In a democracy it is the people who have got the supreme power. What is their role? Is their role finished when they elect members to the legislature of a State or Parliament or have they some power even afterwards during the period of three or five years for which the assembly or the Parliament has been constituted? It is true that in our Constitution there is no provision for recall. But the people have elected their members on a certain basis. It was stated here not by one but by many speakers that the Council of Ministers had lost their majority. How

did they lose their majority? How was the election conducted? The election was conducted on the basis of a programme or a policy. Even the independents had supported a certain policy. There were so many parties. Those parties had ideological differences, but there was one thing in common and that was the basic policy of the United Front, of those who fought the Congress. That policy was that inside the Legislative Assembly they will fight the Congress, they will fight the monopoly of the Congress, they will fight the policy and programme of the Congress. There they were all agreed and on that basis the people elected them. As far as these 18 persons are concerned—eleven of them have already become ministers by now and the remaining 4 or 5 will also become ministers—they have lost their right to represent the people because the mandate given by the people who elected them was that they must oppose the Congress. The mandate given by the people while electing them was that they must stick to a certain policy. That was the reason why they were with the United Front. If they thought that they could not follow the policy which they had promised to the people to follow, immediately they should have gone back to the people and explained to them why they wanted to change their policy and then the people should have said whether they could change it or not. I am sure, Sir, if Dr. Ghosh and others, who changed their colour after election, if they go back to the people they will lose their deposits and they will not be elected. Let them go to the people and tell them that even though at the time of the elections they promised to do something and the people gave them a certain mandate, which was to fight the Congress in the Assembly, today they think that they cannot do it. Let them give their reasons for the same and then seek election to come to the Assembly on that basis. It is the people that have got the supreme power and it is the people who gave them the mandate, not the Governor. The people elected them, not because they stood for election but because they were for some policies; because they told the people "if you elect us, we will do this". At the time of the election they never told the people that they will support the Congress. In fact, if they had said that they would not have been elected. Now, after the elec-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

tion, within five years they cannot change their policy from time to time and adopt any policy they want. That would be betraying and cheating the people, going against the mandate of the people.

The most important thing is this. These 18 people were elected by the people on certain understanding. At the time of the election they have given certain promises to the people. They cannot one fine day all on a sudden announce that they are changing sides and joining another group or following another policy. So, it is not a question of majority or one group joining another group. They were elected by the people because they said that they stand for some policies and principles. Now, if they say that they stand for some other policies, it would amount to cheating the people and going against the mandate which the people gave them. If they want to change their policies, they should first go to the people, tell them their views and get the mandate of the people afresh.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : But you were glad when in Madhya Pradesh legislators were cheating the people.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, certainly the government would have done something which made the members act in the way they did. I do not say that they should not do it. But the question is this : What is the supreme power in a democracy ? Is it the Governor ? Is it the Supreme Court ? Or is it the Legislators and the people who have elected them to the Legislature ? It is the mandate and verdict of the people which is to be respected in a democracy. It is the verdict of the people, the desire of the people that is supreme in a democracy. When the people give some mandate and after election, within five years, you go against the mandate, then democracy will be meaningless. Certainly, that is not what democracy means. Democracy means the will of the people.

Shri Kripalani said that both sides are destroying democracy. He also asked what is democracy. Let us see the standard of democracy and application of democracy in this country. The standard was one in 1932, another in 1943, another in 1957 and yet another in 1959; it was one in Haryana

and another in Bengal. In Haryana it was said : members are changing sides from time to time, they are turncoats, so we cannot have the government. Therefore, even though the majority was there, the government was dismissed. But what did you do in Bengal ? In Bengal there was persuasion and intimidation of the turncoats; they were induced to defect. In fact, the defectors were told "you change the colour, you will not only not be dismissed but you will be rewarded by being made Ministers". So, in one place changing colour is rewarding. You reward people for doing it, while in another place you dismiss people for doing the same thing.

What was done in Kerala in 1959 ? Can you say that the Government in power then in the State did not have a majority ? It had a majority. Yet, the Prime Minister organised the liberation struggle. It was said that though the government had been elected by the people, during the two years it had been in power, it had lost the popularity and backing of the people. How do you explain it ? Then it was not a question of a majority in the Assembly. The government had a strong majority in the Assembly. Even then it was said that the government had no popular support and it was dismissed. What is being done in Bengal today ? If there is no popular support for the Ministry in power in Bengal, how do you explain a meeting attended by 15 lakhs people demonstrating against the dismissal of that Ministry ? So, you are having double standards. In Kerala because the party in power had the majority in the Assembly you brought in the question of mass upsurge. In Bengal, when there is military, when there is section 144, when there is suppression of the people and curfew, what do you call that ? Is that also mass upsurge ? When there is curfew, is there mass upsurge ? In 1959 you said there is mass upsurge and you dismissed the Ministry. At another place, when you have police and military and curfew and still the people demonstrate against the government, you do not dismiss the Ministry; on the other hand, you say "we will support you". If this is the type of democracy that Acharya Kripalani envisages, then I say that we are against this democracy, we will destroy this democracy because, then, democracy means the convenience of the ruling party at the Centre.

This kind of democracy is convenience of the Congress to stick to power. If democracy means one thing in Haryana and some convenience and some principle to stick to government in Bengal, if it means convenience in Kerala in 1959 to stick to some thing, then as far as it is practised today and before, it is convenience of the ruling Congress Party to stick to power. If this is democracy, we will fight it. We will destroy that democracy. We do not want that democracy.... (*Interruption*).

It was said here by somebody that he wrote a paper and then people were asked to paralyse the Government. Somebody asked the people to paralyse the Government. Nobody should ask the people to paralyse the Government but when those who are in the ruling party paralyse the Constitution and democracy, if they prostitute the Constitution certainly the people will paralyse the Government because they cannot do anything else but to paralyse the Government. So there is no use in saying all these things and using such words.

The people of Bengal have determined not to allow the Ghosh Ministry to continue one day. They will not get any rest. I warn the Government that if the Ghosh Ministry is asked to continue, it will not continue. They will continue with military, police and section 144. The whole people have already risen in revolt. If the Government cannot understand the meaning of what is happening not only in Bengal but in other places also, let them have their chance but not call it democracy. Call it hypocrisy or something else.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by Shri Hiren Mukherjee and to support the motion moved by hon. Shri Chavan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has to justify Rs. 31.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, the trend of political events in Bengal has raised certain problems and certain issues have also been raised which are not merely of importance to a student of constitutional law but perspicacious person sees in them basic, fundamental and primary problems of importance. He sees in these issues and problems a serious threat to the very exis-

tence of the democratic institutions in the country. Anybody who wants to strive hard for the polarisation of forces which will stabilise and strengthen democracy will condemn these acts of violence, this act of growing intolerance and the use of abusive and invective language against political opponents; in fact, indulgence in shameless endeavours to abuse those who are not willing to consociate with you in your political manoeuvres and your political objectives are dangerous trends. Whatever may be the divergence of our views, whatever may be the differences of our opinion on the right or the authority of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry and whatever we may have to say about the propriety of a Speaker adjourning an Assembly *sine die*. I am sure all of us unequivocally and unreservedly condemn the acts of violence of bombs being thrown on the Speaker's house as well as the grave acts in the Assembly of throwing inkpots and table stands at the Chief Minister, Shri P. C. Ghosh. The extraordinary marksmanship, which has been shown by some of the members in Vidhan Sabha, I am sure, after the culprit is found out, will be duly rewarded by their being sent out of the Vidhan Sabha and used somewhere else.

SHRI UMANATH : Thank God, you are not the Speaker.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Motion of my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukherjee, seeks recommendation of this House to the President to dismiss the Governor of West Bengal for his act of dismissing the Mukherjee Ministry. Now this extreme and unprecedented measure to dismiss and disgrace the Governor of a State could only be justified if, on the test stone of Constitutional morality it was found that the Governor had shown dereliction of his duties and had disregarded the solemn obligations cast on him under the Constitution.

Thus the validity of the allegations against the Governor will have to be judged from two aspects : first, it will have to be determined whether or not the Governor had the necessary authority under the Constitution to dismiss a Council of Ministers in respect of which there was a clear indication that they had lost, that they had forfeited, the confidence of the majority; secondly, if he was so possessed of power

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

and authority to dismiss a Council of Ministers, whether he acted justly and fairly, whether the events which preceded and which succeeded dismissal justified his action and whether or not the Governor had shown that he had maintained a certain Constitutional morality in the overall position.

Coming to the first aspect, whether or not he is entitled under the Constitution to dismiss a Council of Ministers which has lost the confidence of the majority, a cursory examination of the relevant Articles...

SHRI NAMBIAR : Which Article?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Article 164. I am coming to that.

A cursory examination of the relevant Article of the Constitution will prove to any one who has an open mind that the Governor had the necessary authority to dismiss the Council of Ministers the moment they had forfeited the confidence of the majority of the legislators in the Legislative Assembly.

It has been argued *inter alia* by the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly—I am not casting any aspersion on him; it is an argument given by him—that the dismissal of the Mukherjee Ministry by the Governor was illegal, for, unless and until a Legislative Assembly was properly convened and unless a vote of censure was taken, the Governor had no authority to dismiss the Council of Ministers in the interregnum even if there was a clear indication that the Council of Ministers had lost the confidence of the majority. The Speakers' argument is in these terms :

"I may also mention that the argument has been advanced that the words in article 164(1) 'the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor' vest in the Governor the power to dismiss a Ministry. But this argument is without merit. For, the same expression 'pleasure of the Governor' finds place in article 165(3) with regard to the appointment of the Advocate-General and none will question that the appointment of the Advocate-General is not within the Governor's discretion but has to be done on the advice of the Council of Ministers." (Interruptions)

This was the argument employed by him. In regard to the appointment and dismissal of the Advocate-General, contemplated under Article 165, the pleasure of the Governor must yield to the advice of the Council of Ministers which is enjoying the confidence of the majority of the legislators in the Legislative Assembly. By analogy, the advice must be superior and the Governor must subserve the advice of the Council of Ministers which has forfeited the confidence of the majority.

The standard of interpretation followed by the Speaker, I find, constitutes the most violent violation of the basic and fundamental principles of hermeneutics—science of interpretation because the plain language of article 164 and article 165 will not be able to bear the strain of this interpretation sought to be put by the Speaker, that because an Advocate-General must hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, which pleasure of the Governor in respect of the Advocate-General must yield to the advice of Council of Ministers enjoying the confidence of the majority of the legislators, the Council of Ministers also must be allowed to force the Governor to show his pleasure to them and on their own advice, continue to retain them in office even if there are clear indications that the Council of Ministers have forfeited the confidence of the majority in the Legislative Assembly.

SHRI NAMBIAR : A very poor analogy.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I submit that, though it is not clearly so stated and the matter has been left to the pleasure of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry, it was the clear and categorical intention of the authors of the Constitution to cast a solemn obligation on the Governor not to exercise his pleasure in favour of retention of the Council of Ministers, once they lost the support of the majority. It was clearly contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that the pleasure of the Governor for retaining a Council of Ministers in the office must be co-extensive..... (Interruption) must be necessarily co-extensive with the pleasure of the confidence of the majority. In other words, the pleasure of the Governor must cease the moment there is the displeasure of the majority. I do not like to quote Shri Ambedkar again and again in support of this, but there is a

clear and categorical expression in respect of not merely the scope of the term, 'pleasure of the Governor', but also the obligation of the Governor, to which Mrs. Kripalani made a reference. That one sentence is of great significance and that is an answer to my learned friend on the other side. 'During pleasure' is always understood to mean that the 'pleasure' shall not continue notwithstanding the fact that the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority. It is presumed that the Governor will exercise his 'pleasure' in dismissing the Ministry . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It must be tested in the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : My submission on this point is borne out by the observations of Lord Halsbury in Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. VI, page 641 that :

"It is, however, a clearly recognised constitutional principle, that, though in dismissing his councillors the King may seem to be acting independently and without advice, there is no act of the Crown relating to public government for which some person is not responsible to Parliament, and that in all cases the incoming ministry are constructively responsible for the dismissal of their predecessors."

Sir, I have no doubt in my mind that the Governor has the necessary authority and power to dismiss the Council of Ministers which has, it has been admitted, forfeited the confidence of the majority. (Interruptions)

The second aspect of the matter on the question of constitutional immorality is still clearer. On being asked by the majority of legislators to accelerate summoning of a session of the State Assembly to enable them to express their want of confidence in the Mukherjee Ministry, the Governor does not immediately dismiss the Ministry, but he seeks the help of the Chief Minister to convocate a session of the Assembly so that a vote of confidence is passed and the wishes of the House ascertained. To that there is no categorical affirmation by the Chief Minister, because in view of the extraordinary circumstances and in view of the fear that the majority is no longer with

him, he is hesitant to convocate the assembly. The Governor even then waits for a while and on a clear indication that the majority is not with the Mukherjee Ministry, he appoints Dr. Ghosh who commands a majority in the Assembly. Then he immediately convokes a session. He does not want them to carry on the Ministry without a vote of confidence. Therefore, he convokes a session of the Assembly where the new Ministry must seek a vote of confidence and not enjoy the office merely on the Governor's pleasure. Is this an act of constitutional immorality ? I ask : or is it a constitutional act, which does not permit an Assembly to record its vote on a vital matter. It is unfortunate, Sir, that an act by which the authority of the assembly is abrogated finds approval, and an act which seeks a vote of the assembly over an issue which is its own exclusive domain is condemned. The act of the Governor in convoking the Assembly is condemned and the other act by which the Assembly is stifled from giving its vote, giving out its mind is approved.

On the one hand we say that the House is the master—its commands are supreme and sacrosanct. On the other we command and approve of every process which smothers and stifles the voice of the House and we appreciate actions which stultify, which impede and which obstruct the process of issuance of such commands. And such wholly undemocratic and unconstitutional restraints sought on the Assembly are attributed to a very great and noble act in the cause of democracy. Nothing can be as ridiculous and improper as this.

Before I close, those who have condemned Dharma Vira, those who seek to condemn Dharma Vira for this and say that he has acted contrary to his name, I submit that either they do not understand the meaning of his name or do not understand the . . . true meaning of his action . . . (Interruptions). One is only surprised that in the cadre of ICS officers, we have got at least one brave man who has stood bravely by his duty—a true Dharma Vir . . . (Interruptions)

Before I conclude, I would say that if at all the Central Government are to be censured, they should be censured for not

[*Shri N. K. P. Salve]*

having taken action earlier; they should be censured for not having intervened in time to stop the violence and lawlessness which were prevalent in West Bengal. I would submit that if the Central Government will continue to be as they have been, we here will not be with them because of one reason and it is this if I may recite a couplet :

“सफेना चूर, साहिल दूर, नाखुदा बरहम,
सहारे सो गये, तो बेसहारो तुम न सो जाना ।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Shri Samar Guha. He will have just ten minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : You have given indulgence to so many hon. Members. It is not proper to show the red signal even before I start my speech.

Sir, I am not one to enter into a discourse on constitutional punditry. I want to draw your attention to the fact that constitutional democracy in India is now facing a great crisis due to the arbitrary act of the Governor of West Bengal. In fact, I would say that constitutional democracy in India is today in a dangerous predicament; indeed it is in *Agni Parikshan*.

A few days back I had warned the Central Government that if they empowered an appointed authority like a Governor to dismiss a constitutionally elected Ministry then they would start a process of chain reaction of constitutional and popular explosions. You have already had the two events,—two bomb-shells have been thrown, one by the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly and the other by the outgoing Governor of Bihar. We congratulate these two gentlemen because they have made an effort to defend the essence of democracy in the sense that an appointed Governor has no right to usurp the authority of an elected body.

I do not want to criticise Shri Dharma Vira because after all he is nothing but an agent of the Central Government. Therefore, when I criticise Shri Dharma Vira I am really criticising the Central Government. So, when we are asking for the dismissal of Shri Dharma Vira, we really want to censure the Central Government mainly.

If only Shri Dharma Vira would have waited for a few days for the West Bengal

Assembly to sit on the 18th December, perhaps the great tragedies that have overtaken West Bengal in terms of the lives of nearly two dozens young men and many others who have suffered as a result of bullet injuries and more than about 4,000 men who have been enclapped in jail, and West Bengal which is turning to be almost a huge prison-house, would not have happened.

These prisoners have been treated as ordinary criminals. Hundreds of them have already resorted to hunger-strike to assert their right to be treated as political prisoners.

I would congratulate the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly for one particular reason, namely that he has made a significant contribution in the sense that if the Governor has the right to dismiss a constitutionally elected Ministry in an arbitrary way, the Speaker, in the language of the editorial of one of the papers, by way of tit for tat, has shown that he has also the right to arbitrarily, if the other action also might be called so, disobey or disregard the order of the appointed Governor.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : This is a comment on the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As Shri J. B. Kripalani has pointed out, we should not bring in the Speaker and his observations by way of comment, either way.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When there were comments on the action of the West Bengal Speaker, there was no protest. He has not commented ?

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : All comments are not reflections; only reflections are objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When Acharyaji pointed out that he was commenting or rather commanding certain observations of the Speaker, you did not take exception to it.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Favourable observation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Certain observations of a sort of a jurist mind. That is a different thing. It has nothing to do with the conduct of the Speaker as such. Therefore, I did not take notice of it, but as far as possible, let him avoid reference to the Speaker and go on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I congratulate the Speaker of West Bengal for another reason. By bringing in this constitutional issue, he has diverted a violent agitational movement in West Bengal to a constitutional channels. Now in West Bengal more than 4,000 copies of the Indian Constitution have been sold out and in every corner, in every club polemics on constitutional issues are going on.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : That is not very disastrous.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As the Speaker said, he was just making certain observations on a *prima facie* examination of the issues involved. He did not give his final ruling. But then the Governor of West Bengal did another wrong by proroguing the Assembly and denying the Speaker the right to make his final observations and ruling.

I find from the papers of yesterday that under the artifice of article 356 of the Constitution, some Congressmen are thinking of moving for the suspension of the West Bengal Assembly. I think all lovers of democracy should resist this conspiracy also.

The Congress has raised a cry of misrule in States governed by non-Congress Governments. This is nothing but a plea to create confusion in the minds of the people, as if these Congress conspirators are trying to topple these governments only for creating better scope for better governments.

I would not deny that there had been certain lapses on the part of some non-Congress Governments. But I would ask these Congressmen : with the black list of 20 years of misrule, what right have they to sit in judgment on the conduct of the governments of one or two or three non-Congress States which have been in power only for 8 months ?

To my mind, the real cause for the present constitutional crisis is the craze for power of a set of power-hungry Congress vultures at the Centre and the States who had been in continuous power for 20 years (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His time is up—only two minutes more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You have taken five minutes out of my time. I have been watching the clock.

As a result of the present power void, these Congress satraps have become unbalanced. Consequently, they are trying to create a situation as if they are performing a sort of निष्काम्य कर्म : by supporting minority Ministries and keeping themselves aloof. They are creating this impression in the mind of the people. In the words of the outgoing Governor of Bihar, these Congress conspirators, this set of greedy vultures, are trying to paralyse constitutional democracy in India through the agency of their appointed Governors and to establish central leadership all over the States.

I would read out a few lines from the observations made by the outgoing Governor, Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar. This is the press report :

"He deplored the growing addiction to imposing of President's Rule and the tendency in certain quarters to make use of the Governor as an instrument of Central dictatorship.

"He said that if the present unfortunate trend in certain quarters in Delhi continued, one day there would be Central dictatorship all over the country and bureaucratic intrigues would dominate the political scene.

"He was of the view that the duty of a Governor was to listen to the advice of a Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers and sustain a democratically elected Ministry through his own constructive opinion, rather than become an instrument to topple a Ministry brought to power through the process of democracy."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to conclude now.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I point out to the Speaker that the Bihar Governor was also a Governor appointed by the Congress ? So, it is no use saying that they could not exercise influence on one Governor and they exercised influence on another. Whatever suits us is very good.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If I am interrupted, the train of thought is broken. That is a very bad thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not look to the watch. Try to conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can one speak if every minute you are interfering?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After eight minutes, I gave you a caution. Then, three or four minutes have gone. Still you are concluding.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As I told you in the very beginning, India is passing through a serious crisis in constitutional democracy. The basic question has been raised whether an appointed authority like a Governor can have the power to usurp the rights of an elected body like a legislative assembly. Many problems have cropped up. Will the appointed Governor be allowed to dismiss an elected Ministry? Should the Governor be elected or appointed? If there is trouble between the Centre and States, there should be some machinery to settle these problems. We are passing through a transition from Congress monopoly rule to multi-party rule Centre also passing from monolithic administration to multi-party administration. Therefore, my last submission is this. I would ask Mr. Chavan that instead of allowing himself to overstep and get entrenched into a ditch to offer his rivals a scope to unceremoniously scuttle him, it is time that a fresh Constituent Assembly is convened to thrash out these constitutional problems.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : I have not spoken even once in this session. I want ten minutes. This is a matter of very great importance.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : He belongs to Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a Bengal problem.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN (Puri) : Though Mr. Mukerjee has himself admitted in this House that he has moved this motion inadvertently, I have to oppose it. In the name of democracy, we have every right to criticise those in authority, whoever they might be, because it is our inherent duty to uphold democracy and the Constitution.

The Speaker of West Bengal has based his arguments on the ruling given by Mr. Naushir Ali. What was the constitution of the House at that time? The members

were nominated, they were not elected, there was no adult franchise. At the same time, he said that the Assembly has to make and unmake Ministries, and the Governor has to register what the Assembly is doing. But the position today is the President or the Governor has to make or unmake and this House is to register. Who is the final authority—whether the registering authority is the final authority or the making authority is the final authority? So, he has completely confused the issue, and in his own statement—the fact that he has erred and has relied upon a ruling which is,—(Interruption)

15.0 HRS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Leave that alone—the Speaker's ruling. You might make your points independently.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Very well; I do not comment on it. When I read it in the newspapers, I was reminded of a long story, and that story was Napoleon came, he saw and he conquered. Just like that, the Speaker came, read out a statement and dismissed the House; he adjourned the House. What is this? We have never heard any such thing in our history, where a person, completely ignores the verdict of the people. I would again suggest that the best measure would have been that you would have to rely upon what happened in 1952 in Madras and see how the Speaker behaved. I will only quote one line. The Speaker said at that time, "I shall answer that straightway. The very fact that the motion has been brought before the House shows that I have taken the permission of His Excellency the Governor to postpone the budget session and bring up this motion." So, the Constitution was always in their mind, and after the election, when the Parliament, or the Assembly and the Council sit together, that is done in co-operation, and they will not contradict each other. It is defined in the Constitution that Parliament means both the Houses and the President, and the Legislative Assembly means the Governor and both the Houses of the Legislature wherever they sit. So, that is what the makers of the Constitution thought, and that is what we are doing. But then what we have been doing for all these five years is, we only try to usurp the seats in the Treasury Benches and do nothing in the House! No ideology, they only want to

do that. It is neither democracy nor can they come to this side by doing so. (*Interruption*).

I will now conclude by saying only one thing. The Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly has relied on rule 15.

SOME HON. MEMBERS Rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I have seen that rule. That is identical with our rule.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I will not criticise. One minute. (*Interruption*) I am not commenting. I will quote only one thing. Please bear with me. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. You will have to conclude now.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Shri Madhu Limaye said that the Speaker, under rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, was competent. What it says is that the Speaker shall determine the time when the sitting of the House shall be adjourned *sine die*. If you go through the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, page 164, rule 367, you will find that all the time, the Speaker always determines anything with the consent of the House and not by his own determination. Determination never means dictatorial action or dictatorship.

SHRI UMANATH : These words must be expunged. That is about the decision of the West Bengal Speaker. Those words must be expunged. (*Interruption*) Then, we could also have criticised like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have repeated my request to him. I have asked him to conclude. He is saying the last sentence.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : What he said is a reflection on the Speaker of West Bengal Assembly. Therefore, those words should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You please resume your seat. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : My point of order is with regard to the last portion of his speech which has gone on record, where he has clearly said, after quoting the Rules of the Assembly, that the conduct in adjourning the Assembly is dictatorial. That means, the Speaker was dictatorial in

adjourning the House. I request you, Sir, that if you stand by your ruling, that particular sentence must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall see the record. If any aspersion is cast on the conduct of the Speaker, we shall take appropriate action. I have warned him also.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : I have not said that he has acted in a dictatorial manner. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there, Sir. What guidance is he giving to his party ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : From this side there would not be any disturbance. But Mr. Shashi Ranjan should be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request hon. Members from both sides not to interrupt.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. When the discussion started, we raised a point of order

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : हिन्दी में बोलो ।
यू० पी० से आते हो ; हिन्दी में बोलो ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, order. You cannot compel any member. Let him choose his own language.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Speaker did not give a ruling on that; I think he has reserved his ruling. Let Mr. Shashi Ranjan say whatever he likes. But after quoting the rule, his last word was "dictatorial". If you see the dictionary, the meaning of that word is

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The same point of order was raised by Shri Umanath. I have said that we will look into the proceedings and if there is any aspersion we shall see what to do about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I will conclude in a minute. We did not interrupt when the hon. Member there was speaking. Now, after seeing the conduct of Shri Sheo Narain I feel.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must warn Shri Sheo Narain. This is not the way. I will not call anyone from this side if this type of interference continues (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, we all of us will abide by your order provided when our Members are speaking they also maintain decorum (*Interruption*).

श्री रमेश तिहार (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब्बल तो आप हमें टाइम कम देते हैं बोलने के लिए। फिर यह बोलने नहीं देते हैं और जब हम इनका जवाब देते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि आपको बोलने नहीं देंगे.... (व्यवस्था)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did tell hon. Members in the beginning itself that they should not bring in the Speaker because it will lead to interruptions (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go ~~on~~ record.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, I rise to a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ready to listen if it is a point of order.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज किया था। मैं आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। मैं ने प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज किया तो आप ने कहा कि मैं आप को निकाल दूँगा, य कर दूँगा। तो मेरा राइट है प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करने का या नहीं यह आप बता दीजिए?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request all hon. Members to resume their seats? If he had raised a point of order, so far as I am concerned, I could not listen to or hear a word, because such a lot of interruptions were there from both sides of the House. If any member wants to raise a point of order, whether it is from one side or the other, I am bound to give a hearing in this case. But, even now, I could not follow the point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, I would beg of you not to ridicule a Congress member, who has raised a point of order.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am not going to resume my seat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit him to raise it, provided he alone stands up and speaks.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न किया कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। तब आपने बन्द कर दिया कि मैं आप को निकाल दूँगा। मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा सकता हूँ या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I said was that I never heard you when you said that you wanted to raise a point of order. I have never asked him to retire from the House. I never said it. It can be verified from the proceedings. I only said that if this type of disturbance continues and time is taken, how can we continue the debate? Now, let Shri Shashi Ranjan conclude his speech. I will give him one minute.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : We must also bear in mind under what circumstances the Governor had to take this action. What was going on in Bengal? I was there in Bengal. Everywhere people were being taught : आमार बाड़ी तोमार बाड़ी नक्सलबाड़ी। आमार नाम तोमार नाम वियटनाम। बाबार नाम भूनते पारो माओर नाम मूलबंद ना।

This type of thing was going on in every part of Bengal.... (*Interruptions*). I charge this government and I charge the Home Minister. I forewarned the Government and the Prime Minister during the happenings at Naxalbari that nothing except promulgation of article 356 will save the situation. Yet, till now article 356 was not promulgated in West Bengal. I warn this government that if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, the time is not far off when the whole of Bengal will become a State of China and we will lose Bengal.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this question of West Bengal seems to have been taken by everybody concerned

*Not recorded.

as a race for committing as many mistakes as possible. We are here under a precept which is shining: धर्म चक्र प्रवर्त्तनाय. Now what has happened in Bengal is nothing but धर्म चक्र प्रवर्त्तनाय.

AN HON. MEMBER : Question.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Now, my hon. friend says "Question". I shall answer the question. Now, according to the Congress Party and the Home Minister, it is good enough to read some quotations from newspapers to criticize West Bengal U. F. Ministry. But the Ministry, if we quote, says "no, they are all newspaper cuttings". But he read out newspaper cuttings to show that there was absolute misrule, mismanagement, violation of the Constitution and other bad things perpetrated by the United Front Government. If that is so, taking things as they are today, why don't you dismiss them immediately, dissolve the Assembly completely ? Then there will be no question of Governor and no question of Speaker. Just now when the things are going good for the Congress, when the United Front people are absolutely discredited and disreputed and when the people are disgusted with them, why do you not immediately hold the elections, say, within a month ? This is the best thing. I do not belong to Bengal; I am far away from Bengal.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : You are very lucky.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am not in office.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He is from America.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I think, the Member should learn to be a little more silent and a little more mannerly.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Speak like an Indian my dear friend.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I never make remarks against anybody. Whatever may be happening, I am silent and at least I expect some silence from my friend....

Therefore, when the going is good, I suggest to the Home Minister that the Assembly should be dissolved—not take power under President's rule for one year or one year and six months....

AN HON. MEMBER : Three years.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : ... or three years—but on the condition that you will announce elections in two months or within three months. Do it and then the people of India will come to know what is really happening.

Sir, here on the floor of this House it is not easy to argue constitutional points because there is passion on both sides. The Home Minister said that the Governor had absolute power to dismiss and another Member tried to buttress that argument by saying that those who appoint have got the right also to dismiss. A word can be given but it cannot be taken back. A word, a woman and a gift once given cannot be taken back. I am quoting from *Narada Smriti*.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Do you think women are still chattel who can be given away in India ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Given away in marriage.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am sorry, it is not what I said; it is what Narada has said in his *Shmriti* which is one of the texts of Hindu Law of which I was a student.

Now, he may have a right of appointment, but simply because you have got the power of appointment it does not follow that you can also dismiss a man. It is not possible because you can only appoint; dismissal comes afterwards. Lest some people should interpret the Constitution in this perverse way, the Constitution-makers immediately said in the very next clause that the Council so appointed shall be responsible to the Legislature. Therefore the Governor has no power of dismissal; the Legislature has it, if at all, and the Legislature must be given the right.

I agree that probably the United Front Government should have consulted the Legislature much earlier than they thought of doing. But were they wrong, unconstitutional or acting illegally when they said,

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

"We shall hold the Assembly meeting on December 18? You may say that they were delaying matters. But certainly it was neither illegal nor unconstitutional.

This morning I made one point and again I would revert to it, namely that this House cannot consider two motions at the same time. First of all, Shri Mukerjee moved his motion and the motion of the Home Minister could come only by way of an amendment; otherwise, look at the difficulty. What is happening? In regard to the Home Minister's statement we have necessarily to speak about the Speaker and the Speaker's ruling, but immediately you say "No". It is all like Portia and Shylock business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You raised this point in the morning. We have followed a certain practice. You have raised this procedural matter today. This morning you argued about it while the Speaker was in the Chair. But you must remember one point. In Shri Chavara's statement there is a saying clause, "notwithstanding". Therefore it does not refer to his views or the statement directly, as such. I have followed that statement very carefully. There is nothing about it that you can say. Now please conclude.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : So, we can criticize the Speaker of West Bengal Assembly by adding "notwithstanding whatever the Speaker of West Bengal Assembly might have said". What do you mean by that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you see the statement, it is not as superficial as that. What he has overruled is certain observations regarding the legality or illegality of the Government. He referred to that and, therefore, I pointed out the saving clause in the statement. I have read that very carefully.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : If you had allowed me to continue, you would have found that I had not in any way deflected from the rules laid down by you. I was only saying that it was so difficult; the dictum laid by Portia was so difficult to follow; likewise, the dictum laid down by the Chair was so difficult in "approving his statement"....(Interruption). We are trying to approve somehow or other....

(*Interruption.*) I am not saying anything about the Speaker's ruling, but I will say this that the Speaker of West Bengal, the Central Government and the Governor are in the dock. Now they have to justify themselves not merely before the West Bengal Legislative Assembly but also before the people of this country, they have also to justify themselves before the juristic conscience of those who know Constitutional law. By what authority did they say that the Governor has got the right? That was the first mistake. The second mistake is the Speaker's adjournment of the Assembly. Let us assume that it was wrong. If it is wrong, then the Constitution has completely broken down. Now the Governor is wrong, the Assembly is not given a chance to sit and if tomorrow Dr. P. C. Ghosh wants to move a vote of no-confidence against the Speaker, how can he do it? Unless the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker are removed, they cannot do it. Therefore, the Constitution has broken down. It is now a very fair time for the Congress Government here at the Centre to dissolve the Assembly. The things apparently are in their favour. Let them put the whole matter before the electorate, let them dissolve it with the promise that elections will be held in two or three months. That is my humble request made in all seriousness. The whole of India is now burning, if I may say so. Things are not so easy and cool as in Delhi. Now what is happening in West Bengal is spreading from province to province, from town to town and from village to village. How long shall this continue? If you leave everything in the hands of the voters, then the things will become calm, fair elections will be held and then another popularly elected Government will come. Let the Congress come, if they can come. We do not quarrel then. But the way in which they are carrying on with a puppet Government is certainly leading to great violence which they want to avoid and greater unconstitutionality which they want to avoid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Hiren Mukerjee.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The Government is not replying?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mukerjee will reply now. Then I will call the Home Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who is replying to the motion? Is the Government not going to reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will reply later. He will get one opportunity, not two.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA : It is for the Home Minister to speak now. Afterwards, Mr. Mukerjee will reply.... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I thought that, by this, we would save time. If I call the Home Minister now, I will have to call him again after Mr. Mukerjee. In that case, he will have to speak twice. I thought that I would save time by this.

SHRI RANGA : The Home Minister can speak only once. He has already made his motion. So, he has forfeited his first right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. He has the right of final say. If the members want that the Government should reply to the debate first, I will request the Home Minister to speak. But I must say that I am clear in my mind that he has right of final say.

SHRI RANGA : We do not want two punishments from him.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : Mr. Mukerjee has already expressed his views.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Shashi Ranjan may please sit down. Mr. Mukerjee has the right of reply. I am conducting the proceedings. He may please sit down.

The Home Minister.

SHRI RANGA : One speech or two speeches?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : It is not your desire; I must have some orders from the Chair. I must go by the ruling of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have already said, there was a demand that the Government should reply to the debate and that is their right too. So I said he may reply at the end, but you insisted—that is also right—but as he is the mover of the motion, he should have a right of final reply, and then voting will take place.

Now, Home Minister.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is the defect in clubbing the two motions together. Why did you club the two motions. You should not have done it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this debate has been going on for nearly four hours and I was really listening to the debate with an open mind to see whether they can prove that the Governor was wrong.... (*Interruptions*).

15.32 HRS.

[**MR. SPEAKER in the Chair**]

I must say, after listening all the invectives and adjectives that were heaped on the Governor, no convincing point either on the constitutional point or on the political side has been made by any of the hon'ble Members.

Hon'ble Shri Mukerjee who moved the motion made a very beautiful speech as far as the language goes. He is a master of English—there is no doubt about it. But the main sense of this whole controversy, if at all it has to be called a controversy, is: what is the role of a Governor in the working of a straight parliamentary democracy? Many hon'ble Members have tried to reply to this point and I must say many of them have made a very convincing case that Governor has certainly, not merely a passive role but in a certain situation he assumes active role also in the whole thing.

AN HON. MEMBER : The role of a dictator.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can certainly quote the Article—I have done it before and I can repeat it—if we see the scope of Article 163 and 164, what is the function of a Governor. It is true that the Ministry remains in power during the 'pleasure' of the Governor, during 'the pleasure of the . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Perverted pleasure.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is worse. It is the hon'ble Member's perversion. Here may I ask the hon'ble Member? A controversy is going about as to what is the content and interpretation of the word 'pleasure'? Where is it used? Now, the hon'ble Member himself wants the President to use his pleasure to dismiss the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Governor. So, it is a wonderful thing that when it suits them, the right of dismissal must be used. It is, on their admission, that the content and meaning of the word 'pleasure' is that they can dismiss.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Governor is not elected like the President. Whereas the President is elected, the Governor is not elected.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Constitution does not say so. That is your sweet-will. When it becomes your sweet-will, you concede the point.

The Governor has certain discretionary duties under the Constitution itself. That position is conceded. But, inherently in order to keep the working of the Government going, he has certain things to do as a duty to which Dr. Ambedkar in the debate in the Constituent Assembly has made a reference and it was very aptly quoted by Mrs. Kripalani here. Now I may ask one simple question that when a Governor invites the leader of a party to become Chief Minister, if we take a position that he is merely a constitutional head and he has to act on the advice of the Chief Minister.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : Not at that time.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : How do you say that it is not at that time. Therefore, you concede the position that under certain circumstances Governor has to use his individual judgment. That is a very clear point. The whole delicate game of parliamentary democracy depends upon a very delicately balanced relationship between the legislature . . . (Interruptions). and the executive. . . (Interruptions)

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : You are delicately balanced now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : . . . a delicately balanced relationship between the executive and the legislature.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पहले [से जरा बिगड़ रहा है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चहाण : वह देख लीजिये कि कैसे बिगड़ रहा है मैं आप को बतला दूँ।

The legislature and the executive are very delicately balanced and therefore, Art. 164 of the Constitution makes it amply clear that certainly the Governor has to use these judgments, but not as it suits him, not in his sweet will and he has to see that the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature. He can use his pleasure only on the judgment whether the person concerned or the leader concerned maintains or commands a majority in the House or not. That is really speaking the essence of the whole thing. No, what was the Governor doing? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. May I request hon. Members to hear the hon. Minister patiently just as he had heard them patiently? Otherwise, I shall not be able to control the debate.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If you see the facts of the Bengal case, really speaking what was the Governor doing in this case? Was he trying to be a despot? What was he trying to do? He was trying to bring the executive and the legislature face to face with each other. If I can take a certain nearest analogy that I can give them and they are sportsmen, they will understand what I am saying. This is the role of an umpire. When two parties are playing on two sides, if one side is trying to fall out and get out of the ground, it is the duty of the umpire to see that both players come and face each other. Here, really speaking, a situation has arisen for a judgment, because certain people had come and informed and given in writing to the Governor that they were no longer supporting the Government party. The Governor was clearly in the know of the things that the Chief Minister had lost the majority. He merely asked him to call an Assembly session soon, to which the answer was given after nearly six weeks or eight weeks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : What was wrong with that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He had asked for time. But what did the Governor do? He did not say 'No, no, I would like to dismiss you, but he again requested the Chief Minister to call the Assembly within a reasonable time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : And he again replied.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVELY : May I interrupt for a minute ? Has the Home Minister by now enquired about this small fact which was placed by us from this side namely whether before the dismissal of the Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry, on the 21st November, the Governor had sent word to Shri Ajoy Mukerjee that he might advance the dates of the Assembly meeting and Shri Ajoy Mukerjee had replied that by the 23rd November, he would be able to tell him whether he would call the meeting earlier ? Why did the Governor not wait till he got a reply on the 23rd November ? What happened between the 21st and 23rd November ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know that Shri H. N. Mukerjee had raised this question about a point of fact. We made enquiries and the information that we have is that the Governor did not send in writing a communication to the Chief Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It was oral.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was sent through the intermediary of an officer. If you like, I can name that officer on the floor of the House. Let him deny that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am giving the House my information. Certainly there was some sort of a message to the effect 'Even today, let the Chief Minister say that he will be willing to advance the date of the Legislative Assembly session',

SHRI RABI RAY : Now, the cat is out of the bag.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :so that possibly he might consider the position. But he was told that 'I am not in a position to do that because I have some other important political case in the city, and really speaking, I am waiting for some people to come to my side during that period, I cannot do anything about it'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He never said that. He only said that he wanted to have the Cabinet meeting called to discuss that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That was the message that was sent by him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He should not misquote Shri Ajoy Mukerjee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have given my facts. They have given their facts already and I am giving them my facts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He should not misquote Shri Ajoy Mukerjee.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If my facts are differing from their facts, what can I do ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : But his facts are wrong.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can say that the hon. Member's facts are wrong.

SHRI UMANATH : But facts are facts.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The main fact is this.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : We disbelieve both the parties.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The main fact is this. The real issue is whether when the Governor comes to know that the Chief Minister has lost his majority, he can allow that man to continue in power indefinitely. That is the main point. I have no doubt in my mind that it is the Governor's responsibility at that time to see that he brings the legislature and the ruling party or the Chief Minister and the legislature face to face, and when the Chief Minister refuses to call the legislature, I do not think he has any other alternative but to do what the Governor of Bengal has done in this case. Are we going to dismiss persons who certainly have taken a very grave responsibility and acted ? Certainly, it is a very grave responsibility; it is certainly it is a strong action that he had to take. But he has taken strong action only with a view to defend the Constitution and defend democracy (*Interruptions*). Are we going to accept the argument of these who are telling us that 'we will destroy this democracy ?..... (*Interruptions*)'.

SHRI UMANATH : Destroy the Congress brand of democracy—that is what he said. I say we have to destroy the Congress brand of democracy (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : On a point of personal explanation. Whatever I have said, I am ready to repeat and say again. I have said that such a democracy as the Congress democracy that is practised to-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

day where the convenience of the Congress is democracy, that democracy we will destroy—that is what I said (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : While qualifying it as Congress democracy or any other democracy, he has repeated that 'We will destroy this democracy' (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : Democracy dictated by your convenience will be destroyed (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Indian democracy does not depend upon the mercy of a few individuals. Indian democracy has the support of the 500 million people of this country.

SHRI UMANATH : You have no support (*Interruptions*). You have lost in 9 States.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : 500 million people did not vote for you. You have no got the monopoly right over 500 million people (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Other political parties can see from their own experience of the last 6-8 months. Many difficult situations arose and the members on this side criticised me also for showing a little more patience. But it was not that we could do anything from here. Ultimately, the local conditions and local politics have to be judged by the Governor and he has to try and find out solutions when developments take place. In this matter, I have no doubt—I do not want unnecessarily to prolong the debate more—I am absolutely clear in my mind that the Governor acted, and acted in the interests of the country democracy and the Constitution.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Speaker, I am glad Shri Chavan has spoken . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये

श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी : मैं आप से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह हिन्दी बोल सकता हूँ।

I am glad I am speaking after Shri Chavan. At least he has admitted that there is a whole delicately balanced problem of parliamentary life with which he has to deal. Is it to preserve the delicately

balanced parliamentary life that the Governor of West Bengal has rushed in like a bull in a china shop as a result of which the vases, the beautiful vases, of our political life have been destroyed and damaged beyond repair ?

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh) : Does he admit it was a china shop ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Some tuition has to be given to some Members of Parliament in regard to the use of language !

We have been discussing not the conduct of the Speaker of West Bengal. Many members thought we were, and the Deputy Speaker had so often to pull them up. But we are discussing the conduct of the West Bengal Governor. Let us try to pin it down to what actually had taken place.

I have found a former Chief Minister, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, perhaps not unready to repudiate the rights and dignities of the office which she does not any longer hold. She was strenuously arguing that the Governor had his discretion, that he alone could decide, and she was seconded, naturally she would be, by my hon. friend Shri Chavan who said, that the Governor was right in whatever he did. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPTALANI : Whenever they are ready to sell our country to China, I shall be always ready to stand by the country. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Shades of the Government of India Act 1935, section 93 which you have not forgotten. You do not seem to realise that India is free today, and that is why Nigerian cases are quoted in order to show that the Governor has this right. It is very undesirable that this sort of thing goes on.

Shri Ashok Sen is not here. He was quoting, like the consummate lawyer that he is, some Nigerian precedents, forgetting that our own Supreme Court in 1955, the case of Ram Jawaya vs. the State of Panjab laid down, and that is law for us :

"The President has been made a formal constitutional head of the executive, and the real executive powers are vested in the Ministers of the Cabinet. The same provisions obtain in regard to the Gov-

ernments of States. The Government or the Rajpramukh, as the case may be, occupies the position of the head of the executive in the State, but it is virtually the Council of Ministers in each State that carries on the executive Government".

This is the law of the land as far as our country is concerned.

I had expected that Acharya Kripalani would at least respond to the moral issues which are involved in the present position, but he has got Madhya Pradesh on his brain. He did not quite speak like his better half, but at least he said very plainly that the Governor has the power, that the conduct of the Governor cannot be questioned in any court of law, which is true, and therefore he argued very honestly that the Governor has the power, but he forgot that in England we have the aphorism that the King can do no wrong, but that is no reason for suggesting that because the King can do no wrong, because he cannot be hauled up before a court of law, he can do whatever he likes. I think we should know the limits of the powers of the King, of the President or of the Governor.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: May I remind the learned professor that we have a written Constitution. What he is talking of is only a saying, that is all. It is not written in the Constitution.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am referring to the Constitution, I am referring to Supreme Court judgments, and I am referring to the statements made by founders of the Constitution, which is permissible because if there is any confusion in regard to the interpretation of statutes, even constitutional statutes, you can make a reference to them.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani referred to what Dr. Ambedkar had said in the Constituent Assembly, and Mr. Chavan seconded her. He is very gallant, I wish him all luck. I also referred to this very matter. Dr. Ambedkar referred to the functions on the duties of the Governor, and he said that the Governor has no functions, no functions at all. He has certain duties, certain duties to see that the Government is carried on in an impartial pure and efficient manner. That is what he said, and then he went on to say that just as in England the Monarch even now has

the right to warn to encourage to admonish,

• • •

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I quoted the same thing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: . . . but still the Monarch has to bow down to what the Prime Minister and the Cabinet decide; so also here in this country, the Governor has no functions, he has nothing to do, only to stand up for his duties.

If Mr. Chavan had the guts to say that in West Bengal things have gone so bad that the entire administration should be dismissed, that President's rule or whatever concoction they can think of has to be imposed, he should come and tell the House that West Bengal has gone to the devil, we take over. They do not have the moral authority to say that, and they take steps which are behind doors, subtle crafty, cunning steps which are not in conformity with any moral principle, with which I am sure Acharya Kripalani has got still some truck, but of course he has forgotten all that.

Acharya Kripalani said that unfortunately the Speaker of West Bengal passed orders regarding a matter beyond his jurisdiction, but why don't we remember that he gave it, and he has repeated in his statement, as a tentative ruling.

He said, "I am going to think over it even more deeply," and he adjourned the House. He was expecting the House to meet again and to give another ruling if that was found to be necessary. But again, like the bull in the china shop—I will repeat that saying—the Governor butted in and prorogued the House. He had no business to do so. He had no business to prorogue the House. He had to wait; he had to ask the Speaker and he should have consulted the Speaker. But, of course, the Governor does not think fit to consult the Speaker. He is a big wig; he is an ICS man; he has been appointed by New Delhi whoever there is behind his appointment. He hobnobs with New Delhi; he peregrinates between Delhi and Calcutta in a manner which should bring shame to anybody, who thinks of the dignity of the office of Governor. And therefore there was a long process of conspiracy. I am not going to detail all that sordid story. But I am ashamed for the sake of my own country and it is a matter of sor-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

row and shame that we have to bring up this kind of thing.

I am not referring to the long story of conspiracy, but let me concentrate on the last stage of the drama. Mr. Chavan now said that on the 21st of November, at 2 O'clock, the message came orally to the Chief Minister of West Bengal who was closeted at that time as a political personality—he was having discussion with his colleague in the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha—he was having discussions with him in a place called the Grand Hotel in Calcutta. And there a message came through an accredited official of the Governor of West Bengal to the Chief Minister and he was asked to answer by 4 O'clock as to whether he was going to have another date earlier than 18th of December. The Chief Minister sent back a message. I think that nobody in his senses would say that it was an improper message—in which he said, "am having a meeting of my Cabinet the day after tomorrow and I can give the Governor an answer in regard to an earlier date on the 23rd of November."

Now, what happens? At 8 p.m., sneaks, turncoats and double-crossers gathered in the Government House. The Speaker was not asked. A new ministry was sworn in. The Speaker was not asked. That blackmarketeer who has been put in jail under the Preventive Detention Act was released and he was invited to the Raj Bhavan—

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:—a member of the West Bengal Legislative Council, a man whose name I did not pronounce last time because his is an unspeakable name in West Bengal—Asutosh Ghosh—who was held up for all kinds of criminal work, who had built a multi-storeyed house in Calcutta where he keeps all the kidnapped political opponents, garlanded Dr. P. C. Ghosh, and said, "Like Aurobindo Ghosh my mission is over." That was the scene.

I wish you to reconstruct that scene. Let us think of the President of this country. We do not generally refer to such personages. Let us take that the President of this country, having had a talk with Prof. Ranga and my friend Mr. Atal Behari

Vajpayee, comes to think that in this House this Government had lost its majority, and if then all of us get together and we go and see the President and tell him about it and if the President says, "Get out, you Mrs. Indira Gandhi, you have no business here, I am installing Atal Behari Vajpayee as Prime Minister," you would not be asked, nobody would be asked but some people from somewhere would be asked! (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: That is why, in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Kamath—Shri H. V. Kamath whom some of us have not forgotten but some may have—asked a question: "If in any particular case the President does not act upon the advice of his Ministers, will that be tantamount to a violation of the Constitution and will he be liable to impeachment"? Dr. Ambedkar replied, "There is not the slightest doubt about it." The same thing applies in regard to the relationship between the Governor and the State Government. There is no doubt at all about it. That is the constitutional position.

That is why one of your most distinguished predecessors, Mr. Anantassayanam Ayyangar, said in Patna on the 29th of November, and I am quoting:

"Democracy could not be safe if the Governors started installing one government with one hand and dismissing it with another."

He went on to say that "even though there was scope to act against Mr. Krishna Vallabh Sahai's ministry, I did not do so because that might have meant as an interference with democratically constituted government." On the 30th November again he spoke in Patna and he said that "his own folly was that he did not act as other Governors were doing; if he had acted as the Governors of the other States did, he would have been allowed to continue in his present post for 15 years." That is what he says. It is no good trying to forget it.

I know the last refuge of this Government is an extra-constitutional argument. They say: "You people do not believe in the Constitution, we are wonderful orthodox believers in the Constitution. You are swearing in the name of the Constitution,

but you are telling something which is not true. We are the upholders of the Constitution." That is their argument. I would tell you and the House, our position is absolutely clear. We are not too happy with the Constitution as it is, but we know even under this inhibited Constitution, we can do a great deal for the sake of our people. But we know at the same time—but those people do not know; they should have a little more of political education—Abraham Lincoln once said when there was a discussion about the American Constitution that the people, when they give unto themselves a Constitution, they have that constitutional right of amending it. At the same time, if the occasion so arises, they have the revolutionary right of overthrowing it. I do not say it; Abraham Lincoln said it and that is the last word in democracy. We want to change this Constitution for the better, but we know at the same time, even as it is, this Constitution enables us to do a great deal for the good of the people, which is why, because we want to go ahead in a manner which is consistent with every principle that our people have cherished, we are trying to work as honestly as we can the parliamentary process. That is why we have tried to pose before this Government that they are monkeying with the idea of Centre-State relations, which has been vitiated, degraded and distorted on account of some motivated political action on the part of these people. That is why certain things have to be remembered.

I am sorry I heard a very refined parliamentary performance from a member of the Swatantra Party, but he said something which, of course, is echoed in a less courageous way by many people on the other side. He said, let us put a ban on the Communist Party. But the Communist Party does not function by the grace of the Swatantra Party or of the Congress Party, for that matter. One-sixth of the world began to be communist in 1917 and 50 years later, one-third of the world has gone that way and as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow, socialism will come to the world, fulfilling the people's freedom. I am not worried about these intimidatory talks about a ban on the Communist Party.

What do the people of West Bengal say? They say today, there is a body of sneaks and double-crossers, of 17 people,

who cannot run the Government, one of whom, a man called Harendranath Majumdar, a Minister in the Profulla Ghosh Ministry, is shouting, "Let the Congress come into the picture; otherwise we cannot last." But the Congress had not got the moral courage to come into the picture and take over the reins of administration, because the Congress knows that its name in West Bengal is mud today. It knows that if it approaches the people of West Bengal, tomorrow or day after they will give it the order of the boot. That is why the Congress is behaving in this way.

I say, for God's sake, let us try and work this parliamentary system. Mr. Chavan says, the word 'pleasure' is there and so the Governor can dismiss that Ministry. But at that rate, the President can kick out the present or any other ministry. But that does not happen. There are conventions. With all deference to Acharya Kripalani, even in written Constitutions, conventions do attach themselves. In our written Constitution, we say, we want to follow in many material particulars, the British parliamentary system, which is largely dependent on these conventions and proprieties. Let us, for God's sake, forget acrimony. I know this sort of thing would not pass muster or cut any ice as far as Mr. Chavan and his friends are concerned. They have made up their mind about totalitarian distortion. It is a matter of shame and sorrow for my country. Things are happening. I have recently come back from the German Democratic Republic where I went to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, where I saw evidence in regard to the complicity in war guilt of Chancellor Kiesinger of West Germany. Coming back home, when I was confronted in the road from Palam with the portrait of Chancellor Kiesinger, an unfamiliar portrait, I thought to what degraded level this country has descended when fascists and neo-fascists of today's variety are being given the kind of welcome which Kiesinger was given. But that was the handwriting on the wall. Immediately after I came back home, I find this thing taking place in West Bengal. All these point to the same sordid story, the same sordid conspiracy against freedom. Call it democracy or by whatever name you like. There is a conspiracy against freedom which you are having. For God's sake try if you can, if you even have at

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

this moment the least little shred of political conscience, to retrace your step and try to work up a better Centre-State relationship. Do not condemn the people of Bengal who are not going to tolerate the rule of sneaks, turn-coats and double-crossers. Please remember they have fought for our people's freedom and for the fulfilment of our freedom and they are not going to stomach the kind of monstrosity which you in your hauteur and pride have begun to impose on them.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put both the motions separately to the vote of the House. Before I do that naturally, Shri Chavan has to say something about his own motion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, I rise to a point of order. On the first motion Shri Mukerjee has replied and therefore that has concluded. That should be put to vote now.

MR. SPEAKER : It makes no difference. We have discussed both the motions together for all these four hours. We did not discuss them separately.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is he moving his motion with that part of the statement deleted to which we drew your attention this morning ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, what is your ruling on the point raised by Shri Banerjee this morning ?

MR. SPEAKER : Every paper has discussed the merits of it. Lawyers and others have expressed their views. We are not questioning the Speaker.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the point about approval by this House.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not doing anything against the Speaker of West Bengal here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you over-ruling the Deputy-Speaker's ruling which is on record ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am told that the Deputy-Speaker has ruled in the afternoon today that there is nothing against the Speaker of West Bengal.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Speaker's ruling cannot be given by the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : If he has not given the ruling, I am giving the ruling now that there is nothing against the Bengal Speaker said on the floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing in the statement also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement I made, really speaking, was not meant to criticise what the Speaker decided in the form of adjourning the House *sine die*. That was, really speaking, his action as officer of the legislature. But, certainly, he has expressed certain views about general constitutional issues and legal issues about which the whole country is expressing its point of view. Certainly, this Parliament has every right to express its views and give its verdict. We cannot deny that.

The position we have taken is that the Government of West Bengal is constitutionally constituted, the Government has come into power legally, it functions legally and it will continue to function. As long as it functions, it has to function constitutionally. I am not taking the position that everything will happen as I say.

I quite agree with Shri Mukerjee that Constitution certainly can be worked on the basis of conventions. Conventions are more important for Constitutions, both written and unwritten. Is it not a good convention that the Chief Minister himself, when he realises, the moment he becomes suspicious of his own majority, he himself says "I am prepared to step down". Are we prepared to do it ? What is the use of saying very eloquently about this, trying to abuse everybody ? The language he used about certain political leaders was not in good taste. I certainly expected from Shri Mukerjee somewhat better parliamentary language. For instance, take the language he used about the Chief Minister of Bengal, who is a long servant of India. He has served for the cause of Indian independence more than what Shri Mukerjee has ever done. He is a great man. When they were trying to support the Britishers and British imperialism, he was fighting for the cause of India's free-

dom....(interruptions). What is the good of calling him names, bad names? Abusive language can be used by both sides. It does not require more training. More training is required to use parliamentary language and to have decent behaviour. We expected better language from Professors at least. But, unfortunately, what is to be done? He was keen, he was crying for what was happening. I was very happy that the Leader of the Communist Party was flirting with Jan Sangh like this. I am very happy.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is the tide of the future.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is a very interesting picture....(interruptions) He is fond of using very strong language. He said that the Governor functions as a bull in a china shop. But may I ask: was Ajoy Babu's government a china shop? If it was, I would have liked more bulls to enter it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : If you do not know English language, why do you....(interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee, told us very dramatically about what happened to Charles I. It is very good that at least he has not forgotten his English History; I thought probably he does not like it. I am very glad about it. But I was wondering whether he was trying to prove his case or disprove his case. Really speaking, the Speaker in the British Parliament was more worried about the eyes and ears of Parliament. Here, can we say with any conscience that the man was, really speaking, protecting the voice of Parliament and the Legislature? Can we say that? (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who did it? (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not going to be put down like this....(interruptions) Those who are afraid to go and face their own legislature....(interruptions). We are told about peoples' democracy. You are not prepared to face even 100 to 200 people....(interruptions) and you ask what is the role of the people in democracy. Those people who are afraid to face an Assembly of 250 people, how can

they talk about democracy? (Interruptions) I was rather amused that of all the persons Professor Mukerjee ultimately decided to quote Abraham Lincoln. I think, Abraham Lincoln in all his efforts tried to serve the cause of democracy....(Interruption). Certainly it is the right of this Parliament to amend the Constitution; I have no doubt about it....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Both sides must avoid facing each other like this. After all, you are not helping him in making a speech by yourself shouting across.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : He is not making a serious argument. he is only quibbling.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, the Parliament has a right to amend the Constitution, but if some people feel that any body has the right to overthrow the Constitution, they are not taking the language of democracy, they are talking the language of Mao....(Interruption).

SHRI UMANATH : Do not try to run away from the people by shouting "Mao, Mao".

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those who think in terms of overthrowing the Constitution in this country, they have not really speaking understood the urges of the people of India. I can only say that they are trying to deceive themselves.

Professor Mukerjee concluded his first speech in the style of Emile Zola by saying, "I accuse this; I accuse that; I accuse them." I will only conclude with this sentence that I do not accuse him; I only sympathise with him for his infinite capacity for self-deception.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप आदेश दें तो मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Once you begin, we do not know where it will end.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not interrupt the Home Minister when he was speaking; I could have done it....(Interruption). I am not going to be cowed down by these shouts....(Interruption). अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप मुझे सवाल करने देंगे तभी मैं कहूँगा लेकिन इन के चिल्लाने से मैं चुप होने वाला नहीं हूँ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We have faced the Communist Party; outside we can also face them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। आप सदन में नहीं थे और डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय चेयर में थे। तब भी कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने आज जो आचरण किया है उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। क्या कांग्रेस के सदस्यों पर अनुशासन रखने के लिए कोई नेता नहीं है? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not prove his point. You will have to disprove it by being more disciplined.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री चाहें तो उत्तर दें चाहे न दें। समाचार पत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्र से इस बात की अनुमति मांगी कि पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार को वरदान सदन के एक सम्मानित सदस्य श्री कुठे का एक वक्तव्य छपा है जिस में श्री कुठे ने कहा है कि उस की प्रोफेसर हुमायूँ कबीर से बातचीत हुई और उन्होंने श्री कुठे से कहा कि जब वह (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) राज्यपाल से मिले तो राज्यपाल ने कहा कि मैं नई दिल्ली की हरी या लाल झंडी की प्रतीका कर रहा हूँ। अगर गृह मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं तो इस बात की सफाई करें।

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : May I say a word.... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, may I ask : Is there no leader there to see that this is stopped?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I will tell you what I told Mr. Kunte. Mr. Kunte and I met at about 4 O'clock on the 21st November and he asked me whether there

could be any solution even then. I said that I had made a last offer—if the PULF, i.e., the Right Communists, Bolshevik Party, Bangla Congress and Forward Block could come out of the United Front, I shall try to find a solution.... (Interruptions) I was waiting for a reply.... (Interruptions) I told him that I would give the final reply the next day, i.e., on the 22nd November, at 10 A.M. But in the meantime, at about 7 P.M., I learnt from Dr. Ghosh that he had been asked by the Governor to be ready to form a Ministry.... (Interruptions) if the situation should arise.... (Interruptions). In my view, the House was adjourned on the 29th because there were only 105 people to support the United Front and 146 people to support Dr. Ghosh.... (Interruptions).

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I suggest that we do not go by these private talks here? (Interruptions).

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : It is a strange state of affairs. Those who conspire against India claim to be patriots and.....

SHRI UMANATH : You are the traitor to the people, you are the CIA agent, shame, shame.... You are the traitor... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. All the members will please resume their seats.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Please allow me a hearing....

MR. SPEAKER : He will also sit down. (Interruptions)* Nothing will be recorded. As Mr. Kripalani said, it is a private talk and we are not interested in that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is absolutely wrong to suggest that there were any instructions or directions given by the Government of India in this matter. The Governor acted in his own right, in his own discretion and in his own judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House recommends to the President that he be pleased to dismiss the present Governor of West Bengal for his unconstitutional act of dismissing the ULF Ministry in West Bengal."

*Not Recorded.

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'.
SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The Noes have it, the Noes have it....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.

AYES

16.20 Hrs.

Division No. 8

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Bose, Shri Amiyanath
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhandapani, Shri
Durairasu, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri K.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Karni Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kiruttinan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kundu, Shri S.

Now the lobbies are cleared. The point is : the electronic voting device is not functioning. Therefore . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, you may remind the Prime Minister to vote properly.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not functioning. Nobody can vote properly now. The electronic voting device—I do not know—something has happened to it and it is not working well. Therefore, may I now suggest that Ayes go to the right and Noes to the left.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Krishnantha
Misha, Shri Shinibas
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Narayanan, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ramani, Shri K.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Sivasankaran, Shri
Subravelu, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Umanath, Shri

Viswanatham Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Amat, Shri D.
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidy Dhar
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahma, Shri Rupnath
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhary, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Devinder Singh, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Govind Das, Dr.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati

Lalit Sen, Shri	Patil, Shri S. D.
Laskar Shri N. R.	Patil, Shri T. A.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Rai, Shri Charanjit
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Majhi, Shri M.	Rajani Gandha, Kumari
Malhotra Shri Inder J.	Raju, Shri D. B.
Mandal, Dr. P.	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Marandi, Shri	Ram Swarup, Shri
Masuriya Dia, Shri	Ramamoorthy, Shrī S. P.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal	Rana, Shri M. B.
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Randhir Singh, Shri
Mehta, Shri P. M.	Rane, Shri
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Smt.	Ranga, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Rao, Shri Jaganath
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Mohsin, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Reddy, Shri Surendar
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Muthusami, Shri C.	Roy, Shrimati Uma
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Naik, Shri G. C.	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Naik, Shri R. V.	Sambasivam, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Nesamony, Shri	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Partap Singh, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Parthasarthy, Shri	Sharma, Shri M. R.
Patel, Shri Baburao	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.	Shastri, Shri B. N.
Patil, Shri C. A.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Patil, Shri Deorao	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Seo Narain, Shri	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sher Singh, Shri	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib	Sursingh, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan	Swaran Singh, Shri
Siddayya, Shri	Tamaskar, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri	Tapuria, Shri S. K.
Singh, Shri D. N.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika	Tula Ram, Shri
Sinha, Shri R. K.	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Somani, Shri N. K.	Yadab, Shri N. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the division is : Ayes 71; Noes 216.

The motion was negatived.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In regard to the second motion, as has been already raised, the formulation of the statement of Mr. Chavan leaves room for very serious misgivings so far as his observations on the Speaker are concerned. I fear that we shall be stultifying ourselves if we vote on this resolution giving blanket support to whatever Mr. Chavan has said. Therefore, this is a matter which should not be put before the House. It puts us in a very embarrassing position.

MR. SPEAKER : *rose* —

Lok Sabha divided :

[DIVISION NO. 9]

16.52 HRS.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Anjanappa, Shri B.
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, if you intend to put it to the vote, we shall leave the House because we cannot be a party to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That will be an illegal thing.

(Sarvashri H. N. Mukerjee, A. K. Gopalan, Manoharan, Rabi Ray and some other hon'ble Members then left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House approves of the statement made by the Home Minister on 30th November, 1967 regarding situation in West Bengal."

Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Baswant, Shri
Beera, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahma, Shri Rupnath
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.	Kushok Bakula, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Lalit Sen, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Damani, Shri S. R.	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Das, Shri N. T.	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Deshnukh, Shri B. D.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Mandal, Dr. P.
Devinder Singh, Shri	Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Marandi, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant	Masuriya Din, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Mehta, Shri Asoka
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Mehta, Shri P. M.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Govind Das, Dr.	Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mohsin, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Heerji Bhai, Shri	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Hem Raj, Shri	Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Nesamony, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath.
Kamble, Shri	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Karan Singh, Dr.	Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
Kasture, Shri A. S.	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Katham, Shri B. N.	Partap Singh, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Parthasarathy, Shri
Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Patel, Shri N. N.
Khadikar, Shri	Patil, Shri C. A.
Khan, Shri M. A.	Patil, Shri Deorao
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Patil, Shri S. D.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Patil, Shri T. A.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sethuramae, Shri N.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Rajani Ghandha, Kumari	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Raju, Shri D. B.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Ram Dhani Das, Shri	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Shastri, Shri B. N.
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Rana, Shri M. R.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Randhir Singh, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Rane, Shri	Sher Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Rao, Shri Muthyal	Shukla, Shri S. N.
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.	Siddayya, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Reddy, Shri Surendar	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Roy, Shrimati Uma	Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Saha, Dr. S. K.	Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Saigal, Shri A. S.	Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Saleem, Shri M. Y.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Salve, Shri N. K. P.	Sursingh, Shri
Sambasivam, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.	Tamaskar, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara	Tula Ram, Shri
Savitri Shayam, Shrimati	Uikey, Shri M. G.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Sen, Shri P. G.	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
	Yadav, Shri N. P.

NOES

Barua, Shri Hem	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Misra, Shri Srinibas
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri	Sharda Nand, Shri
Devgun, Shri Hardayal	Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Sharma, Shri N. S.
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Karni Singh, Dr.	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the division is as follows :

*Ayes : 195; †Noes : 21

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the food debate; we have still about 30 to 40 minutes.

16.55 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. We have a half-hour discussion at 5.30. So, we have just about 35 minutes.

The House will now take up further consideration of the Motion regarding Food Situation in the country.

16.55½ HRS.

MOTION RE. FOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

SHRI CHARANJIT RAI (Dausa) : Sir, when I see this debate, I am reminded of many such debates held on the floor of this House. Millions of words have been spoken on the subject and yet we are nowhere near solving this problem. Government, on their part, have used many words, particularly to score verbal triumphs over the sceptics in this House and innocent millions in India. They do not realise that intellectual chauvinism does not butter any breads or cook any cakes. They should realise & confess that there has been an utter neglect of the food problem. They must realise that this has been going on for a long time and unless this is rectified, people will have no food to eat. This can only be remedied by looking at the hard facts and by working hard on the farms, not just talking and having debating points in the House. I warn the Food Minister and the Congress benches that if we do not satisfy the food requirements of the millions of people, Government will have no power; their power will be destroyed and I am afraid we might even destroy democracy. In that case, we will not be allowed to be here to have the luxury of scoring chief debating points. The long queues at ration shops, the reduction of the quota of rations, the sudden scarcity and disappearance of items of foodstuffs, the sky-

rocketing prices, the looting of the grain shops and railway wagons, the *bandhs* and *gheraos*, the strikes, the look of despair in the eyes of young and old—all these speak more eloquently about the food situation in the country than any statement of the Food Minister.

16.57 HRS.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA *in the Chair*]

Let the treasury benches not assume an air of innocence and put the blame at the door of droughts. Droughts have been with us for centuries. Once in five years, we have a dry season; once in ten years, we have drought. This phenomenon has occurred and must recur. Therefore, the Government should not play this card too much and put the blame on nature for their own failure. India has been under Congress rule for the last 20 years. After partition, this problem of food shortage came to the focus. The first plan was rightly oriented towards agricultural production. The agriculture production index which stood at 95 in 1950-51 was increased to 115 in five years. The keynote of this policy was to have stress on agriculture and not on heavy industry. But in the second plan, the stress was shifted from agriculture to heavy industry. Then the rot occurred and after a few intervals and breaks, this rot has carried on. The Prime Minister has recently done some heart-searching and she has promised or given a hope to the hungry millions who want food today and now the hope of self-sufficiency in 1970-71. That clearly shows that till that time we are going to be short of food and it will have to be made up by food imports. It is a pity that our late Prime Minister, the late father of the present Prime Minister, did not give due importance to agriculture. If he had done that we would have been exporting food by now and our economy would have been on an even level without the last year's sorrow. But let it go like that. The country knows what the Congress is a dying horse. One should not kick it too much. I would just ask a question from the Food Minister. I want to know whether they have learned any lessons from the past, whether they have sized up the problem or they still wish to be

*Ayes : The name of one Member could not be recorded.

†Noes : The name of one Member could not be recorded.

content with the chorus of "bumper crop" or a feeling of complacency that everything is going to be all-right and we are going to get through somehow. Sir, I make bold to affirm that Government has not sized up the food problem.

17 HRS.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI (Amroha): Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The Bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI CHARANJIT RAI: Sir, leaving aside the Government benches, on a food discussion like this, which is very important to the nation, we do not have a quorum in the House. This is the interest we all take in the food situation of the country !

I was saying that the Government has not sized up the problem at all. What we hear now is an estimate of the current crop production, that it is supposed to be, according to some, 90 million tons, according to some others 95 million tons and some people even put it as 100 million tons. This talk of 100 million tons has ushered a loose talk on the part of Government spokesmen that we have crossed the difficulty, we have achieved a breakthrough and we have now come very near a situation where the food problem will be ended and we will have plenty of food. I would submit that this is ostrich-like, putting one's head in the sand. For argument sake let us take the production at 100 million tons. I say that 100 million tons is not enough to feed a population of 510 million. We will be needing more when we consider the fact that about ten per cent of the foodstuff is destroyed by diseases. About one million tons is lost in transit. The Government would need about 7 million tons to create a buffer stock. In other words, these factors would make the gap between supply and demand a yawning one rather than fulfilling the hope of feeding the population. This is the position as it obtains today.

Let us have a peep at 1970-71 when, as our Prime Minister has stated, we will be self-sufficient. By 1970-71 our population will go up by 4 crores. Taking

into consideration the fact of our traditional habit of storing for four months, we will need a production of 138 million tons. I would like to ask the hon. Food Minister how on earth are they going to produce 138 million tons by that time. Our rate of increase of production has so far been 2.5 per cent. In order to achieve a target of 138 million tons, we will need a rate of growth of about 14 per cent. Would the Minister kindly tell the House how would they reach this production and how do they estimate that the country would be self-sufficient by the year 1970-71?

The nation has to live even beyond that. The United States Science Advisory Committee in a report about the world food situation has stated that India would require 187 million tons of foodgrains to feed 850 million people in about 19 years time, that is, by 1986. There is also a hint in the report that India will not be able to produce her requirement by that time. There will be a shortage of 42 millions and we will have to import this food at a cost of Rs. 2,200 crores. Will the Food Minister tell this House how much truth there is in this what prognosise and what steps do they intend to take in order to meet this dark foreboding ?

In my opinion, the most important requirement today is intensive cultivation. Wherever we grow one or two crops we should grow up to four crops, if possible and this can be done. This is not impossible at all. This is not wishful thinking. The Japanese have done it in their own country. They have also shown it to us here in our own country. By intensive cultivation, by the application of science and technology, they are giving us this example, and by precept, and by working here. Nearer home, recently, the Convention of Progressive Farmers in Delhi declared before the Prime Minister and the Food Minister that the country can be self-sufficient in one year, the key-note of which was better seeds, intensive cultivation, more irrigation and such like inputs.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): More credit.

SHRI CHARANJIT RAI: Of course, Taking about seeds, the hybrids and new strains of wheat, jowar, maize and the new varieties of groundnut, linseed and mustard have really revolutionised agricultural opera-

tions. The Research Institute at Ludhiana by their research enabled farmers and cultivators to increase their production by 70 to 80 per cent and the administrators of agriculture call these new hybrids as their lethal ammunition. The cultivators are vying with each other to learn the intricacies of multiple crops. These lessons are to be learnt all over India so that by the use of these seeds more and more production can be done.

Regarding water, India has about 45 inches of rainfall, average. Most of the water goes in the layers of the soil and this makes it a very fine reservoir of water. What is required is that this prison of water should be utilised to the maximum and for this throughout the face of India tubewells have to be dug. Here we must follow the example of Bihar where in two years of drought many more tubewells were sunk than in all the three Plans put together.

Then I come to the irrigation system. We have no doubt made some progress in the last two decades in irrigation, yet we have a long way to go. Out of 328 million acres of cultivable land, only 60 million acres is under irrigation. That is just about a percentage of 19. In this respect we have got to bridge the gap by a network of irrigation projects, both minor and major, throughout India. But what happens? We have heard on the floor of this House the Minister of Irrigation and Power complaining all the time about funds. It just shows that our priorities have to be reshaped again drastically. For the sake of food production we have got to provide more funds for irrigation.

Talking of priorities, even the matter of legislation on food, has a back seat so far. The Crop Insurance Bill has not come before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member might conclude now.

SHRI CHARANJIT RAI : Another important factor I will just mention is fertilisers. The utility of fertilisers has been very patent for a long time but the urgency is recognised only now. I would like to tell the House that India is probably one of the lowest fertiliser consuming countries in the world. I will not compare the consumption of fertilisers in India with that of advanced Western countries or Japan

but I would like to say that our consumption per thousand hectares is one-fortieth of that of UAR. The consumption of fertilisers in UAR is 40 times that of India and of Ceylon twenty times that of India. These are also underdeveloped countries of the world. As far as our production is concerned, the target is 20 million tonnes.

The problem before us is very grave. I would request the Government and the Food Minister and this House to treat this problem with the great seriousness which it deserves. The Government must evolve a national food plan because in the matter of food there is no question of party ideologies, party discussions or party differences. Everybody wants food, no matter which party he belongs to and it is the responsibility of Government to see that food is provided. In this House I would say that all of us, we sitting in the Opposition also, should break the party barriers for this problem. It is our responsibility to see that the policy evolved is one which can provide food to the nation. If we do not do that, as I said earlier, if the people remain hungry; we might lose democracy. So, I would request the Food Minister kindly to evolve a realistic, proper, pragmatic, food policy beyond ideological feelings and thoughts, and think of practical things how we can produce food. If we do not do that, again I warn that we might lose democracy itself.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभा-पति महोदय, देश की खाद्य स्थिति में मुश्वार करने के लिए इस वर्ष भारत की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो प्रयत्न किए उन के उन प्रयत्नों की में सराहना करता हूँ और देश के किसानों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। इस देश को अनाज के मामले में 1970-71 तक आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का हम ने निश्चय किया है और आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए 12 करोड़ टन अनाज वाषिक पैदा करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। और अगले चार वर्षों में उस को पूरा करना है। इस वर्ष अच्छी उपज आ जायगी ऐसा लक्ष्य था। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, सर्दी की वर्षा आशा के अनुरूप न होने से पहले अनुमान के अनुरूप बहुत अच्छी फसल न हो सकेगी। अधिक उत्पादन के पूर्व-अनुमान जो किए गये थे उस को

[भी देवराच चाटिस]

आधार बना कर अब प्रोक्योरमेंट की योजना नैयार नहीं हो सकती। महाराष्ट्र जहां से मैं आया हूं उस महाराष्ट्र में अनाज की काफी पैदावार होगी ऐसा खायाल था लेकिन एक वर्षा न होने से वहां भी अनाज का उत्पादन कम होगा और कई ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स व विलेजेज हैं कि जहां आज अनाज की बहुत कमी है। इसलिए प्रोक्योरमेंट का जो लक्ष्य रखा था वह पूरा नहीं होगा। और इसलिए यह खायाल है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य को अनाज के बारे में सप्लाई करने का जो लक्ष्य था वह बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। बहुत से प्रयत्न अनाज में आत्म-निर्भरता के लिए हो रहे हैं। उस में अधिक उत्पादन आप को करना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए सुधरे हुए बीज, कृषि—मशीनें, उर्वरक, सिक्काई, कृषि के लिए और देना और भूमि सुधार आदि ऐसे कई उपाय कहे गए।

मैं सिर्फ उस में सब से महत्वपूर्ण उपाय के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और वह है मूल्य नीति। अनाज के बारे में जो मूल्य नीति है वह कैसी हो ? मैं बराबर यह देखता हूं कि अनाज के बारे में कोई मूल्य नीति नहीं है और जो है वह नीति कन्यूमर जिस को कहते हैं उसके हित की है, किसान के हित की नहीं है। इस पालियामेंट में श्री राम सेवक यादव और कई ऐसे अपने उधर के सदस्यों ने एक रेजोल्यूशन रखा था और उसमें सरकार से मांग की गई थी कि अनाज की जो पैदावार है उस का मूल्य साम्भारक हो। लामकारक ही नहीं बल्कि उस को उत्साह-दायक भी हो। इस तरह से एक रेजोल्यूशन भी यहां से पास हुआ। गवर्नमेंट ने उसे मान लिया। अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उत्पादन मूल्य निश्चित करना चाहिए। किसान को जब अपने परिश्रम का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा तभी वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर अग्रसर होगा। भाव निर्धारण करते समय उन सभी आतों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए जो खाद्य सामग्री के मूल्य-ढांचे के अनुरूप हों। इस तरह से उनमें

आइरेक्शन भी दिए गए थे। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। एक प्राइस कमीशन उस पर नियुक्त हुआ और लेकिन प्राइस कमीशन ने जो काम किया वह काम देख कर हमें चहत दर्द हो गा है। यह कहा जाता है कि जो प्रिसिपल्स रखे थे :

"In fixing prices, the cost of production must be considered and, in fact, it should be the basis for price fixation."

यह हमारे सदन की राय थी। कृषि की मूल्य नीति अगर किसी पर आधारित हो तो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। और कोई भी मूल्य नीति तय होती है तो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन खायाल में लिया जाता है लेकिन कृषि के बारे में यह होता नहीं है। दो साल में कृषि के लिये जो अनाज के मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये, सभापति महोदय, यदि देखा जाय तो उस में कोई नीति नहीं स्थित गई है। इन दो-तीन सालों में मार्केट में जो माल आता है, उन के आधार पर मूल्य निर्धारित करते हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है : पेज 7—

"On recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, the Government of India announced for 1967 season continuation of the same minimum support prices of paddy, wheat, bajra, jowar, maize, gram and sugar cane which had been announced for the year 1965-66. However, for 1967-68 season, the minimum prices of these grains have been raised."

सभापति महोदय, 1965-66 में जो भाव निर्धारित किये गये थे, वही भाव इन्होंने 1966-67 में किये हैं। मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बीच में कोई प्राइस नहीं बढ़ी है। मेरे पास ऐसे उदाहरण हैं कि 30 प्रतिशत तक हर एक बीज की कोस्ट बढ़ गई है, लेकिन किसान को वही पुरानी प्राइस दी गई है।

यह एप्रीकल्वर प्राइस कमीशन, जिस की सलाह से प्राइस किक्स होती है, अगर मूल्य की किताब को देहात में ले जाकर किसानों को दिखाऊं, तो वे उस किताब को जला देंगे—

ऐसी रिकमेन्डेशन उस किताब की है। चालू वर्ष के लिये यह कमीशन कहता है कि पिछले साल में जो भाव था, उस से कम भाव किसान को देना चाहिये। हर चीज का भाव बढ़ गया है, कई मुनाबढ़ गया है, लेकिन किसान का जो अनाज है, उस के लिये किसान को जो मूल्य देना है—वह कमीशन कहता है कि पिछले साल से कम भाव देना चाहिये। गवर्नरमेंट भी रिपोर्ट में इसके बारे में कहती है :—

पेज 4—

"The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended prices which were lower than the last year's level in the case of grains. As pointed out by the Agricultural Prices Commission in a year of good production should be lower than a year of drought. Government recognizing the need to give such incentive as possible to the producer had decided that the prices for the current year should not be below last year's level.

यानी पिछले साल में जो लेवल था, उस के नीचे भाव होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि वहां पर जो किसानों के हितचिन्तक थे, उन्होंने उस पर विचार किया और सोचा कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा, इस से किसान को ठीक प्राइस नहीं मिलेगी और उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं होगा, हम को भाव बढ़ाना होगा। अब बढ़ाने के बाद जो मूल्य दिया गया, वह क्या दिया गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon'ble Member must conclude by 5.30.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : I have given my motion, my substitute motion. Therefore, you should give me some more time.

मैं पांच मिनट में तो कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं। मैं किसान हूं और वह किसानों की समस्या है, अमर इस पर नहीं बोलूँगा तो किस चीज पर बोलूँगा।

सभापति महोदय : तमाम पार्टियों के सदस्यों को जैसे टाइम दिया गया है, वैसे अपने मिलेना।

श्री देवराम पाटिल : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बक्त जो भाव तय किये गये हैं; देखा

जाय तो वे भाव किसानों के लिये लाभदायक नहीं हैं।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर फूड के बारे में कोई नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है। हर स्टेट के लिये अलग-अलग पालिसी है, कहीं पर ओपन मार्केट से लिया जाता है, कहीं पर प्राक्योरमेंट पर्चेज है, कहीं पर कम्पलसरी प्रोक्योरमेंट पर्चेज है, कहीं पर मोनोपोली प्राक्योरमेंट पर्चेज है—

(purchase to be made in open market)
यह गुजरात के बारे में लिखा है। हर जगह के लिये अलग-अलग प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस रखी है। तो गवर्नरमेंट जो प्रोक्योरमेंट का काम कर रही है, उस में कोई नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है और इस तरह से मिनिमम प्राइस, कम्पलसरी प्राइस, मोनोपोली प्राइस, सपोर्ट प्राइस—इन में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है—सब एक तरह की हैं। एक दो रुपये का यदि फर्क है तो वह कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है, जहां पर ओपन मार्केट से माल लेते हैं, वहां भी फर्क नहीं है और जहां मिनिमम प्राइस पर लेते हैं, वहां भी कोई फर्क नहीं है। इन सब कामों में इंडियाइस करने वाला जो है—वह है हमारा प्लार्निंग कमीशन। सभापति महोदय, प्लार्निंग कमीशन ने हमारे अनाज के बारे में देश का बहुत नुकसान किया है। यह सब जिम्मेदारी प्लार्निंग कमीशन की ही है। उन्होंने हर इंडस्ट्री को इंडस्ट्री के रूप में माना है, लेकिन एश्रीकल्वर को उन्होंने इंडस्ट्री नहीं माना है—यह उनका बहुत गलत ख्याल है।

हमारी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी भी बहुत खराब है। अप मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय दो मुद्दों का ख्याल करते हैं—एक तो यह कि किसान को लाभदायक मूल्य मिलना चाहिये, दूसरे यह ख्याल करते हैं कि कन्फ्यूमर्स को ज्यादा मूल्य न देना पड़े—इसी वजह से आपकी पालिसी सक्सेसफुल नहीं होती है। अपने चीप फ्रेन शाप्स की पालिसी रखी है, कि लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर अनाज मिले, लेकिन किसानों का अपने ध्यान नहीं रखा, मैं आपसे

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आपकी चीप ग्रेन शाप्स की पालिसी रहेगी, तब तक

देश अनाज के बारे में निर्भर नहीं हो सकेगा। आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक नहीं है—किसको सस्ते मूल्य पर देना चाहिये और किस को ज्यादा मूल्य पर देना चाहिये—आपकी यह नीति ठीक नहीं है। चीप ग्रेन का माल कौन सेते हैं, अमीर लोग भी लेते हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि यह गरीबों के लिये है, लेकिन जो इन्कमटैक्स देता है, जिसकी मासिक आमदनी पांच हजार रुपये है, वह भी चीप ग्रेन शाप से लेता है और जिसकी आमदनी दो रुपये रोज है, वह भी चीप ग्रेन शाप से लेता है, दोनों को एक ही दाम पर ग्रेन मिलता है—मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पालिसी में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि किसान को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मूल्य देना चाहिये और जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन को रेट्स को सब्सीडीज कर के सस्ते मूल्य पर बेचना चाहिये—जब तक यह पालिसी सरकार स्वीकार नहीं करेगी, तब तक यह सवाल हल नहीं होगा। इसलिये आपको अपनी प्रोक्योरमेंट पालिसी और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पालिसी में परिवर्तन करना होगा। आज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का जो सवाल है, कल्न्ट्रोल का जो सवाल है—वह किस के लिये है? आज शहरों में रहने वाली 30 प्रतिशत जनता के लिये आपने उसको लागू कर रखा है, उन को आज कम दाम पर माल दिया जाता है। सब बड़े-बड़े शहरों में आप ने स्टेचूटरी राशनिंग लागू किया हुआ है, इसलिये कि वहां पर संगठित मजदूर हैं और पड़े-लिखे लोग रहते हैं, वे वहां कोई आन्दोलन न करें इसलिये वहां पर स्टेचूटरी राशनिंग लागू किया है, लेकिन देहातों में जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं, देश के 70 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं, वहां पर फिक्स्ड रेट से माल भेजने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको किसानों को अच्छा मूल्य देना पड़ेगा और जो गरीब सोग है, उन के लिये सरकार कुछ पैसा

देकर चीप ग्रेन शाप्स से उन को अनाज दे, जब तक आप की इस प्रकार की पालिसी तय नहीं होगी, तब तक इस में कोई सुधार नहीं होगा।

मैं जानता हूँ कि अभी आधा घण्टे की बहस होनी है, इस लिये मैं दो-चार प्लाइन्ट्स जल्दी से मैरेड-आफ-परचेज के बारे में, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के बारे में और कहना चाहता हूँ।

जो कृषि की योजना है उस योजना का लाभ बड़े किसानों को मिलता है उस का लाभ छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिलता है इसलिए उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना को लागू करने से उसका लाभ छोटे काश्टकारों को मिल सकेगा। कूँकि ड्राई-ऐरिया बहुत है इसलिए वहां के लोगों को भी इस योजना का लाभ मिल सकेगा।

दूसरी चीज में खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं उन को न्यूनतम वेतन और उचित पारिश्रमिक मिलना चाहिए।

समाप्ति महोदय : साढ़े पांच बज चुके हैं हाफ ऐन आवर लेना है अब तो माननीय सदस्य समाप्त ही कर दें।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : वस आखिरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। छोटी सिचाई के कार्य के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 25 करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन किया है जोकि बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है। सरकार को इस कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। इस बारे में नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कॉमिशन ने भी कई दफे कहा हुआ है कि इस छोटी सिचाई योजना की तरफ गौर किया जाना चाहिए और पालियामेंट में भी इस बारे में जोर दिया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस ओर सरकार अधिक ध्यान दे और अधिक धनराशि का प्राविजन करे।

यह रिसर्च एंड एजूकेशन का जो डिपार्टमेंट है वह कृषि की उपज में बहुत महत्व का स्थान रखता है लेकिन वहां के जो कर्मचारी लोग हैं उन की तनाव्याह दूसरे लोगों की तुलना में

बहुत कम है इसलिए वह लगन से काम नहीं करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस बारे में सरकार ध्यान दे।

चूंकि सभापति महोदय, आप बारबार धंटी बजा रहे हैं और आग्रह कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Charan.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : सभापति महोदय, . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : He might resume his speech tomorrow. We have a half an hour discussion now. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is absent.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : In that case, may I request that we continue the debate on the food situation ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will adjourn.....

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Why ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Member who has given notice of the half an hour discussion is absent and there is nothing on the agenda.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.32 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, December 5, 1967/Agrahayana 14, 1889 (Saka).