

LOK SABHA DEBATES



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(Fifth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 3—Wednesday, July 24, 1968/Śravana 2, 1890 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 65 905—39

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 66 to 86 and 88 to 90 939—58

Unstarred Questions Nos. 578 to 581, 583 to 640, 642 to 650,
652, 653, 655 to 724, 726 to 734, 736 to 745, 747 to 750
and 752 to 756 958—1096

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Abolition of Privy Purses 1096—99

Question of Privilege Against the Deputy Prime Minister 1100—17

Papers Laid on the Table 1117—19

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-second Report 1119—20

Petition *re* : introduction of First Point Sales Tax in Delhi 1120

Business Advisory Committee—

Nineteenth Report 1120—25

Border Security Force Bill 1125—1228

Motion to Consider 1125—1215

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 1125—31

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri 1133—36

Shri Samar Guha 1137—42

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji 1142—46

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar 1146—57

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza 1157—61

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham 1161—67

Shri Hem Raj 1167—70

Shri Jharkhande Rai 1170—73

Shri Onkar Lal Bohra 1173—76

Shri Y. B. Chavan 1177—91

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

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Clause 2 to 142 and 1	1191—1215
Motion to Pass, as amended	1215—27
Shri Y. B. Chavan	1215—16
Shri Lobo Prabhu	1217—19
Shri Chandrika Prasad	1219—20
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1220—22
Shri George Fernandes	1222—24
Shri Nath Pai	1224—27
Half-An-Hour Discussion <i>re.</i> Price of Indian Tea in International Markets	1228—42
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	1228—35
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	1237—42

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 24, 1968/Sravana 2,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Directorate of Public Relations of
Defence Department

*61. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study
team is investigating the affairs of
the Directorate of Public Relations
of the Defence Department;

(b) if so, the jurisdiction of the
aforesaid team and the procedure to
be followed by it in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
members of the study team are the
Officers of the Defence Ministry and
the Directorate of Public Relations;
and

(d) if so, the reasons for not in-
cluding military officials in the said
team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.
R. KRISHNA): (a) to (d). No study
Team is investigating the affairs of
the Directorate of Public Relations.
However, a Study Group in which
two Service officers are included is
looking into the editorial, administra-
tive and business aspects of Sainik
Samachar Wing of this Directorate.
This Study Group has been set up to
suggest measures for streamlining the
current methods of business and the
working procedure etc., of the jour-
nal.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि चन्दा कमेटी
की रपट के अनुसार, जो प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन
ब्यूरो के अधिकारीगण प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के
डाइरेक्टर आफ पब्लिक रिलेशन्स बनाए जाते हैं,
उनकी जगह पर ग्रामर्ड फोर्सिज के अधिकारियों
को ही डाइरेक्टर बनाया जाये, यदि इस पर
अभी तक सरकार ने धमल नहीं किया है तो
उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Sir, for
editing and running these papers
connected with the defence forces we
will have to take the interests of the
defence forces also into consideration,
and only after taking the necessary
steps and consulting various other
agencies we appoint qualified per-
sons to handle these publications.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मंत्री महोदय ने जो आश्वासन दिया है उसको
वे कब तक कार्यान्वित करेंगे तथा क्या वे यह
भी बतायेंगे कि हर महीने 21 हजार रुपये
इस पत्रिका को छापने में—सैनिक समाचार
को—ग्राइवेट प्रेस को दिया जाता है तथा
इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में यह भी बतलाया कि
एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी सेट-अप की गई है
जो कि इसकी तह में जा रही है तो क्या
उस कमेटी के बारे में बतायेंगे कि उस इन्क्वायरी
कमेटी में अधिकतर डाइरेक्टोरेट के ही अधि-
कारीगण हैं और यदि ऐसी बात है तो उसके
क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Sir, the
Sainik Samachar is published in nine
languages and nearly 20,000 copies
are printed. We have got Service

Officers on this Committee. The Ministry of Defence is also fully represented on it. We wanted even the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to associate its officials on this Committee. At the moment we are only awaiting this Committee's recommendations because this Committee has to go into the various aspects. Only after getting the recommendations of this Committee we will be in a position to decide what should be our future line of action.

Extension of cease-fire in Nagaland

+
*62. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH;
SHRI S. KUNDU;
SHRI HEM RAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cease-fire in Nagaland has been further extended by one month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Cease-fire is an incorrect expression, the period of the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations has been extended upto 31st July, 1968.

(b) This has been done in consultation with the State Government, and in the light of an assessment of the overall situation in the State.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: श्रीमन्, सीज फायर बिटवीन टू फाइटिंग नेशनल्स होता है। यह तो हमारा ही देश है और वे होस्टाइल्स हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है इस प्रश्न का उत्तर हमारे वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री दे रहे हैं? इस प्रश्न का जवाब तो होम मिनिस्टर को देना चाहिए था। दूसरी बात यह है कि पीस ब्राव्जर्वर टीम जो है उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसके मुताबिक अभी तक पीस

ब्राव्जर्व करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो उसके लिए सरकार क्या कम उठा रही है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: माननीय सदस्य ने कई सवाल पूछे हैं। पीस ब्राव्जर्वर ग्रुप ने जो रिक्मण्डेशन दी है उन पर हमेशा कार्यवाही की है, अब अगर वे बताये कि कौन सी रिक्मण्डेशन पर कार्यवाही नहीं की है तो फिर मैं बताऊँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: उनको इक्वल का स्टेटस क्यों दिया जा रहा है? मेज पर बराबर बिठा कर उनसे बातचीत क्यों की जा रही है? वे तो बागी हैं फिर उनके साथ बराबरी का मलूक क्यों किया जा रहा है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): इस विषय पर बहुत दफा बहस हो चुकी है। यह पहले से निश्चित हुआ था कि बातचीत होगी और शास्त्री जी इस मदन के मामले यह बात लाये थे।

SHRI HEM RAJ: Is it not a fact that the collusion of the Naga rebels with China and Pakistan has been established during the last scuffle? Is it not a fact that our army has been enjoined not to shoot the rebel Nagas or search their villages? May I know whether the Government is in a position to say that it will take a tough line and allow the army to shoot those rebels who are seen crossing our borders?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The fact that the underground Nagas have contacts with China and Pakistan is well-known and the government is fully aware of it and necessary action has been taken by the Government. We are preventing them from going to, or coming back from China or Pakistan.

SHRI HEM RAJ: Why is the army not asked to search the villages for the Naga rebels?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The Security Forces and the police force under the control of the State Government have necessary orders for that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो कार्यवाही स्थगित की गई है वह 31 जुलाई तक स्थगित रहेगी। 31 जुलाई तक कार्यवाही स्थगित करने का जो निर्णय किया गया है, क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि सरकार यह अवधि टुकड़ों में बढ़ाना चाहती है या 31 जुलाई के बाद यह अवधि नहीं बढ़ायी जायेगी क्योंकि यह बात असंदिग्ध रूप से सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि बागी नागा कम्पुनिस्ट चीन से हथियार ले रहे हैं और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यवाही स्थगित करने की जो शर्तें थीं उनका खूली तोर से उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि 31 जुलाई के बाद कार्यवाही स्थगित करने का निर्णय रद्द कर दिया जायेगा ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पालिसी यह है कि जहां तक हो सके मामला शान्ति के साथ सुलझाया जाये इसीलिए वक्तन-फवक्तन हम इस एग्जीमेंट को एक्सटेंड करते रहते हैं। आगे के लिये भी हम इस पर विचार करेंगे कि यह मामला पीसफुली सेटिल हो सकता है या नहीं। जब तक नागा एग्जीमेंट की टर्म्स को फुलफिल करते रहेंगे

श्री एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: नहीं कर रहे हैं तो हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। लेकिन ज्यादातर अन्दर-आउट यही चाहते हैं कि वहां पीस रहे, अमान रहे और किसी किसिम की कार्यवाही शुरू न हो। तो जब तक यह वातावरण है तब तक हम चाहेंगे कि यह एग्जीमेंट एक्सटेंड हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय पहले स्पष्ट करें कि क्या बाकी नागाओं का चीन जाना, वहां से हथियार लेना, यह सब एग्जीमेंट की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत है और अगर नहीं है तो फिर बाकी नागा उन शर्तों को तोड़ने पर तुल हुए हैं, ऐसी हालत में फिर 31 जुलाई तक कार्यवाही स्थगित करने का निर्णय क्यों किया गया और आगे यह निर्णय बढ़ाया जाये, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इसके बारे में मैंने माननीय सदस्यों से पहले कहा है कि क्या करने वाले हैं उसको पहले से स्पष्ट रूप से कहना उचित नहीं होता है। जो वहां पर स्थिति है उसको हम बराबर देख रहे हैं कि क्या हो रहा है और उस पर नागालैंड सरकार के क्या विचार हैं, सिक्किमिटी फोर्सों के क्या विचार हैं, यह हर समय हम मद्दे-नज़र रखते हैं और जो भी हम करेंगे, उसको ध्यान में रख कर करेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यों में यह प्रार्थना करूंगी कि यहां पर हमसे ऐसा कुछ न कहा जाये जो डेलिकेट मिचुएशन, कठिनाई में डाले।

SHRI R. BARUA: May I know whether it is a fact that the Naga elements who have been trained in China are now thinking of operating within the borders of Assam and not Nagaland, after the ceasefire is extended, in collaboration with the Chinese side? If so, may I know whether the Government is taking adequate steps so that the operation is not concentrated within the borders of Assam?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH. I presume the Security Force in Assam must be alerted about this new development and I am sure suitable steps will be taken by those authorities.

SHRI RANGA: We appreciate the hesitation of the Government in giving any advance information as to

what they propose to do or have to do in case nothing could be settled before the 31st July. But some time ago I made the suggestion—and at that time the Prime Minister gave us the impression that she was in agreement with that suggestion—that at least the leaders of the various political parties should be taken into confidence and they should be made aware of what is happening because we would like to know what it is that this country can expect this Government to do after the 31st July in case certain emergency takes place and how this Government is proposing to proceed in consultation with and with the consent of the Nagaland Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member, Professor Ranga, is absolutely right in saying that I had agreed to his suggestion. But after Parliament adjourned, everybody went in different directions. I would be very glad to have such a meeting with the Leaders of the Opposition.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या यह सही है कि नागालैंड में लोगो ने एक यूनाइटेड नेशनल फोर्स तैयार की है जिसका कि प्रयास यह है कि बाहर की कोई भी ताकत यहां पर हस्तक्षेप न कर सके और नागालैंड में जो विद्रोही नागा हैं वह बाहर से हथियार आदि न ला सकें, यदि हां, तो क्या यह सरकार के प्रयास का ही फल है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह सही है कि वहां पर काफी तादाद में पब्लिक महसूस करती है कि बाहर की कोई भी ताकत यहां पर हस्तक्षेप न कर सके। वहां की पब्लिक और उसके लीडर्स अर्थात् जो समझदार आदमी हैं वह यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह जो नागाज का चीन आदि देशों से सम्बन्ध हो रहा है और उनके द्वारा वह भड़काये व उकसाये जा रहे हैं यह चीज न तो नागालैंड स्टेट और न हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अच्छी है और

वह ऐसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तत्वों को कोई भी सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह नागा लोग बाहर हथियार आदि लेने के लिए न जायें।

SHRI HEM BARUA: Now that the collusion of the Naga hostiles with our enemies, the Chinese, has been conclusively established after the Zotsma incident of the 8th June, where large quantities of Chintse arms and ammunition, instruction books, maps, documents etc., were unearthed by our security forces in Nagaland, as also by what Dr. Aram of the Peace Observers' Team had said, namely, that the Naga hostiles have violated the terms of the cessation of operations agreement—this is the background—may I know (a) what positive steps Government have taken to disrupt this link of the Naga hostiles with our enemies, the Chinese; (b) whether Government have taken any positive steps to see that these Naga hostiles, who have returned from China with arms and ammunition, do not set up camps for military training for other Nagas; and (c) how far it is a fact that the Governor of Assam and Nagaland has said that there would not be any peace talks between the Prime Minister and the Naga hostiles because of these violations?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As far as the collusion between the underground Nagas and the Chinese is concerned, we actually informed the House of it a long time ago and now this has been conclusively proved as a result of the incident at Jotsma. As a result of that we have taken certain measures along our border to see that the underground Nagas, who are returning from China with arms aid and training etc., are not able to enter Nagaland. Our security forces have been alerted, their number has been augmented and all other necessary actions have been taken in that regard.

As to their imparting training in military camps in Nagaland after their return from China, necessary instructions have been given by the State Government to the police force which is acting under their control as also to our security forces to go and inspect those camps whenever they feel that the Chinese returned Nagas are there and are imparting training to the other Nagas. We pursue them and follow them in these camps.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As to the peace talks, there is no intention to have talks at the moment because of the reason which the hon. Member mentioned.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The hon. Deputy Minister has not replied to my question. My question was very specific. I wanted to know what positive steps Government have taken to disrupt the link between the Naga hostiles and our enemy, the Chinese. To that he has not given any reply.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Deputy Minister has said that our security forces are on the alert and that we are trying to prevent the hostile Nagas from going to China. As far as we know, no new groups have come through. We have already said in the last session how we are trying to prevent them.

SHRI BASUMATARI: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is a change in the leadership of hostile Nagas?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As the hon. Member knows, there is a rivalry amongst various leaders. It is difficult to say what reliance one can put on this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the fact that to reduce the whole Naga issue, as that of the Mizos and other Hill people, to a question of foreign arms and foreign training would be politically very unwise, may I know why is it that Government lives from hand to mouth and

takes ad hoc decisions regarding very temporary extension of the cessation of hostility agreement and that sort of thing but does not study the matter in depth in order to have a solution of this problem? After all, we have to realise that we have got to evolve a common perspective for north-east India in particular and to have an understanding between Hill people and plains people in different parts of the country who are of very different ethnic type. How is it we live from hand to mouth and merely extend the cease-fire agreement from time to time and talk about crushing the Naga guerrillas and that sort of things? I find reports of some of our military men wanting to do that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Prof. Mukerjee has expressed his views with which I am in agreement that the whole area should be regarded as one from the point of view of defence as well as from the point of view of development and also that there should be a greater understanding between the peoples of the plains and the hills. I should like to assure the hon. Members that we are not living from hand to mouth. We are very conscious of the sensitivity and strategic position of this area and also of the need for considering the human problems and the problem of integration along with other angles.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Prime Minister has said that the whole matter is being viewed in a different concept with regard to security as well as development of that area. May I know whether it is a fact that recently—there is a news item—Mr. Jamir, the Union Deputy Minister who was there has given a detailed report to the Prime Minister with regard to various measures that are to be undertaken to solve this problem and, if so, what are the salient features of the report of Mr. Jamir and whether it is engaging the attention of the Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think it would be good to discuss the report here. But, certainly, when we discuss the whole problem, we take into consideration the views of any persons, and specially the Deputy Minister who is from that area.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swell.

SHRI HEM BARUA: On a point of order. Why is it not proper to dis-close the report of Mr. Jamir here? Is it in the public interest not to dis-close it?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Swell now.

SHRI SWELL: I want to know whether it is a fact that hitherto the responsibility for law and order in Nagaland vested with the Governor as the representative of the President and whether it is a fact that, simultaneously with the decision for the continuation of the suspension of operations in Nagaland, a decision has also been taken to shift the responsibility of law and order to the State Government of Nagaland, and if so, I would like to know what is the new element in the situation that has necessitated this decision and whether the implementation of this decision will need an amendment of the Act that brought Nagaland into existence.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If I have understood the question correctly, the hon. Member would like to know whether the State Government of Nagaland is responsible for law and order . . . (Interruptions). We do believe in strengthening the State Government and they are looking after the law and order situation. We are helping them with whatever help they have asked. The Governor and other authorities naturally come in because it is a sensitive area, and where the situation has to be dealt with from many points of view, I do not think that there is any question of any change.

SHRI SWELL: I appreciate what the Prime Minister says, but the complaint of the people . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question.

SHRI SWELL: I want to seek one clarification. The complaint of the people of Nagaland till now is that they have not been taken into full confidence, they have not been given the full responsibility. I would like to know whether there has been any change in that situation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are helping them.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: I would like to ask the Government whether they have any idea since how long the hostile Naga groups have been going to China to receive training and whether they have any assessment of the approximate number which is trained.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It will not be possible to give the exact number. The rough estimate is anything from two to three thousand.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What a shameful thing! Here are the Nagas who are going to China and the Minister says that he does not know the number!

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I would like to put my supplementary in the background of my visit to Nagaland where I stayed for one or two days and had discussions with government officials, peace observers and the public. There has been a tremendous improvement there after the ceasefire. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what is the necessity for the Government of India to extend it piecemeal. Why should the Government of India not extend it by years so that we can change the outlook of Nagaland by improvements and by our behaviour

with the Nagaland Government. There has been a feeling on the part of the Nagaland Government that the law and order subject has not been given to the State Government. There is no separate Governor for Nagaland. The Nagaland Government wants that the border should be annexed, but the Government of India is not at all doing anything . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour has become a debate hour! The hon. Member is making a speech. He should put his question.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I want to know from the Prime Minister whether the report submitted by the Deputy Minister contains all these facts and whether the Government of India is going to take a decision extending the suspension of operations for some more years and acceding to the request of the Nagaland Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think, I have already indirectly replied to this. We come to a decision about the extension of the agreement from time to time depending on the prevailing conditions. I do not think that it would be right to extend it by years at this point.

The second question which the hon. Member asked was about certain demands of Nagaland. As I said earlier and as the hon. members are aware, the situation is a very specially critical one there and it is not possible to settle many things which could otherwise have been settled, until peace prevails in the area.

The points made by the Deputy Minister are being taken into consideration when we discuss the matter or come to any decision.

I am told by my officials that I did have a meeting with the leaders of the Opposition regarding the Nagaland problem. (Interruptions).

That was on 10th May at 4 P.M. in my room. But we shall certainly meet again.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान प्रेस की इस रिपोर्ट की तरफ गया है जिस में स्काट और फीजो फिर नागालैंड के सम्बन्ध में असम के गवर्नर से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं और उनके साथ पत्राचार हो रहा है ? यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें सरकार किसी नई नीति का अनुसरण करने वाली है या सीज़ फायर के सम्बन्ध में फिर कोई बातचीत होने वाली है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इस विषय की खबर अखबार में आई है लेकिन हमारे पास इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : नागालैंड के लोगों की ओर वहां जो हुकूमत है उस की एक शिषायत यह रही है कि असम और नागालैंड का गवर्नर एक है और वह शिलांग में रहता है तथा ला एण्ड आर्डर उनके पास है, इसलिए या तो गवर्नर वहां पर लाया जाय या फिर ला एण्ड आर्डर उनका दिया जाये । अभी हमारे मित्र डा० स्वील ने एक मोघा सवाल पूछा था कि ला एण्ड आर्डर का गवर्नर के पास था वह ज्यादातर वहां की हुकूमत को दिया जाय, इसके बारे में कोई फैसला किया गया है या नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी जो मांग है कि गवर्नर उनके यहां होना चाहिए उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है और क्या उन्होंने कोई फैसला कर लिया है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : ला एण्ड आर्डर ज्यादातर नागालैंड की सरकार के हाथ में है लेकिन चूंकि वहां पर एक विशेष स्थिति है इस लिये गवर्नर को एक स्पेशल रिसपांसिबिलिटी इन दी फील्ड आफ सिक्योरिटी दी गई है । लेकिन नागालैंड गवर्नमेंट ने जो भी मांग हम से की कि ला एण्ड आर्डर रखने

के लिए उनकी क्या जरूरतें हैं, वह हमने पूरी की है। जहां तक दूसरा गवर्नर रखने का प्रश्न है यह मैं इस समय उचित नहीं समझती।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I would like to take the view of the House. I have already given half an hour to this question.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस पर आधा घंटा और लगाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not mind giving one hour also to this question. If there is an one-hour discussion, I would very much like it; let Members have discussion for one hour, if they so want. But here the point is this. I have not only allowed half an hour to this question already, but the main question is whether the ceasefire in Nagaland has been further extended by one month, and if so, the reasons therefor; however, I find that the whole Nagaland question is being raised of course, everybody is anxious to put questions. But the question Hour alone is not going to solve this problem. There are fifty other Members who have tabled questions and who want their questions to be taken up, and I would like to help them also. If hon. Members want to spend another half an hour on this question, I have no objection.

श्री रवि राय : इस पर बाकायदा बहुम होनी चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: This can be taken up on another occasion, not during the question Hour.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है ।

MR. SPEAKER: : यह महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है इसलिए आप इस पर एक घंटे का समय ले सकते हैं ।

They can take even one hour if they want but not during question Hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Prime Minister should make a full statement about Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can make that suggestion to her later on.

U.S. Electronic Base in Pakistan

*63. **SHRI DEVEN SEN:**

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to the extension of the Key electronic monitoring base at Peshawar;

(b) whether Government had any correspondence with the U.S.A. Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan announced in the Pakistan National Assembly on May 20, 1968 that Pakistan had asked the U.S. to close its communications base near Peshawar at the end of the present lease which is due to expire in July 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बेवेंन सेन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलावेंगे कि पाकिस्तान के अमरीका के ऐटमिक बेस उठा देने के प्रयास का क्या मतलब है ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई खास जानकारी भारत सरकार के पास है ? क्या यह सच है कि असल बात यह है कि वह अमरीका से और ज्यादा शस्त्रास्त्र लेना चाहता है, क्या

इसमें अन्दरूनी कारण यह है कि वह अमरीका के प्रभाव से मुक्त होना चाहता है या फिर क्या वह रूस के और नजदीक जाना चाहता है इस लिये उसने इस ऐटमिक बम को उठा दिया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने स्वयं ही जो कारण हो सकते हैं उनको बताना दिया है मैं तो यही कहूँगा कि पाकिस्तान ने अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को देखा होगा और देख कर ही यह कहा होगा कि अब उसको नहीं रहना चाहिये, इसलिए उसे उठाने का नोटिस दिया होगा ।

श्री बेबेन सेन : आपका क्या यह लगता है और क्या आपने इसके बारे में अमरीका में जानकारी हासिल की है कि उसकी पालिसी पाकिस्तान का सामरिक मदद देने के बारे में क्या है और क्या मंत्री भूहोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि पाकिस्तान की जो फारेन पालिसी है जिसमें वह हर मुल्क से दोस्ती बढ़ाना चाहता है और जहाँ हो सके मदद भी लेना चाहता है वह हिन्दुस्तान की फारेन पालिसी के मुताबिके में ज्यादातर कामयाब हो रही है और पाकिस्तान का उमेज मिडिल ईस्ट और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में ज्यादा ऊँचा हो गया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा जवाब दिया जा चुका है यू एस से इस सम्बन्ध में हमने बातचीत नहीं की है । जहाँ तक अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान का सामरिक हथियार देने का सवाल है माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम ही है कि हमने इनका हमेशा विरोध किया है और यह कहना बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान की विदेश नीति ने ज्यादा सफलता प्राप्त की है (इंटरपुन्ज)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसके दोस्त अधिक हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह हमारी बदीकिसमती है कि दुनिया तो भारत को और

भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति को ऊँची निगाह से देखे लेकिन हम स्वयं अपनी नीति की आलोचना और भर्त्सना करते हैं । यह शुरू से ही रहा है । हमारी विदेश नीति की कद्र सारी दुनिया में हो चुकी है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Granting that this matter about the base is Pakistan's internal affair from the point of view of her sovereign rights, the hon. Minister has already said that they may have done it in their own interest. I am not going into the constitutional aspect of it. But, apart from that, in the general interest of peace and security in this region, may I know whether the Government of India would regard the closing down of this base as something to be welcomed or something to be regretted or something in which they have got no opinion of any kind and they are just neutral?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We are very positive in our opinion and we welcomed this, and we have opposed the installation of a base in one country by another country always. This has been our main basic policy. So, there is no doubt about it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: On the last occasion when this question arose in this House, the hon. Minister said that they would request America to reconsider this matter. I would like to know whether this was done at all, whether the Government of India approached America at that time. At that time, it was not known, at least this House was not informed of the fact that Pakistan was considering the removal of this base, and they had asked America to vacate it. At that time, the Government of India said that they would take up this matter with the American Government. May I know whether that was done at all at any stage? May I also know whether our intelligence were at all aware that the Soviet Union had been persuading Pakistan to remove this base and this matter had been under

consideration? May I know whether our Government were aware of this at any time so that we could also be prepared to face the situation when this base was to be removed rather than being taken unawares about it?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I can assure the hon. Member that we were not taken unawares.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I would also like to know whether our intelligence were aware of it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different question.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह पाकिस्तान के घर का मामला है कि वह क्या नीति अपनाये . . .

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह नहीं कहा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आपने कहा है कि अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों के आधार पर वे अपनी नीति बनायेंगे ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि अभी तो केवल इस बेस को हटाने का नोटिस ही दिया गया है और अभी तो यह बेस एक साल के बाद हटने वाला है और एक साल के अन्दर पाकिस्तान इस बेस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और बार्गेनिंग कर सकता है या करने वाला है यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को कुछ जानकारी है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इस बेस को हटाने का एक कारण यह भी है कि जो नई मिसाइल डिवेलप हुई हैं और जो नए साइटिफिक डिवेलपमेंट हुए हैं उनके कारण अब इस प्रकार की बेस

का और इस प्रकार से इंटेलाजेंस गैदर करने का जो ढंग है वह पुराना पड़ गया है उसका अधिक महत्व नहीं रह गया है ?

तीसरे क्या यह भी सत्य है कि सरकार को यह पता लगा है कि पाकिस्तान ने जो इस बेस को हटाने की माग की वह यह सोच कर की कि उसकी नीति और रूस की नीति में कुछ शिफ्ट आ रहा था, यदि हाँ तो क्या उसके अनुसार हमें भी विचार नहीं करना चाहिये था । हमेशा यह कहा जाता रहा है कि उस की नीति में कोई शिफ्ट नहीं है । जब यह तथ्य हुआ कि पाकिस्तान बेस को हटाने जा रहा है उस समय क्या हमारे कूटनितियों ने हमें यह नहीं बताया कि यह एक निश्चित शिफ्ट आ रहा है पाकिस्तान की नीति और उस की नीति में और हमें भी इसके मुताबिक सोचना और उसके मुताबिक अपनी नीति को एडजस्ट करना चाहिये ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह कहना कि हमें पता नहीं था यह बिल्कुल अनुचित बात है । हमें सरकार की तरफ से बहुत सी चीजें मालूम हाती हैं लेकिन हम उनको तुरन्त बयान नहीं कर देते हैं

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हमें क्या पता कि आपको पता चल गया था या नहीं चला था ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जब मोका आता है तब बताते हैं । दुनिया की और बातें जो हमें मालूम होती हैं उनको हम रोज रोज तो बयान करते नहीं हैं । जहाँ तक इसका सम्बन्ध है कि शायद और एक साल भर में पाकिस्तान उन से कोई सोदेबाजी करे, अभी तक जो स्थिति है और पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने स्वयं जो एलान किया है वह तो यही है कि इस बेस को वे बन्द कर देंगे । जब बन्द करने का एलान हुआ है तो अभी तो इस पर सोदेबाजी नहीं हो सकती है । साल भर में और कुछ हमें मालूम हो जायेगा तो जरूर ही बतायेंगे ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेशावर से इस बेस को हटाने की ही बात है या पेशावर से इसको हटाकर गिलगित में या वहाँ और आजाद काश्मीर के किसी भाग में इसका बँटाने की बात है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हटाने की बात है ।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: A little while ago the hon. Minister read out a statement of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan as reported in the press. Can he substantiate it from his own intelligence sources or is the information of the Government of India based on press reports?

Then again he said that they have had no correspondence nor any discussions with the American authorities regarding this base so far. Since a large and influential US team is now in the capital for discussions with Government, do Government propose to include this also in the broad spectrum of the discussions?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In answer to part (b), whether we had any correspondence on this, we said 'no'. But as the Prime Minister said, we knew about it. Our information also is that the statement made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan is correct.

About the talks, there is no fixed agenda. There are some agreed points for discussion.

SHRI RANGA: The question was whether they would include this item also in the broad spectrum of discussions?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We do not include it.

SHRI RANGA: What a foolish people Government are?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सरकार का यह पता है कि पाकिस्तान अमरीका से यह मोदा कर रहा है कि सन 1965 के बाद

अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को जो आर्म्स का सप्लाय बन्द कर दी थी अगर वह आर्म्स की सप्लाय फिर चालू करने की बात करे तो पाकिस्तान इस बात पर राजामन्द हो सकता है कि अमरीका का यह झूठा वहाँ बना रहे ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have our Government tried to ascertain whether this decision of the US Government to close down that electronic installation near Peshawar will ultimately mean that they will cease to operate it but the control of that installation will be transferred to Pakistan, and which will be operated by Pakistan.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The present position is that the Pakistan Government are not agreed to the renewal of the lease. It is not clear whether this base will be transferred to the Pakistan Government.

SHRI RANGA: That is why you had better discuss it with them.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That will be a very unprecedented act.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I specifically asked whether the Government have tried to ascertain.

MR. SPEAKER: They have understood the question. He says it is not clear.

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पाकिस्तान की इस नीति के पीछे उस की यह योजना तो नहीं है कि वह यह झूठा हटाने के अल्टीमेटम के द्वारा अमरीका पर यह दबाव डाल रहा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में काश्मीर के मामले पर समझौता कराये, या इस बारे में पाकिस्तान की मदद करे ? क्या इस घमकी के कारण अमरीका ने भारत सरकार पर किसी भी प्रकार से कोई दबाव डालने की चेष्टा की है या नहीं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अमरीक के कांग्रेस ने इस देश का दी जाने वाली बहुत बड़ी सहायता को बन्द करने का अल्टीमेटम दिया है और

चारज यह लगाया है कि जो देश इस प्रकार आपस में लड़ते हैं और फौजी तैयारियां कर रहे हैं, उन को हम सहायता नहीं देंगे ? क्या पाकिस्तान के इस ग्ल्टीमेंटम द्वारा यह प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है या नहीं कि अमरीका भारत सरकार पर दबाव डाले ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अमरीका की सरकार ने काश्मीर के मामले में हम पर किसी तरह का दबाव नहीं डाला है । जहाँ तक कांग्रेस द्वारा सहायता को कम करने का सवाल है वह फैसला हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों पर लागू है । जो कमी हांगी, वह दोनों देशों पर लागू होगी ।

Communal propaganda in Press

4

*64. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIR-
WAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have any proposal under consideration to make communal propaganda in the Press cognizable offence;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be given effect;

(c) whether Government propose to ban newspapers which carry on communal propaganda; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make offences under Sections 153A IPC and 505 IPC

(only offences relating to communal matters) cognizable.

(b) The Bill is expected to be introduced in the current session of the Parliament.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to introduce legislation on the lines of the Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956 to prevent the publication of alarming, incorrect or provocative news or of views likely to promote communal illwill or hatred or to disturb communal harmony.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: Though late, it is a welcoming feature that the Government is now coming up with some legislation to ban communal propaganda in the press, but no amount of legislation or Governmental activities can curv those things unless popular opinion is created in the country. So, I would like to know whether in this regard Government has taken any steps so far.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): This was also taken into consideration by the Integration Committee that met at Srinagar, and steps have been devised.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: May I know whether Government has so far taken any action to take the press into confidence and to create public opinion in the country against this communal virus?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: After the Integration Committee's work was over, ourselves and the Home Ministry have been carrying on talks with the press.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I know whether it is a fact that some communal papers in our country are getting assistance from foreign embassies, that they are in contact with foreign Embassies and that from time to time foreign Embassies are giving them news to be published in their papers which will be responsible for the flaring up of communal

riots; if so, may I know what act on Government is going to take for stopping this? The Minister said that they will take some action against the papers which publish such news. Are you not going to take action against journalists or correspondents who are responsible for sending such things?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: If the question is whether the Government are aware of any foreign funds being misused for communal propaganda by certain newspapers, I should request my hon. friend to give separate notice.

श्री नाथूराम अहरिवार: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन का ध्यान उन समाचारपत्रों की ओर गया है, जिन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़काने का प्रयत्न किया है, यदि हाँ, तो वे पत्र कौन कौन से हैं और उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is not our practice to give out the names.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : कोई पत्र कम्यूनल प्रापेगंडा करे, इस को कोई भी व्यक्ति अच्छा नहीं समझता है। लेकिन कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि सरकार के जो विरोधी पत्र हैं, इस आड़ में उन को दबाया जाता है। क्या सरकार यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि किसी भी पत्र के खिलाफ इस सम्बन्ध में तब तक कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी, जब तक कि कोर्ट यह फैसला न दे कर कि उस ने कम्यूनल प्रापेगंडा किया है।

श्री के० के० शाह : न्यूजप्रिन्ट के बारे में जो भी कार्यवाही की जायेगी, वह इसी आधार पर की जायेगी कि उस से पहले हम कैसे के बारे में इनवेस्टीगेशन कर के कोर्ट में जायेंगे।

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Is it contemplated in the proposed legislation for penalising the newspapers

writing such articles or will the individual writers and correspondents who are responsible for disseminating such information be taken to task?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Both.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Andhra Pradesh Government has banned *Andhra Jyoti* and several other papers including *Patriot* and *Link* as communal papers and whether it had been represented to him by several Members of Parliament and eminent authors that these are not communal papers and, if so, what action has been taken by him?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It has been reported in the papers and some Members have written to me also. We have addressed a letter to the Andhra Pradesh Government to know what the exact position is; a reply is awaited.

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Till such time when the contemplated law comes into force, will the Government cut down the quota of newsprint to such communal papers as, for example, *Organiser*?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is true that the recommendation of the National Integration Committee is that on conviction newsprint should not be supplied to it. But that will be after the Act comes into force, not before it.

SHRI NATH PAI: There are many causes for communal violence in this country. One of the main causes is the way in which the Government functions: too late and too little. I shall try to show to the House, what kind of communal poison is poured into the ears of our people and I shall read only two sentences from *Milap Urdu Daily* dated 7th March, 1966. It would make every Indian shudder to listen to this:

"We Muslims number several crores in India, and we can form four Muslim States like the Arab States . . ."

"When the Marxist communists that is, followers of Mao can form their own government in Kerala, why should not we Muslims be allowed to form muslim States in India? That day is not far off, when we shall hoist a flag of Islam and become rulers once again. If this aim of ours is not achieved in our lifetime at least posterity will certainly achieve this."

Can you think of anything worse than this incitement to the people of this country? What does Government do with regard to this? This is the speech of Mr. Ismail Zabee, a prominent leader of Ittehadul Musalmeen. I know there are people from the other side, but may I know what is it that you do except giving lectures from Srinagar's cool atmosphere that communal propaganda must be stopped? Was any action taken against this?

There is one more example. When Robert Kennedy was murdered, the whole world lamented that assassination. But an Urdu paper in Bangalore published the news by saying, "Why should we? It is the right punishment for a man who was anti-Islam." What does this Government do against this kind of violence?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: That is why in the wisdom of all the parties they met at Srinagar and the law is being introduced.

SHRI NATH PAI: What action has been taken against this paper? That is what I asked. Do they at least know about this?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as the action taken is concerned, I do not just now have the facts with me. But the law is being amended for the simple reason that all such things

should be avoided. I have no facts with me just now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have answered the question that I have no facts now with me. I can make an enquiry and let you know. That is what I said.

SHRI NATH PAI: It is about your Ministry. Is it my duty to give him information?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I have answered it, saying that I will make enquiries. At present the facts are not with me.

SHRI NATH PAI: How is it that your Ministry does not know about these things?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: That is the concern of the Home Ministry; that is not my Ministry.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Making communal propaganda a cognizable offence and banning a newspaper are secondary steps. The first step will be to stop giving advertisements to communal newspapers. May I know from the Government whether the Government propose immediately to stop giving advertisements to these communal newspapers?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: We do not give advertisements to communal newspapers.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि देश में साम्प्रदायिक खबरो का प्रचार करने वालों पर रोक लगाने के लिए कानून लाने वाले हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिकता शब्द की परिभाषा करने के लिए आप ने कोई खास तौर से विचार किया है या नहीं क्योंकि साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर कि जैसे और पंडितजी जैसे अखबार आ जायेंगे, वह अखबार जो सिल-

मालिकों के खिलाफ प्रचार करते हैं उन को भी साम्प्रदायिक कह कर आप बन्द करना चाहते हैं ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है क्योंकि जिस यूरोप्रेसी पर आप निर्भर करते हैं उस के द्वारा ऐसा ही होगा।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो अखबार आज साम्प्रदायिक प्रचार करते हैं और झूठ से झूठ छापते हैं उन के विरुद्ध फोरन कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि देश के लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि कौन से ऐसे अखबार हैं जो देश में साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करते हैं।

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as the definition of communalism is concerned, the Oxford Dictionary is quite specific and it can be referred to. (Interruption).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as my department is concerned, we do not give advertisements to communal papers or papers indulging in incitement of communal feelings or emotions, and to yellow papers. So far as the Home Department is concerned, the Home Ministry has been taking action under the present law. For example, there is prosecution just now against *Mother India*.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: May I know whether the Government is aware that in border areas there are small local newspapers that are constantly passed over the border with absolutely untrue propaganda about harassment to minorities in India, and has Government any information about this?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as border areas are concerned, all these papers have got to send their copies to us. There is no paper which does not send a copy to us. From that copy note is taken here (Interruption).

1086 (Ai) LSD—2.

श्री आर्जुन करनबीज : भयंकर महोदय, अभी चन्द दिनों के पहले यह जो श्रीनगर में सरकार की ओर से तमाशा चला उस के फैसलों का आधार ले कर आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपनी विधान सभा में एक नये विधेयक को पेश किया है जिस को आन्ध्र प्रदेश न्यूजपेपर कंट्रोल बिल कर के कहा जाता है। अब अखबारों के ऊपर नियंत्रण कानक्रेट लिस्ट पर रहने के नाते मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न है कि क्या यह विधेयक पेश करने के पहले आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने आपसे, यानी केन्द्र से कोई सलाह मशविरा किया था और यह विधेयक पेश होने के पहले हा जो श्रीनगर के फैसलों के आधार को लेकर कई अखबारों के ऊपर कार्यवाही की जिस में से एक अखबार जो आन्ध्र ज्योति, आन्ध्र पत्रिका कर के कहा जाता है, वह भी है जिस के सम्पादक इस संसद के एक सदस्य हैं और जहां पट्टिभट और लिह जैसे जो अखबार हैं उन को कम्यूनल अखबार कह कर, साम्प्रदायिक प्रचार करने वाला अखबार कहना यह तो पागलपन का लक्षण है, इस के अलावा और कोई भी चीज इसे नहीं कहा जा सकता। तो आन्ध्र सरकार की ओर से यह जो जुल्म किया जा रहा है इस के ऊपर सरकार का कोई जवाब है या नहीं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: So far as the Andhra Bill is concerned it is on the lines of the Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act of 1956. In the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on 19th May, 1968 it was agreed that all States should pass an Act on the lines of the Punjab Special Powers (Press) Act, 1956.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह दुस्त है कि पिछले दिनों सूचना मंत्रालय के इन्फार्मेशन विंग ने हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों में जो साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ाने वाला समाचार और लेख छपे वे उन

के मुतालिक एक लेख तैयार कर के आस इंडिया न्यूजपेपर्स एडीटर्स कमेटी की मीटिंग में सकुलेट किया था जिस में दर्जनों अखबारों की ऐसी राइटिंग्स का जिक्र किया गया था तो क्या सरकार ने इन अखबारों और उन के प्रतिनिधियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की ? यदि की तो उस की तफसील क्या है ? यदि नहीं तो खुद कार्यवाही नहीं की तो क्या इन मामलों को प्रेस कौंसिल के पास भेजा या नहीं

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. A supplementary question is to be based on the reply given by the Minister. The hon. Member is reading a report. Let us go to the next question.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि यह प्रेस कौंसिल को रेफर किया या नहीं ? 40 अखबारों के नाम हैं, इन को प्रेस कौंसिल को रेफर किया या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member cannot read a note. All supplementary questions are to be based on the answers given by the hon. Minister. He is reading a report prepared in advance. I have called the next question.

Overflying of Pakistan Jets on Indian Territory

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*65. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI RANJEET SINGH:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI M. N. REDDI:

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP

SHARMA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SHARDA NAND:

SHRI RAM SWARUP VID-YARTHI:

SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's F. 86 Sabre Jets are now overflying India from Dacca in the East to Sargodha in the

West using the Indian Air Force airport facilities at Bakhshi-Ka-Talao in Lucknow;

(b) if so, since when these facilities are being given to Pakistan;

(c) whether Pakistan have also asked for permission for freedom of movement for its airmen in Lucknow city;

(d) whether it is a fact that some-time back Pakistan had refused permission to our own military couriers going to London for IAF spares to halt at Karachi; and

(e) if so, the reasons for allowing such facilities to Pakistan in view of Pakistan's belligerency and collusion with China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On a special request by the Government of Pakistan. Government of India agreed to the staging flight of seven F. 86 aircraft through India with a refuelling halt at the civil airfield of Lucknow, namely Amausi during May 1968. The aircraft were allowed to stage through under Government of India control along the civil airline predetermined route.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Our aircraft have also been staging through Pakistan whenever required with the consent of the Government of Pakistan.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बताया—इस प्रकार की कोई छूट नहीं दी गई, लेकिन समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार की खबरें छपी हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारे हवाई रास्तों का प्रयोग कर रहा है, हमारे हवाई अड्डे के ऊपर पाकिस्तान के सैनिक विमान उतरे हैं और उन के लोग लखनऊ के बाजारों में पकड़े गये हैं। अब इन सारी चीजों के होते हुये हम

यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस सदन को क्यों गुमराह कर रही है—इस प्रकार की बातें कह कर। हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि अगर पाकिस्तान को इस प्रकार की छूट दी गई है तो उस के बदले में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से क्या प्राप्त किया है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: This is an international arrangement. Whenever planes from various other countries pass through our country, we have to provide them with re-fueling facilities.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Only for civil planes; not for military planes.

ये झूठ बोलते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय
(अवधान) क्या आप चीन को इस तरह से एलाउ करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: I would request all of you to resume your seats. Now the Calling Attention Notice by Shri R. Barua.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, आपने तो इस को खत्म कर दिया है। फौजी विमानों का आक्रमण हो चुका है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please resume your seats. That subject is over. We are now on the Calling Attention. The question hour is over. Yes, Shri R. Barua.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन फौजी हवाई जहाजों के आक्रमण के बारे में क्या कहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have got other methods. You can raise it in some other shape.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will you, allow half an hour discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: You ask for it. Let us see. (Interruptions) I would request all of you to sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have a point of submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. You have to write to me. You have to ask me for a discussion; not now in the question hour.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय ये गलत जवाब देते हैं, देश को गुमराह करते हैं। अपने पापों को छिपाने के लिये गलत जवाब देते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The Rules of Procedure give so much of facilities. You have to make use of them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, give me only one minute to explain it.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. We are on the Calling Attention now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, serious charges have been made against the Defence Minister . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Do not shout like that.

श्री यश बल्लभ शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमें यहां पर इस के बारे में विचार नहीं करने देना चाहते हैं, अगर आप हमें यहां पर मौका नहीं देते हैं, तो हम यहां आ कर क्या करें।

MR. SPEAKER: There is a big book of rules. None of you read it. unfortunately . . . (Interruptions).

श्री यश बल्लभ शर्मा : यह रूल का प्रश्न नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ? रूल देश के लिये हैं, इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न होता हुये भी आप हमें सप्लीमेंट्री क्यों नहीं करने देते ?

MR. SPEAKER: Will he kindly sit down. He may consult the rules or study the rules and then write to me. It would be considered in the normal course.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्य इस लिये उत्तेजित हैं कि इसी तरह का प्रश्न दूसरी जगह पूछा गया था और सरकार ने कहा कि हम इस तरह की सुविधायें नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अब दूसरा जवाब दिया जा रहा है।

श्री यश बत्त शर्मा : यहां आपने आज इन को बचा लिया। (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I appeal to you all to sit down? There is no question of *bacha liya*. You have to write to me and ask for a discussion or debate... (Interruptions). It is impossible. I am suggesting to them a way. Still, they do not understand.

SHRI PILAJO MODY: Is there any reason why they should understand your speech and not mine?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Barua.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नेपाल में प्रक्षेपणास्त्र के हिस्सों का पाया जाना

*66. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1968 में नेपाल में एक प्रक्षेपणास्त्र के कुछ हिस्से पाये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये हिस्से चीन के उस प्रक्षेपणास्त्र के जो नेपाल और भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र पर से होकर छोड़ा गया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). गत मई में नेपाल में पाए गए बताए गए मिज्राईय के अंशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है। अगर प्रश्न उस वस्तु

से सम्बन्धित है जो कि नेपाल में मार्च 1968 में पाया गया था, स्थिति जैसे कि पता लगी, 10 मई 1968 के ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस के उत्तर में सदन को बता दी गई थी।

U. N. Peace Keeping Operations

*67. **SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:**
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached among the members of the working group of the U.N. Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) The Special Committee on Peace Keeping Operations has adopted a progress report on its activities to be submitted to the XXIII Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

(b) At its XXII Session the Assembly requested the Special Committee to prepare a study on matters relating to the facilities, services and personnel which Member States might provide for U.N. Peace-Keeping Operations. As a preliminary step towards this end, the Special Committee has approved a programme of study of U.N. Military Observers established or authorised by the Security Council. The Committee has requested the necessary documentation on this subject from the U.N. Secretary-General. On receipt of this material, the Committee will formulate its substantive recommendations.

(c) India agrees to the preliminary programme of study suggested by the Special Committee.

Financial Aid to Nepal

*68. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted financial aid to Nepal for the Indian-aided projects during 1968-69;

(b) if so, what are the Indian-aided Projects in Nepal; and

(c) the total amount of such grant for 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A list of development projects during 1968-69 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-400/68].

(c) Rs. 12 crores have been allocated.

Tribal Development Programme

*69. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team headed by the former Chief Minister of Naga-land on Tribal Development Programme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

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

Arms Deal by Pakistan

*70. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA;
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Pakistan Government are trying to enter into arms deal with several arms supplying countries; and

(b) the steps which Government have taken to apprise the arms supplying nations against the danger of equipping Pakistan with arms and the results thereof?

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

(b) The Government are constantly in touch with the concerned friendly Governments and have impressed upon them the consequences of any such move.

Relations with Pakistan

*71. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken to normalise relations with Pakistan in pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement; and

(b) whether the good offices of the M.S.S.R. Prime Minister have been sought in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Among the steps taken so far in implementation of the Tashkent Declaration are the return to the normal functioning of diplomatic Missions of both countries, the resumption of over-flights, the opening of a border check-post on each side of the border, the payment of pensions to migrated pensioners and the restoration of telecommunications.

(b) The Soviet Union and other friendly countries are kept fully informed of Government's continued efforts for a step-by-step normalisation of Indo-Pakistan relations and of the hitherto negative response of Pakistan.

शक्तिमान ट्रकों का निर्माण

***72. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहाँ तक ट्रकों की संख्या तथा उनमें उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले देशी पुर्जों के प्रतिशत का सम्बन्ध है इस में शक्तिमान ट्रकों का निर्माण करने के लिए जिस लक्ष्य को 31 मार्च, 1968 तक पूरा किया जाना था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) 1963 में बनाए गए कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1967-68 के दौरान शक्तिमान गाड़ियों का उत्पादन 1500 तक होने की प्रत्याशा थी। प्राप्य क्षमताओं पर आधारित वर्ष के शुरू में नियत किया गया लक्ष्य 1100 था। इसके विरुद्ध सम्पूर्ण हुए ट्रकों की संख्या 780 थी।

निष्पन्न किए जाने वाला प्रत्याशित देशीय अंश 77 प्रतिशत था, इसके विरुद्ध उपलब्ध प्रतिशत था 75।

(ख) देशीय अंश में कमी उपांतस्थ है। संख्या में कमी निम्न कारणों से हुई : —

- (1) वर्ष के आरम्भ में लक्ष्य नियत करते समय ऐसी आशा की गई थी कि पिस्टनों की सप्लाई, जो हड़ताल के कारण विलम्बित हो रही थी मध्य 1967 में पुनः शुरू हो जाएगी। यह प्रत्याशा वर्ष में बहुत बाद तक कार्यान्वित न हो पाई।
- (2) आयात माईक्रो फिल्टरों की पावती विलम्बित हो गई थी।
- (3) एक व्यापार फर्म से रबड़ मार्कटिंग्स की पावती विलम्ब से हुई।
- (4) इंजन और आयल पम्प में पाई गई कुछ खराबियों के कारण उत्पादन रुक गया था।

Manufacture of road rollers at Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

***73. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta have started manufacturing road rollers;

(b) if so, the total number of road rollers manufactured so far and the cost of production of each road roller;

(c) the total number of road rollers sold so far and the sale price of each road roller;

(d) the reasons for manufacturing such large number of road rollers without ensuring market possibilities;

(e) whether any road roller has been sold so far; and

(f) if not, whether Government have investigated into the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (f). M/s Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta have been manufacturing road rollers since 1965. Ninety-four road rollers have been manufactured so far. Of these, 74 have been sold at the following prices:

70 at Rs. 48,000 each

1 at Rs. 51,000.

3 at Rs. 53,751 each.

As M/s Garden Reach Workshop are a commercial undertaking, it is not desirable to disclose their cost of production.

The manufacturing programme had been based on an assessment of demand. The drop in sales has been due to a fall in the demand for road rollers since 1966 as a result of the curtailment in Government expenditure.

USA-USSR talks on Nuclear Weapons

***74. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. have agreed to begin talks on limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons as well as on their delivery systems;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 51 nations have signed the non-proliferation treaty; and

(c) India's reaction to the US-Soviet agreement?

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

Both the Governments are reported to have declared their willingness to discuss in the nearest future the question of the limitation and reduction of both offensive strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems as well as systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

(b) 66 countries are reported to have been signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty so far.

(c) The Government welcomes the reported agreement between the USA and the USSR to discuss these matters.

Demarcation of Indo-Pak Eastern Boundaries

***75. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two meetings of Indo-Pakistan teams have been held to finalise agreement on the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan boundaries in the Eastern side; and

(b) if so, the boundaries in respect of which decisions were taken and how much work of demarcation has either been completed or is in progress and the reasons for delay in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) During 1968, the Survey officials of India and Pakistan have held 6 meetings for discussions on matters relating to the demarcation of the Indo-East Pakistan boundary.

(b) A statement showing the present stage of demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundaries in the Eastern sector is laid on the Table of the House. The main reason for the delay is the lack of cooperation on the part of Pakistan.

STATEMENT

Name of Sector	Total length of boundary (in Miles)	Length over which pillars have been erected (in miles)	Remarks
Assam-East Pakistan	620 (approx.)	426	
Tripura-East Pakistan	550 (approx.)	228	
West Bengal-East Pakistan	1349.06	1254.43*	* This includes : (a) Fluid boundary Covering a length of 97.7 miles ; (b) 78.37 miles covered by Bagge Disputes I & II where seasonal demarcation is done.

बर्मा सरकार द्वारा रद्द किया गए
भारतीय करेंसी नोट

*76. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वेंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा सरकार ने 17 मई, 1964 से भी भारतीय करेंसी नोट रद्द कर दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों ने सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसरण में बर्मा में भारतीय दूतावास से भारतीय करेंसी के लिये रसीदें प्राप्त करने के बाद अपना धन यूनियन बैंक आफ बर्मा में जमा कराया था और वे भारत को लौट आये थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बर्मा सरकार ने इन लोगों के भारत लौटने के बाद यह धन उन लोगों को लौटा दिया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वेंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): (क) बर्मा सरकार ने 17 मई, 1964 से 100 क्याट और 50 क्याट के बर्मा मुद्रा नोटों का चलन बन्द किया था, न कि भारतीय मुद्रा नोटों का। भारतीय मुद्रा नोटों को बर्मा में कभी भी कानूनी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं थी।

(ख) लोग अपने विमुद्रीकृत नोटों को यूनियन बैंक आफ बर्मा में जमा कर सकते थे और वहाँ से रसीदें ले सकते थे जिनको दिखलाने पर वे बदले में छोटे नोट ले सकते थे। परन्तु कुछ भारतवासी अपने विमुद्रीकृत नोटों को बदलवाने से पहले ही बर्मा छोड़ कर चले आए। इन व्यक्तियों ने यूनियन बैंक की रसीदों को भारतीय राजदूतावास के पास जमा कर दिया था।

(ग) और (घ). ये सभी रसीदें आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए बर्मा सरकार के पास भेज दी गई हैं। इस धन की क्षतिपूर्ति का प्रश्न राष्ट्रीकृत भारतीय आस्तियों की

क्षतिपूर्ति के उस सामान्य प्रश्न के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है जिसके बारे में हम बर्मा सरकार से बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

Chinese Embassy in London helping Mr. Phizo

*77. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Embassy in London is helping Mr. Phizo to convey messages and instructions to the underground Nagas in Nagaland;

(b) whether the messages are transmitted by the Embassy to Peking, from Peking to Nagas in China and from them to the undergrounds in Nagaland; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no definite information. However, it is clear that the Underground Naga gangs which have gone to China provide a channel of communication.

(c) Government are taking all possible steps to prevent contacts between the Underground Nagas and foreign countries and have tightened the security on the international border.

Draft Fourth Plan

*78. SHRI K. HALDER: SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the draft; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Work on the preparation of the Fourth Plan is in progress. The Draft Fourth Plan is now likely to be ready in January, 1969.

Resources for Fourth Plan

*79. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made any suggestions to the States in regard to the finding of adequate material resources for the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the States to these suggestions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The States have been requested to lay stress on the conservation and development of natural resources in formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) The State Governments are expected to follow the suggestions to the extent possible, in the light of local conditions and circumstances. No formal replies are expected.

Chinese reaction to P.M.'s tour of S. E. Asian Countries

*80. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's visit to Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore has been dubbed

by China as an effort on the part of India to rig up an anti-China alliance;

(b) whether economic cooperation advocated by the Prime Minister has been described as a camouflage under which India was trying to form an anti-China alliance; and

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

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

(c) Government propose to take no notice of the false propaganda of the Chinese Government. The P.M.'s visit was essentially a goodwill visit to strengthen the existing bilateral and friendly relations with the countries visited.

Manufacture of Defence Stores

*81. **SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:**
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the Minister for Defence Production at the first conference of Chief Inspectors of Directorate-General of Inspection Organisation that private sector is being increasingly employed for the manufacture of Defence stores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the ordnance factories are not capable of producing all the defence stores; and

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to manufacture all defence stores in the ordnance factories and if not, reasons therefor?

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

principal suggestion in this respect in the speech was that the manufacture of Defence equipment should be as broad-based as possible and that greater effort should be made to familiarise the private sector with Defence specifications and equipment so that they can undertake fuller participation in this.

(b) to (d). Ordnance Factories, are equipped and tooled to manufacture a wide range of equipments and will continue to be the sole source of supply of complete arms and filled ammunition. It is, however, not possible for the Ordnance Factories to manufacture the entire range of Defence stores required by the Armed Forces. To achieve maximum self-sufficiency, serious efforts are being made to utilise production facilities in the country, both in the public and private sectors, to augment the capacity available in the Defence factories. This would not only help in import substitution and thus save considerable foreign exchange but would also help to build up capacities in the civil sector which may be used in times of emergency. However, this is not to be done at the cost of public sector.

Sale of U.S.A. Patton Tanks to Pakistan

*82. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:**
SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany, Italy and Belgium have agreed to sell U.S.A. Patton tanks to Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have protested to West Germany, Italy and Belgium against the sale of Patton tanks to Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the reply received from the Governments of West Germany, Belgium and Italy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). On receiving reports of Pakistan's efforts to acquire American Paton tanks from Italy and Belgium, the Government of India expressed their grave concern (to the respective Governments) at the reports. According to our present information, neither Government has signed any agreement for the sale of tanks to Pakistan.

Demarcation of Boundary in Rann of Kutch

*83. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of demarcation of boundary between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch as per the directions of the International Tribunal has commenced;

(b) if so, when and the progress of work so far made;

(c) whether the work is being done by joint Indo-Pakistani teams as directed by the Tribunal;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Collector and District Magistrate, Kutch that the Indian and Pakistani teams are doing the work of demarcation separately; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The work was commenced in March, 1968. So far 59 control pillars have been erected by the Survey of India and Pakistan jointly.

(c) to (e). The demarcation of the boundary is conducted jointly by the Survey teams of India and Pakistan.

According to the information furnished by the Gujarat Government, the District Magistrate of Kutch said, in the course of his testimony before the concerned Court and I quote "I do not know whether it is a fact that the demarcation work was to be carried out jointly by a composite team consisting of an officer-in-charge nominated by each Govt." unquote.

Regular meeting between India and U.S.A.

*84. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to initiate a series of regular meetings at Government level, between India and U.S.A. for "confidential" discussions on matters relating to Defence and Security in the South East Asian region;

(b) if so, the origin and purpose of this proposal; and

(c) when the first meeting is likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Governments of India and the U.S.A. have agreed to hold discussions. The initiative for these talks came from the U.S.A. The talks will cover bilateral and international questions of mutual interest and concern, and will not be restricted to any particular subject.

(c) The first round of discussions will be held in New Delhi from 26th July to 28th July.

Ambassadors to Asian countries

*85. SHRI UMANATH:

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI;

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY;

SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had a meeting with Indian Ambassadors to several South East Asian countries at Kuala Lumpur during her recent visit to South East Asian Countries;

(b) if so, the names of countries whose Ambassadors attended the meeting; and

(c) the purpose of the meeting and the decisions taken therein?

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

(b) The meeting was attended by our Ambassadors to Laos, Indonesia, Cambodia and Thailand, and our High Commissioners to Malaysia and Singapore.

(c) The purpose of the meeting was to obtain from our Heads of Mission first-hand reports on the present situation in the countries to which they are accredited, the attitude of those countries to current international problems of interest to India and suggestions for the strengthening of our bilateral relations with them. The Prime Minister also gave the Heads of Mission an account of her visits to Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia. No decisions were taken.

Employment Opportunities and Minimum Wages

*86. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the factors which have been taken care of for achieving the directive principles of full employment and minimum wages other than

a plan to create matching opportunities in the public and private sectors; and

(b) how the reported increase in the share of allotment to Industry to 30 per cent is consistent with the creation of employment opportunities in the labour intensive projects in rural areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The achievement of a state of full employment and assuring a certain minimum wage to all sections of workers in the country are long-term goals, which can be achieved only through a process of sustained and planned development of the economy.

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan is in the preliminary stages of formulation and no decisions have yet been taken on the extent of allocations for various sectors of development including industry.

Pak Foreign Minister's Statement Re. Communal Riots in India.

*88. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan regarding the communal riots in India;

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

(c) the number of communal riots in Pakistan during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the number of persons killed in these riots and the amount of property destroyed which belonged to the minorities in Pakistan?

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

(b) The Pakistan Government's attention has been drawn to the distorted and exaggerated reports of the disturbances which are circulated in Pakistan. They have been informed that such malicious and false propaganda is against the provisions of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact as also the Tashkent Declaration.

(c) and (d). It is very difficult to obtain correct information about the communal riots in Pakistan. Our own enquiries on this subject have had no response from the Pakistan Government so far.

Chinese Allegation of intrusions by Indian Planes

..*89. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the charge made by China that Indian Air Force planes intruded into Chinese territory between the 28th May and 4th June, 1968;

(b) whether there have been any intrusions by China into our territory during or after the above period; and

(c) if so, when and where and the steps taken to stop them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Turkish Support to Pakistan on Kashmir

*90. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Turkey, in a Joint Communiqué issued after the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to that country on the 7th July, 1968, has supported Pakistan on Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Turkish Government has been drawn towards this unfriendly attitude; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

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

(b) The matter was taken up through the Ambassador of Turkey in New Delhi.

(c) The Ambassador explained his Government's known position on the issue.

Visit by Prime Minister to Bhutan

578. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of persons constituting the official party which went with the Prime Minister on her recent tour to Bhutan; and

(b) the total cost to Government on the Prime Minister's trip along with her party?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The composition of the party which accompanied the Prime Minister on her recent tour to Bhutan was as under—

2. Shri L. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
4. Shri M. Malhoutra, Under Secretary, Prime Minister's Secretariat.
5. Shri G. C. Dutt, Joint Director, Intelligence Bureau.
6. Shri K. K. Sud, Senior Correspondent, All India Radio
7. Shri Madan Gopal, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Calcutta.

8. Shri E. H. David, Newsreel Officer, Films Division, Lucknow
9. Shri P. K. De, Photographic Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
10. Shri S. S. L. Chadha, DSP, Security Officer, to the Prime Minister.
11. Shri M. C. Gupta Additional Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
12. Shri Nathu Ram, Personal Attendant to the Prime Minister.
13. Miss Usha Bhagat, Social Secretary to the Prime Minister.
14. Shri J. Daulet Singh, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
15. Dr. K. P. Mathur, Personal Physician to the Prime Minister.
16. Shri S. K. Mukerjee, Secretary, Border Roads Development Board
17. Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.
18. Miss Priti Kaul

(b) The information regarding cost is not yet available.

Ambazhari Ordnance Factory

579. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure which have been incurred so far on the Ambazhari Ordnance Factory, Nagpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is being shifted from there; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) It is not in Public interest to disclose this information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Retired Soldiers

580. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of benefit for which a retired soldier of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force is entitled to;

(b) the steps taken by the Central and State Governments to rehabilitate retired soldiers and provide them adequate employment;

(c) the number of cases of retired soldiers, who are dead or missing pending with Government since last two wars; and

(d) the reasons therefor and steps taken to provide immediate relief to the families of such soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Personnel below officer rank who became non-effective after completing 15 years or more of qualifying service (20 years or more in the case of Non-combatants (Enrolled), are eligible for a service pension. The rates of a service pension vary according to the rank, total length of service and the pay group of the individual on the date of becoming non-effective. The rates of service pension for the highest and the lowest pay groups on completion of the prescribed years of qualifying service for each rank are given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-140] 68.]

(b) Details are given in statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-140] 68.]

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the pension paying authorities and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Atomic Energy Commission

581. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the important works taken up by the Atomic Energy Commission to keep the pace of India's nuclear know-how at par with other countries already working in the field;

(b) whether India is capable of designing, installing, commissioning and providing necessary engineering services to a nuclear reactor of its own; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Research and development work covering a wide range of activities is being done by the Department of Atomic Energy to keep pace with the developments in the peaceful applications of atomic energy. A detailed account of the various directions in which work has been done is given in the annual reports on the activities of the Department.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. With the experience gained in the construction of atomic power stations at Tarapur and Rana Pratap Sagar, Indian scientists and engineers are now in a position to undertake full responsibility for the construction of the Madras Atomic Power Project. The technical know-how already gained is being constantly improved upon. An organisation has been set up by the Department for the designing and construction of future reactors.

Tribal Programme by A.I.R.

583. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio is broadcasting any programme in the

tribal dialects, exclusively for tribal population for their cultural, social and educational uplift; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that in south-west and south-east Madhya Pradesh, where most of the inhabitants are tribals, there is necessity of broadcasting programmes in the local dialects for their uplift; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the prevailing situation?

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

(b) Programmes in 87 tribal dialects are broadcast from the following stations of AIR which serve regions with sizable tribal population:

Gauhati, Shilong, Pasighat, Ranchi, Cuttack Bangalore Calcutta Kohima, Imphal, Bhopal, Raipur, Ahmedbad, Bhuj and Trivandrum.

The morning Vandana programme from Delhi and elsewhere periodically relays solemn or religious tribal music. These programmes include recorded music, talks, discussions, features, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Adivasi music in various tribal dialects (Bheeli, Kurukh, Gondi, Halbi) is presented by Bhopal Station of AIR and relayed by Raipur Transmitter. Depending upon the availability of resources, steps will be taken to improve and extend further the scope of these programmes meant for tribal people.

Film Documentaries

584. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of documentaries produced annually by the Films Division;

(b) how many documentaries have been produced by the Film Division for explaining or making clear the concept of complicated technical processes in the science and engineering studies at College level with their details;

(c) how many documentaries have been made in the tribal dialects for the benefit of tribal people with details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) About 90.

(b) No specific classroom films have been produced on these subjects, but a statement showing details of seven films which have a direct bearing on these subjects is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1402/68].

(c) and (d). A few films are being dubbed in the Kumaoni and Garhwali dialects. In addition, 25 films have been dubbed in the Ladakhi dialect, as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1402/68.]

Indian Representatives Abroad

585. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many foreign countries we have accredited representatives and what is the nature and status of our representatives there;

(b) the total annual expenditure on these embassies and Charge d'Affairs in different countries; and

(c) the nature of Public Relations Section in each of these countries and whether any improvement is contemplated to make these public relations effective?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1403/68].

(b) During the financial year 1967-68 the final budget grant on Indian Embassies, High Commissions etc. was Rs. 1050.54 lakhs. During the current financial year, namely, 1968-69, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 1037.88 lakhs.

(c) The general pattern in Indian Missions abroad is an Information Unit, headed by a Public Relations Officer or a Press Attache, including local assistants for interpretation and translation. The Information Unit, equipped with a regular supply of material and guidance on India from headquarters, operates through local publicity media to disseminate information about India, promote better understanding of India, her policies and problems and to counteract adverse propaganda. The publicity machinery is kept under constant review towards improvements in organisational structure, functional methods and allied aspects whenever such improvements may be called for.

Television Sets for M.Ps.

586. SHRI G. S. REDDI: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether there was any demand by the Members of Parliament for the supply of T.V. sets free or on rent; and

(b) how many Members of Parliament have requested and what is the response for their supply to the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). There is demand by 64 M.Ps for T.V. sets on rent and by 13 M.Ps on hire purchase basis so far. After final decision is taken about the basis on which they should be supplied, Government will take steps to acquire them and supply.

11

Helsinki Rules Re. sharing of River Waters

587. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement giving the salient features of the "Helsinki Rules" drawn up by the International Jurists regarding the sharing of waters by various sovereign States of such rivers as flow across the international boundaries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): A statement on the subject is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The International Law Association is a non-Governmental body of which distinguished jurists from various parts of the world are members. These jurists take part in the discussions of the International Law represent the Governments to which they may belong.

2. At the 52nd Conference of the International Law Association held in Helsinki in August 1966, the 1966 (A) LSD—3.

Articles on the Uses of Waters of International Rivers, prepared by the I.L.A. Committee of the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers, was approved and these Rules are known as the Helsinki Rules on the Uses of Waters of International Rivers.

3. The Helsinki Rules deal with the various aspects of the Law of international rivers such as equitable utilization, pollution, navigation and timber floating. The salient features of the Helsinki Rules are the following:—

Each basin State is entitled within its territory to a reasonable and equitable share in the beneficial uses of the waters of an international drainage basin (Article IV). What is reasonable and equitable share is to be determined in the light of all the relevant factors in each particular case. Relevant factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the geography of the basin, including in particular, the extent of the drainage area in the territory of each basin State;
- (b) the hydrology of the basin, including, in particular, the contribution of water by each basin State;
- (c) the climate affecting the Basin;
- (d) the past utilization of the waters of the basin, including, in particular, existing utilization;
- (e) the economic and social needs of each Basin State;
- (f) the population dependent on the waters of the Basin in each Basin State;
- (g) the comparative costs of alternative means of satisfying the economic and social need of each Basin State;
- (h) the availability of other

resources;

- (i) the avoidance of unnecessary waste in the utilization of waters of the Basin;
- (j) the practicability of compensation to one or more of the co-basin States as a means of adjusting conflicts among uses; and
- (k) the degree to which the needs of a Basin State may be satisfied, without causing substantial injury to co-Basin State.

The weight to be given to each factor is to be determined by its importance in comparison with that of other relevant factors (Article V).

4. A use or category of uses is not entitled to any inherent preferences over any other use or category of uses (Article VI).

5. A Basin State may not be denied the present reasonable use of the waters of an international drainage basin to reserve for a co-basin State a future use of such waters (Article VII).

6. An existing reasonable use may continue in operation unless the factors justifying its continuance are outweighed by other factors leading to the conclusion that it be modified or terminated so as to accommodate a competing incompatible use (Article VIII).

Aid to Bhutan

588. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial aid given to Bhutan during the last two years;

(b) whether Bhutan has made proposals for quick yielding projects in place of the grants-in-aid as at present; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The approximate amount of developmental assistance given by India to Bhutan during the financial years 1966-67 and 1967-68 is Rs. 6,95,83,500.

(b) and (c). Most of the developmental assistance offered by India to Bhutan so far has been in the form of grants. However, the Government of Bhutan recently requested the Government of India for a loan for setting up a State Agricultural Farm and a State Orchard. The request is under consideration.

Commercial T. V. Sets

589. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain commercial firms, which were given licenses to manufacture television receiver sets on a commercial sale, have started production; and

(b) the likely retail price of each set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The licensees are expected to start production by the end of this year.

(b) The firms have not yet announced the prices. However, Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, who has supplied technical knowhow for the manufacture of TV sets, are selling these sets at Rs. 1500 each.

उर्ध्वाधर विमानों का निर्माण

590. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भारत में सीधे उपर उठने वाले उर्ध्वाधर विमानों का निर्माण करने के हेतु तथा इस सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये पश्चिमी जर्मनी की डानिया वर्क्स कम्पनी से बातचीत कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और उक्त फर्म के साथ हुए समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी विदेशी मु। खर्च होगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इम० आर० कुष्णा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

प्रतिरक्षा प्रचार विभाग :

591. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाक संघर्ष के पश्चात् सरकार ने प्रतिरक्षा प्रचार विभाग को संगठित करने तथा सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) दिल्ली और देश के अन्य स्थानों पर इस मन्त्रालय के जन सम्पर्क विभाग में कुल कितने अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) उनमें अवैतनिक कमीशन-प्राप्त अधिकारी कितने हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क)

और (ख). रक्षा प्रचार से सम्बन्धित संस्था के संगठन और कर्तव्य का 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के पश्चात् से पुनरीक्षण किया गया है, और कई निर्णय लिए गए हैं कि जिनके परिणामस्वरूप रक्षा प्रचार संस्था के उचित ढंग से प्रसार की आशा की जाती है, कि वह सक्रियात्मक प्रचार की आवश्यकताओं का साथ दे सके। कि सरकारी पी० आर० दलों तथा समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाताओं द्वारा सक्रियाओं को पर्याप्त आवृत्ति बेस प्रेस कैम्पों की स्थापना, प्रेम मवाद और चित्रों का तुरन्त सुरक्षा निपटान, और आवृत्ति के लिए आवश्यक सेविवर्ग का प्रशिक्षण जैसे मद उन्नित किए गए हैं।

(ग) 42।

(घ) 14।

N. C. C. Senior Divisions

592. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reduce the strength of the Senior Divisions of the N.C.C.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). As a result of reduction of the compulsory period of NCC Training from 3 years, to 2 years, a reduction in the strength of Senior Division of NCC has already come about, as compared to peak strength which was attained on 31-8-1967. It is anticipated that the present strength will be further reduced with the introduction, from 1968-69, of the National Service Corps and the National Sports Organisation, when boy cadets will have the option to join one of these as an alternative to the NCC.

Formulation of Fourth Plan

593. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
 SHRI K. HALDAR:
 SHRI RABI RAY:
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
 SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main guidelines for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been formulated and approved by the National Development Council;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether approval of Parliament will be obtained before proceeding further in the matter?

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

(b) Copies of the document on 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan' have been circulated to Hon'ble Members.

(c) The 'Approach' document has been discussed in the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament and also in Prime Ministers' Committee of Members of Parliament on Planning.

Conversion of A.I.R. into Independent Co-operation

594. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
 SHRI S. C. SAMANIA:
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised its decision on the proposal to convert the present set up of A.I.R. into a full-fledged independent Corporation;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Matter required detailed examination and consultation with several other Ministries of Government, which is under way.

Lifting of ban on N.C.C. in Madras

595. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban imposed by the State Government on the N.C.C. in Madras State has since been lifted; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). There is no ban on the NCC in Madras State. NCC training however, is largely suspended at the request of the State Government, till a final decision is taken on the State Government's proposal regarding Hindi words of command—a matter which is under correspondence between the Government of India and the State Government.

Limited training is being imparted in the Air Wing NCC, such as gliding and power flying, and camps of the OTU (Officers Training Unit) are being attended.

Bilateral talks between India and other Countries

596. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-
DU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been agreed that India and U.S.S.R. will have bilateral talks on world issues soon;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to be held; and

(c) the number of countries with which India is having such talks every year?

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

(b) No date has been as yet fixed for the talks.

(c) It has been agreed to hold similar consultations with the Governments of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, Japan Australia, U.A.R., Ceylon and Singapore.

Visit by Pak. Military Delegation to U.S.S.R.

597. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAI-
DU:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAM SAWARUP VID-
YARTHI:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWI-
VEDY:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a military delegation of Pakistan visited U.S.S.R. and were successful in obtaining the Soviet arms for Pakistan;

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

(c) whether government have protested to U.S.S.R. for supply of arms to Pakistan who is building her defence potential with the Chinese help as well; and

(d) If so, the reaction of the U.S.S.R. Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We have had indications that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply some arms to Pakistan.

(c) The Government of India had taken up this issue with the Soviet Union at the highest level.

(d) The Soviet Union has informed us that nothing will be done which will injure the deep friendship existing between India and the Soviet Union.

Naga Government in Exile

598. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that rebel Naga leader Phizo may soon form a Government in-exile of a future Christian State with Headquarters in China and territory adjoining North Burma as its base;

(b) whether the liberation struggle will be conducted from there not for the Nagas alone but also for Mizos and Kukis of Assam and Kachins of Burma; and

(c) if so the steps taken by Government for the security of this part of the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA ANDHI): (a) Government have not received any precise information in this regard but would consider it somewhat incongruous for the Headquarters of a Christian State to be established on the territory of the People's Republic of China.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Manufacture of Engines at Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

599. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI. K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta have decided to manufacture 18,000 HP Engines instead of 12,000 HP for Hindustan Shipyard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount needed for the change-over and the total amount of foreign exchange needed for the purchase of machinery; and

(d) whether there has been any prior agreement with the Hindustan Shipyard in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. Manufacture of higher horse power engines is planned in addition to the lower HP engines.

(b) The manufacturing programme has been designed to meet the requirements of indigenous ship-builders.

(c) Plant and machinery for the project was only ordered in May, 1968 after taking the above decisions. Therefore the machinery ordered can be utilised for testing both types of engines.

(d) Plans for manufacture of engines have been finalised after discussions with Hindustan Shipyard and in line with their requirement.

Indian Ambassadors in Foreign Countries

600. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Ambassadors and High Commissioners in foreign countries; and

(b) the names of the Ambassadors and High Commissioners who were in Congress Party before their appointment?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 71.

(b) Three, namely, Shri Raj Bahadur, Ambassador to Nepal; Shri A. M. Thomas, High Commissioner to Australia; and Shri O. V. Alagesan, Ambassador designate to Ethiopia.

Sanskrit Lessons through A.I.R.

601. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sanskrit Programme Advisory Committee of the All India Radio has

recommended that broadcasts of the Sanskrit lessons from various stations of All India Radio be taken up again to popularise the Sanskrit language; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) A series of 52 lessons in Sanskrit was broadcast from several stations of AIR in 1967 and it was proposed that these lessons should be revised and repeated every year. It has, however, not been possible to complete the revision work so far. AIR has, therefore, decided, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee not to wait for revision and to re-broadcast those lessons. This will be done shortly.

Chief Ministers' Conference (May, 1968)

602. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers' Conference was held at New Delhi in May, 1968 and they took part in the deliberations of the National Development Council; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the National Development Council, of which all the Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories are members, was held at New Delhi on May 17 and 18, 1968.

(b) The National Development Council considered the Planning Commission's paper 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan' and agreed that the Commission should work out details of resources and programmes on the basis of the Approach. The

Council also constituted a Committee of State Chief Ministers with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, as the Chairman, to consider the principles for the distribution of Central assistance to States and the pattern of financing of Centrally aided and Centrally sponsored schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Site for Nuclear Power Station

603. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel of Northern States has been set up by the Atomic Energy Commission to recommend the site for the location of a nuclear power station;

(b) if so, whether this panel has submitted its Report; and

(c) if so, the site suggested by the Panel?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. However, a Steering Group including, *inter alia*, representatives of the State Electricity Boards in the Northern Electricity Region has been constituted to study and advise on the scope for and economic significance of atomic power stations in the region.

(b) The Steering Group has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Sinkiang-Gilgit Road

604. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: SHRI RAM SWARUP: SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPA-KAR:

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China and Pakistan have undertaken jointly to construct a strategic road from Sinkiang in China to Gilgit in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pakistan and China have no common border, the two countries being separated by Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir which is in Pakistan's illegal occupation. Thus, any agreement signed by Pakistan with China concerning Pakistan-occupied Kashmir is illegal, invalid and totally unacceptable to us. Government have lodged strong protests with the Governments of China and Pakistan.

The construction of this road and the agreement provide further testimony to the collusive arrangements entered into by China and Pakistan to the detriment of India. Government are conscious of the potential dangers posed by the construction of this road and will deal effectively with whatever situation may arise in the future.

Clash With Nagas

605. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy encounter took place in June 1968 between the underground Nagas returning from China and the Security Forces near Kohima;

(b) whether the Security forces during these clashes seized from Nagas several weapons and ammunition with Chinese markings and incriminating documents which gave conclusive evidence of underground link with China;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of clashes and casualties suffered by the security forces; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER

OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. An encounter between China returned underground armed group and our security forces took place on 7th June, 1968, in an area approximately six miles South-West of Kohima.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Documents seized during the encounter provide conclusive evidence of the underground links with China. The weapons captured have either no markings or the markings erased in many cases but are of a type commonly used in the Chinese army. The following arms, ammunition and equipment were seized by our security forces:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) 60 mm Motar | 1 |
| (b) 7.62 SLR (with folding bayonet) | 2 |
| (c) Verey light pistol | 1 |
| (d) Rifles point 303 | 10 |
| (e) Sten gun | 1 |
| (f) Large quantities of ammunition | |
| (g) Photographs of 'Naga Army' personnel in Chinese uniform with Chinese instructors | |
| (h) Medicine containers with Chinese markings | |
| (i) Papers confirming return of the gang from China. | |

(d) It will not be in public interest to give this information.

(e) Suitable steps have been taken to further strengthen the security measures along the international border with Burma.

Assistance to Newspapers

606. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the aid or assistance which is contemplated to be given to newspapers as a result of their being treated as full-fledged industry, as announced by him at Jullundar at a Press Conference on the 26th June, 1968;

(b) whether the system for the import of printing machinery has since then liberalised; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) It has been decided that any industrial concern engaged, or proposing to engage itself with its own printing press, in the printing of books or newspapers etc. can be regarded as an industrial concern within the meaning of Section 2(c) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 and the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 and as such it could approach the IDBI, IFC and SFCs for financial assistance for the acquisition of machinery and equipments either for the setting up of new printing press or for the expansion of an existing press. In view, however, of the constraint of resources position of the financial institutions and the demands made on them by industries commanding a higher priority it might not be practicable for the financial institutions to provide effective financial assistance to concerns engaged or proposing to engage itself in the printing of books or newspapers Commission for allocating higher priority to newspaper industry for this purpose. The question of including small printing presses in the term 'small scale industrial unit' under Credit Guarantee Scheme is also under consideration.

(b) and (c). The Government considers applications for import of printing machinery on the basis of essentiality of newspapers and availability of foreign exchange. According to the liberalised policy, Government has decided to allow import of print-

ing machinery including rebuilt-machines from the hard currency areas also. Applications for the grant of import licences have been invited by the CCI&E by a public notice. The last date for receipt of applications is 31st July, 1968.

High Power Transmitters

607. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has been started on the execution of High Power Transmitters to meet the challenges of Peking Radio and to cater to the border areas;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Two high power medium-wave transmitters, one each at Jullundur & Calcutta, have already been commissioned and a third is ready for commissioning at Dibrugarh. Further installations will be commissioned progressively during the next two or three years.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by Clerical Staff of Indian High Commission, London

608. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH

SHASTRI:

SHRI NAMBIAR:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clerical staff of the Indian High Commission in U.K. staged a strike in London recently;

(b) if so, the number of employees who participated in the strike and what were their demands;

(c) the steps which Government are taking to meet their demands and improving their service conditions;

(d) whether such demands had been made by the High Commission staff in the past; and

(e) if so, when and action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There was, however, a demonstration for a short period by an insignificant number of locally recruited temporary clerks demanding an increase in wages and allowances. The staff side of the Whitley Council dissociated itself from the action.

(c) to (e). There have been representations from time to time about the inadequacy of the wages/allowances of locally recruited clerical staff. An ad-hoc increase in the Cost of Living Allowance was granted with effect from 1-1-1967. This allowance has now been further increased with retrospective effect from 1-4-1968. The increases have reasonably satisfied the locally recruited clerical staff but the question of a further rectification of their terms and conditions is receiving attention.

Interruptions in A.I.R. Broadcasts

609. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI

NATH:

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that interruptions have become very common

in All India Radio broadcasts these days causing great inconvenience to the listeners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to avoid such interruptions in future?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Every effort is made to keep equipment failures to a minimum by a carefully devised system of preventive maintenance.

Indo-Malaysia Talks

610. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting between the representatives of the Indian and Malaysian Government was held in the last week of June, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and outcome thereof?

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

(b) The discussions covered a wide field of subjects such as technical, economic, educational and cultural co-operation between the two countries in which agreement was reached. India has offered to provide increased facilities for training in Agriculture, Defence, Forestry, Health, Information and Broadcasting, Mapping and Surveys. The signing of trade and cultural agreements between the two countries was also agreed to in principle, as also an agreement on avoidance of double taxation. It was

further agreed to encourage joint industrial ventures and exchange visits by industrialists.

Broadcast by Allahabad Radio Station on Communal Riots

611. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the citizens of Allahabad had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister demanding a probe into a "highly objectionable" broadcast by Allahabad Radio Station on the 19th April, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some provocative phrases were also used while, interviewing the families of the three deceased persons, during the Allahabad riots on the same day; and

(d) if so, who authorised such a broadcast and the action taken or is being taken against the persons concerned responsible for broadcasting such provocative words?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No Memorandum from the citizens of Allahabad has been received by the Prime Minister. However, a person from Allahabad had sent a complaint to the Station Director of AIR, Allahabad and he had endorsed a copy of the complaint to the Prime Minister.

(b) The complaint was that a programme relating to communal disturbances broadcast from Allahabad Station on 19th April, 1968, presented a distorted and misleading account of the situation.

(c) A programme containing interviews with the members of the family of a victim of communal riots was

broadcast from Allahabad Station on the 19th April, 1968. No provocative words as such occurred in the interviews, but, unfortunately, the intention of the programme was detracted from by the manner of presentation which gave rise to misunderstanding.

(d) Investigation into the circumstances in which this particular programme was put on the air was initiated as soon as the matter came to our notice. Appropriate steps have been taken to ensure that such programmes are not broadcast in future. If any disciplinary action is called for, after the investigation has been completed, it will be taken.

Delhi Student Detained in Pakistan

612. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:

SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI C. K. BHATTA-CHARYYA:

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:

SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Government have not so far released Shri Trilok Chand, a Delhi student, who is being kept in a Pakistani jail in spite of Government's requests;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that his younger sister has submitted a memorandum to the Pakistan High Commissioner in this regard;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Pakistan Government have asked the Indian Government to release Gulzar Hussain Shah or Ibrahim vice Shri Trilok Chandra, who are in jails; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government towards the release of Shri Trilok?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Pakistan have been informed that Ibrahim had already left for Pakistan on 1st April 1963 on release after his jail term and that Gulzar Hussain Shah, who also left for Pakistan on release in July 1967, had reentered India illegally and, was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in January 1968, and had not completed his term of imprisonment. The Pakistan Government have suggested two further names of Pakistani nationals for exchange against Trilok Chandra. The question of exchange of Trilok Chandra against one of these two persons is still under consideration of the Government.

Construction of Another Ichhogil Type Canal by Pakistan

613. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

SHRI YAJNA DATT

SHARMA:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government have started constructing another Ichhogil type canal and the high wall facing the Chhamb Sector;

(b) if so, whether the construction of the canal is in an advance stage in the Sialkot Sector also;

(c) whether Pakistan has also started guerilla warfare training centres in this area;

(d) whether Government have informed in the U.N. in this regard; and

(e) the defensive steps which Government are taking, keeping in view the 1965 Pakistani conflict?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the construction of anti-tank obstacles by Pakistan in the Chhamb and Sialkot sectors, and also of the running of centres for training in guerilla warfare at various places.

(d) Wherever called for, violations of the Cease-fire Agreement are brought to the notice of the U.N. Military Observers. Adequate measures have been taken for ensuring the security and territorial integrity of the country.

(e) It would not be in public interest to disclose details.

जवानों के लिये फर के पाजामे

614. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1962 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि बर्फीले पहाड़ों पर स्थित जवानों को सर्ज के पाजामों के स्थान पर फर के पाजामें उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे और ऐसे पाजामे 2.5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से खरीदे भी गये थे;

(ख) क्या पाजामों का लाभ जानने की कोशिश नहीं की गई थी, न ही जवानों के लिये उन फर के पाजामों की उपयुक्तता का पूर्व अनुमान लगाया गया था और न ही जवानों की उनके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया जानी गई थी और 1964 में एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत के और पाजामें भी खरीदे गये थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि फर के पाजामे जवानों के लिए लाभकारी सिद्ध नहीं हुए और उनके स्थान पर सर्ज के पाजामे

सप्लाई करने पड़े और 2 करोड़ रुपये के फर के पाजामें सरकार के बिना प्रयोग में लाये पड़े हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क)

1962 में एक निर्णय लिया गया था कि सैनिकों को पहले से प्राप्य सर्ज की पतलूनों के प्रतिरिक्त ट्राऊजर पार्का (भारी फर पायजामा के नाम की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है) के लिए 1.83 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर उपबन्ध किया जाए, उस समय सेना शक्ति के लिए जो नितान्त डे प्रदेशों में रखी जाती है।

(ख) इस मद की उपयुक्तता तकनीकी विकास अधिकरणों और उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा पूरी तरह निर्धारित कर ली गई थी। ट्राऊजर पार्का के लिए एक और इण्डेंट 1964 में भेजा गया था कि 1 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर तीन वर्षों की आवश्यकताएं आवृत्त कर ली जाएं।

(ग) और (घ). ट्राऊजर पार्का उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए हैं और नितान्त ठंडी हालातों में पूर्ण बचाव के लिए श्रेष्ठ प्राप्य वस्त्र माने गए हैं। ट्राऊजर पार्का ट्राऊजर के बदले में जारी नहीं किए जाते। उपरोक्त प्रतिरिक्त मद के तौर पर, नितान्त ठंडे प्रदेशों में तैनात किए गए या किए जाने वाले सैनिकों को जारी किए जाते हैं। इस समय भण्डार में 82.27 लाख रुपये की लागत के ट्राऊजर पार्का जमा हैं, इनके कारण हैं:—

- (1) निर्धारित स्केल के अनुसार आवश्यकता।
- (2) जब आवश्यक हो जारी करने के लिए सेना मुख्यालयों का रिजर्व।
- (3) अनुमत प्रोविजनिंग नीति के अनुसार तीन वर्षों के लिए मेन-टेनेंस आवश्यकताओं के लिए भण्डार।

भारत में पनडुब्बियों का निर्माण

615. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यक्षा मन्त्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने भारत में पनडुब्बियों के निर्माण के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): इस समय भारत में पनडुब्बियों के निर्माण के लिए कोई प्रायोजना नहीं है।

Recruitment in Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta

616. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitments in the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta are made through proper advertisements;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a large number of Technical officers and Junior supervisors have been recruited directly without advertising the posts;

(c) the total number of such appointments and reasons therefor; and

(d) whether necessary permission was obtained from Government for direct recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Posts in the technical officers cadre are normally advertised. Posts of Junior Supervisors, Clerks and Workmen are filled from among the applicants whose applications are available in files maintained for the purpose.

(b) and (c). A few technical officers have been recruited direct without advertising the posts. Junior Supervisor's posts are filled by candidates having experience, preference

being given to ex-armed forces personnel.

During the last three years, 59 appointments were made to Class I posts in the Technical cadre. Of these officers, 30 were recruited against advertised posts and 9 were recruited from among applicants who had applied direct and who had good qualifications and experience. Of the remainder, 5 were deputationists; 3 were selected from among the candidates sponsored by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research and the Graduate Apprentices nominated by the Government of India; 9 were employees of other public sector undertakings|Government Departments; and 3 had experience of marine diesel engine manufacture

Out of 65 posts of junior supervisors, 11 were filled through advertisement; 22 were recruited direct, apart from 29 released Armed Forces personnel and 3 persons with special training in the manufacture of Turbine Pumps.

(d) It is not necessary for the Company to obtain permission from Government for direct recruitment.

Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

617. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BIJOY MODAK:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Old Hull Shop at the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta has been renovated;

(b) if so, the total amount spent thereon;

(c) whether the Managing Director had consulted the Senior Technical Officers before such renovation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is a fact that renovated Hull Shop is found unsuitable for the purpose it has been renovated;

(f) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Rs. 1,12,177.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. The renovation was in the nature of special repairs long over due. It was not oriented to any special line of production. The shop being found unsuitable for the purpose for which it was renovated does not, therefore, arise.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

618. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an office has been rented at Fairlie place, Calcutta for shifting the Drawing Office of Crane Division and the Calcutta Office of M.A.N. Project from Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is sufficient accommodation lying vacant within the workshop compound; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not utilizing this accommodation for the Drawing Office and M.A.N. Project Office?

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

(b) to (d). No suitable accommodation was available within the Workshops for the growing needs of the

Design & Drawing Office of the Cranes Division and the new Marine Diesel Engine Project Division. There was also need to start the nucleus of a Sales Division for the company's products including the Marine Diesel Engines.

Agreement with U.S.S.R.

619. SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy between India and the U.S.S.R. was signed on the 30th April, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In order to activate scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, a protocol was signed between India and U.S.S.R. on 30th April, 1968. The Protocol provides for the mutual exchange of scientists and specialists in accordance with annual working plans agreed upon by the atomic energy authorities of the two countries.

Air-Dropping of Supplies in NEFA and Nagaland

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the army units in Nagaland and NEFA are supplied food by air-droppings;

(b) if so, since when this is being done and what percentage of food supplies do not get into the army hands and thus goes waste;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to devise better means of supplying food to army units in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Army units serving in isolated posts in Nagaland and NEFA are supplied food by air-droppings, solely or partly, depending on their location and the available road communication facilities.

(b) This is being done since 1956. The average percentage of air-dropping losses for the various commodities in the Eastern Theatre was less than 4 per cent in terms of weight in respect of the period from April, 1964 to September, 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps are taken from time to time to devise better means of supplying food to army units in these areas. These include construction of roads and improvement of dropping zones, supply dropping equipment and packing of stores, besides extensive training of pilots and air despatch personnel.

Advisory Committees, Boards etc., in External Affairs Ministry

621. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during 1967-68?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There are three such Committees in the Ministry of External Affairs, namely: (i) The Central Haj Committee; (ii) The Haj Committee, Bombay; and (iii) The National Committee to Coordinate the celebrations all over India of the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

The names of the members of these Committees and their functions are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). Information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1404/68].

(d) Total expenditure incurred on the Central Haj Committee during the financial year 1967-68 was Rs. 7,370.

No expenditure on the running of the Haj Committee, Bombay, is incurred by the Government of India, as the Committee has its own sources of income to carry out its functions.

No expenditure on the National Committee for the celebration of the International Human Rights Year has yet been incurred.

Delegations and Officials who went Abroad

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

(a) the number of Delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts who went abroad on Government ac-

count at the instance of his Ministry during this year;

(b) the countries which they visited and the duration of their visit;

(c) the amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and agreements concluded with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रम

623. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री 10 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 6831 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच प्रत्येक औद्योगिक उपक्रम में लगी राशि के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर को गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित भाग (क), (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तरों के बारे में निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० भिष): (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी हो चुकी है और सभा के पटल पर रखी जा रही है।

(घ) अन्तिम निर्णय आशा है अभी कुछ समय लगेगा।

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Finance Corporation for Newspapers

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

(a) whether the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has demanded the setting up of a Finance Corporation to help newspapers; and

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

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

(b) It has not been found possible to set up a Corporation owing to lack of resources. It has, however, been decided that any industrial concern engaged or proposing to engage itself with its own printing press in the printing of books or newspapers etc. can be regarded as an industrial concern within the meaning of Section 2(c) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 and the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, and as such, it could approach the IDBI, IFC and SFCs for financial assistance for acquisition of machinery and equipments either for the setting up a new unit or for the expansion of an existing one. In view, however, of the constraint of resources position of the financial institutions and the demands made on them by industries commanding a higher priority it might not be practicable for the financial institutions to provide effective financial assistance to concerns engaged or proposing to engage itself in the printing of books or newspapers etc. Accordingly, the matter has been taken up with the Planning Commission for allocating higher priority to newspaper industry. The question of including small printing presses in the term 'small scale industrial unit' under Credit Guarantee Scheme is also under consideration.

Voting in U.N. General Assembly on Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

625. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India abstained from voting in U.N. General Assembly on the International treaty on nuclear non-proliferation; and

(b) if so, the reasons for India's abstaining?

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

(b) We abstained from voting on a draft resolution which commended the Treaty, because we regard the Treaty as unsatisfactory and unequal. Abstention is a recognised method of indicating lack of support; it is not essential to cast a negative vote.

Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964

626. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress which has been made in settling the issue of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon in terms of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the rehabilitation of the persons who have come over to India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Public Notices were issued by the Government of India and Ceylon on April, 24th, 1968 inviting applications for Indian/Ceylon citizenship from persons covered by the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964. A time-limit of two years ending 30th April 1970 has been fixed within which the applications will be entertained. Since the date of the Agreement viz. 30th October, 1964 upto 30th June, 1968, 23,432 persons covered by it have been granted Indian citizenship. Of these 5,542 have returned to India. These repatriates have not applied for any rehabilitation benefits from the Government of India. A statement showing the steps taken and the proposals under consideration for the rehabilitation of repatriates is attached.

Statement

1. Priority has been accorded to repatriates from Ceylon for appointment under the Central Government through Employment Exchanges.

2. Upper age limit has been relaxed to 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) for appointment under Central Government through the Employment Exchanges.

3. Upper age-limit has been relaxed by 3 years and fee concessions have also been granted in respect of appointments made through competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission.

4. Special Employment Liaison Officers, appointed at Visakhapatnam and Madras, will render employment assistance to repatriates.

5. It has been decided to extend to repatriates from Ceylon the following loans and concession:—

(i) loans for carrying on a trade or business or profession;

(ii) loans for construction of houses and business premises; and

(iii) educational concessions and stipends.

6. Possibilities of absorbing plantation workers in the existing plantations to the extent possible are being explored through the United Planters Association of Southern India.

7. One scheme for setting up rubber plantations on 8000 acres in South Kanara district in Mysore State has already been sanctioned. It will provide employment to 2668 workers and cost of Rs. 2.75 crores.

8. A scheme for rubber plantations on 6000 acres in Katchal Island has also been sanctioned. It will provide employment to about 2400 workers and cost Rs. 4.50 crores.

9. A scheme for resettling about 1000 families on 5000 acres of agricultural land in Mysore at a cost of Rs. 97.80 lakhs has been sanctioned. Part of the area will be available for the resettlements of repatriates from Ceylon.

10. A scheme for new tea plantation on 750 acres of forest lands in Nilgiris district (Madras) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 92.71 lakhs. This will provide employment to 800 workers.

11. Proposals for setting up more tea, rubber and coffee plantations in Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh States are under examination. Efforts are also being made to locate agricultural land for resettlement of repatriates and to set up industries for providing employment to them.

Expansion of Television Centres

627. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI S. A. AGADI:

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

(a) whether the Minister of Finance have examined the proposal for the expansion of television envisaging the setting up of Television Cen-

tres at all State capitals as well as towns with a population of over 5,00,000;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

British India Corporation

628. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been asked by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs to take over the management of the British India Corporation because of the growing losses incurred by it;

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

(c) the losses incurred by the British India Corporation during 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) A proposal was made recently by the Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs to the Ministry of Defence suggesting that the latter may take over the responsibility for administering the interests of Government as a shareholder in the British India Corporation.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

(c) It is understood that the Corporation sustained a loss of Rs. 130.74 lakhs during 1967.

Second Unit of Bharat Electronics Limited

629. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the location of the second unit of Bharat Electronics Limited for manufacture of electronic equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). No Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Shortfall in 1967-68 Plan Target

630. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the Plan target during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the extent of the shortfall and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Planning Commission have made any assessment of the shortfall; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). A detailed review, which will include the required information, will be given in the Annual Progress Re-

port for 1967-68, and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready. The progress during the year 1967-68 has been reviewed, to the extent possible, in the document on the Annual Plan, 1968-69, which is currently under print and will be shortly laid on the Table of the House.

Military Bases in Indian Ocean

631. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the U.K. and U.S.A. are going ahead with their plan to set up a chain of military bases in Indian Ocean despite India's protest against the plan; and

(b) if so, the further steps which Government propose to take to see that the Indian Ocean area is kept free from military bases?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Both the Governments of the U.K. and U.S.A. have denied this, and in November 1967, the British Government announced that they had decided to drop their plans at Aldabra as a post-devaluation measure.

Government has expressed to the British Government from time to time its concern in regard to their reported plans and is also in touch with various countries interested in this matter. The situation is kept under constant review.

Talks with Nagas

632. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government still propose to continue their talks with the Naga hostiles in the light of the many truce violations indulged in by the Naga rebels;

(b) if so, with what purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Nagaland has expressed his opposition to the continuance of any more parleys with the rebel Nagas; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is no proposal to hold talks with the Underground at present.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Collaboration between Nagas and China and Pakistan

633. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information about closer collaboration between the Naga hostiles and China and Pakistan in recent months;

(b) whether protests have been lodged with the Chinese and Pakistani Governments against their interference in India's internal affairs;

(c) if so, to what effect; and

(d) if not, why?

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

(b) to (d). A protest was lodged with the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China on 19th June, 1968. No reply from the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China has been received so far.

As for Pakistan, the House was informed on 8th May earlier this year in response to Unstarred Question No. 10110 that a protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan on 16 August, 1967 and that the Government of Pakistan had denied the charges.

Pak. Military Strength

634. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of Pakistan's overall military strength in the light of her acquiring newer and more sophisticated weapons from the western countries and from China;

(b) if so, how it compares with the position that prevailed during the 1965 conflict with Pakistan;

(c) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has been selling military hardware to Pakistan in recent months; and

(d) if so, whether Government have made representations to the Government of U.S.S.R. of the adverse effects of such sale on the delicate military situation on the sub-continent?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This is a normal process.

(b) Since the 1965 conflict, Pakistan has virtually doubled its field force in the Army, doubled the strength of combat aircraft and is adding to its fleet a number of submarines. There has also been a step-up in the size of para military forces.

(c) Government are aware of the supply of items like jeeps, military trucks and helicopters to Pakistan by the USSR. A statement has been made in the House on the 22nd July on the decision of the USSR to supply military equipment to Pakistan.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Staff Artistes of A.I.R.

635. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of contract and the conditions of service of the staff artistes employed by the All India Radio have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any outstanding demands made by the A.I.R. Broadcasters and Telecasters Guild that are yet to be settled; and

(d) if so, what are they and what are the reasons for the delay in settling them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Orders about giving long-term contract upto the age of 55 years to Staff Artistes, in place of 5 years renewable contract, were issued on the 7th May, 1968. A copy of the orders is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1405/68].

(c) and (d). Some more demands of the Staff Artistes are under examination. In fact the whole question

of Staff Artistes' set-up of AIR is being reviewed. This is a complicated matter which involves other categories of programme staff also, and its examination will take some time.

India House in Gangtok

636. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Residency at Gangtok has recently been renamed as "India House";

(b) if so, whether this was done *suo moto* or at the Sikkim Government's request; and

(c) the significance, if any, of the change in terms of Indo-Sikkimese relations?

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

(b) The renaming was done on the Government of India's own initiative and not at the Sikkim Government's request. It was felt that the new name "Bharat Bhavan" (India House) was more adequately descriptive of the fact that it is the seat of the Indian Representative in Sikkim.

(c) Relations between India and Sikkim continue to be governed by the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950.

Declaration of Security against Nuclear Aggression

637. **SHRI UMANATH:**
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the declaration of

the United States, U.S.S.R. and U.K. for immediate Security Council action to help any non-nuclear State against which nuclear aggression was committed or threatened; 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) Yes, Sir; these are unilateral declarations of intention to provide or support immediate assistance to any non-nuclear weapon State Party to the Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons that is a victim of an act, or an object of threat, of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used.

(b) The Government consider that aggression with nuclear weapons, or the threat of such aggression, against any non-nuclear weapon State would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

पाकिस्तान में हरिजन

श्री निहाल सिंह: य बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में हरिजनों के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जा रहा है और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 15 व्यक्तियों ने जम्मू के रणधीरपुर क्षेत्र में शरण ली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) पाकिस्तान के दुखी अल्पसंख्यकों के बारे में सरकार को मालूम है, जिनमें हरिजन भी शामिल हैं। लेकिन

सरकार को पाकिस्तान से जम्मू में रणधीरपुर में 15 व्यक्तियों के चले जाने की खबर में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति भेदभाव के बर्ताव की ओर आकृष्ट किया है। पाकिस्तान सरकार को यह भी याद दिलाया गया है कि 1960 की नेहरू-लियाकत संधि के अंतर्गत अल्प संख्यकों के प्रति उसका क्या दायित्व है।

Setting up of a Transmitter at Karnal

639. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the setting up of a transmitter at Karnal in Haryana;

(b) if so, what is the decision and when the transmitter is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Draft Fourth Plan for development of broadcasting includes provision for setting up a radio station in Haryana State. The project will be implemented when adequate resources become available and after a decision about the location of the station has been taken.

Indian Embassy in Peking

640. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY: SHRI K. M. Koushik:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in our Embassy in Peking;

(b) whether some Chinese are also employed in our Embassy in Peking; and

(c) if so, the details of Indians and Chinese employed there and the posts which are being manned by the Chinese in our Embassy?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) 44.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c)	(i)	India-based Chinese	23 21
	(ii)	<i>posts manned by Chinese:</i>	
		General Assistant	—1
		Translator	—1
		Typists	—3
		Chauffeurs	—2
		Messengers	—10
		Boilerman	—1
		Gardener	—1
		Boilermen- <i>cum</i> -Gardener	—2

India's relations with China

642. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the strengthening of relations between Japan and China not only in the diplomatic field but also in respect of trade and commerce; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to prevent isolation of India in respect of her relations with China which continue to be hostile?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF

PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) While the existing trade arrangements between Japan and the Peoples' Republic of China were renewed recently, Government are not aware of any significant developments amounting to strengthening of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

(b) In view of the cordial political, economic and cultural relations between India and Japan, the question of India's isolation in the context of Sino-Japanese activities does not arise.

Commerce Broadcasts by A.I.R.

643. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. A. AGADI:

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

(a) whether the All India Radio has extended its commercial Broadcasts services to Calcutta, Delhi and Madras;

(b) if so, from which dates;

(c) the details of the commercial broadcasting programmes for the different stations of the AIR;

(d) the other Stations to which these broadcasts are proposed to be extended; and

(e) the likely income during the current year on account of the introduction of these broadcasts?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present commercial advertisements are broadcast as spot announcements in the Vividh Bharati Service from Bombay, Poona and Nagpur stations only. Sponsored commercial programmes are not broadcast.

(d) Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur-Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

(e) About Rs. 90 lakhs (gross) including income from the existing service at Bombay.

Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference

644. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to be held later this year possibly in October;

(b) if so, what will be the venue of the said meeting and what are the likely issues to be discussed therein; and

(c) whether Government have proposed any specific issues to be put on the agenda of the meeting and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). At a recent meeting of Commonwealth representatives, there was a general consensus that the next Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference should be held from 7th to 15th January 1969, in London. It is our present intention to participate in the Conference.

2. The Agenda has not yet been finalised. The discussions relating to the Conference were informal and confidential. It is not customary to publicise the agenda in advance.

New Delhi—Washington—Moscow Hot Line

645. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recommendation made by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis that a hot line from New Delhi to Washington and Moscow is a necessary component of the strategy, India needs to evolve to counter China's nuclear capability;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the said Institute; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No recommendation has been made by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi, but this suggestion has been made by the author in a contributed paper entitled: "A Strategy for India for a Credible Posture against a Nuclear Adversary", published by the Institute.

(b) and (c). Certain views regarding nuclear strategy for India have been expressed in the above paper. These are merely the personal opinions of the author of the paper. The House is fully aware of the views of the Government on the question of nuclear disarmament and production of nuclear weapons by India.

Non-aligned Summit Meeting

646. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVERY:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations have started for holding a non-aligned summit meeting next year;

(b) whether the venue and agenda of the meeting have been decided; and

(c) the countries which are likely to participate in the meeting?

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 been in touch with several non-aligned Governments. Their general reaction is in favour of another conference of non-aligned countries, and that the arrangements for it should be discussed and settled at a preparatory meeting of the participants of the last non-aligned conference at Cairo. The intention is that the preparatory meeting should discuss the agenda, venue and date of the conference as well as the criteria for participation.

U.S. arms for Pakistan

647. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. still continues to supply arms and equipment to Pakistan either directly or through third parties;

(b) if so, the types of arms and equipments supplied to Pakistan either directly or indirectly since September, 1965 and the quantity and

value of such supplies;

(c) whether India has protested to U.S.A. against the supply of arms to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the reply which has been received by Government from the U.S. authorities?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The U.S. policy of arms sales to Pakistan is on a case-by-case basis. The U.S. Government is understood to have authorised the sale of 100/200 Patton tanks through certain European countries to Pakistan but later there was a hitch and these supplies do not seem to have materialised so far. Since the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, so far as we are aware, the quantity and value of U.S. arms sales to Pakistan has not been very considerable.

(c) and (d). We are constantly in touch with U.S. Government on the sale of arms to Pakistan. We have told the American Government that such arms supplies are of serious concern to us since Pakistan continues to occupy a part of Indian territory and to refuse to agree to the renunciation of the use of force.

Conference of Non-nuclear Weapon States

648. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. is shortly convening a Conference of non-nuclear weapon States;

(b) if so, the agenda of the proposed Conference; and

(c) whether India is participating in the Conference?

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

(b) A copy of the provisional agenda is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1406/68]. It will be finalised at the Conference.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Commonwealth Peace Keeping Force in Nigeria

649. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has mooted the idea of sending a Commonwealth Peace-Keeping Force to Nigeria;

(b) whether India has been asked to contribute to the proposed Peace-Keeping Force in Nigeria; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) During discussions among the British Government, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Nigerians regarding the hostilities in Nigeria, it is understood that the question of a Commonwealth Peace-Keeping Force has been considered.

(b) We have not been approached by the Nigerian Federal Government so far, although both the Commonwealth Secretary-General and the British Government have made informal soundings in this matter.

(c) The Government is of the view that the very first thing is for a ceasefire to be agreed upon by the parties concerned. We can consider the proposal only at an appropriate stage when both the parties agree to

a ceasefire and make definite proposals asking for our help and co-operation.

पेरिस में वियतनाम शान्ति वार्ता

650. श्री रामावतार शर्मा:
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री म० ला० सौंघी :
श्री वि० ना० शास्त्री :
श्री य० झ० प्रसाद :
श्री धीरेन्द्रनाथ देव :

क्या बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेरिस में हो रही वियतनाम शान्ति वार्ता के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या अप्रैतर प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस समस्या के शान्तिपूर्ण हल के लिये कोई विशेष प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख) अमरांका और डी० आर० वी० एन० के प्रतिनिधि अभी तक पेरिस में अपनी बातचीत कर रहे हैं। लगता है कि इस बातचीत के कारण दोनों पक्षों को एक दूसरे का दृष्टिकोण बहुत नजदीक से समझने में सहायता मिली है; भले ही इस संघर्ष की बुनियादी समस्याओं के संबंध में कोई अधिक प्रगति हुई दिखाई न देती हो। भारत सरकार सभी संबंधित पक्षों से संपर्क बनाए हुए है।

Crash of I.A.F. Dakotas

652. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two I.A.F. Dakotas crashed due to sub-

standard fuel sometime in February, 1968;

(b) whether these Dakotas were fuelled by A.T.F. (Av. Turbine) produced and supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Barauni refinery; and

(c) whether the two Dakotas were Kanpur based?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir,

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

North Vietnam's reported support to Pakistan on Kashmir

653. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAI:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sometime in May, 1968, while speaking at Lahore, an envoy of North Vietnam stated that North Vietnam fully supported Pakistan's stand on Kashmir; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government have seen newspaper reports to this effect.

(b) We have spoken to the Consul General of North Vietnam as well as taken up the question at Hanoi. The Consul General said that his understanding was that India and Pakistan should settle the question amicably. But we are awaiting the North Vietnamese official reply to our query.

Mini Hollywood Studio in Rupar (Punjab)

655. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Bombay film producers have agreed to establish a mini-Hollywood studio at Rupar in Punjab at the instance of the Punjab Government;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have asked for Central Assistance for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir, according information received from the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

केनिया से भारतियों का निकाला जाना

656. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केनिया से ब्रिटिश मूल वाले भारतीयों को अभी भी निकाला जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन लोगों ने सरकार को कुछ ज़ापन भ्रष्टाचार पत्र भेजे हैं जिनमें उन्होंने अपनी कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं और इनमें क्या सफलता मिली है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी नहीं। इस समय इन लोगों का कीनिया से कोई भी निष्क्रमण नहीं हो रहा है।

(ख) हमको व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं में पत्र और ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें भारत में स्थायी आश्रय पर प्रवेश प्राप्त करने का विषय आग्रह किया गया है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने मानवतापूर्ण अनुग्रहपूर्ण कारणों से कुछ ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट-धारी परिवारों को भारत में स्थायी निवास के लिए आने की अनुमति पहले ही दे दी है। हमारे बहुत से लोगों के मामले अभी तक विचारधोन हैं।

China as a Nuclear State

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

(a) whether China would be recognised as a Nuclear State under the terms of Non-proliferation Treaty and has by implication a privileged status;

(b) whether any assurances have been given to India that Nuclear Powers will take steps to decrease their stockpile or at least not increase them; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) China is a "nuclear weapon State" with reference to the Treaty, as it had exploded a nuclear explosive device prior to 1st January 1967.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

India's policy on Tibet

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread international concern for the Tibetan people whose suffering and hardships have increased following the eruption of hostilities between the different factions of the occupying Chinese forces in Tibet;

(b) whether Government have reviewed their policy on the Tibet question at the United Nations in the context of new developments; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any initiative to bring the Tibet question before the next Session of the U.N. General Assembly?

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

(b) and (c). This question is receiving consideration.

Token strike by All India Defence Employees' Federation

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

(a) whether All India Defence Employees Federation has given a call for a token strike in August, 1968;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The main demands of the All India Defence Employees' Federation for its proposed token strike on 16-8-1968 are:

- (i) Revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery in the Ministry of Defence.
- (ii) Stoppage of Retrenchment
- (iii) Increase in D.A. etc.
- (iv) No retirement of Government employees at the age of 50 or after 25 years of service.
- (v) Need-based minimum wage.

2. The position in respect of each of the above demands is as follows:—

(i) *Revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery in the Ministry of Defence.*

Government had given careful consideration to the Federation's demand. Government are of the view that there should be no need to revive the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. However, as the Federation were very anxious that the Permanent Negotiating Machinery should be revived, at least in some informal manner, Government have agreed to hold informal discussions on the Agenda of the meetings of the Departmental Council of the JCM with the representatives of the Federation a few days ahead of the date fixed for the Departmental Council meetings. Such discussions will be held only at the level of the Ministry. The facility to have joint informal discussions with the representatives of the Federation would be conditional on the All India Defence Employees' Federation agreeing to join the JCM scheme at all levels.

(ii) *Stoppage of Retrenchment*

No large-scale retrenchment in the Defence installation is contemplated or is likely to take place in the near future. Due to normal changes such as reduction in Establishment, replacement of civilians on arrival of trained combatants, etc. a few hundred civil-

lian employees in the Air Force Establishment were likely to be rendered surplus. The retrenchment of such surplus staff in the Air Force has, however, since been stopped.

(iii) *Increase in D.A.*

(iv) *No retirement of Government employees at the age of 50 or after 25 years of service*

(v) *Need-based minimum wage*

These are general issues pertaining to all Central Government employees. It will not, therefore, be possible for the Defence Ministry to take any unilateral decision in these matters.

Interview with Mother Teresa by B.B.C.

660. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in a B.B.C. broadcast, it was stated that according to the information available to Mother Terreassa about 15 per cent of the women in Calcutta live on prostitution;

(b) when this broadcast was made;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is understood that on the 12th of May, 1968 the BBC broadcast a religious programme about the work of Mother Teresa in Calcutta, in the course of which the narrator is reported to have made this statement. However this statement was not made on the basis of information given by Mother Teresa.

(c) and (d). The Mayor of Calcutta had lodged a protest with the BBC. It

is understood that the BBC has sent him an apology and assured him that the offensive portion will be deleted from this programme, if it should be repeated in future.

"Pioneers" in Border Roads Organisation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "Pioneers" working in the Border Road Organisation are paid a consolidated sum of Rs. 90 p.m.;

(b) if so, whether this is one of the reasons for the non-availability of men for the job; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve their wages?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) A pioneer is at present paid a consolidated pay of Rs. 90 P.M. in cash. In addition, during service in specified areas, he gets various concessions in kind like free rations, accommodation etc. These concessions cost about Rs. 75 P.M.

(b) No difficulty has been experienced so far in recruiting pioneers who are unskilled personnel.

(c) The question of rationalisation of emoluments of General Reserve Engineer Force subordinate personnel on consolidated rate of pay is under examination.

Field area allowance to M.E.S. workers in J&K

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

(a) whether the Field Area Allowance which was withdrawn from the M.E.S. workers of Srinagar, Udhampur and Jammu has since been restored;

(b) if not, whether any other Allowance has since been sanctioned and given; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in spite of his assurance to the representatives of the All India Defence Employees' Federation who met him in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Those non-gazetted civilians who were in receipt of field service concessions before 1st March, 1968 have been granted an option to draw either the local allowances (i.e.) compensatory allowance, winter allowance and house rent allowance, where admissible under the normal rules) or free rations in kind at half the peace scale for twelve months with effect from the 1st July, 1968 and another option between the local allowances and free rations in kind at 1/4th of the peace scale for the next twelve months from the 1st July, 1969. The concession will be given on receipt of the option from the employees.

(c) Does not arise.

Residence of Tagore at Sahajadpur seized by East Pakistan Government

663. SHRI S. N. MAITI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the historic residence of Rabindra Nath Tagore at Sahajadpur in the District of Pabna in East Pakistan has been seized by the Government of East Pakistan;

(b) whether a large number of household goods once used by the poet and his favourite library with nearly 3000 chosen books in it have also been forcibly taken possession of by the Pakistan Government and display of Tagore-relics prohibited;

(c) whether the house of Tagore is now being used as a Dak Bungalow and the drawing room of the poet has

been turned into a lavatory by the Pakistan Government officials;

(d) whether such act of sacrilege evoked voluminous protests from the literatures of East Pakistan; and

(e) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan in this regard and whether any efforts have been made to restore the sanctity of the historic residence of Tagore at Sahajadpur?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). It is understood that "Kacharibari", Tagore residence at Sahajadpur, (East Pakistan), is being used by the Government of Pakistan to house the East Pakistan Revenue Department. It is further understood that the first floor of the house is being used as a **Dak Bungalow**. Some newspaper reports confirm that one of the rooms on the first floor which served as poet's study is being misused. According to reports published in one of the Pakistani newspapers, Tagore's residence is in a state of utter neglect. The roof of the house is on the verge of collapse and the furniture, furnishings, porcelain goods and other objects of art are either damaged, missing or broken. Tagore's library of about 3000 books is not being properly utilised.

(d) One of the newspapers of East Pakistan editorially deplored the negligence of the authorities. Apart from this, no protests from the literateurs of East Pakistan has come to the notice of the Government. The Government are, however, aware of the general resentment in East Pakistan over the anti-Tagore policy.

(e) The Government of East Pakistan has been asked to provide further details regarding the state of Tagore's residence. We have not yet received any reply from the Pakistan authorities. No formal protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

Open sale of small arms manufactured by Ordnance Factories

664. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small arms made in the Indian Ordnance Factories will shortly be put on sale in the open market; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to export these arms also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The 12 bore D.B.B.L. shot gun manufactured in Ordnance Factories has been on sale in the Market for some time now. .22 and .315 rifles manufactured in the Ordnance Factories are expected to be sold in the Market in about a year's time—Production of Pistols has also been planned in Ordnance Factories and is expected to be marketed in about 2 years' time.

(b) Possibilities of export of shot guns are being explored.

Imported Transmitters lying unpacked

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the transmitters imported by A.I.R. several years ago are still lying unpacked which has resulted in damage of the equipment; and

(b) if so, why these transmitters could not be installed all these years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बाल चतुर्विध समिति

666. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाल चतुर्विध समिति के संगठन का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई पाँच सदस्यीय समिति ने उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव दिया है जिसमें इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्वायत्त निकाय बनाने की बात भी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कहाँ तक और किस विधि से सरकार का इन सुझावों का कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). बाल चतुर्विध समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा नियुक्त अध्ययन दल ने अखिल में डिपार्टमेंट की ओर उस पर समिति की कार्यकारण परिषद् द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है । बाल चतुर्विध समिति जब सरकार का इन बारे में विचारों तब सहाय्यी रूप पर आरंभ का विचार किया जाएगा।

प्रधान मंत्री का आस्ट्रेलिया का दौरा

667. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री के आस्ट्रेलिया के दौरे के बाद उनकी तथा आस्ट्रेलिया के प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति जारी नहीं की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

1086 (A) LSD—5.

(ख) सम्मिलित विज्ञप्तियाँ जारी करने के बारे में आमतौर से नीति यही है कि ऐसी निज्ञप्ति तभी जारी की जाती है जब कि आशित्य देश की सरकार इसे जीक रना चाहती हो ।

कीनिया में भारतीय

668. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कीनिया ब्रिटेन और अन्य देशों में रहने वाले भारतीय परिवारों के मुखियाओं के वहाँ बस जाने के फलस्वरूप वे धन, मकान और रोजगार की कमी के कारण अपने परिवारों को अपने पास बुलाने में असमर्थ हैं ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन परिवारों को तब तक भारत में रहने की अनुमति देने का है जब तक कि इन परिवारों के मुखिया इनको अपने पास नहीं बुलायें; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कीनिया की सरकार के साथ इस प्रश्न पर विचार विमर्श करने का है कि वह इन परिवारों को तब तक कीनिया में रहने दे जब तक इन परिवारों के मुखिया उन्हें वहाँ न बुला लें ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार, अस्तव्यस्त परिवारों के संकट की टालने के लिये ब्रिटिश सरकार उन परिवारों के सदस्यों को प्रवेश-पत्र देने के लिए तैयार है जो पहले से ही यू० के० में पहुँचे हुए अपने मुखियों से मिलना चाहते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty

669. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
 SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
 SHRI D. N. DEB:
 SHRI K. N. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.A. and USSR have effected a change in the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty to create a new International body to channel peaceful uses of nuclear energy, nuclear explosions for engineering purposes and other technical assistance connected with them;

(b) whether they have offered adequate representation to non-nuclear States on such an International Body; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Articles IV and V of the Treaty reproduced below deal with these matters.

Article IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with

other States or international organisations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article V

Each Party to this Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this treaty, under appropriate international observations and through appropriate international procedures potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

(c) The Government's views concerning this Treaty have already been made known to the House.

Supply of U.S. Arms to Iran

670. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
 SHRI DEVEN SEN:
 SHRI KANWAR LAL
 GUPTA:
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have agreed to supply modern arms worth 600 million dollars to Iran;

(b) whether it is also a fact that arms that are being discarded by Iran as a result thereof are finding their way to Pakistan; 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) According to our information Iran has approached the United States for a long-term loan of 600 million dollars for purchase of arms and equipment from them.

(b) and (c). Government have no information that these arms are finding their way to Pakistan.

Development of Weapons by China

671. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the 'Paper' recently submitted to the president of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis in which it has been pointed out that China has a lead over India in weapon development and that India will not be in a position to deter China on her own in the next 8 to 10 years; and

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

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

(b) These are merely personal opinions of the author of the Paper. The House is fully aware of the views of Government on the question of nuclear disarmament and production of nuclear weapons by India.

Article in "Observer" London on Nagas

672. SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI RGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious allegations against members of our armed forces in N.E.F.A. have been made in an article published in the daily Observer of London by its Special Correspondent Michael Ross who claims to have spent a month with the Nagas without the knowledge of the Indian Government;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has also been drawn in this regard to a long speech published in the Hindustan Times of the 18th June, 1968 which was based on the Observer article; and

(c) 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 have seen the article by Michael Ross in the 16th June, 1968 issue of the "Observer" which is a newspaper published in England, and also the despatch published in the "Hindustan Times" dated 18th June, 1968.

The article contains quite a few statements which have not been substantiated and are even inconsistent. It is quite apparent that the article is biased in favour of the Naga Underground and is evidently motivated to bolster up their sagging morale. There is no truth in the allegations against our Security Forces as a whole. Some seven or eight years ago Government's attention had been drawn to one or two individual misdemeanours of this kind.

Radio Station at Darbhanga

673. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial sanction has been given and other preliminaries for opening a radio station at Darbhanga completed; and

(b) when this Radio Station is likely to go on the air?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Financial sanction has not been given, but preliminary survey has been made and this project has been included in the draft of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(b) It is not possible to give a definite indication at this stage.

Discussion with U.S.S.R. P.M. on Indo-Pak Relations

674. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during meetings held between the Prime Minister and some of the Cabinet Ministers with the U.S.S.R. Prime Minister, in the last three months, any discussion regarding Indo-Pakistan relationship took place;

(b) whether it is a fact that some concrete proposals have been initiated by the U.S.S.R. for consideration of both the countries; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). On his last visit to India in April 1968, the Soviet Prime Minister was informed of Government of India's continued efforts for a step-by-step nor-

malisation of Indo-Pakistan relations and of Pakistan's reluctance to co-operate with us. Indo-Pakistan relations have also featured in the correspondence between the Prime Ministers of India and U.S.S.R. The Government of India have always wished to normalise relations with Pakistan and have in this connection made certain proposals to the Pakistan Government.

Ban on Vietnamese Publications

675. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8355 on the 24th April, 1968 and State:

(a) whether Government have looked into the question of banning of 28 books on Vietnam;

(b) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken thereon;

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

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw the ban on the entry of 28 books; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). The publications have not been allowed entry because these were being imported in violation of Government of India's embargo on the distribution of any publicity material, through whatever media, which is designed to or may have the effect of creating ill-feeling against a third country, with which India has friendly relations, or which may injure the interests of the receiving State internally.

Aid to Freedom Fighters in South Africa and Rhodesia

676. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10111 on the 8th May, 1968 and state the details of the material aid rendered to

the freedom fighters of South Africa and Rhodesia?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Details regarding assistance rendered to the freedom fighters in Rhodesia and South Africa are given below:

	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Office of South African National Congress	67,300	67,700
Medicines and cloth etc. to freedom fighters of South Africa		10,500 (under supply)
Medicines, cloth, etc. to freedom fighters of Rhodesia (ZAPU)		20,500 (under supply)

A.I.R. Stations

677. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7512 on 17th April, 1968 and state the number of projects for setting up stations of the All India Radio which are not to be taken up during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): Seven projects for setting up new Stations of All India Radio, which were proposed to be taken up for implementation during 1968-69, had to be deferred due to lack of resources.

Crack in Tarapore Atomic Power Plant

678. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a crack has appeared in a pressure vessel at the Tarapore Atomic Power Plant;

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

(c) whether this will delay the commissioning of the plant and the loss that would be entailed due to delay in commissioning?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some hair-cracks have been detected in some metal parts of the Reactor Vessels of the Tarapore Atomic Power Project. A repair programme is being carried out at its expense by International General Electric Company to whom the construction of the Station has been entrusted on a turn-key basis.

(c) The commissioning of the plant is expected to be delayed by about 4-6 months.

The loss would include the cost of the Project establishment and the in-

terest on capital during the extended period of construction as well as the loss of possible profits over an equivalent period. The extent of loss that would have to be incurred by Government has not yet been determined.

Rhodesia

679. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the further moves which had been made during the last 3 months by the Indian Delegations to the U.N. Security Council and other organs of the U.N. with a view to dislodging the minority Government headed by Mr. Ian Smith in Rhodesia and what was the response of each of the U.N. Organs thereto; and

(b) the measures which have been adopted by the various U.N. organs during the last 3 months to achieve that end?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). India has consistently urged the use of all necessary measures, including the use of force by the United Kingdom as the administering power, to dislodge the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia. When the question was considered by the Security Council in May, 1968, India reiterated its position and censured the Governments of Portugal and South Africa for assisting the illegal regime. The Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution approving the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Nationalisation of Industries by Zambian Government

680. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zambian Government propose to nationalise most of the industry in that country;

(b) if so, the extent of industrial interests held by the Indians and persons of Indian origin in that country and how far these interests are likely to be affected by the proposed move; and

(c) Government's reaction to this move of the Zambian Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. However, as a part of Economic Reforms the Zambian Government have decided to acquire majority equity interest in 26 foreign firms including a chain-store owned by persons of Indian origin. Remittances of profits by all foreign companies have been restricted to 50 per cent of the total subject to the maximum of 30 per cent of the equity capital. Non-citizen residents would be permitted to operate in only 10 towns of Zambia and no additional trade licences to non-citizens would be granted in the future. Borrowings by non-residents have also been restricted.

(b) The new proposed measures will not affect those engaged in wholesale trading or those carrying on retail trade in the first class trading areas of the ten designated towns. But it will affect all those traders carrying on their business in the rural areas and in the townships not included in the prescribed list of ten towns. Apart from the chain-store, 800 to 1000 traders of Indian origin practically all British passport holders are likely to be affected by these restrictions.

(c) This is an internal matter of the Government of Zambia. The Government of India, however, hope that the various reforms would not

cause undue hardship to those who will be affected.

Indian Visitors to U.S.S.R. and European Communist Countries

681. SHRI T. P. SHAH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who went to U.S.S.R. and other European Communist Countries from India for rest and treatment since 1st November, 1967 to date and the total amount of foreign exchange given to them;

(b) the number of such persons whose expenses were borne by the Communist countries themselves; and

(c) the names of persons who made several visits during the above period to these countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it become available.

Overflying of Pak Jets

682. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the dates and number of times Pakistan's Military aircrafts, like Sabre Jets and Hercules, used the Lucknow Bakshi Ka Talab airport to refuel themselves or to rest since the air-corridor between Dacca in East Pakistan and Sargodha in West Pakistan has been permitted by our Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that these flights by Pakistani military aircraft are accompanied by

C-130 Hercules transport planes carrying cameras, photographers, airmen, engineers and latest equipment to reconnoitre and photograph our border defences in the North;

(c) the name of another country in the world which provides such facilities to an avowed enemy to strengthen its arm to invite disaster from the enemy; and

(d) the reasons why permission for this air-corridor to Pakistan has been kept a secret from the Indian people?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). On a special request by Government of Pakistan, Government of India agreed to the staging flight of seven Sabre aircraft in batches of four and three from East to West Pakistan with a refuelling halt at the civil airport, Amausi (Lucknow) on 12th and 28th May 1968 respectively. These aircrafts were permitted the flight along the civil airline pre-determined route only. On each occasion, to provide servicing facilities to the P.A.F. Sabres at Amausi, permission was granted for one C-130 aircraft to land at Lucknow from West Pakistan and return each time on completing the task, back to West Pakistan following in both cases civil airline pre-determined route which is not secret. The aircraft were subject to examination which was carried out. They carried only ground technician and servicing equipment for the Sabres.

Commitments and Promises made to Countries of South East Asia

683. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and number of joint commitments and promises made to Ceylon, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and other countries of South East Asia prior, during and subsequent to the recent visit of the Prime Minister; and

(b) the approximate amount involved in fulfilling these commitments and promises and the period over which it will be needed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER

OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) We have offered technical assistance to countries in South East Asia and the details are as under:

I-a. Assistance offered prior to the Prime Minister's visit in May, 1968.

Country	Aid under the Colombo Plan from inception till 30th June 1967	Aid under the Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme from 1964 till 30th March 1968.
	(in thousand Rs)	(in thousand Rs.)
Burma	94	24
Cambodia	663	75
Ceylon	3796	8
Indonesia	2	
Korea	161	
Laos	106	20
Malaysia	913	181
Philippines	372	..
Singapore	44	77
Thailand	797	..
Vietnam	20	..

I-b. Government to Government credits given by India.

I. Ceylon.—Credit of Rs. 20 million given in February, 1966. Credit of Rs. 50 million given in August, 1967.

2. Indonesia.—Credit of Rs. 100 million given in September, 1966.

II. Assistance offered during Prime Minister's visit to Malaysia in May, 1968:

(1) Gift of agricultural equipment worth Rs. 3 lakhs.

(2) Undertaking of a techno-economic survey by India in Malaysia—cost approximately Rs. 1 lakh.

(3) Gifting of equipment and machinery to Institute of Technology worth Rs. 1.24 crores.

(4) India has also undertaken to depute 83 instructors initially to man the Institute of Technology for a period of six months to 3 years. In addition we have agreed to train 23 instructors from

Malaysia in India who would on return manage the Institute of Technology.

(5) 500 training seats have been offered in various technical and vocational institutions in India to Malaysians during next three years.

(6) A number of joint ventures are under execution in Malaysia between Indian entrepreneurs and their counterparts in Malaysia.

III. Assistance offered after the Prime Minister's visit:

Talks were held between Indian and Malaysian Officials' Delegations at New Delhi from 26th June till 2nd July, 1968 to discuss various aspects of technical and economic co-operation between the two countries. India has offered training facilities in Agriculture, Defence, Education, Forestry, Health, Mapping and Surveys etc. to the Malaysian Government.

(b) The estimated cost involved in the latest offer of our technical assistance to Malaysia during the Prime Minister's visit to Malaysia is as under:

(value in Rs. lakhs)

1968-69	9.00
1969-70	29.07
1970-71	81.06
1971-72	44.03
1972-73	18.79
1973-74	6.72

Naga Leaders in China

684. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thinu Sele, a prominent underground Naga leader, who was seen in Mokokchung early in February, 1968, has again crossed over to China;

(b) whether it is a fact that he brought arms from China and stored them in Nagaland;

(c) whether it is a fact that Suiza, another Naga leader, has also disappeared similarly;

(d) how many such Naga leaders go in and out of Nagaland without any let or hindrance;

(e) whether Government has been able to trace their present whereabouts and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps Government are taking to stop these hostiles activities?

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

(c) to (e). Government have information about the clandestine movement of the Underground Nagas but the information is classified.

(f) The State Government of Nagaland is taking increasingly effective measures to counteract hostile activities and to maintain law and order. The security forces are taking all possible steps to safeguard the international board.

Supply of Tanks by West Germany and Italy to Pakistan

685. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Foreign Relations Committee has set up a sub-Committee to investigate the provision of refurbished Patton Tanks or other tanks by West Germany and Italy to Pakistan;

(b) whether this symington sub-Committee has been set up because the Foreign Relations Committee was

not satisfied that the U.S.A. had not only given its approval under the "end use" terms of the original agreement but had actually sponsored the deal; and

(e) the reasons that actuated the U.S. Government to sponsor this deal?

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

(b) The Symington Sub-Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. As its name implies, its function is to look into all aspects of policy regarding the Near East and South Asia.

(c) Whatever the reasons behind the U.S. Government's policy, the deal has not been finalised.

Machinery lying idle on Monghyr Bhagalpur Road

686. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to two machines lying on the Monghyr-Bhagalpur road near Kalia Sthan at Navagarhi in Monghyr District;

(b) whether these machines were ordered by or given in aid to the Defence Department or any other Government Department;

(c) why these machines have been allowed so long to rot and rust and their parts pilfered; and

(d) the value of these machines ordered or given in aid by foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d): The matter is being investigated in consultation with other Ministries of the Government of India and the State Government and the required information will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Bureau of Public Enterprises

687. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to a news report appearing in the Times of India of the 5th June about the Bureau of Public Enterprises; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Administrative Remorins Commission's recommendation in the matter is under consideration of the Government.

Meeting of Commonwealth Countries in Malaysia

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

(a) whether it is a fact that five Commonwealth countries met in Malaysia in the second week of June, 1968;

(b) whether India was invited to the Conference; and

(c) whether India has any knowledge of the matters discussed in the Conference?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have seen the joint Communique issued after the talks.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा का उल्लंघन

689. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधी: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछली बार संघर्ष के बाद से उस देश ने अब तक कितनी बार हमारी सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे जवानों को पाकिस्तान घुसपैठियों को पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र में पीछा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है और उन्हें केवल सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही करने की अनुमति है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1966 और 30 जून, 1968 के बीच पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र सशस्त्र न 75 अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघनों समेत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के 109 उल्लंघन किये थे इसी अवधि में 12 अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघनों गमेल मुहम्मद विराम रेखा के भी 178 अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघन हुए।

(ख) और (ग). इन अतिक्रमण करने वालों को खदेड़ कर पाकिस्तान लौटने पर विवश करने, सीमा का उल्लंघन अंतर्गस्त होगा, और इस तरह झगड़े को बढ़ाने वाला होगा, और वह अतिक्रमण के गुणरूप के

अनुरूप नहीं है । तद्विदेश की प्रादेशिक क्षमता की रक्षा के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपाय निरन्तर किए जाते हैं ।

सैनिक मोटर गाड़ियों के टायरों की देख-रेख

690. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधी: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों की प्राविनियों में सैनिक टैंकों, मोटर गाड़ियों तथा परिवहन के अन्य साधनों के पहियों को जब उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा होता है तो उन्हें न तो धरती से उपर उठा कर रखा जाता है, न ही उन्हें केन्वस आदि में ढांप कर रखा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार करोड़ों रुपये के टायर प्रतिवर्ष बेकार हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस हानि से बचने के लिए सरकार का टायरों के रख-रखाव संबंधी नियमों को लागू करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) भूमि पर पहियों पर आधारित रहने से रोकने के लिए गाड़ियों को साधारणतः जैकों पर खड़ा किया जाता है, कि जब वह प्रयोग के लिए बालू न हो । इसके अतिरिक्त, ऐसी गाड़ियों के टायरों का साधारणतः उपयुक्त द्रव्यों के पदार्थों द्वारा सुरक्षित रखा जाता है, कि जो खुले में खड़ी की जाएं । फोलादी टैंकों से सज्जित सैनिक टैंकों की हालत में, पहियों का खुले मौसम में रहने उन्हें किसी प्रकार की क्षति नहीं पहुँचाता ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

चीन द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

691. श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम सीमा के निकट चीनी सैनिक हिन्दू में भारत विरोधी प्रचार करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार भी चीनी भाषा में चीन विरोधी प्रचार करती है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में चीनी भाषा को अच्छी तरह जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को भर्ती करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) उसी क्षेत्र में चीनी सैनिकों को चीनी भाषा में उपयुक्त प्रतिकारी प्रसारण निदिष्ट किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

French Tanks for Pakistan

692. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is buying French tanks;

(b) whether the attention of the French Government has been drawn to the possible effects of such a transaction on the peace and balance of aggressive potentials in the Indian Sub-continent; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) We have no such information.

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

Transit Facilities for Nepal-Pakistan Trade

693. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have assured surface transit facilities for Nepal-Pakistan trade;

(c) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) the Government which will undertake the transit from Indo-Pakistan border to Indo-Nepal border-

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No Sir. However, Government have assured facilities for the movement of Nepalese goods upto the Indian railhead of Radhikapur near the Indian border with East Pakistan.

(b) No special terms have been asked for. Nepalese goods moving through Indian territory will meet the normal rail and other transportation charges.

(c) The question does not arise.

Occupation of Land in Hira Nagar Tehsil in Jammu by Pakistan

694. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has forcibly occupied some land in Hiranagar Tehsil in Jammu after the Tashkent declaration; and

(b) if so, the action which has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**U.N. Conference of Non-Nuclear
Weapon States**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of any move by the U.N. Secretary-General to invite China to the U.N. Conference of non-Nuclear weapon States scheduled in Geneva in the near future; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) China is reported to have rejected the invitation.

गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के लिये राजनयिक पारपत्र

696. श्री शशिभूषण : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों को राजनयिक पारपत्र दिये गये थे;

(ख) ऐसे कितने पारपत्र भूतपूर्व उन शासकों को दिये गये हैं जो सरकारी पदों पर नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों द्वारा ऐसे पारपत्रों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) 42 (केलेंडर वर्ष 1967 के दौरान) ।

(ख) 10

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजनयिक पासपोर्ट

697. श्री शशिभूषण : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय राज्यों के भूतपूर्व नरेशों के परिवारों के सदस्यों को राजनयिक पासपोर्ट दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्वालियर की महारानी विजय राजे सिधियां को जो विधान सभा (मध्य प्रदेश) की सदस्या हैं, फिर से राजनयिक पास दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) जा हां । कुछ भूतपूर्व शासकों और उनकी पत्नियों को राजनयिक पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । ग्वालियर की महारानी विजय राजे सिधिया के राजनयिक पासपोर्ट को 10-9-68 तक इस दृष्टि से पुनः वैध कर दिया गया है कि वे ग्वालियर के भूतपूर्व शासक की पत्नी है ।

राजनयिक पारपत्र जारी करना

698. श्री शशिभूषण : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा की सदस्य श्रीमती विजय राजे सिधियां के पुत्र तथा पुत्र वधु को राजनयिक पारपत्र दिये गये हैं? और

(ख) क्या ग्वालियर की राजमाता के अतिरिक्त अन्य भूतपूर्व शासकों के माता पता को भी पारपत्र की ऐसी सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

प्रधानमंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) पासपोर्ट नियम, 1967 की व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत कुछ भूतपूर्व शासकों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को राजनयिक पासपोर्ट जारी किए जाते हैं ।

Crisis in Indian Film Industry

699. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether the crisis which arose in the Indian Film Industry has been solved;

(b) whether any permanent solution to the grievances of Producers and other sections of film Industry has been found; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Immediate causes leading to the crisis in the film industry seem to have been removed as a result of discussions between the parties involved.

(b) and (c). Efforts to find out lasting solutions to the problems of the film industry are continuing.

Defence Plan

700. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 608 on the 13th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the present Defence Plan 1966—71 has since been revised;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the estimated outlay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Revision of the Defence Plan 1966—71 is still in hand.

(b) and (c). The requirements of the Services are under examination. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate broad outlines or the estimated outlay at this stage.

वैदिक काल में गोमांस के प्रयोग के बारे में खाद्य मंत्री का वक्तव्य

701. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विभिन्न संस्थाओं से संकल्प प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिनमें मई, 1968 में खाद्य मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये इस वक्तव्य का विरोध किया गया है कि वैदिक काल में गोमांस खाया जाता था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी संस्थाओं से संकल्प प्राप्त हुए हैं, तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, कृषि-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) से (ग). जी हाँ। प्रधान मंत्री को सत्याग्रहों और व्यक्तियों से लगभग एक सौ पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं।

इस मामले में खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्री ने अपनी व्यक्तिगत या सरकार की राय जाहिर नहीं की थी। जिस बात का उन्होंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था वह यह थी कि इस प्रश्न पर विद्वानों की राय अलग अलग हैं।

निरमिश भोजी सैनिकों का आहार

702. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) निरमिश भोजी सैनिकों को पौष्टिक आहार के तौर पर क्या क्या वस्तुएँ दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वैष्णव सैनिकों को मांस के स्थान पर क्रीम मिश्रित दूध दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का निरमिश भोजी सैनिकों को मांसाहारी सैनिकों को दिये जाने वाले मांस के मूल्य के बराबर मूल्य का दूध, घी तथा मक्खन देने का विचार है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) शाकाहारी सैनिक सेविवर्ग को जारी की जाने वाली मदों की सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) मांस के बदले ताजा दूध, मानक स्तर का दूध, ब्लेंड्ड दूध, डब्बों का दूध या सम्पूर्ण दुग्ध चूर्ण जारी किये जाते हैं। यद्यपि फोल्ड क्षेत्रों में सैनिकों को मांस के प्रतिबदल के तौर पर सत्रेटा दूध भी अधिकृत किया गया है। वह साधारण वितरित नहीं किया जाता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

News about Arrest of M.Ps.

703. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of the Members of Parliament arrested at Khawda in Kutch Satyagraha on the 3rd May, 1968 were announced on A.I.R.;

(b) if so, at what times and who were those Members of Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Names of important persons including M.Ps. arrested during the first three days i.e. upto 23rd April, 1968 of the agitation were broadcasting in All India Radio bulletins. Later, the practice of giving names was dropped.

Corruption and Bribery Cases in I & B Ministry

704. SHRI PREM CHAND VEHMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry with the number of officials (classwise) and non-officials involved;

(b) the number of cases in which prosecutions were launched and how many cases were referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) how many cases were caught in 1967-68, how many of the cases resulted in conviction and how many persons against whom departmental action was taken giving details; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The statement is laid on the Table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1407/68.] It does not include cash in respect of which preliminary investigation is not over.

(d) The Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry and the Vigilance Officers in the various Media Units maintain regular watch to eliminate any scope for corruption or misconduct. All complaints are scrutinized and if the preliminary enquiry reveals any acts of misdemeanour, the case is taken up with the Central Bureau of Investigation, Special Police Establishment or the Central Vigilance Commission for action against the delinquents.

Talks with Mr. Phizo

705. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exiled Naga Leader Shri A. Phizo has been authorised by rebel Nagas to hold the final round of talks with the Government of India and

(b) whether Government have recognised the claim of Shri Phizo to initiate discussion on behalf of Nagas?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is no proposal to hold talks with the Underground Nagas at present.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रधान मंत्री की सिक्किम के महाराजा के साथ बातचीत

706. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांगटोक में प्रधान मंत्री और सिक्किम के महाराजा के बीच हाल में बात चीत हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई तथा उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) 5-6 मई, 1968 से सिक्किम की अपनी सद्भावना यात्रा के दौरान, प्रधान मंत्री ने सिक्किम के महामहाम छोग्याल से बातचीत की।

(ख) इस बातचीत का सम्बन्ध आमतौर से सिक्किम के आर्थिक विकास की समस्याओं और उन विभाग योजनाओं के कार्य संचालन से था जिन पर भारत की सहायता से काम हो रहा है। भारत की सहायता से सिक्किम में जो प्रगति हुई है उससे प्रधान मंत्री प्रभावित हुई और उन्होंने छोग्याल को यह आश्वासन दिलाया कि भारत सिक्किम की यथा संभव सहायता करता रहेगा। छोग्याल ने भारत से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता के लिये कृतज्ञता प्रकट की।

भारतीय वायु सेना में छंटनी

707. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वायु सेना के 2100 अवैतनिक कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की जा रहा है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण): (क) 200 से अधिक विभिन्न व्यवसायों के सेविकों, न कि 2100

को, निकट भविष्य में भारतीय वायु सेना से छंटनी किये जाने की प्रत्याशा है।

(ख) अन्य तथ्यों में से छंटनी का कारण है एस्टेब्लिशमेंट में कमी और रिक्त स्थानों को पूर करने के लिये कुशल वैमानिकों की प्राप्यता, जिन्हें ऐसे वैमानिकी प्राप्यता तक अर्सेनिक कारण करते थे।

(ग) यथा संभव इन फालतू सेविवर्ग का ऐसे रिक्त स्थानों के विरुद्ध खपाने के यत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि जा रक्षा सेवाओं में अन्यत्र विद्यमान हों।

New Job Opportunities during Fourth Plan Period

708. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with an estimated outlay of around Rs. 22,000 crores during the Fourth Plan period, the new job opportunities are not likely to exceed 18 million, whereas at the present rate of population growth the number of new entrants to the country's labour force will be above 27 million;

(b) if not, what are the relative estimates of Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that the backlog of unemployed persons which already swelled to 9.8 million at the end of Third Plan, will end up with a colossal figure of 23 million; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to deal with the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The outlay for the Fourth Five-Year Plan has not yet been finalised. At the present juncture it is difficult to provide any estimate of the new job opportunities

during the Fourth Plan period of the total number of persons expected to be unemployed at the end of the Plan period.

Radio 'Peace and Progress'

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

(a) whether it is a fact that since February, 1968, "Radio Peace and Progress" programme from Radio Moscow has started blurting again against Indian Political parties and the system and interfering with the internal affairs of India;

(b) if so, how many such broadcasts have come to the notice of Government since then;

(c) how Government explain this continued attitude of unfriendliness by the Radio Moscow and how Government now propose to deal with the situation in spite of several protests made in the past by India to the U.S.S.R.; and

(d) the reciprocal action which Government are contemplating to take in the absence of any satisfactory response from the U.S.S.R. to the Indian protests?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several such broadcasts have come to our notice.

(c) Our Embassy in Moscow has continued to draw the attention of the Soviet authorities to the unsatisfactory nature of these broadcasts, as and when they are made.

(d) No reciprocal action is contemplated but the question of taking any additional steps will continue to receive consideration.

Articles supplied by P.I.B. to Novosti

710. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1413 on the 21st February 1968 and state;

(a) how many and which of the twenty ine features articles supplied by P.I.B. to Novosti until February, 1968 have been circulated by Novosti in U.S.S.R. and what are the reasons given for those not circulated; and

(b) how many more feature articles have been supplied to Novosti since February, 1968 and which of them have already been circulated by Novosti so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The requisite information in respect of the 29 articles under reference is not yet available. Novosti has been requested to furnish it. However, Novosti has circulated material about India relating to the Suratgarh Farm, development of the oil, electrical and steel industries, etc., based on Press Information Bureau's feature articles issued earlier, and clippings from the Soviet Press, carrying some of this material, have been received.

(b) Twenty feature articles have been supplied by the Press Information Bureau to Novosti since February 1968. Information regarding their circulation by Novost is awaited.

Voluntary Code of Conduct for the Press in India

711. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while addressing the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference recently, he had

suggested to the editors of newspapers to formulate a voluntary code of conduct for the press in India; and

(b) if so, the response from the editors in this regard?

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

(b) All-India Newspapers Editors Conference have formulated a voluntary code of conduct.

Press Liaison Committee

712. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up Press Liaison Committee at the Centre and States for holding consultations with them before initiating any action against the newspapers;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Annual Plan for 1968-69

713. **SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for 1968-69 has been finalised;

(b) if so, when and what are the lay-outs for the different sector of economy and what targets have been fixed in each main sphere of economic development;

(c) the extent of non-development expenditure under the Plan and the break up thereof for different major schemes; and

(d) the rate of growth fixed under the Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The Annual Plan for 1968-69 has been finalised and is under print. The document will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Relations with East Germany

714. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing trade and cultural relations with East Germany and in view of remote possibilities of reunification of Germany, Government have reconsidered the question of establishing diplomatic relations with it and if so, what is Government's revised attitude in this regard;

(b) whether in view of the inadequacy of the State Trading Corporations office in East Germany to handle the trade with that country, Government have considered the question of establishing a Trade Commission in that country; and

(c) if so, the decision in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Government's policy in regard to the nature and extent of relationship with the G.D.R. has been repeatedly stated in this House.

Our present position is that India's relations with the G.D.R. have been developing with each other in a mutually beneficial way.

It would not be advisable to take a hasty course of action which might add to the existing tensions and upset the balance. We are keeping our relations with the G.D.R. constantly under review in the light of the developing European political situation and also with a view to expanding the scope of our mutually beneficial contacts and exchanges which take a variety of forms.

Defence Production

715. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's defence production has increased multifold since the Sino-Indian confrontation in 1962;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of such progress; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to produce modern and sophisticated weaponry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The value of production for the Services in departmental and public sector production units under the Department of Defence Production has increased from approximately Rs. 50 crores in 1961-62 to approximately Rs. 175 crores in 1967-68. Six new production units, excluding the MIG factories, have gone into production during this period and 5 are under establishment. Rehabilitation and modernisation schemes for old factories have been completed to a substantial extent. Several new items of production like the Carbine, the semi-automatic rifle, the mountain gun, medium and heavy mortars, medium tank etc., and their ammunition have been established. For a large number of items of equipment and stores for

the Services, we are no longer dependent on foreign sources. The 3 major projects, viz., the Tank, the MIG and the Frigate are generally progressing according to schedule.

(c) Production facilities are geared by setting up modern plants and machinery to produce modern and efficient weapons and ammunition. An Electronics Factory for the manufacture of Radar and microwave equipment and a new unit of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for production of accessories are also being planned to support the manufacture of electronic and aeronautic equipment.

Indian Nationals in Nigeria

716. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no efforts have been made to evacuate Indian Nationals from Nigeria since the outbreak of hostilities in the East Nigeria;

(b) the total number of Indian Nationals in Nigeria;

(c) whether any Commonwealth country has taken the responsibility of giving protection and evacuating them;

(d) how many have so far been evacuated;

(e) whether it is a fact that no representative of the Indian Government has so far visited East Nigeria after the outbreak of the hostilities there; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. The Indian High Commission at Lagos arranged the evacuation of Indian nationals from the effected areas in Eastern Nigeria when the hostilities broke

out. Those who have still remained there have done so on their own volition. Efforts to evacuate them also continue.

(b) There are about 2500 Indian nationals in the whole of Nigeria out of which about 200 were in Eastern Nigeria.

(c) It is understood that the British High Commission at Lagos as well as the Italian Embassy there have assisted our High Commission in the evacuation of several Indians by ships and aircraft chartered by them.

(d) The Indian High Commission has arranged the evacuation of 123 persons. It is understood that some more have left Eastern Nigeria via the Cameroon and through the Spanish territory.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. Our High Commission has maintained contacts with the Indian nationals in the disturbed areas before and after the fighting broke out. A representative of the High Commission visited Port Harcourt in June, 1967 and made arrangements for evacuation. But for a long time now Eastern Nigeria has been completely sealed off from the outside world owing to the imposition of air and sea blockade by the Federal Government. Hence while personal visits have not been possible constant contact has been maintained with our nationals by telephone and wireless and reports indicate that all of them are safe.

Television Service

717. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent for the introduction of the television in the country since its inception;

(b) the number of television sets installed in the country; and

(c) the total annual revenue earned therefrom and the recurring expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Capital expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1968 by the Government on the introduction of Television in the country is Rs. 30.54 lakhs.

(b) As on 31st December, 1967, a total number of 6,184 T. V. sets were licensed.

(c) Revenue earned in the year 1967 from the licensing of T. V. sets was Rs. 1,36,626.50. The recurring expenditure on the Delhi T. V. Centre incurred during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 27,71,900.

Dovetailing of Fourth Plan

718. **SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:**

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is proposing to send a delegation to U.S.S.R. to discuss ways and means of dovetailing our planning with that of the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Merchants Chamber expressed serious doubts and misgivings on this proposed visit and Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2071 dated 28th February, 1968. In pursuance of the decision referred to therein the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is expected to lead a delegation to Moscow in September next.

(b) The Indian Merchants Chamber has issued such a statement.

Statement of Mr. Kughato Sukhai, Rebel Naga Leader

719. **SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Kughato Sukhai, former Prime Minister of Rebel Nagas calling for closer liaison with China and Burma; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have seen the statement reportedly made by Shri Kughato Sukhai wherein he has supported "the efforts of the Underground Nagas to seek material and moral help from outside."

(b) Government of India are aware of the contact which the Underground have established with China and are taking such measures as they can to prevent such contacts. Nagaland State is an integral part of India and Government are determined not to allow any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country.

Dehiring of 'Dhanraj Mahal' Bombay in Occupation by Naval Officers

720. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI:** Will the MINISTER OF DEFENSE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 48 flats located in 'Dhanraj Mahal', Apollo Bunder Road Bombay, have recently been dehired in favour of its owner which have been occupied by the Naval Officers since 1942;

(b) the basis or rationale of derequisitioning such a large number of flats in a single building in a city like Bombay;

(c) the range of rent of compensation being paid in the Dhanraj Mahal flats and the rents that will be paid for the new accommodation;

(d) whether the new accommodation has been taken on ownership, or rental basis; and

(e) the schedule of de-hiring or vacating of all other Defence Ministry flats or offices in Bombay and other cities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Only 12 out of the 51 flats in Dhanraj Mahal which were in the occupation of the Navy have been de-hired so far. However, Government intend to de-hire the remaining flats also in a phased manner. This is in accordance with the policy of the Government that all requisitioned properties should be either gradually acquired or de-hired, priority being given to the oldest requisitions.

(c) and (d). The recurring compensation payable for the entire requisitioned portion worked out to Rs. 1,22,685.40 per annum.

No new accommodation has been acquired or hired.

(e) Government has agreed to convert all requisitioned properties required on a permanent basis into acquisitions in a phased manner and de-requisition those which are not so required. An annual programme is being worked out.

Relief to Film Artists

721. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to provide relief to film artistes;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when the proposed scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Trust with deposits from the Film Artists as a social security measure and the deposit being returnable after 10 or 15 years in suitable instalments is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Diplomatic relations with Countries

722. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4737 on the 18th December, 1967 and state the reasons why India has no diplomatic relations with countries listed in reply to Part (b) of question in spite of their recognition?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The reasons why India has no diplomatic relations with the countries earlier listed are stated below:

(1) *Albania:* Diplomatic relations are in suspension in view of its unfriendly attitudes towards India.

(2) *Israel:* Though India recognises Israel, no diplomatic relations have been established in consideration of our overall national interests.

(3) *Portugal:* Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against her repressive colonial policies.

(4) *South Africa:* Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against that country's policy of apartheid.

(5) *Bosswana, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lesotho, Nicaragua and Nigeria:* Diplomatic relations have not yet been established due to financial stringency.

Campaign against India in S. E. Asian Countries

723. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some interested quarters carried on malicious and exaggerated propaganda and smear campaign against India recently in South East Asian countries in regard to food shortage and other problems with a view to damage our image in these countries;

(b) if so, the origin of such campaign;

(c) the steps which Government have taken to counter such tactics employed by the hostile quarters; and

(d) the present methods adopted by our country in this region to project a correct and fair image of our country?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A few articles critical of India have appeared in some newspapers in South East Asian countries in recent months. Their origin has been traced to Chinese and other news agencies.

(c) and (d). The Editors of the newspapers concerned were informed of the correct position by our Missions. By publicising authoritative information about India in their bulletins our Missions try to project a true picture.

Commissioning of Tarapore Atomic Power Plant

724. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in commissioning the Tarapore Atomic Power Plant and the probable date for putting this plant into commission;

(b) what are the consequences of this delay regarding the supply of power to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this plant is facing "minor imperfection" for the rectification of which India is lacking technical know-how?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Certain hair-cracks have been detected in some metal parts of the Rector Vessels of the Tarapore Atomic Power Station. Repairs have already been taken up by the International General Electric Company of U.S.A. who are the prime contractors for the Power Station. The turn-over of the Station for commercial operation may be delayed by four to six months on this account.

(c) The question does not arise as it is the sole responsibility of the prime contractors to rectify the defects in terms of the Contract.

National Sample Survey

726. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to separate National Sample Survey from the Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) if so, whether employees, who will be excess, will be given alternate jobs; and

(c) the reasons for the separation?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (c). As a result of recommendation of the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee, a proposal to this effect is under consideration.

(b) Every effort would be made to safe-guard the interests of workers of the institute.

भारतीय वायु सेना में असैनिक कर्मचारी

727. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना में इस समय असैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा असैनिक कर्मचारियों को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं;

(ग) असैनिक कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों तथा उन्हें अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर पृथक-पृथक सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है;

(घ) क्या असैनिक कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर सैनिकों को लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह योजना किस तिथि से कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और इसके फलस्वरूप कितने असैनिक कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाना पड़ेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) लगभग 35,000 ।

(ख) सुख सुविधाओं में शामिल हैं कण्टीनों, पेय जल, समाचार पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, जर्नलों, खेलों के सामान, वाद्य यन्त्र इत्यादि के उपबंध । वायुसेना की एस्टेब्लिशमेंटों में काम करने वाले असैनिकों के लिये कार्मिक शिक्षा योजना भी लागू कर दी गई है ।

(ग) गत दो वर्षों से वेतन और भत्तों पर किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार था :—

1966-67—लगभग 785 लाख रुपये

1967-68—लगभग 866 लाख रुपये

सुख सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के लिये किया गया खर्च सहज प्राप्य नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) : जी नहीं । तदपि, प्रशिक्षित वैमानिकों की अप्राप्यता के कारण वैमानिकों के रिक्त स्थानों के विरुद्ध काम पर लगाये गये असैनिक कर्मचारियों की कुछ संख्या के फालतू हो जाने की संभावना है कि जब और ज्यों ज्यों शिक्षित वैमानिक प्राप्त होते गये । इन असैनिकों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का प्रशिक्षण

728. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत विकलांग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके ताकि उन्हें रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके प्रशिक्षण की अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम अवधि क्या होगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

निम्न व्यवसायों में, निर्योग्य भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये एक विशेष संस्थान, अर्थात् क्वीन मेरी तकनीकी स्कूल किरकी पहले से विद्यमान है :—

आयल इंजन चलाना, दर्जी का काम, होजरी और बुनाई, हाथ कर्घे, और पावर लूम बीविंग, और इलेक्ट्रिकल (वायरमैन, लाइनमैन, स्विच बोर्ड वाले, ग्रामोफोन बाइंडर) रंगाई और मुद्रण ।

प्रशिक्षण की अवधि 8 से 18 मास तक विभिन्न है और उस प्रशिक्षण पर निर्भर है, जो दिया जाये। विभिन्न राज्यों और केन्द्र द्वारा 60 रुपये प्रति मास प्रति प्रशिक्षणार्थी दर से संस्थान को गुजारा भत्ता दिया जाता है। इस राशि में से प्रशिक्षणार्थी को 12 रुपये मासिक जेबखर्च मिलता है, जब कि शेष उसके प्रशिक्षण, खाने और रिहाईश तथा अन्य सुविधाओं जैसे कि चिकित्सा, रेल के भाड़े, बिस्तर इत्यादि पर खर्च होता है।

2. इस संस्थान के अतिरिक्त देश भर में स्थित औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण इन्स्टीट्यूटों में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्थाएं विद्यमान हैं कि जिनमें भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान निम्न सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं।

निशुल्क प्रशिक्षण, अकेले के लिये होस्टल में रिहाईश, जहां प्राप्य हो, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, और वर्कशॉप वस्त्र।

गैर इंजीनियरी व्यवसायों के लिये प्रशिक्षण अवधि 12 मास है, और इंजीनियरी व्यवसायों के लिये 18 मास जिसके पश्चात् 6 मास अप्रेंटिस प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। प्रति भूतपूर्व सैनिक प्रशिक्षार्थी को 35 रुपये मासिक स्टिपेंड दिया जाता है। तदपि, चीनी और पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण में नियोग्य हुए हुआओं को 75 रुपये मासिक का बड़ा हुआ स्टिपेंड दिया जाता है।

पाकिस्तान स्थित चेकोस्लोवाकिया के राजदूत का काश्मीर के बारे में वक्तव्य

729. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः

श्री नाथपाई :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी समाचारपत्रों में एक वक्तव्य प्रकाशित हुआ है जिसमें पाकिस्तान स्थित चेकोस्लोवाकिया के राजदूत ने कहा: बताते हैं कि काश्मीर के

लोगों को आत्म निर्णय का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये;

(ख) क्या यह वक्तव्य चेकोस्लोवाकिया की विदेश नीति के अनुसार है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने उस सरकार से कोई स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उत्तर क्या है और उस पर सरकार को प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमते इंदिरा गांधी): (क) जी हां। सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी अखबारों में इस आशय के समाचार देखे हैं।

(ख) से (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में चेको-स्लोवाकिया के अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया था। पाकिस्तान में चेकोस्लोवाकिया के राजदूत ने हमको सूचित किया है कि उसने ऐसा कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया था। चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बंबेशिक कार्यालय ने इस बात की पुनः पुष्टि की है कि काश्मीर समस्या पर चेकोस्लोवाकिया सरकार की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। भारत में चेकोस्लोवाकिया के राजदूत ने भी पत्रकारों के सामने इस आशय का वक्तव्य दिया था। प्रत्यक्ष ही है कि यह पाकिस्तान के द्वारा गलत समाचार प्रकाशित किये जाने का मामला है।

विदेशों की सद्भावना यात्रा

730. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री सहित कौन-कौन से मंत्री मई, जून और जुलाई, 1968 में विदेशों

की सद्भावना यात्रा पर गये थे तथा उन्होंने किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की;

(ख) उनकी यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कितने रुपयों के मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई; और

(ग) व्यय के लिये 1968-69 में इन मिशनों पर कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): (क) मई, जून और जुलाई 1968 में प्रधान मंत्री ने नीचे लिखे देशों की यात्रा की थी :

- (1) सिंगापुर
- (2) आस्ट्रेलिया
- (3) न्यूजीलैंड
- (4) मलेशिया

मई 1968 में प्रधान मंत्री सिक्किम और भूटान भी गई थी जिनके साथ भारत के विशेष संधि-सम्बन्ध हैं। विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से कोई और मंत्री विदेश की सद्भावना यात्रा पर नहीं गया।

(ख) यह सूचना सुलभ नहीं है क्योंकि कुछ मिशनो से अभी व्यौरा नहीं आया है।

(ग) सद्भावना यात्राओं के लिये इस तरह कोई रकम नियत नहीं की जाती। इस प्रकार के मिशनो का खर्च प्रतिनिधिमंडलों/शिष्टमंडलों के अन्तर्गत सामान्य व्यवस्थाओं और यात्रा भत्तों से किया जाता है।

बच्चों के लिये रेडियो सेट

731. श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में बच्चों के लिये कितने रेडियो प्रसारण श्रोता केन्द्र खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार का विचार बच्चों के लिये कितने रेडियो प्रसारण श्रोता केन्द्र खोलने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में देश में बच्चों के लिये जिन श्रोता केन्द्रों को बनाया गया है, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	बाल-श्रोता केन्द्रों (क्लबों) की संख्या
1965-66	4163
1966-67	6927
1967-68	9110

(ख) कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। बाल श्रोता क्लबों का बनाया जाना नये बाल-कल्याण केन्द्र, जिनमें रेडियो सेट लगे हों, के खोलने पर निर्भर करता है।

Film Council

732. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to constitute a Film Council;

(b) if so, what will be the features and functions of this Council and expenditure involved in setting it up; and

(c) how it is going to assist the film industry?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The feasibility of setting up a high-level statutory body to promote the co-ordinated development of the film industry as a whole is under consideration in consultation with the film industry. Organisational and functional details have not been worked out so far.

Backward Areas of Orissa

733. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hilly areas of Phulbani, Kalahandi District of Orissa are backward areas and are still under-developed;

(b) whether she or any other Minister has visited or proposed to visit those areas to get a first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing there; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development of that area and the people?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (c). Attention is invited to reply given to Question No. 3863 in the Lok Sabha on the 13th March, 1968. It is hoped that the State Government will pay due attention to the development of these areas in the new Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Prime Minister did visit Kalahandi and some near-by areas of Orissa in May 1966. Ministers visit the States from time to time as required.

Misappropriation in Defence Services

734. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case relating to a Judge Advocate-General of the Defence Services who had been entrusted with Rs. 20 lakhs funds for disbursement to service personnel and was alleged to have misappropriated over Rs. 4 lakhs has been finalised by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the facts revealed during the investigations;

(c) the loss to Government and the manner in which it has been recompensed; and

(d) the punishment meted out to the guilty officer?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation have completed their investigations in this case.

(b) to (d). Although the full report of the Central Bureau of Investigation is still awaited in the Ministry of Defence, it appears that according to the results of the investigation, a former Judge Advocate General of the Navy withdrew over Rs. 8 lakhs from the Prize Money Fund and misappropriated the same. On receipt of the report, the question of taking steps to punish the guilty and to recover the misappropriated amount will be gone into.

Criticism against Central Board of Film Censors

735. SHRI S. N. MAITI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outline of the criticism, if any, levelled by the foreign film producers and distributors against the code followed by the Central Board of Film Censors for censoring imported foreign films;

(b) how the present code of censor in India is standing in the way of holding any further film festivals in India;

(c) whether any change in the present code of censor in the near future is contemplated; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SAH): (a) No complaint has been received by Government from foreign film producers and distributors against the code followed by the

Central Board of Film Censors for censoring imported foreign films.

(b) The present code of censorship does not stand in the way of holding an International film festival in India.

(c) and (d). In pursuance of a resolution of the Rajya Sabha Government of India have set up an Enquiry Committee on film censorship with terms of reference defined in Government's Resolution No. 14/35/64-FC, dated the 28th March, 1968, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-736/68].

सेंट्रल कमान के अन्तर्गत छावनी बोर्डों में नैमित्तिक मजदूर

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य इंजीनियर सेंट्रल कमान में 16 जनवरी, 1968 को एक परिपत्र जारी किया था, जिस में छावनी बोर्डों को आदेश दिया गया है कि उन नैमित्तिक अथवा नियमित मजदूरों को, जिन्होंने अपनी सेवा के तीन महीने पूरे कर लिये हैं, नौकरी से नहीं हटाया जाना चाहिये। और उन को अन्य कार्यों पर लगाने के लिये उनके नाम प्रतिरक्षा संस्थान के मुख्य इंजीनियर को भेजे जाने चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त आदेशों का उल्लंघन किया गया है और पहली जुलाई, 1968 से गैरीजन इंजीनियर दानापुर छावनी के अधीन कार्य कर रहे मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) के छः नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना

कई हो जा रहा है, और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दो जायगी।

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

738. SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to expand Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore to enable it to meet the pending orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how the pending orders valued at about Rs. 49 crores would be met with the present annual production of about Rs. 20 crores on the invested capital of about Rs. 6 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. B.E.L. is in an expanding stage and additional production facilities are being established. The ultimate production capacity of the Equipment Division in B.E.L. by 1970-71 is anticipated to be Rs. 22 crores per annum and of Component Division Rs. 12 crores per annum by 1972-73. In addition, B.E.L. is also planning to set up a Satellite Factory to meet the urgent requirements of sophisticated radars and microwave Equipments.

(c) Considering the time lead required for the manufacture of electronic equipment, the size of pending orders is normal. The steps for expansion already planned are considered adequate having regard to the pending orders as also the expected load on the Factory during the next 3-4 years.

Committees under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

739. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to disband various Committees under his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Out of 42 Committees, 15 have been discontinued.

(b) This has been done after a careful review of the functioning of these Committees and with a view to improving efficiency in the work of the Ministry.

Checking of Entry of Nagas coming from China

740. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached Burmese Government to check the entry into India of Nagas trained in China through Burmese border; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been successful in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The House was informed on 27th March, 1968 in reply to Starred Question No. 877 that our two Governments naturally consult with each other on all matters of mutual interest. The co-operation has continued unabated.

Indian Employees in British High Commissioner's Office

741. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service conditions of Indian employees in British High Commissioner's Office and British Council is the same as those of British Nationals serving in India in the above offices;

(b) if not, what are the disparities in the service conditions; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to protect the interest of the Indian employees and to bring them in conformity with those of British nationals serving in India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government of India is not aware of the service conditions of Indian Nationals employed by the British High Commissioner's office as it enjoys immunity from the Government of India's administrative jurisdiction under International Law as codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961.

With regard to the British Council, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in the case of the British High Commission. Information regarding British Council is being collected.

परमाणु हथियारों के प्रसार को रोकने सम्बन्धी संघ

742. श्री नाथूराम खहिरवार : क्या वैश्विक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन देशों ने अब तक परमाणु हथियारों के प्रसार को रोकने संबंधी संघ पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संघि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करने पर दृढ़ निश्चय है अथवा उस का अपनी वर्तमान नीति में परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री -
(श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : (क) जिन देशों ने अब तक अणु प्रसार निरोध-संघि पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं, उन के नामों की सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी गयी है । पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई । देखिये संख्या LT—1409/68]

(ख) संघि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं करने के संबंध में सरकार के निर्णय में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ।

Staff Artistes recruited in Song and Drama Division

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

(a) how many staff artistes were recruited in Song and Drama Division from the 1st July, 1968;

(b) what was the mode of recruitment; and

(c) what was the salary offered to each artiste?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) 114 in various categories as detailed below:

Music Composer—1, Dance Choreographer—1, Scenic Designer—1, Actors and Actresses—16, Dancers—6, Singers—9, Instrumentalists—20, Stage Decorators—1, Make up men cum dressers—6, Stage Assistant—1, Instructor—9, Performing artists—42, Training Assistants—1.

(b) The vacancies were advertised in newspapers, applications invited and selections made after interview and audition tests conducted by different Committees.

(c) The fees offered to each artists are as under:

- (i) Music Composer, Dance Choreographer—Rs. 700 plus all the usual allowances admissible in the case of Central Government servants.
- (ii) Scenic Designer—Rs. 350 with usual allowances.
- (iii) Actors and Actresses, Dancers, Singers, Instrumentalists, Stage Decorators—Rs. 215 with usual allowances.
- (iv) Make up men Cum Dressers Rs. 210 with usual allowances.
- (v) Instructors—Rs. 200 consolidated.
- (vi) Performing artists—Rs. 150 consolidated.
- (vii) Stage Assistants—Rs. 133 with usual allowances.
- (viii) Training Assistants—Rs. 100 consolidated.

Visit of Deputy Minister to Drought affected areas of Orissa

744. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting visited the drought affected areas of Orissa in June, 1968;

(b) if so, whether the news of her tour was broadcast by the All India Radio; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the script broadcast on the Table?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Copies of the scripts broadcast are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1410/68].

News regarding Resignation of Supply Minister of Orissa

745. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June, 1968, All India Radio, Delhi, through its spotlight 'For Today' or under any other caption, disseminated the news of the resignation of the supply Minister of Orissa; and

(b) whether any verification is made in case of such important news-broadcast?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) In a Commentary broadcast under the Spotlight Programme on June 14, 1968 there was a reference about the reported resignation of the Supply Minister of Orissa.

(b) Yes, Sir. Every effort is made to verify the authenticity of news contained in the AIR broadcasts. In the present case, the Commentary was written by a journalist and as the report of the resignation was published in some prominent papers, the journalist had no reason to doubt its authenticity. However, he had only mentioned about 'reported resignation'.

S.C. and S.T. Trade Apprentices

747. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3934 on the 13th March 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Trade Apprentices has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The information is as follows:

(i) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Apprentices recruited since 1.7.1963—712.

(ii) The number of Apprentices who have completed training so far (including those who completed training after being diverted to Artisan Training Schools for training as skilled craftsmen and Supervisory Training)—185.

(iii) Due to lack of vacancies it has not been possible to offer employment to all the apprentices who have completed the training. The trade apprentices are recruited for training under the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961 and not against specific requirements of the factories.

There is no obligation on the part of the training factories to offer employment to the successful apprentices nor are the apprentices obliged to accept employment when offered to them. All efforts are, however, made to absorb such apprentices in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules to the extent vacancies are available.

Of the 185 apprentices that have completed training, 69 have so far been offered employment.

(c) Does not arise.

Apprenticeship Training

748. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3935 on the 13th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the recommendation of

the Yardi Committee in regard to Apprenticeship Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). With reference to the recommendation made by the Working Group under Shri M. R. Yardi in respect of apprenticeship training the position is that the recommendation on the reservation of 12½ per cent of the vacancies in the trainee posts for scheduled caste candidates and 5 per cent for scheduled tribe candidates has been accepted for Ordnance Factories.

(c) Does not arise.

Armed Forces Personnel

749. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Armed Forces personnel injured, killed or missing as a consequence of actions by or against Nagas since the beginning of action against Nagas to date?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The information required is given below:—

Injured	135
Killed	267
Missing	1
(preumed killed)	

Manufacture of Nuclear Bomb and Missiles

750. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a consequence of arms supply to Pakistan by U.S.A., China and now U.S.S.R., Government propose to reconsider the question of manufacture of nuclear bomb and missiles; and

(b) if not, how the future defence of the country is proposed to be organized?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on April 24, 1968 enunciating the policy of the Government of India in respect of nuclear weapons. The acquisition by Pakistan of some additional military hardware from the USSR does not call for any change in our nuclear policy. However, Government of India are fully alive to the dangers posed by the accretion of strength to Pakistan and will take adequate measures to safeguard the security of the country.

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भारत की सीमा

752. श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या बड़े-शिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद से अब तक चीन, बर्मा और नेपाल के साथ भारतीय सीमा के बारे में कोई करार नहीं किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसमें से कुछ देशों ने भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र के कुछ इलाकों पर जबरन कब्जा कर लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बड़े-शिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). 1967 में भारत और बर्मा के बीच एक सीमा समझौता हुआ था। भारत-नेपाल सीमा सुनिश्चित है और संघर्षों तथा समझौतों द्वारा स्थिर की गई है। चीन के साथ लगी भारत की सीमा भी

मुनिष्ठित है तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं से संबद्ध स्वीकृत, भौगोलिक सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप है। इस के अलावा, गत 300 वर्षों की अवधि में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रबंधों द्वारा इसकी पुष्टि हो चुकी है ;

उत्तराधिकारी राज्य के रूप में, भारत को सीमाएं मिली जो असंदिग्ध थीं और न तो बर्मा के साथ विवाद खड़ा हुआ है और न नेपाल के साथ ही। भारत-चीन सीमा का जहां तक सवाल है, चीन सरकार ने 1959 तक हमारे नक्शों में दिखाई सीमा पर कभी आपत्ति नहीं की थी।

(ग) चीन ने लद्दाख में अनुमनत: 14,500 वर्गमील भारतीय प्रदेश पर गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कब्जा कर रखा है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के साथ तयारकृत सीमा समझौते करके पाकिस्तान अधिभूत काश्मीर में भी 2,000 वर्गमील के कुछ अधिक भारतीय प्रदेश पर कब्जा कर लिया है।

(घ) सरकार भारतीय प्रदेश पर चीन के गैर-कानूनी कब्जे को नहीं मानती और वातचर्च करके तथा अन्य ऐसे शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान और प्रभुत्वा के अनुरूप हों, इसे पुनः प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करती रही है। लेकिन चीन सरकार ने इस ओर पूर्णतः नकारात्मक रवैया अपनाया है।

पूर्वी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा

753. श्री श्रीकार लाल बीहरा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्रोही नागाओं को चीनी हथियार और अन्य सुविधायें मिलने के कारण

देश की पूर्वी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार पूर्वी सीमा क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) चीन द्वारा विद्रोही नागाओं को हथियारों की सप्लाई से पूर्वी क्षेत्र में देश की सुरक्षा समस्या में एक नई बात पैदा करदी है। सरकार को इस संकट का ज्ञान है और उस का सामना करने के लिये पूरी तरह से तैयार है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा स्थिति से निबटने के लिये उपयुक्त उपाय किए गए हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

Indians arrested by Pak Government

754. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about thirty-six Indians were arrested by the Pakistan Government in May, 1968 for entering into Pak territorial waters; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Thirtysix Indians were arrested by Pakistan Government on

29th April. These persons were on broad Indian vessel 'Ratnagiri' which had drifted ashore near Karachi reportedly due to mechanical trouble.

(b) The Government of India have already taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan who are being pressed to release these persons for early repatriation to India.

International Film Festivals

755. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to hold an International Film Festival this year;

(b) how many such festivals were organised by Government in the past; and

(c) the benefits which accrue from such festivals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to hold an International Film Festival early next year is under consideration.

(b) Three International Film Festivals have already been held in India in the years 1952, 1961 and 1965.

(c) Besides providing an international forum to world cinema, it enables the host country to project its cinema and provides our artists, directors, producers and other cine-workers the unique opportunity of artistic and business contact.

Energy Survey of India Committee

756. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action which has been taken on the recommendations made

by the Energy Survey of India Committee, 1965;

(b) whether another survey has been undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the said Committee;

(c) if so, the progress thereof; and

(d) if not, the arrangements which are being made to expedite the next survey?

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

(a) The report covers a wide range of subjects relating to planning for energy in the country. Many of the recommendations have already been accepted; there are others which call for further study and examination. These are being pursued.

(b) to (d). The next survey of energy requirements of the country will be undertaken as soon as a decision is taken on the plans of development for the new Fourth Plan. In the meantime, compilation of certain basic statistics pertaining to consumption of energy in various sectors subsequent to 1962-63 has been taken up.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ABOLITION OF PRIVY PURSES

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The outcome of the negotiations held recently with the Ex-Rulers of Princely States on the question of abolition of their privy purses and other privileges.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in pursuance of the intention of Government to abolish privy purses and privileges of former Rulers of Indian States I have had meetings with their representatives, on 3rd November, 1967, 26th December, 1967, and 29th May, 1968. The first meeting was for a preliminary exchange of views. I explained to the Princes the broad approach of Government's thinking in the light of changing circumstances. (Shri Ranga: Breaking the plighted word) I told them that I was having discussions with them to seek common ground of agreement with goodwill. At the second meeting I conveyed to them that Government's basic decision was to abolish privy purses and privileges, to make transitional arrangements, and to have negotiations with the Princes for implementing the decision. I explained that I was willing to give a scheme for transitional arrangements whenever the Rulers desired, but perhaps they might themselves wish to suggest something in the light of the general approach. The representatives of Princes said that they would convey Government's views to their brotherhood and get their reaction. A meeting of the Rulers was held in May 1968. At the meeting held on 29th May, 1968, it was reiterated on behalf of the Rulers (Shri S. M. Banerjee: Ex-rulers)—Ex-rulers, thank you very much, Shri Banerjee—at some length as to why in their view privy purses and privileges should not be abolished. I explained that Government's clear intention was to abolish rulership, but that about the manner of doing so Government wanted to have discussions with the Princes. I noticed some reluctance to discuss matters on this basis, but they promised to send a note, which has not yet come. Since then Government have been giving further thought to the matter and are examining proposals for legislation and transitional arrangements. It is proposed to have discussions with the representatives of

the Rulers about these arrangements before taking the final step. I am anxious to have the discussion as early as possible, so that further action may be taken without delay.

SHRI R. BARUA: While appreciating the anxiety of the Government to resolve the issue through negotiations, it is very difficult to understand why after having taken a decision the process is being prolonged in such a way that it consumes a lot of time whether it is the question of the reorganisation of Assam or of the abolition of privy purses. In view of that may I know from the Government whether they can give any firm time when they are coming with a firm proposal because a decision was already taken?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes, Sir; I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Member, but I can tell him that as far as firmness is concerned, it is there. We have accepted in principle the abolition of privy purses and privileges. That decision is there, but certainly we would like to do that with the goodwill of the ex-rulers. Therefore we wanted to discuss these matters with them. As I explained, we are examining certain proposals and before taking a final decision we certainly would like to have talks with them.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले जब मैं युगोस्लाविया में था तो बुतावास के एक घादमी ने मुझे से कहा कि भारत सरकार ने फैसला कर लिया है कि राजाओं के निजी कोष समाप्त किये जायेंगे तो मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ और मैंने उन से कहा कि आप कुछ गलती कर रहे हैं, शायद यह फैसला हुआ होगा कि अब हम फैसला कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी ही फैसला करने के बारे में सोच विचार करेंगे। वैसे ही हुआ है। पिछले वर्ष अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस विषय पर मैंने बहस उठाई थी तो जो जवाब हुआ

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मंत्री जी ने दिया था उस से अधिक, एक साल बीतने के बाद भी उन्होंने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने सदन को जो आश्वासन दिया था उस आश्वासन का यह उल्लंघन होता है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस सदन को इस समय यह साफ साफ बताने के लिये तैयार हैं कि एक विशेष अवधि के अन्दर राजाओं का निजी कोष हम समाप्त करेंगे और उन में से जो कुछ ऐसे लोग हों जो कि इस को बन्द करने से बिल्कुल भूखों मर जायेंगे तो उन लोगों के लिये इन्तजाम करेंगे लेकिन बाकी सब लोगों का निजी कोष समाप्त करेंगे फलां फलां तारीख के अन्दर? क्या इस तरह की वह घोषणा करेंगे? और हमारे जो नौजवान तुर्की लोग हैं, क्या वे इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, appears to be very pleased with himself for the answer he gave in Yugoslavia. I have, certainly, not changed my position. If at all any definite answer is there, that answer I am repeating again. In principle, Government has taken a decision to abolish privy purses and privileges. But at the same time, I cannot indicate any target date in this matter because these matters have to be tackled with patience and understanding.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक साल हो गया, आप कोई अवधि नहीं बतायेंगे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं तो दो, तीन या चार महीने की अवधि ही बतायें। आप कोई अवधि भी नहीं बतायेंगे और काम भी नहीं करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: That is all.

12.12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: I have got notice of a privilege motion against the statement made by the Deputy Prime Minister signed by a number of Members, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri S. M. Banerjee and so many others.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Before that, may I draw your attention to an adjournment motion submitted to you about the strike resorted to by the press workers?

MR. SPEAKER: I have a number of adjournment motions, not one, with me. Some I am allowing; some I am not allowing. Only one can be allowed a day. I wanted to hear this also.

I had taken a tentative decision. Later on, it was argued by a number of hon. Members belonging to different parties. They came to me. Now, I want to hear them. One of them may try to tell me what the case is so that I can request the Deputy Prime Minister to give me facts before I take a decision.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे अपना फर्ज अदा करना पड़ रहा है। यह बहुत कटु कार्य है लेकिन आवश्यक है इसलिये मैं करने जा रहा हूँ। आज उप-प्रधान मंत्री, मन्त मोरारजी के लिए कसौटी का क्षण है और इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मैं जो सवाल आज उठाने जा रहा हूँ उस का फैसला प्रिविलेज कमीटी के द्वारा हो। वह कमीटी इस सवाल के सभी पहलुओं पर सोचे और जो उस को अपना अन्तिम निर्णय देना हो वह दे। केवल बहुमत के आधार पर इस सवाल को टालने का या खत्म करने का प्रयास नहीं होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि 30 अप्रैल को और पहली मई को जब इस सदन में वित्त विधेयक पर बहस हो रही थी

तो मेरे एक दोस्त श्री उमानाथ धीर मैं ने अपने भाषणों के दौरान में कुछ आरोप किये थे जिन का सम्बन्ध उप-प्रधानमंत्री के बेटे और उन के निजी सचिव से था। निजी सचिव इन शब्दों पर मैं विशेष जोर देना चाहता हूँ। तो ये जो आरोप किये गये वे कुछ निर्यात-व्यापार के बारे में जो एक करारनामा हुआ था, उस के बारे में थे। बैंक रेट जो लांककिया गया उसके बारे में थे। डिबीडेन्ड फ्रीज के बारे में पिछले वर्ष भी गलत खबर छपवाई गई थी उस पर शेयर बाजार में 5 लाख रुपया कमाया गया, उस के बारे में थे। बम्बई में राधाकृष्ण रुइया का घर जो कि पूंजीपतियों का घर है उन के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार या टैक्स चोरी के जो आरोप थे, उन के बारे में भी थे। शुरू में जब कांग्रेस के लोग हल्ला करने लगे तो उप प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था : . .

"May I appeal to my hon. friends to treat this with the contempt it deserves?"

पढ़ने तां बिनकुन नुच्छता दिवाना चाहते थे लेकिन बाद में धीरे-धीरे मैदान में आए और उन्होंने एक दफा नहीं, तीन दफा इस मदन के सामने कहा है कि मेरा लड़का मेरा निजी सचिव बना है उस का किमी भी व्यापार से, कारोबार से या धंधे से सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है। उन्होंने 64 में मुँज से कहा कि आप की सेवा करना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने उस को बुलाया क्योंकि उस वक्त मैं मंत्री नहीं था और किसी दूसरे निजी सचिव का खर्चा नहीं कर सकता था। मैं उन्हीं के शब्द रखना चाहता हूँ। एक दफा वे कहते हैं :

"He is not in business; he has gone out of business."

उस के बाद जब भाषण देने के लिये उठे, तब कहते हैं :

"But before I deal with the criticism relating to the Finance Bill, I must in fairness to the House, to myself and to my son, give facts about what my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, referred to as an impropriety; if nothing more

than that, the insinuation was much more than that, but he did not have the courage to make that insinuation explicitly."

इस तरह हमारी हिम्मत के बारे में भी इन्होंने संदेह प्रकट किया। फिर भाषा वे कहते हैं :

"Even propriety is not contained in it. That is what I want to explain. Let him know that my son has given up business from the year 1964; not now. After I had gone out of the Ministry he wrote to me that he wanted to serve me and serve the public and 'now that I was out of the Ministry, nobody will be able to say anything'. Therefore he went out of business and joined me as my private secretary. I could not afford in those days any other private secretary and he was good enough to come and serve me as my private secretary and from that time he has continued to serve me as my private secretary, even today, but he is not borne on Government establishment. He is not paid by Government anything for that matter."

अप्रत्यक्ष महोदय, उस के बाद आगे भी बहस चलती रही और उन्होंने हम लोगों के बारे में यह कहा कि हम लोग विकृत मनोवृत्ति के हैं, परवस मैनटेलिटी के हैं। उन्होंने मेरे बारे में कहा है कि मेरा डिजीज माइन्ड है यानि रोगी मन है मेरा। इस तरह की बातें उन्होंने कही हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) प्रिविलेज कमेटी से भागिये मत, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

आगे उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं,

"Let me tell my hon. friend that I have greater regard for proprieties than any one of them. I have made inquiries through the police against my son whenever some papers have come like that; I have not let it alone. And I am happy . . ."

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): On a point of order. You were pleased to ask one of the signatories to give reasons for referring it to the Privileges Committee. But he is making a big speech. I would like him to tell us the merits on which he wants that this question should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of any speech. After all, I have given permission to him to explain the facts. He is only reading from the statements, the facts and all that. Whether he is to take five minutes or six minutes may be left to me to decide. Meanwhile, I would request and appeal to Shri Sheo Narain and others not to interrupt, because they are thereby only lengthening the duration of his speech and they are not helping the debate. If they do not interrupt, perhaps the hon. Member will take only five or six minutes. But if they interrupt, he may take 10 to 15 minutes. If one Member shouts from one side, there are two or three ready to shout from the other side. Therefore, that does not help anybody. Shri Morarji Desai is here and he will give his reply. Naturally, it will help me to understand both the sides. After all, the whole thing may take just five or six minutes. I would appeal to both sides to hear calmly and then help the Chair to take a decision.

Shri Madhu Limaye may give only the facts.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं और कोई दूसरी बात नहीं दे रहा हूँ। डाक्यूमेंट्स से ही, दस्तावेजों से ही कोट कर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the point. He is only reading from the debates so far.

श्री मधु लिमये : सागे मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं :

"I have made enquiries through the police against my son whenever some papers have come like that. I have not let it alone, and I am happy that my son was always found miles away from any kind of these things. It was only some perverse people who were trying to circulate these rumours against him."

सागे चल कर जब आचार्य कुपालानी ने पूछा कि इतना समय आप क्यों दे रहे हैं। इन व्यक्तिगत बातों को ले कर तो आप ने कहा :

"It should be treated with the contempt that it deserves."

इस पर मोरारजी भाई कहते हैं :

"I have suffered all along from this kind of calumny patently and I have treated it with contempt, but when I find it being repeated in my presence, I should have failed in my duty if I had not said something, and it is, thing, and it is, therefore, that I have said something."

सागे वह कहते हैं :

"If they do not stop, does not matter. I have said what I had to say. Afterwards . . ."

उधर उन्होंने ने एक हिन्दी कहावत को इस तरह कहा है :

"हाथी चलत अपनी जाल, कुत्ते भूँकत भूँकाव" यह उन का अनुवाद है. मेरा नहीं है।

"Afterwards, the elephant will go away and the dogs will go on barking."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को इन्होंने कुता कहा है, विकृत मनोवृत्ति का आदमी कहा हुआ है। रोगी मन है ऐसा कहा है। अब मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग जो

उन के ऊपर आरोप कर रहे थे उन को वास्तविकता का आधार था या नहीं। बहुत सारी बातें हैं लेकिन जो दस्तावेज हैं जो मैंने आप के सामने रखने की अनुमति मांगी थी, मैं टेबुल पर रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि सब लोग उस को पढ़ें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के बेटे और यह जो डोइसाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी है उस का रिश्ता 1956 से है। यह जो समझौता है यह कोलेबोरेशन का है और यह 1956 में हुआ था। उस में उन को विभिन्न कामों के लिए कुछ कमोशन देने का वायदा इस करार में किया गया है। यह नौकरी सम्बंधी करार नहीं है। यह दो बोम्बे जनरल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, यह इन के बेटे की कम्पनी कहिये, फर्म कहिये, उस का और इन लोगों का करार हुआ है। डोइसाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के बोच में और कन्ति भाई के बोच में हुआ और उस करार के अनुसार इन को कुछ कमोशन मिला। यह मैं आप को इजाजत से रखना चाहता हूँ।

फिर उस के बाद 1960 पर मैं आता हूँ। यह करार नहीं है। यह जब किसी को नौकरी पर रखा जाता है तो जो पत्र दिया जाता है वह है...

MR. SPEAKER: Which year is that?

श्री मधु लिमये : नाइंथ डे आफ दिसम्बर, 1960। यह हुआ कमिशन एंजेंसी के बारे में करार और यह नौकरी के बारे में है। इन को पत्र दिया गया कि आप को नौकरी पर रखा जा रहा है। उस के मुनाफे में भी इन को कुछ हिस्सा दिया गया था लेकिन उस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। एक इस करार का अन्तः 3(ए) जो है वह मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"A monthly salary of Rs. 1650 (Rupees One thousand six hundred and fifty only), payable on the last working day of each calendar month, subject to deduction of taxes the company shall be bound

to deduct. After completion of twelve months of service the monthly salary shall be increased to Rs. 2050 (Rupees Two thousand and fifty only)".

यानी तनख्वाह 1650 रुपये से प्रारम्भ होती है। एक साल के बाद उन की मासिक तनख्वाह 2050 रुपये हो जाती है। उस के बाद एक परिपत्र भी जारी किया गया है कति भाई के बारे में...

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): Are we going into all those matters now? Let him come to the point.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैं एडिटिकेट प्रमाणित करके रख रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : रूल्स आफ प्रोसीज्योर पढ़िये।

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर एक परिपत्र है जो करार के बारे में कहा जाता है कि कति भाई यह सारा काम करेंगे। क्या काम करेंगे (व्यवधान) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की या निजी क्षेत्र की जो महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ हैं उन के बारे में यह अध्ययन करेंगे। कुछ उस के ठेके वगैरह दिलवाने का काम यह करेंगे। यह परिपत्र जारी किया गया और अध्यक्ष महोदय, और अध्यक्ष महोदय, उप प्रधान मंत्री के कथनानुसार 1964 में यह इन के निजी सचिव बने। किस तारीख को बने यह इन्होंने बताया नहीं है मान लो वह 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 के पहले बने या उसी दिन बने यह भी मैं मानने को तैयार हूँ कि 1964 में आखिरी दिन बने। इसलिये 1964 का मैं जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन इन के निजी सचिव बनने के बाद उपप्रधान मंत्री का कहना है, कि निजी सचिव बनने के बाद इन का अर्थात् कति भाई का कोई कारोबार या घंघरा नहीं रहा....

MR. SPEAKER: This is all prior to that. The Deputy Prime Minister has already said that after 1964 he has no connection.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं महत्वपूर्ण करार पर आ रहा हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use of going to 1956 and 1958 now? Let him point out something after 1964.

श्री मधु लिमये : 64 मैं ने नहीं कहा । 66 मैं ने कहा । अगर गलती से बोल गया हूँ तो माफ़ी चाहता हूँ । मैं 64 के पहले नहीं जा रहा हूँ । मैं 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 के बाद की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ । अभी जिस करार को पढ़ने जा रहा हूँ वह 8 जुलाई, 1965 का है :

"An agreement made this eighth day of July, 1965 between DODSAL PRIVATE LIMITED, a company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its registered office at Mafatal House, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1, (hereinafter called 'the company') of the one part and Shri Kantilal Desai residing at 'Oceana', N. Subhas Road, Bombay-1, inhabitant of Bombay (hereinafter called 'the said Kantilal') of the other part."

मतलब यह हुआ कि निजी सचिव बनने के बाद यह एग्रीमेंट हुआ था ।

"Whereas the said Kantilal during his employment with the company has rendered very valuable services to the company . . ."

SHRI P. G. SEN: What are the charges against the Finance Minister? If there are charges against the Finance Minister, then we shall hear him. Why should we hear allegations against his son? Let him bring his charges against Shri Morarji Desai and then we shall hear him.

श्री मधु लिमये :

"Whereas the said Kantilal during his employment with the company has rendered very valuable services to the company . . ."

"हैज रैंड" कहा है "हैड रैंड" नहीं कहा । यह भी नोट किया जाये ।

"And whereas the board of directors of the company in appreciation of such valuable services decided to pay him as provided hereunder:—

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESSETH and it is hereby agreed as follows: . . .

MR. SPEAKER: For what?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Does that document relate to existing services or past services?

MR. SPEAKER: He has come to the crux of the problem. That is why I am asking him to read it again. Let him hear calmly and understand what he is reading.

SHRI P. G. SEN: We are not going to hear anything against Kantilal here. We object to it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह महत्वपूर्ण है

"The Company shall pay him Rs. 2,050 per calendar month subject to deduction of such taxes therefor as may be applicable for a period of three years with effect from 1st April 1965".

इस का मतलब है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1965 के बाद तीन साल तक यानी 31 मार्च, 1968 अर्थात् इस साल तक कान्तिभाई को 2050 रु० मिलते थे, जो रकम 12 महीने के बाद 1960 के करार के तहत उन की तनख्वाह थी । अगर कोई यह कहे कि पुरानी सेवा के लिये जैसे पेंशन दी जाती है वैसे यह दिया तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो चिट्ठी में है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं । वही तो मुझे साबित करना है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को भी दस महीने नाल की सेवा बाद जितनी उन की तनखाह होती है उतनी पेंशन नहीं मिलती है, लेकिन इन को तीन चार साल सेवा के बाद, कहा जाता है कि सेवा की, जो उन की अधिक से अधिक तनखाह की उतनी ही पेंशन दी जाती है । कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई यह कहेंगे कि डाइमाल कम्पनी या किसी और कम्पनी के किसी कारोबार के साथ उन के बेटे का सम्बन्ध नहीं है । लेकिन इस दस्तावेज से साबित होता है कि उन का सम्बन्ध बरकरार रहा और जिस तरह वह पहले "काम" करते थे उसी तरह "काम" करते रहे । चूँकि वह उन के निजी सचिव थे इसलिये सारे सरकारी कागजात वगैरह वह देख सकते थे, और इस कारण मेरा निवेदन है कि वह कंपनी का "काम" करते रहे । यह दस्तावेज सही है । इन को यह काट नहीं सकते हैं ।

मेरा यह कहना है कि इस की जानकारी उन को थी, और उस के बावजूद उन्होंने ने यहाँ पर गलतबयानी की और हमारे ऊपर लांछन लगाने का बहुत ही अनुचित ढंग से प्रयास किया क्या मतलब है कि जिस के बारे में पहले से ही इस तरह के आरोप लगाये जाते थे उन को लेकर ये हमें लांछन लगा रहे हैं । जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई मंत्री नहीं थे, उस वक़्त भी कांग्रेस में उन का प्रभाव कम नहीं था । गुजरात सरकार हो या दूसरी सरकारें हो, उन के ऊपर जरूर उन का प्रभाव रहा है । 1965 के बाद भी तीन साल तक उन को यह तनखाह मिलती रही है और जब वह तनखाह खत्म हुई उस के तत्काल बाद उस फर्म के ऊपर छापे पड़े हैं ।

मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि चूँकि उन्होंने ने 2050 रु० देने से इन्कार किया इस लिये 31 मार्च, के बाद यह जानकारी सरकार को दी गई और यह छापे मारे गये । लेकिन उस वक़्त कांतिभाई को पता नहीं था कि सारे दस्तावेज मिल जायेंगे और यह सारा मामला सदन के सामने आयेगा ।

अब यह विशेषाधिकार भंग का मामला कैसे होता है इस के लिये हैं मैं दो तीन प्रचारिटीज दे कर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा और जो सवाल है उस को सदन के सामने रखूँगा ।

आप मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस देखिये । उस का शीर्षक है : *मिसलेडिंग हो हाउस* ।

"Misleading the House: The House may treat the making of a deliberately misleading statement as a contempt. In 1963, the House resolved that in making a personal statement which contained words which he later admitted not to be true, a former member has been guilty of a grave contempt".

MR. SPEAKER: Admitted not to be true.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब ये कहें कि उन को इस की जानकारी नहीं थी । मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि उन को इस की जानकारी थी । क्योंकि 1956 से उन का इस फर्म के साथ सम्बन्ध था । पिछले दो साल की बात है जब मैं ने सुब्रह्मण्यम का मामला उठाया था तब आप के पहले जो अध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने निर्णय दिया था :

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"What we have to see here is this: Any incorrect statement made by a Minister cannot make any basis for a breach of privilege" . . .

क्योंकि यह हमेशा गलतबयानी करते रहते हैं ।

"It is only a deliberate lie, if it can be substantiated, that would certainly bring the offence within the meaning of breach of privilege".

तो उन्हो ने जान बूझ कर असत्य वचन या असत्य भाषण या गलतबयानी की है या नहीं, यह सवाल है ।

अब दस्तावेजों की बात आती है । जहां तक मुझे पता है, और मैंने जानने की कोशिश की है, यह सही दस्तावेज हैं और यह सही निकलें हैं । मैं आयुक्त के करने के लिये तैयार हूं । अगर वह साबित करें कि यह गलत कागज है, तो मेरे खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सकती है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस की उन को जानकारी थी और आप ने स्वयं कल मुझे बतलाया था कि वह "नहीं" नहीं कहते । लेकिन उन का इस के ऊपर भाष्य है इंटरप्रेटेशन है, कि इस का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि यह तनख्वाह है, यह तो पेंशन है । अगर भाष्य का ही सवाल है, क्योंकि उन को यह जानकारी थी कि यह सौदा हुआ है और यह दस्तावेज सही है तो सवाल रहता है कि इस का अर्थ क्या है ? तो अर्थ तय करने का जिम्मा सन्त मोरारजी अपने

हाथ में न लें । इस सदन की एक कमेटी है । उस के सामने यह जाय । यह इस से डरते क्यों हैं ? कमेटी के सामने यह जाय और वह सारी बातों को देखें । कांतिभाई और डोडसाल कम्पनी में जो सम्बन्ध रहे हैं उन को वह देखे । उस के बाद वह जो निर्णय करेगी वह मुझे कबूल है । अगर समिति कहती है कि यह पेंशन है तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर समिति की राय में यह तनख्वाह है, और उन का कहना है कि उन को कोई कारोबार नहीं है, व्यापार नहीं है, यह सही नहीं है इस लिये इस में नैतिकता का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है । आज भी मैं मांग करता हूं कि मोरारजी भाई अपना इस्तीफा दे दें और कमेटी के सामने मामला जाय । मोरारजी के इस्तीफा दिये बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है । उस के बाद अगर कमेटी उन को निर्दोष मानती है तो वह फिर उप-प्रधान मंत्री बने, इस में मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है ।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि वह हटें और मामला कमेटी के सामने जाये ।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I can very well appreciate that my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye is smarting under some of the words that I used when I replied to him in the budget debate, and therefore, I can understand his attempt to take revenge or whatever it may be called.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर वही कर रहे हैं । वह गाली दें, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I did not interrupt my hon. friend when he went on using words like Sant Morarji this, that and the other. If he wants to call me Sant even in joke or satire, it is no concern of mine, I am not bothered. I have never claimed to be a Sant, therefore it does not matter to me.

Then on the question of the documents, there is no question of disowning them. They are legal registered documents on stamp paper, they are not secret agreements in any way. They are all formal legal agreements interpretable by courts and under the Arbitration Act.

SHRI RABI RAY: By the Privilege Committee.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore, where is the question of disowning them? It does not require any interpretation from anybody. They are so obvious. Even the agreements are so obvious that they do not require any interpretation. Therefore, you, Sir, may judge as to what it means. It is for you to say whatever you want to say.

Of course, my hon. friend will be satisfied if I resign. I am not going to oblige him. That is the function of the Prime Minister. If she asks me, if she has any such idea in her mind, I would resign even before she asks. Therefore, that is not the question. I am only responsible to her in this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मैं जानता ही था । वह स्वेच्छा से नहीं करेंगे ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If I feel I am guilty, I would do it immediately. I would not wait for his asking. Therefore, that is not the question. Because he thinks I am guilty I should accept myself as guilty, is the height of impudence. That is all that I can say.

Now, I would like to read out so that my hon. friend may not again try to find out some word here and there and then start some other motion.

The accusation is that I misled the House on 30th April, 1968 when I made the statement that my son had ceased connection with business in 1964. In support of the accusation the hon. Member, Shri Limaya, claims to be in possession of photostat copies of some Agreements which had been entered into between my son and Messrs. Dodsai Private Limited. These photostat copies have appeared in the *Blitz* issues of June 15 and June 29 with a ring of misleading insinuations which is so characteristic of that paper.

SHRI RABI RAY: You can file a defamation suit.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not believe in throwing stones in dirt. These documents are with me; therefore, it is not necessary for him to start with a very heroic statement that he was prepared to stand by it. I have got the originals here with me; if he wants to see them he could see them also. If he had asked me beforehand I would have given him the documents; he would not have had to take the trouble of going either to *Blitz* or some other sources. The facts are as follows:

Messrs. Dodsai Private Limited—an A.E.G. not an Indian concern at that time—engaged my son as a Commission Agent from December, 1956.

In December 1960 the concern employed him as the Director Sales on a salary plus commission as is the usual basis for salaried employees. the total of which from the second year of service was a little over Rs. 4,000 p.m. the salary part being Rs. 1,650 during the first 12 months Rs. 2,050 after one year. The rest was the result of the commission which he got in the year.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Both these agreements were signed by the European Manager terminable on six months' notice. The agreement of December, 1960 remained in force until 31st March, 1965 inclusive of the period of notice. He however ceased to do any work after June, 1964 for this company.

The last agreement providing for terminal benefits with a monthly remuneration of Rs. 2,050, but no commission was for 3 years with effect from 1st April, 1965.

As the photostat copy would show, this agreement imposes no business obligation except that nothing regarding the transactions done during the period when my son was with the concern as an agent or in service would be disclosed. This is an obvious precaution and cannot be deemed to be business connection. The cessation of the commission fees which were substantial would establish that no business was expected during the period. The payment of terminal benefit is as stated in the Agreement for valuable services rendered. This is a business evaluation entirely within the judgement of the concern and the Hon. House would not expect me to go into the details of this and similar other transactions in the business world.

The last agreement which has been used to impugn my statement relates to a period when I was out of office. It is nothing but fanciful to state that my general standing in public life would have brought this about. So many of us including my Hon. friend, Shri Limaye, have standing and influence but I do hope that in equity they would be saved the imputation should some good things happen to their families.

I would not like to go into various wild and irresponsible thoughts built around this matter. I had drawn distinction between the role of my son as my Private Secretary when I was

out of office, and as my personal private Secretary when he accompanied me on one or two official tours. No part of the cost was met by Government nor had my son access to official records. It is equally absurd on the one hand to connect the timing of the raid by the Enforcement Directorate with the cessation of the agreement and on the other to insinuate that the enquiry is being interfered with. The enquiry is proceeding according to law and regular progress reports are being watched in the Directorate of Enforcement and the Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
जन्दी में निर्णय न दिजिये । यह मामला
समिति के सामना जाना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: No further discussion about it. We have been discussing it not only here but in the Chamber and I had given an opportunity to hon. friends. It is not as if some off hand decision is being given here. If there is some difference of opinion, and some scrutiny is to be made it may be done. But we all of us have heard both of them. The statement about documents made by Shri Madhu Limaye is not denied by the Deputy Prime Minister (*Interruption.*) Order, order. I have given the maximum chance to Members here and inside my Chamber also. Some have asked me about it. If there is really any difference of opinion, that will be a matter for the Privileges Committee to go into. He may not agree with what has been said and he may say it is bad; you may not agree with what Shri Desai has said; you may say it is bad. But that is a thing which can be dealt with in a different way.

AN HON. MEMBER: Refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the House, which can take a decision; as Shri Desai put it, it is the Prime Minister, and it is for the Prime Minister and this House.

श्री मधु निमये : क्या इंटरपेडेशन का निर्णय बहुमत में होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you in the Chamber, outside the Chamber and now here. My only point is this: if you do not agree with the view expressed by him, the Prime Minister or this House, that is one position. The Privileges Committee could go into it only if you do not agree with what Shri Desai has said or Shri Desai does not agree with what Shri Madhu Limaye has said. Then the Committee will have to go into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): There is disagreement.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no disagreement. Both of them agree.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a question of interpretation. Who is going to interpret it? Which interpretation is correct? That is the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs now. I wanted to give them a fair chance. I told them also that this was my opinion. I said so in the Chamber also. Whatever it was, I thought it was my duty, sitting in the Chair, to give them a chance to place it before the whole House so that they will have a chance, and the Deputy Prime Minister also could clarify the whole case. I have given them the chance. You may agree with each other's point of view or not. There is no privilege as such to be referred to the Committee. Therefore, it is closed.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1396/68].

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : मैं श्री विगुनसेन की तरफ से शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति के बारे में दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1968 के सरकारी संकल्प संख्या एक 30-60-67 आई० यू० की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1397/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA):

- (1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1937:—
 - (i) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 3-E in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.
 - (ii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Am-

[Shri M. R. MASANI]

endment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 4-E in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-874/68].

- (iii) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 5-E in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1108/68].

- (2) to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 8-E in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1968, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1398/68].

WHITE PAPER NO. XIV *re* GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the White Paper No. XIV containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between February, 1967, to April 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1393/68].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I present the Thirty-second Report of

the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.49 hrs.

PETITION RE INTRODUCTION OF FIRST POINT SALES-TAX IN DELHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present a petition from Shri Mahabir Parshad Gupta, Delhi, and others regarding the introduction of First Point Sale Tax in Delhi.

12.49½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE NINETEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I have to make a statement before placing this motion, because, yesterday, the consensus on the Gold Control Bill was that it should be referred to the Select Committee; it is a Bill replacing the ordinance. Therefore, I wrote a letter to you. Subject to that, I move:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER: Then you will have to increase the time.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: We will agree to that.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
श्री मंत्री नहोदय ने कहा है कि गोल्ड बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी को रेफर नहीं किया जायगा। हम इस बात में उन से सहमत नहीं हैं और हम

मांग करते हैं कि इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के रैफर किया जाय जैसा कि बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय हुआ था। कमेटी को इस बिल को रैफर किए बिना पास करना बिल्कुल गलत बात होगी ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My representative was in the Business Advisory Committee, and I am told that there was unanimity on the point that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee, and that is why only one or two hours were given. Now, when we raised objection in connection the Bill, Shri Morarji refused to listen and said "I am not going to send it to the Select Committee". I request that the unanimous recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee should be respected in all seriousness and it should be sent to the Select Committee. If it is not being sent to the Select Committee, we want five hours for the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have myself that if it is not going to the Select Committee, the time must be increased. I did not say how many hours it should have, but I said that the time must be increased. They have both clarified the position. The Minister also has agreed to increase the time for discussion of this Bill to five hours, as you suggested.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): What is the reason for not following the decision?

MR. SPEAKER: He has accepted the suggestion made by Shri Banerjee.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the time?

MR. SPEAKER: Five hours for the discussion of the Gold Control Bill

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You may agree to three hours or five

hours, but I think we have a right to insist on sending it to a Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give an amendment to that effect.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, we decided in the Business Advisory Committee to refer this Bill to a Select Committee because it has been the practice to send all important Bills to Select Committees.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस कमेटी के चयरमैन हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री महोदय कमेटी में एग्री करें। और कमेटी अपनी युनेनियस रिपोर्ट दे दे, लेकिन चूंकि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस से एग्री करने से इन्कार कर दिया, इस लिए वह यहां आ कर बदल जायें, तो फिर बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बैठने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। हम इस के विरुद्ध प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I entirely agree with you that once we change here a decision taken in the Business Advisory Committee it will be a bad precedent and later on anybody may try to change the decisions taken there. But the Minister has already said that this change is needed because of some special circumstances.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What are the special circumstances? Let him explain those special circumstances.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: As I said earlier, Sir, this Bill seeks to replace an Ordinance and it will have to be passed within six weeks from the date of commencement of session of Parliament. Therefore, I appeal to the good sense of the House to agree that this Bill should be

straightaway passed. As was suggested, I agree to more time being given for the consideration of this Bill. It may be five hours or whatever you may suggest.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH (Junagadh): Sir, the Select Committee may be asked to study the Bill and give a report within a certain time.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, the motion will have to be made here and passed. Then it will have to go to the other House and they will have to pass a motion giving the names of Members who will represent them in the Joint Committee. All this will take time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, we also realise the importance of passing this legislation replacing the Ordinance though we are opposed to it. After all something has to be done. If it is referred to a Select Committee we agree to sit beyond the normal hours, beyond six o'clock, and discuss it. Because Shri Morarji Desai, the Deputy Prime Minister, made a definite statement, when we objected to the introduction of this Bill which was defeated by 101 votes to 61, that it will not be referred to a Select Committee, this change is being sought to be made in the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee. I would request, Sir, that let a Joint Committee be appointed and let us discuss it and place our report before the House adjourns (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has already explained his difficulty. I am not concerned with it. I am only to do my duty here.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार के सामने कोई डिफिकल्टी है, तो वह माता हो सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: He says that because it is a Joint Committee a motion will have to be made there also and that will take some time.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, let him not mislead even you. He is very clever. He said it will have to go to the other House. A Select Committee can be of one House. It is not axiomatic that every Select Committee must be a Joint Committee. How can I undertake to speak on behalf of that august House. We only want to see that the Bill is properly scrutinised. With that object we have suggested that it may be referred to a Select Committee. You can give a mandate of ten days as the maximum period within which they have to report. I do not know what is the difficulty.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: We have some experience now of the finalisation of work by other Select Committees which we set up during last session. Most of them have requested the House to extend the time. Further, as you all know, during this session both Houses have heavy business pending before them. We have 31 pending Bills on the anvil of the House and Rajya Sabha have 11. Besides, 24 more Bills are likely to be introduced. These are our difficulties. Otherwise, I have every respect for the wishes of the hon. Members and I will be as co-operative as possible in regard to giving time for discussion on any subject. Therefore, I would again appeal to the hon. Members to pass this Bill straightway.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस तरह का प्रिसिडेंट कायम किया जायेगा, तो ग्राइन्दा बिजनेस एडवाइज कमेटी के डिसिजन की कोई वैल्यू नहीं रहेगी। डा० राम सुभग सिंह [पहली बार इस तरह का गलत प्रिसिडेंट

कायम कर रहे हैं। आज तक भी इस तरह नहीं हुआ। अगर कोई बेंच करना हो, तो प्रतिमात्रा तो वह किया जा सकता है लेकिन केबल मंत्री महोदय के कहने से ऐसा करना एक बहुत खराब प्रसिद्धि होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. Instead of taking a decision now, this particular item may be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee for further reconsideration. I hope the House is agreeable to the rest of the Report. I will now put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1968 subject to the modification that items (6) and (7) of the Report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration."

The motion was adopted.

12.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BORDER SECURITY FORCE BILL—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan on the 23rd July, 1968, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिन भावनाओं से यह विधेयक संसद् के सामने रखा गया है मैं उस का

स्वागत करता हूँ। हमें मालूम है कि जो हमारे देश की सीमाएँ हैं उन पर बहुत गड़बड़ है। आज से नहीं, पिछले कई सालों से गड़बड़ है और तरह की तरह की गड़बड़ियाँ वहाँ पर हैं। पाकिस्तान की तरफ से अलग गड़बड़ है, चीन की तरफ से अलग गड़बड़ है और हमारे ही देश के कुछ लोग जो अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तानी कहते हैं पर जिन की वफादारो शायद हमारे देश के साथ उतनी नहीं जितनी दूसरे देशों के साथ है उन की तरफ से भी काफी गड़बड़ है। कुछ स्मरणसँ हैं, कुछ इन्फिन्ट्स हैं यह सारी समस्या मिला कर के काफी पेचीदा स्थिति पैदा है। अब उसको रोकने के लिए यह विधेयक संसद् के सामने आया। उससे स्थिति का मुकाबिला अच्छा प्रकार से होगा इस आशा के साथ मैंने इस का स्वागत किया है। मैंने उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक संशोधन भी दिया है जिस में मैंने यह मांग की है कि गृह-मंत्री से कि वह इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें। उसके कई कारण हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है कि जिस के बारे में अच्छी प्रकार से विस्तारपूर्वक विचार होना चाहिए। उनकी सविस कंडीशंस क्या होंगी क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक अर्द्ध-सैनिक स्थिति में है, सेमी मिलिटरी स्टेट्स उस का है जिस की ट्रेनिंग जिन का पनिशमेंट, जैसा खुद माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा बहुत सख्त है, इसलिए हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि जब आप उनकी ट्रेनिंग अच्छी करना चाहते हैं, जब अगर वह कानून को या अनुशासन को भंग करें तो उनको कड़ी सजा देना चाहते हैं तो आप ने उनकी सविस कंडीशंस कैसी रखी है। उन की सविस कंडीशंस भी सेना के मुताबिक ही होनी चाहिए, उसके बारे में मैं भी हमें जांच करनी पड़ेगी। इसी प्रकार किस तरह से भदालतों का निर्माण हो यह भी सारी चीजें इतनी बड़ी और व्यापक है कि जिन के बारे में सोचना जरूरी है।

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

एक चीज की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक है इस के अन्दर कुछ काम्प्लीकेशंस भी हो सकते हैं। पेचीदगियां क्या हो सकती हैं कि एक तो यह कि कुछ लोगों को यह भी डर हो सकता है कि केन्द्र अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप राज्य सरकारों में कर सकता है और जो पुलिस का दायरा है उसके ऊपर भी कुठाराघात कर सकता है। अब इस के बारे में भी हमें कुछ सोचना होगा। इस की आड़ में जो ऐसी सरकारें हैं जो केन्द्र को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं वह कुछ और बातें भी गड़बड़ कर सकती हैं। मैंने इस बात का इसलिये समर्थन किया कि मैं और मेरी पार्टी हमेशा चाहे वह केन्द्र कांग्रेस के हाथ में हो या किसी के हाथ में क्यों न हो जब तक वह राष्ट्र के हितों को रक्षा करता है, हमारी इच्छा यह है कि केन्द्र को मजबूत होना चाहिये और इसलिए मैंने इस का स्वागत किया। लेकिन हमें इस बात को जरूर देखना चाहिये। मैं आप के जरिए मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि किसी प्रकार से इस प्रकार की भावना किसी राज्य सरकार को न हो कि किसी तरह से भी उस में हस्तक्षेप किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ यह भी देखना चाहिये कि अगर कोई राज्य सरकार ऐसी है जो अपनी ताकत का नाजायज इस्तेमाल कर के विदेशों के साथ अना समरक स्यापित करना चाहती है या देश में गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहती है, इस प्रकार की जो शक्तियां हैं चाहे वह कोई भी हों, नाम देने की जरूरत नहीं है, सब लोग इसको जानते ही हैं, उसके बारे में भी सतर्क होने की जरूरत है। राज्य की पुलिस का और इस बार्डर पुलिस का क्या सम्बन्ध है यह स्पष्टीकरण करने की जरूरत है मुझे याद है कि बंगाल की जो कम्युनिस्ट सरकार थी, उन्होंने इस पर एतराज किया है। मैं तो उक्त कम्यूनिस्ट ही कहता हूँ। नाम उस का संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार

लेकिन असल में कम्यूनिस्ट सरकार यह थी, उसने इस पर एतराज किया था और इसी प्रकार से मैंने यह भी सुना है कि पंजाब सरकार ने भी इस पर एतराज किया था। इसलिए माननीय गृह मंत्री से मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि किस प्रकार के संबंध राज्य की पुलिस के और इसके होने चाहिये इस के बारे में भी विचार करना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की भावना किसी की न बने कि किस प्रकार से भी हस्तक्षेप किया जा रहा है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ मैं उस नुमायश को देखने के लिए गया था, उपाध्यक्ष जी, शायद आप भी उसको देखने के लिए गये होंगे। वहां पर मैंने यह देखा— मैं कोई बहुत एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ लेकिन जो थोड़ी बहुत नालिज मेरी है उस के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ कि मिनिट्री के जो ओब्सर्वाटो-आर्म्ज हैं, आप ने वे आर्म्ज बार्डर पुलिस को दे रखे हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपके ये जो हथियार हैं, ये तो अब आउट-आफ-डेट हो गये हैं, इन से नागाओं, मिजो और पाकिस्तानी सेना के लोग जो रजाकारों की शक्ल में आते हैं, उन का मुकाबला करना आपकी पुलिस के लिए बहुत ही मुश्किल होता होगा। मैं आपके जारिये से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उस में सन्देह नहीं कि यह फोर्स बहुत अच्छी चीज है, 60-70 हजार लोग हमारी इस बार्डर पुलिस में हैं, लेकिन उन को आप अच्छे और माडर्न वेपन्ज दीजिये, उन को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दीजिये ताकि वे किसी भी परिस्थिति में डट कर मुकाबला कर सकें। मेरी इन्फार्मेशन तो यह है कि उन के पास बाइनोकुलर भी नहीं हैं

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):
यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : आप मालूम कर लीजिये। मैंने मालूम करके ऐसा कहा है।

वाइनोकुलर्ज उन के पास जितने होने चाहियें, उसका केवल 5 प्रतिशत हैं।

श्री रणधर सिंह (रोहतक) : इतने शानदार देश की कमजोरी बता रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कमजोरी नहीं बता रहा हूँ, अगर ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो वहां पर हरियाणा के नौजवान मारे जायेंगे। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखें कि मार्डन ब्राम्ज उनके पास हैं या नहीं हैं, पूरे ब्राम्ज उनके पास हैं या नहीं हैं, पूरी सुविधायें उनके पास हैं या नहीं हैं।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी ट्रेनिंग अच्छी प्रकार से होनी चाहिये। मैंने सुना है कि अभी अभी कुछ मिलिट्री आफिसर उनके यहां आये हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। अच्छा अनुशासन, अच्छी ट्रेनिंग और अच्छे ब्राम्ज—यदि इस प्रकार का स्टैण्डर्ड रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ठीक होगा।

चौथी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो सैन्सिटिव बार्डर है, केवल पुलिस के सहारे उसकी रक्षा नहीं होगी। इसके लिए हमें कुछ और भी करना होगा। मेरे अपने खयाल से वहां पर जो रहने वाले हैं उनको भी आर्गनाइज किया जाय। आज हमारे देश की जो स्थिति है, उसमें बहुत जल्द तो मैं अपेक्षा नहीं करता कि हमारे बार्डर शान्त हो जायेंगे, इसमें कई साल लग सकते हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान भी हमारे साथ दुश्मनी करता है—चाहे हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान के सैनिक हवाई जहाजों को लखनऊ उतरने दे, परन्तु पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ ऐसी दोस्ती करने वाला नहीं है। पाकिस्तान क्या कर रहा है, हम जानते हैं, चीन कैसा बर्ताव कर रहा है, वह हम जानते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें इसको थोड़ा और मजबूती से देखना होगा और केवल बार्डर पुलिस से वहां पर काम नहीं चलेगा। बार्डर पर रहने वाले जो लोग हैं,

हमें उनको आर्गनाइज करना पड़ेगा ताकि वे हमारी पुलिस को सूचनायें दें, उनकी सहायता करें और अगर कहीं हमारी पुलिस की संख्या कम है तो हमें उनकी मदद भी मिल सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। चाहे डिसिप्लिंड फोर्स के नाम से थोड़े समय के लिये हमें उन लोगों को भी हथियार देने चाहियें। जो लोग विश्वस्त हैं, जिन लोगों को सरकार विश्वस्त मानती है, उनमें से छांट कर उन लोगों को हथियार देने चाहियें और वे लोग हमारी पुलिस की सहायता करें। उनका कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये—हमारी बार्डर पुलिस के साथ, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

मुझे याद है 1965 में जब हमारी पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई, तब राजस्थान बार्डर पर हमारी सेनाओं को यह भी मालूम नहीं था कि पानी का कुआं कहां है, यह रास्ता किधर जाता है, उनको उस जगह के बारे में कुछ भी ज्ञान नहीं था और उनको बताने वाला भी कोई नहीं था। इसलिए ज्यादा जरूरी है कि वहां की जो आबादी है, उनके साथ हमारा सम्पर्क हो और उस आबादी के साथ हमारे सिपाही और हमारे पुलिस अधिकारी सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर सकें।

पांचवीं चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर जो आर्गेनाइज दिये गये हैं, उसमें यह लिखा गया है कि इण्डो-पाकिस्तान बार्डर पर ही यह फोर्स काम करेगी, लेकिन मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि केवल पाकिस्तान के साथ ही हमारा बार्डर नहीं है, चीन के साथ, तिब्बत के साथ बार्डर लगता है या जो हमारे समुद्र लगते हैं वहां पर भी जरूरी है कि यह सेना तैनात हो, यह पुलिस तैनात की जाय। इस काम के लिये इस पुलिस की संख्या थोड़ी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। आज जिस तरह का स्मॉर्लिंग होता है, इन्फिल्ट्रेशन होता है, वह चीज इनकी सहायता से रोकी जानी चाहिये। मेरे खयाल से अगर अच्छी ट्रेनिंग और माडर्न हथियार इनको

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

दिये गये तो जिस प्रकार की लार्ज स्केल पर स्मगलिंग होती है, उसको भी ये लोग रोक सकेंगे तथा बार्डर्ज पर जो लोग रहते हैं, उनके अन्दर भी सिक्योरिटी आयेगी।

एक आखिरी सुझाव देकर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। बार्डर पर हमें कुछ मजबूत लोगों को बसाना चाहिये, खास तौर से जो रिटायर्ड पुलिस आफिसर्स हैं, सेना के लोग हैंटरी-टोरियल आर्मी के लोग हैं या इस तरह के लोग हैं, जिनको डिसप्लिंड फोर्स कहा जा सकता है, जो अनुशासित हैं, ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए हैं, सरकार उनको मुफ्त में या बहुत थोड़े दामों पर जमीन दे, सुविधायें दे, तो वे लोग वहां पर बसाये जा सकते हैं और समय पाने पर वे लोग हमारी इस पुलिस की मदद कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं इसका स्वागत करता हूं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दें ताकि इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार किया जा सके, इसमें जो कमियां हैं उन पर मिलजुल कर विचार किया जा सकता है और उनको दूर किया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday, the provisional time allotted for this Bill was 2 hours, but now the time has been increased to 5 hours. I have got to accommodate about 15 Members who have sent slips to me here. I would like to ascertain the sense of the House about how much time we should have for the general discussion and how much for the other stages.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): My party has not spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 2½ hours are still left. How shall we divide the time as between the different

stages? What is the sense of the House?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: First, time should be allotted to the representatives of every party to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The debate should conclude about three hours from now, that is, at about 5 P.M. That should be clear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The distribution should be 3 hours for the first reading and 2 hours for the other stages.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): One hour is enough for clause-by-clause discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If hon. Members would agree on one hour for the clauses, then I shall be able to accommodate more Members.

श्री झारखंड राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सुझाव है कि जेनरल डिबेट का टाइम थोड़ा बढ़ा दिया जाय। इसके प्रिन्सिपल्स से विस्तार में चाहे किसी को मतभेद न हों, लेकिन इसके कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर बातें हो सकती हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इसकी जेनरल डिबेट का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय, ताकि सब लोगों को एकोमोडेट किया जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee all these considerations were there and they were placed before them. The time has been increased to five hours. To extend it further would be difficult. But I would suggest that we may have 2 hours for general discussion now and 1 hour for the clause-by-clause consideration. We shall begin the clause-by-clause discussion at 4 P.M.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): You are now

presuming that there shall be clause-by-clause discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now, but at 4 P.M.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I am talking about four o'clock also. All of us are of the opinion that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, and every speaker is suggesting that it should be referred to a Select Committee. If you would be pleased to give me ten minutes, I shall prove why it should go to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that this question had been raised at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee where the representatives from all parties were present.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I was not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And they have taken that decision. There are two motions at the consideration stage and the House will decide it. I cannot say anything more at this stage.

Now, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): May I speak? I have asked for her permission to speak earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She is a new Member so far as this House is concerned, and, therefore, let the hon. Member show some chivalry.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I warmly welcome this Bill. I know the areas, where we are in the border, like West Bengal and, particularly, in my own district Nadia. How much we depend on the Border Security Forces. It is a fact that they are the first line of defence because it is only when something will happen that the Army will take over and

it is they who are the first to take the brunt of whatever is to come. So, I have my full sympathy and full admiration for the work they do. The work they are supposed to do has been laid down in the Home Ministry's own Report and in the Bill itself. They are supposed to give a sense of security to the people in the border areas.

Yesterday, some of my friends opposite—I was surprised to hear—said that the police was immobilised during the United Front Government's regime. I quite imagine that because the United Front Government in West Bengal was dominated by Communists and they immobilised the police whenever there was any need to do so. Secondly, I do not suppose they want this Force to really function because, they would like the border to be open for their friends to come in. However, that is beside the point.

Sir, India has a border of actually 4000 miles and West Bengal has a border of 1350 miles out of that border. I understand that there is yet a shortage of 10,000 people whom the Border Security Force could absorb. I do not know if this figure is correct because—I am a new Member—this was out before the last bye-election. I understand that the Border Security Force can yet take another 10,000 people. In that case, I would suggest that Namasudras who have come over from East Pakistan and who are strong in physique and warlike in temperament could be trained and absorbed in some of the areas in the border forces. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this when he recruits men for the Border Security Force and puts them into training.

I have also another thing to point out that the Border Security people have done wonderful work in Bengal. They have caught in one year more than 3000 cases of infiltration and they have confiscated smuggled goods worth more than Rs. 2 lakhs. Their work has been admirable and dis-

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

tinctions have been awarded to them, I think, there could have been more distinctions awarded to them. We should also have, like the Army Day and the Navy Day, the Border Security Force Day. That should be observed and that would create the liaison between the Border Security Force people and the people of the area.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, remarked yesterday that the Border Security people very often like fresh eggs and chickens. I would like to say that everybody likes fresh eggs and chickens when they can get it. But the Bill provides for it as one of the offences, namely extortion of that kind of thing. That is duly covered. I do not think we need to be at all worried about that aspect.

Then, I would make an urgent plea for one think and that is that the conditions of the Border Security police may be the same as those of the Army in as many ways it is possible to do so. You call them a para-military organisation. Well, if they are a para-military organisation, then some of their amenities should be the same as it is with the Army because they do no less work than the Army.

About housing in the border, Sir, it should have every attention of the Government and, I hope the hon. Minister will look into it. I understand Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned by the Centre for police housing. I wonder how much of this has been used for the Border Security Force housing?

About their families, I would like to say that there should be some arrangement for looking after their families when their men are out guarding our borders facing death.

There is one other point that I would like to make. When you are going to punish them like in any military court, there is going to be death punishment also. They are going to be treated like military in

every respect except for their emoluments and all other amenities that the military is entitled to. The punishment is almost the same as what the military would undergo for the same offence. Here I would say that, when it comes to death punishment, they should have access to the Home Minister and he should be there to grant them pardon if it is possible to do so . . . (Interruptions) I hope, they will have every access to him because once it comes to a death sentence then there should be somebody to appeal to and he can be the Home Minister who has sponsored the scheme. I hope, he will be there to give them any advantage, any pardon, any leniency, that can save a life. I would earnestly plead for that.

Then, leave for 60 days should always be there because their work is full of danger and tension. They are the first line of defence. They will become the second line of defence only when the army takes over. It is very true of that little quotation that an army man wrote in his own note-book, which was besmeared by blood and was later rescued; he wrote:

"I have a rendezvous with death.

At some disputed barricade.

If mid-night in some flaming town.

When spring trips north again

And I, to my pledged word, am true;

I shall not miss that rendezvous." I know that our border police will never miss their *rendezvous* and they deserve all our gratitude, all our admiration and every consideration from the Ministry that has sponsored this Bill.

I welcome this Bill warmly and I hope that the Border Security Police will grow from strength to strength and protect India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This Bill reminds us of the colossal follies of Partition and of over-zealous profession of Bhai-Bhaism. This has resulted in the exposure of all the borders of our country which had the natural physiographical protection which perhaps few countries in the world have the gift of having such security.

Now all our borders are exposed to our actual and potential enemies. Pressed as we are today, we have to look to our border security which is a must for every nation and particularly for a nation like ours which is endangered and which had actually been in danger twice in 20 years.

Although I am in a mood to welcome this Bill, but I would humbly say to the Home Minister whether he was consulted in all its aspects while this Bill was prepared. This Bill gives an impression that it has been drafted very hastily. If the idea of having border security force means the exalted duplication of our armed police forces carrying outmoded rifles, then the purpose of this Bill will be frustrated and it will create conflicts with the States.

It seems rather strange that the main objective of the Bill has been defined in a slipshod manner. I do not know whether it has been done intentionally. The reason is quite obvious, as Pakistan and others will immediately say something about it—I do not want to go into it in details. In this Bill, it has been said that there shall be an armed force of the Indian Union. But nowhere in this Bill the status and the task that will be assigned to this Security Force have been clearly defined. The objective is rather vague, confused, and not clearly laid down. Only in Chapter X, 'Miscellaneous', has the purpose of constituting this security force and the task that will be assigned to it been defined. What is that purpose? For the purpose of prevention of any offence punishable under the Passport

(Entry into India) Act, 1920, the Registration of Foreigners Act and so on. I would like to know this from the Home Minister: Does it mean that the purpose of this Security Force will be mainly to discharge the functions of the border police in the sense that they will try to haul up illegal infiltrators, smugglers, dacoits, persons who lift cattle and forcibly seize paddy lands on the border or those who want to enter into Indian territory without passport? Does it mean that this force will be constituted only to perform these tasks? If so, I would say that the Indian Union contemplating a Central Force will fail not only to carry out the purpose, but there is apprehension that conflicts between the border States and the Centre will be created. But if it has been thought now, as I have already said that our borders are exposed to actual and potential enemies, if we feel the necessity of helping our Defence Forces by some sort of, I should not say police force, but auxiliary defence force performing a particular type of task, that should have been made clear. If our Government feel that the armed police force in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab or Gujarat or Rajasthan are not capable of dealing with certain other types of offences to which I have already referred, we expect that that should be mentioned as the main object of constituting this force. That means the types of offensive activities which we could expect from across the border as confirmed by our experience at the time of the Operation Gibraltar from 'Azad' Kashmir. That means that some type of guerilla forces are now being organised in Pakistan which, we all know, attacked India even in 1965.

It is also known more, I think to our Home Ministry and Defence Ministry that in East Pakistan they are organizing *Ansars Mujahids* the East Pakistan Rifle, and various types of para-militia with the help of Chi-

[Shri Samar Guha]

nese experts. Their purpose in constituting this para-militia is not merely to protect the border of East Pakistan from smugglers, illegal trespassers or infiltrators, but something else. At the time of hostilities, as you know these forces will create certain troubles because our Eastern border is nearly 2,300 miles. In the Western sector it is more, nearly 2,400 miles. We have also a northern border. Our defence policy has been chalked out on the basic presumption that in the eventuality of a future hostility India should expect a thrust from not only one side but simultaneously from three sides and in a synchronised way. It is also a known fact that the enemies, potential and actual, with whom we have to fight will depend to a very large extent on this para militia,—the guerilla type of army that they are training. Therefore, if the Home Minister feels that with a view to help and strengthen the hands of our defence forces we should build up a new type of defence force, call it para militia, call it security force, we should have a clear understanding in our mind that it will not be a mere duplication of the armed police force but that it will be a force having a special task, a special objective, to fulfil. Only if we keep this in mind the process of recruitment of these forces, the project of giving them training, the equipment that will be necessary for them and the specialised patriotic ideological training, I should say will be different.

Therefore, I say that though this Bill mentions about many other things, it does not mention what will be the actual status of this force, what will be the actual basic task that this force will have to perform. That is mentioned in only one sentence and again in the Miscellaneous Chapter in a confused way. Is it only to deal with infiltrators, smugglers, cattle-lifters or dacoits, or is it also to defend our border against probable guerilla warfare from the other side?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When it is said that it is meant for the security of the border, what does it mean?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That has to be explained.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The Bill says things precisely and accurately. I was amused to listen to his remarks. Clause 4 (1) says that there shall be an armed force of the Union called Border Security Force for ensuring the security of the borders of India. What further precise definition can be given? You can give a two-hour lecture, but the Act is supposed to be precise. I hope the hon. member understands it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why should it be sent outside India?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You raised that question and I was waiting for the time of my reply. In the course of hot pursuit, suppose he has to cross the border? Do you want it to be illegal? These are things which one has to understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it only for that much?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Only for that much.... (Interruptions) I do not want to go into all the minute details.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister explained the position and I am happy. If the purpose is not to be more explicit, it is quite all right. If he has to defend the border as the Home Minister says, the first task is to build up a different type of armed force. That means that they will have to be equipped differently, with that type of weapons which may be needed in hot pursuit also. A special type of training should be given. Recruitment should be more or less from the people who know the border areas and know the local situation also and have the traditional fighting

spirit. I was then not a Member of the House. But I cried hoarse that it would be wrong to disperse the Namasudra community, a brilliant fighting people coming from East Pakistan and of whom the potential enemy on the other side are mortally afraid, and send them to Nainital, some to Mana camp and some to Dandakaranya. I shall again request you to recruit them and put them in the border areas in West Bengal, Tripura and other places.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am talking sense.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every Member is supposed to talk sense here. I have given him fifteen minutes. Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There are then the Chakmas. If they are settled in the Assam border and the Tripura border, instead of being dispersed in the interior of Assam and other places, the Nagas and the Mizos would not be able to cross into East Pakistan. Therefore, there should be recruitment from Chakmas for this force and they should be settled in the Tripura and Assam border. Thirdly, the Santhals had been squeezed out of East Pakistan and they are also martial people. All these people will provide good elements for this force. They should be given training in the handling of equipment and also training in ideology, I mean patriotic training. There is a lot of difference between the guerilla type of war and the other war, and also between the guerilla army and the ordinary army. Unless the guerilla type of army is inspired and motivated by certain nationalistic ideology and patriotic objective, they could not function.

For that reason I would request the Home Minister to keep in view the question whether a certain kind of special ideological training—ideological not in the political or partisan sense but patriotic and nationalistic

ideological training—is necessary so as to equip them not only physically but mentally also.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that this has been drafted hastily. Not more than two weeks should be taken by a Select Committee to consider this. I have experience of the working of Joint Committees. Everyone will agree with the urgency of having this Bill passed. Yet I request that a thorough scrutiny should be made of the provisions of this Bill and, therefore, it should be referred to a Joint Committee at least for two weeks.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, they say everything looks yellow to the jaundiced eye. A patient suffering from this dangerous ailment may yet hope to get cured by expert medical treatment in proper time. But a person who falls a victim to political jaundice runs the risk of being classified in history as a political maniac. Sir, without meaning any disrespect to any section of this august House, I cannot but conclude that a few friends here have almost touched that point. Otherwise, it is difficult for me to comprehend why so much of criticism should be levelled by some hon. Members against the Bill which in its present form is quite harmless and is expected to fulfil the national task of ensuring the security of borders of India and matters connected therewith having laid down provisions for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union.

Sir, I would like to draw your pointed attention to an alarming aspect of our parliamentary functioning. We have been facing an epidemic of over-legislation which is bound to make our Law Ministry and the Legislative Department sick and suffering. How can our Law Ministry and Legislative Department be expected to function normally and efficiently if every third day a Bill has to be cooked up to meet a particular event in the country and events are too

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

plentiful nowadays? I do not, therefore hesitate to congratulate the Law Ministry and the Legislative Department for coping so wonderfully well with such an abnormal if not absurd demand on its intelligent and efficient functioning.

Sir, one hon. Member of this House was pointing out to me that the only demonstration of intelligence in a Member is his ability to bring forward amendments to a particular Bill and he was lamenting that we on this side seldom exercise such intelligence. I humbly submit that it does not require much of brain to understand the pattern and the contents of any Bill once you get accustomed with the Bills that are presented before the House.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार चटर्जी : उत्तम कार्य महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या कोई सदस्य लिखा हुआ माप गढ़ सकता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What the hon. Member says is a good commentary on how we legislate here, but I would request him to come to the Bill that is before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: I have gone through the many amendments tabled by hon. Members in this House and it is not difficult for me to find the motivation behind them. In a multi-party system which has unfortunately developed in our parliamentary life legislative manoeuvrings are there for political reasons. Sir, on this side of the House it will be intelligent participation if we can raise a purposeful debate by trying to rebut and resist the political implications and complications sought to be introduced by the opposition. Sir, it is for you to see that this Parliament is not reduced to a debating society of high school standard. Let us have less of such Bills and more of purposeful functioning on national questions.

The idea of Select Committees does not attract me either, although it may

lead to financial advantages to me if I find a place in such a committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you are a well-experienced and senior member of this House. You are almost reading from a manuscript for which objection has been taken. You can refer to some points but not read a speech.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): He is only referring to the notes.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Very often such committees are unnecessary and the huge losses which such committees inflict on our impoverished public exchequer is, to my mind, not conducive to our national interest.

I entertain the highest respect for our Home Minister, whose astuteness, forthright honesty and bold patriotism have earned for him overwhelming support from all quarters even in the discharge of an irritant though noble duty. But it is difficult for me to appreciate the need for such a voluminous Bill when the provisions of the existing Army Act could have been suitably amended to bring the Border Security Force within its ambit.

In the labyrinth of our legislative measures of this type sometime, vital needs of the community get ignored and sacrificed in a dangerous way. We have become much too sophisticated in legal functioning so much so that the entire human population in this unfortunate country of ours is a slave unto the law. Sir, I hope you will agree with me that a legal system which enslaves the community is a menace to any human society and is certainly a hindrance to human progress.

Therefore, our border security problems should not be treated in a manner as is being treated now even by a

strong Home Minister like Shri Chavan who has only recently earned from a grateful nation the title of Sardar like Sardar Patel revered memory.

It is my considered view as one belonging to a strategic border State that the border security duties should be handed over to the army because of the perilous nature of our long borders in the face of the belligerent and bellicose attitude of our nearest neighbour Pakistan and our greedy enemy, Red China, even at this date continuing wrongful and aggressive occupation and possession of large chunks of our motherland.

The recent penetration of Soviet Russia in Pakistan with military supplies may not, by itself, endanger our national security as this diplomatic role and posture may in the long run check considerably the unholy flirtation between Red China and Pakistan thus preventing the possibility of another war against us. But, even then we can ignore such an event as a nation only at our own peril. Tightening the border security arrangements is a must with us and I congratulate the Home Minister for being alert and vigilant and for bringing the present Bill before the House for enactment.

The large-scale smuggling of gold, silver and important luxury articles and even articles of every-day use through our long border areas has assumed such an alarming proportion that it would be a national folly to be complacent in the matter of dealing with our borders in a lop-sided manner. We are told that in the West Bengal border there is influx of people from East Pakistan. On the 19th of July it was reported in the newspapers that two of our border force people were killed and others were injured. It seems that certain East Pakistani people were coming to our land and trying to cultivate our land. When the border security force tried to resist that, since they were provi-

ded with only very scanty arms and ammunitions, they were killed in action. This should also be borne in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: I shall conclude in two minutes' time.

In the border areas of West Bengal there are possibilities of internal subversion also. It is recent history that the Naxalite elements of the Communist Party are creating havoc in West Bengal and the question of internal subversion is there. Therefore the Border Security Force has a double function to perform to secure our borders against external invasion and to see that internal subversion is not there. For this purpose we have to equip our Border Security Force with arms and ammunition and give them amenities and emoluments commensurate with the risk and the hard task that they take up. It is very essential for West Bengal because we have to face a very serious situation there. Because of these anti-social and political elements who are trying to subvert our national security, the Border Security Force has got a special performance to make. I should think that there should have been a clause saying that the border police would be equipped with such-and-such border equipment so as to make it being called the border police force. This is very essential and I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to see to it.

With this I commend the Bill for the unanimous acceptance of the House.

श्री प्रबुल शर्मा बार (गढ़गांव) :
मझे खशी है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस
बिल को हाउस के सामने लाए हैं। जब श्री
समर गह बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

यह बिल जल्दबाजी में लाया गया और तैयार किया गया है। इस पर शायद चट्टाण साहब नाराज हो गए थे। लेकिन आप देखें कि इस बिल में शेमफुली, कावर्डली वगैरह जैसे लफ्जों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। ये अल्फाज ऐसे हैं जो कि मैंने आज तक अपने कानों से अपनी ही फोर्स के बारे में नहीं सुने हैं। इस फोर्स के बारे में अभी हमारी बहन कह रही थी कि इसने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और अपनी जान पर खेल कर भी देश की हिफाजत की है। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे चट्टाण साहब को भी जो कि बहादुर शिवाजी की ओलाद हैं, ऐसे अल्फाज का अपनी ही फोर्स के बारे में इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये था।

14.58 hrs.

[श्री वासुदेवन नायर पीठासीन हुए]

एक तरफ तो हम उनकी तारीफ करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ भाई चट्टाण साहब चाहते हैं कि उन पर तरह तरह की पाबन्दियां लागू कर दी जायें। इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि उन्हें डर है कि हमारी बोर्डर आर्म्ड फोर्स में कुछ ऐसे लोग घुस गए हैं जो पालिटिक्स में दखल देते हैं या जो लेबर मूवमेंट या पेजेंट मूवमेंट को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। अगर उन पर पाबन्दियां लगाई जाती हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई न कोई डर सरकार के मन में है और अगर डर है तो हमें रिक्रूटमेंट करते समय काफी सोच विचार से काम लेना होगा और देखना होगा कि हमारी फोर्स में ऐसे लोग न आ जाएं जो देश की हिफाजत के नाम पर अपने जाती अगराज को या अपने पालिटिक्स को तरजीह देना चाहते हों।

यह भी कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में भी वे हिफाजत करें और आउटसाइड इंडिया भी करें। अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि ऐसा भी कृशाल प्वाइंट आ जाता है

जब कि देश की हिफाजत इस बात की मांग करती है कि वे आगे जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप आउटसाइड इंडिया भी कहते हैं तो आपका जो मकसद है कि बोर्डर की उनको हिफाजत करनी है उसको शायद धक्का पहुंचाते हैं। बाहर जाने के लिए और लोग मौजूद हैं और वे जाते भी हैं। आम तौर पर आपने फौज को ही आउटसाइड इंडिया भेजा है। इस वास्ते मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ कि इसको क्यों क्लीयर न कर दिया जाए।

एक बात मैं दुःख के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा पिछले चन्द सालों का तजुर्बा यह है कि बावजूद हमारी इंतहाई कांशिश के हम अपने बोर्डर को महफूज नहीं कर पाए। घुसपैठिए आए और ऐसी हालत में आए जब कि हमारी बोर्डर पुलिस मौजूद थी। जब वहां पर हमारी फौज और स्टेट की पुलिस मौजूद थी, तो वे कैसे आ गए? अगर दो, चार, दस, बीस आये होते, तो हम समझते कि वे किसी न किसी साजिश से आ गये, लेकिन वे हजारों की तादाद में आए और श्रीनगर के एयरपोर्ट तक पहुंच गये। ये बातें श्री चट्टाण को चौकसा करने के लिए काफी हैं। अभी अभी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब के सिपाहियों ने आसाम में वाके नागा हिल्स और मिजो हिल्स में तरह तरह के हथियार पकड़े। जब हमारी बार्डर पुलिस वहां पर मौजूद थी, तो वे हथियार कैसे आ गये और कैसे वे लोग ट्रेनिंग के लिए चीन या पाकिस्तान गये? ये सब वाक्यात इस बात का एहसास कराते हैं कि हमारी आर्गेनाइजेशन में कुछ न कुछ कमी है। इस कमी को कैसे दूर किया जाये और बाहर से घुसपैठियों और हथियारों को इस मुल्क में आने से रोका जाये, यह तो हुकूमत और होम मिनिस्टर साहब का अपना काम है।

15 hrs.

श्री समर गुह ने अभी अभी कहा कि बार्डर पर उन आदमियों को रखा जाये,

जो वहाँ के तमाम दरौं और गली-कूचों से वक़िफ़ हों। यह तो बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। अगर इस तरह किया जाये तो फौज कैसे जगह जगह जायेगी? मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क की तक्सीम अब्दुल गनी ने नहीं कराई और न ही करोड़ों मसलमानों ने कराई। कुछ लोगों ने अंग्रेज की मदद से यह आवाज उठाई और हमारे दोनों बड़े नेताओं ने, जिन पर हमें बड़ा मान है, गांधी जी की मर्जी के खिलाफ़ तक्सीमे-मुल्क को माना। लेकिन तक्सीम के बाद कैनेडा और यू० एस० ए० की तरह एक दोस्ताना माहौल में रहने के बजाय हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के दरमियान मैजिनो लाइन और सीगफ्रीड लाइन की तरह किलाबन्दी करने की ज़रूरत महसूस हुई। यह ठीक है कि इसमें बुनियादी गलती पाकिस्तान की है, लेकिन अगर हम तक्सीमे-मुल्क की सारी जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान पर डालें, तो यह सही नहीं होगा।

बदकिस्मती से पिछले बीस साल का हमारा तज़ुर्बा यह है कि पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद हम हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों पर पूरा भरोसा नहीं कर पाये, जो करोड़ों की तादाद में यहाँ बसते हैं। चाहे उनमें अब्दुल हमीद, त्रिगेडियर उसमान, किदवाई और भाज़ाद हों, लेकिन हम उन पर पूरा भरोसा नहीं कर पाये। यहाँ तक कि डा० जाकिर हुसैन के बारे में भी, जब वह उपराष्ट्रपति थे और राष्ट्रपति होने के बाद भी, तरह तरह की बातें उड़ाई गईं। स्टेट्स की पुलिस में मुसलमानों को सर्व करने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। यह तो सैटर की अपनी पुलिस है। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस सिलसिले में मुसलमानों पर भरोसा करें। वे क्यों मौरिदे-इल्जाम ठहराये जायें? पिछले बीस सालों से फौज और पुलिस के दरवाजे उन पर बन्द हैं। (Interruptions.) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बार्डर पुलिस

को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिए। उसको डीमारेलाइज नहीं करना चाहिए। उसमें ऐसे आदमियों को लेना चाहिए, जो वफादार हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : भ्रान ए प्वाइंट ऑफ़ आर्डर। हम इस वक्त बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस फोर्स में रिक्रूटमेंट के बारे में जो नियम बनाए जाने हैं, वे अभी बनने हैं। इसलिए क्या यह उचित होगा कि हम कम्यूनल टर्मज में बात करें और इस तरह के सुझाव दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल के स्कोप और उद्देश्यों के विरुद्ध होगा और इस समय जो वातावरण है उसके लिए भी यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह बात इसलिए अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह महकमा उनके तहत है, स्टेट्स के तहत नहीं है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का महकमा सेंटर के तहत हो। श्री मधोक तो प्रोटेसर हैं। मैं उनका अदना शागिर्द हूँ। नियम तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बनाने हैं, श्री मधोक या अब्दुल गनी दार ने नहीं बनाने हैं। वह इस फोर्स में उन तमाम लोगों को लें, जिन पर वह भरोसा करते हैं। मैं उनका बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मुसलमान हमलाब होते थे, उस वक्त हिन्दू राजाओं के तोपची मुसलमान हुम्मा करने थे। अच्छा होता कि श्री मधोक या श्री चव्वाण या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पाकिस्तान के फारेन मिनिस्टर, अशंदा हुसैन के इस इल्जाम का जवाब देते कि इस मुल्क में हजारों जगह मुसलमानों को कत्ल किया गया, लेकिन एक कातिल को भी सजा नहीं दी गई। यह कैसा देश है? मैं एक दोस्त, साथी और मेम्बर के नाते यह सुझाव दे रहा हूँ कि हकूमत उन पर भरोसा करे और जिन लोगों पर उसको भरोसा है उनको इस फोर्स में काम करने का मौका दे। अब यह मौका उनको ज़रूर मिलना चाहिए।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

इस फ़ोर्स के लोगों के लिए जो सब्जत श्री अदे शब्द इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं। इसके बजाय यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर किसी से गलती होगी तो उसको ऐसा सजा दी जायेगी। यह चव्हाण साहब के शायाने-शान नहीं है कि इस तरह के अलफाज इस बिल में हों।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

[श्री मदन लाल दार (कोरगार) : मेरे]

खुशी है कि हम मल्टीपल साइबर सिल को हाउस के सामने लाए हैं। जब श्री सरगोसा बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह बिल जल्द-बाजी में लया गया और तैयार किया गया है। इस पर शायद चोपान साहब नाराज़ हो गये। लेकिन आप देखें कि इस बिल में शुष्क - काउन्सिली वगैरह जैसे अलफाज का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। ये अलफाज ऐसे हैं जो कि हमने आज तक अपने कारों से अपनी ही फ़ोर्स के बारे में नहीं सुने हैं। इस फ़ोर्स के बारे में हमें अभी हमारी भविष्य कह रही हैं कि हमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और अपनी जान पर कौशल की भी दिखाने की حفاظत की है। हमें भी इस बात को मानना है। हमें समझता हूँ कि हमारे चोपान साहब को भी जो कि हमारे शौचाजी की ओर है। हमें - ऐसे अलफाज का अपनी ही फ़ोर्स के बारे में इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये था।

एक तरफ तो हम उन की परिभाषा करते हैं कि दूसरी तरफ भी चोपान साहब चाहते हैं कि उन पर तरह-तरह की पाबंदियाँ लगी कर दी जायें। इस का मतलब यह है कि हमें फ़ोर्स के बारे में कि हमारी फ़ोर्स आर्म्ड फ़ोर्स में कि ऐसे लोक क्लस क्लैस हैं जो पालीटेक्स में डखल देते हैं या जो लैबर मूवमेंट या प्रिन्सिपल मूवमेंट को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। अगर उन पर पाबंदियाँ लगाई जाती हैं तो हमें समझता हूँ कि कौन-कौन ने कौन-कौन से सरकारी मंत्रियों के लिए और अगर फ़ोर्स में डखल देते हैं तो कौन-कौन से काम लिया होगा और देखना होगा कि हमारी फ़ोर्स में ऐसे लोक ने आज्ञाओं को जो दिखाने की حفاظत के नाम पर अपने डायनि अफ़ायर को या अपने पालीटेक्स को तुरन्त देना चाहते हैं।

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair.]

यह भी कहा गया है कि हन्दुस्तान में भी वह حفاظत करेगा। और ऑफ सैन्ड इन्डिया भी करेगा। अभी हमें मल्टी-प्लेयने ने कहा कि हमें ऐसा भी कौशल प्रोवैलेंट आ जाना है कि जब कि दिखाने की حفاظत इस बात की मान्य करती है कि वह आगे जायें। हमें समझता हूँ कि अगर आप ऑफ सैन्ड इन्डिया भी कहते हैं तो आप का जो मक़द है कि फ़ोर्स की उन को

حفاظت کرنی ہے اس کو شاید دھمکے آپ پہنچاتے ہیں۔ باہر جانے کے لئے اور لوگ موجود ہیں اور وہ جاتے بھی ہیں۔ عام طور پر آپ نے فوج دو ہی بھیجا ہے آؤت سائنڈ اینڈیا۔ اس واسطے میں نہیں سمجھ پایا ہوں کہ اس کو کہوں کلید نہ کر دیا جائے۔

ایک بات میں دیکھ کے ساتھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارا پچھلے چلند سالوں کا تجربہ یہ ہے کہ باوجود ہماری انتہائی کوشش کے ہم اپنے بورڈرز کو محفوظ نہیں کر پائے کہیں دھمکے آئے اور ایسی حالت میں آئے جب کہ ہماری بورڈرز پولیس موجود تھی۔ جب وہاں پر ہماری فوج اور سکیورٹی کی پولیس موجود تھی۔ تو وہ کہسے آگئے۔ اگر در۔ چار۔ دس۔ بھس آئے ہوتے۔ تو ہم سمجھتے کہ وہ کسی نہ کسی سازش سے آگئے۔ لیکن وہ ہزاروں کی تعداد میں آئے اور سرحد کے ایزر پورٹ تک پہنچ گئے۔ یہ باتیں شری چوہان کو چوکنا کرنے کے لئے کافی ہیں۔ ابھی ابھی ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب کے سہامیوں نے آسام میں واقع ناکا ہلس اور میڑو ہلس میں طرح طرح کے ہتھیار پکڑے۔ جب ہماری بورڈرز پولیس وہاں پر موجود تھی۔ تو وہ ہتھیار کہسے آگئے اور کہسے وہ لوگ تریپلنگ

کے لئے چین یا پاکستان گئے۔ یہ سب واقعات اس بات کا احساس کراتے ہیں کہ ہماری آرگنائزیشن میں کچھ نہ کچھ کمی ہے۔ اس کمی کو کیسے دور کیا جائے اور باہر سے کسہوتیں اور ہتھیاروں کو اس ملک میں آنے سے روکا جائے۔ یہ تو حکومت اور ہوم منسٹر صاحب کا اپنا کام ہے۔

سری سمر گوہا نے ابھی کہا کہ بارڈر پر ان آدمیوں کو رکھا جائے۔ جو وہاں کے تمام دروں اور ٹلی کوچوں سے واقف ہوں۔ یہ تو بڑا مشکل کام ہے۔ اگر اس طرح کیا جائے۔ تو فوج کیسے جگہ جگہ جائیگی۔ میں اس بات کو نہیں مانتا ہوں۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک کی تقسیم عبدالغنی دلا نے نہیں کرائی اور نہ ہی کروڑوں مسلمانوں نے کرائی۔ کچھ لوگوں نے انگریز کی مدد سے یہ آواز اٹھائی اور ہمارے دروں بڑے نیتاؤں نے۔ جن پر ہمیں ہوا مان ہے۔ گاندھی جی کی مرضی کے خلاف تقسیم ملک کو مانا۔ لیکن تقسیم کے بعد کہلڈیا اور یو۔ ایس۔ اے۔ کی طرح ایک دوستانہ ماحول میں رہنے کے بجائے ہندوستان اور پاکستان کے درمیان مہجیدو لائن اور سیکریٹڈ لائن کی طرح قلعہ بندی کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوئی۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ اس میں بلیدی غلطی پاکستان

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

کی ہے - لیکن اگر ہم تقسیم ملک کی ساری ذمہ داری پاکستان پر ڈالیں - تو یہ صحیح نہیں ہوگا -

بدقسمتی سے پچھلے بیس سال کا ہمارا تجربہ یہ ہے کہ پاکستان بلند کے بعد ہم مملدوستان کے مسلمانوں پر پورا بھروسہ نہیں کر پائے - جو کروڑوں کی تعداد میں یہاں بستے ہیں - چاہے ان میں عبدالحمید - برگیندر - عثمان - قدوائی اور آزاد ہوں - لیکن ہم ان پر پورا بھروسہ نہیں کر پائے - یہاں تک کہ ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین کے بارے میں بھی - جب وہ آپ راشتریتی تھے اور راشتریتی ہونے کے بعد بھی - طرح طرح کی باتیں اٹھائی گئیں - سٹیٹس کی پولیس میں مسلمانوں کو سرو کرنے کا موقع نہیں دیا گیا - یہ تو سینٹر کی اپنی پولیس ہے - اس لئے میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے عرض کروں گا کہ وہ اس سلسلے میں مسلمانوں پر بھروسہ کریں - وہ انہوں پروردانام تھرائے جائیں - پچھلے بیس سالوں میں تو فوج اور پولیس کے دروازے ان پر بند تھے - (Interruptions) میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بارقہ پولیس کو زیادہ سے زیادہ مضبوط کرنا چاہئے - اس کو ڈیمارٹلائز نہیں کرنا چاہئے - اس میں ایسے آدمیوں کو لہنا چاہیے - جو وفادار ہیں -

بارڈر سیکیورٹی فزوس پر ویاار کر رہے ہیں۔ اس فزوس میں راکٹمیںڈ کے بارے میں جو نیام بناا جانے ہیں، وے ابرمی بنانے ہیں۔ اس لیے ورا یہ اکتا ہواا کہ ہم کمپنل ٹمپ میں باا کرے اور اس ارہ کے سناا وے میں سمناا ہوں کہ یہاں کے سکوپ اور اڈدیشیوں کے ویرا ہواا اور اس سمای جو باااوارا ہے اس کے لیے ابر وہ اکی نہیں ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میں ہوم

منسٹر صاحب سے یہ بات اس لئے عرض کر رہا تھا کہ یہ محکمہ ان کے تحفہ ہے - سٹیٹس کے تحفہ نہیں ہے - میں تو یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ پولیس کا محکمہ سینٹر کے تحفہ ہو - شری مدهوک تو پروفیسر ہیں - میں ان کا انڈی شاگرد ہوں - نہم تو ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے بنانے ہیں - شری مدهوک یا عبدالغنی ڈار نے انہیں بنانے ہیں - وہ اس فورس میں ان تمام لوگوں کو لیں - جن پر وہ بھروسہ کرتے ہیں - میں ان کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب مسلمان حملہ آور ہوتے تھے - اس وقت مملدو راجاؤں کے توپچی مسلمان ہوا کرتے تھے - اچھا ہوتا کہ شری مدهوک یا شری چوہان یا شری مئی اندرا گاندھی پاکستان کے فارین منسٹر - ارشد حسین - کے اس الزام جواب دیتے کہ اس ملک میں فزروں جگہ تو مسلمانوں کو قتل

آئی بلراجا راجوک (دکشاں دلائی) :
آناں ا پاڈنٹ آراڈر۔ ہم اس وک

کیا گیا۔ لیکن ایک قاتل کو بھی
سزا نہیں دی گئی۔ یہ کیسا دیہی
ہے۔ میں ایک دوست - ساتھی اور
میں نے ناطہ یہ سمجھاؤ دے رہا ہوں
کہ حکومت ان پر بھروسہ کرے اور
جن لوگوں پر اس کو بھروسہ ہے -
ان کو اس فورس میں کام کرنے کا
موقع دے۔ اب یہ موقع ان کو ضرور
ملنا چاہئے۔

اس فورس کے لوگوں کے لئے جو
سخت اور بھدے شہد استعمال کئے
جا رہے ہوں - وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہوں -
اس کے بجائے یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ
اگر کسی سے غلطی ہوگی - تو اس کو
ایسی ہی دی جائیگی - یہ چوہان
صاحب کے بیان میں نہیں ہے کہ
ان کے الفاظ اس بل میں
ہوں۔

میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔]

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill very heartily. So far, our borders have been, to a certain extent, neglected and security of the country is a paramount concern of us all.

Some suggestions have been made as to what sort of Force it should be. The Border Security Force, some hon. Members suggest, should be exactly like the Army with the same discipline, with the same provisions, with the same facilities, with the same arms and same officers. That may appear to be advantageous. But it is really not so because, if you have an Army simply clothed in police uniform, outside countries will consider it and take it as an Army. When you

have an Army on such a long border, even if there is a thin line, there is no way to stop others from assuming that there is a regular Army in depth behind that line. Therefore, a suspicion will grow. So, ultimately, theoretically at least, it would mean one Army facing another Army all the time. That is not in the interest of the country nor its security. Those concepts of Maginot line are out of date. The Border Security Force, as has been stated in the Bill, has got some limited function. They are a Security Force. They are not there to defend from an organised attack. That is the function of an Army. Therefore, for this Force to be effective, it should be something more than the ordinary police but at the same time, it should be something less than the regular Army. It should be trained and recruited very carefully. At the same time, it should be mobile. On the border, they must have facilities of moving by jeeps or any other means and also of communication with the hinterland. If these are provided, then it will perform a useful function.

It has been suggested by some Members that these forces are having collusion with their counterparts in Pakistan on the border and they are allowing smuggling to go on and they are also sharing in the commission. I do not believe this. All this depends upon how they function and how we implement the provisions that are already there. However strict a punishment may have been provided for, it would not be effective unless it is implemented in a fair and just manner.

I have no doubt in my mind whatsoever that the people and the youth of India today are hungering for moral action. They want opportunities to work in such a way that some ideal is served. It does not matter whether it is an ordinary worker or student or a clerk, but we are not providing that opportunity or that atmosphere of idealism. If this force could be charged with this responsibility and told 'The country of India is depending on you,

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

and you are to secure the borders of India', I think Government will get a very favourable response.

Now, I would say something about some political things that have been mentioned, especially by my hon. friends Shri Balraj Madhok and Shri Himatsingka. Shri Balraj Madhok had just objected to what my hon. friend Shri Abdul Ghani Dar had said, perhaps, in his view, rightly. But it was he who had suggested that there should be a ten-mile gap between the two frontiers . . .

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: I want to correct my hon. friend. I had not suggested it myself. I only said that the plans and the schemes were there but they had not been implemented. The plans and schemes are already there.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA I had given him the credit of suggesting them. I think he at least approves of them. The other suggestion is that the refugees are to be settled on the borders . . .

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Ex-soldiers.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA Ex-soldiers or whatever they be, they are refugees.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: I said 'ex-soldiers'. How can they be refugees?

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA Ex-soldiers are also refugees.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Some may be refugees, but not all ex-soldiers would be refugees.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: Shri Himatsingka had used those words. And it had been suggested more than once. Perhaps my hon. friend keeps himself in guard all the time because he is a professor. Anyhow, this suggestion has been made in this House, but I think that it is very unfortunate. What does it imply? It implies that

we in this country consider people coming from some other country to our country as more loyal than the people of this country, however great and noble they may be. Why should refugees or ex-soldiers or anybody else become more important than a man, a dacoit or even a person with no character or a person like myself? I consider that it is a reflection on the whole country. I maintain that we cannot build a real protection for this country unless we not only think of outside the border but also think inside the border.

Then, a suggestion had been made that the Namashudras should be settled there. If the persons are selected from among the people of India I have no objection. But if we are to select from among the refugees than it is possible that spies may be infiltrating. Therefore, I would submit that the so-called exsoldiers need not necessarily be settled there. Does Shri Balraj Madhok maintain that the Sanatan Dharmists from Pakistan are not functioning in a cell as spies? Therefore, I submit that this whole concept is wrong.

Then, we are thinking in terms of Pakistan being and continuing to be a theocratic State all the time. Suppose there is a change tomorrow and there is a communist State in East Pakistan, what will be the reaction of the people whom we have settled on the border? These refugees are really a risk to be taken in that way. This whole concept is another version of extra-territorial loyalty about which Shri Balraj Madhok complains so much.

The trouble is that after Partition, in this country and also in Pakistan, we are working with double citizenship. A person is a citizen of India or Pakistan because he is born there. Still, he is a citizen of another country because he belongs to a particular community. It is this kind of concept which is really doing a great deal of damage. If we are to think of the country, then we should take the coun-

try as one. I have said this before and I say it again that the first thing to do is to close the border for the people from Pakistan on the one side and the people from India on the other. If I happen to be or prove to be a traitor or something of that kind, then you may hang me, try me and hang me, but do not just shove me out and say that another country is waiting to welcome me. This is not the way we can maintain the security of India.

In conclusion, I say that I welcome this Bill. I regret very much the political and communal undertones that have been injected into the debate. I would not have replied in that way but for the fact that I had been provoked by the remarks made by some of my friends here. This concept of Maginot line, Berlin wall and all that will not succeed. We may have a Berlin wall, but if there is economic advantage, the people will cross over, no matter what we do.

I welcome this Bill and I hope that the hon. Minister will keep in mind whatever I have said.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): A few minutes ago, when I suggested that the Bill might go to the Select Committee, the hon. Minister very vehemently said 'No'.

AN HON. MEMBER: He did not say it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Very well, it was another Minister who is not here just now who had said that, namely Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Why do I want it to go before a Select Committee? I do so because this is a very important Bill and a very urgent Bill. When we say that it is an urgent Bill you may ask why it should go to the Select Committee? I say that it should go before the Select Committee in order to make this Bill as good as possible. But the hon. Minister says that it is urgent, and the urgency is reflected in the

drafting of this Bill. The wording shows any amount of urgency, that is to say, absolutely hasty drafting.

Words are not used in the ordinary sense in which they are understood by us. Take the word, for example, 'suspension'. The phrase is in the marginal note 'computation of the period of suspension' in clause 133. Do not look into what is written in the body of the clause, but look at the marginal note. We shall say that it is computation of the period of suspension, the word 'suspension' being understood in the ordinary way. But the meaning in the Bill is:

"Any period during which the sentence is under suspension shall be reckoned . . .

Nobody understands the word 'suspension' in that sense. Apparently, this is some archaic language borrowed from some archaic legislation.

Now, I shall give you another example of archaic usage in another place. The word 'discover' has been used. But in what sense? It has been used in the sense of 'inform'. The wording in the clause is:

"having come by the knowledge of any such correspondence or communication, wilfully omits to discover it immediately to his Commandant or other superior officer.

This is not even eighteenth century language but it is seventeenth century language. It is taken over from the Army and then transferred to the border security force. It simply means in modern language 'inform'. Why should we use such archaic language? I can give you any number of such examples.

Then, we have the phrase 'grave reason to believe'. Normally we say 'If there is strong reason to believe', but here we find the words in

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

clause 74 'grave reason to believe'. I am pointing these out not as howlers but merely to show that the drafting has not been done properly. This is a Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India. Nothing would have been lost if in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' they had mentioned this; there they have simply mentioned 'Indo-Pakistan border'. That simply shows that they were in an absolute hurry; the Minister was saying 'urgent' and the draftsmen were in an absolute hurry and, therefore, there was no co-ordination between the title of the Bill and the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons'. Perhaps, if it goes to the Select Committee, not only these but in matters of substance we might be able to find many points on which there may be some inner contradictions.

As others have said, I also say emphatically that I welcome this Bill, If I am pointing out these defects of language, it is only to show that it is better to give a little more thought to the language. Now what have they done? What is the Act after all? The Act is an Act of punishment. There is only one chapter which is really the substance and that is Chapter II. In Chapter II, Clause 4, which authorises the Government to constitute the force, in sub-clause (2) it is said:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Force shall be constituted in such manner as may be prescribed and the conditions of service of the members of the Force shall be such as may be prescribed."

In three lines, two 'manners' are to be "prescribed". Have the Government got any picture of this as to what they are going to prescribe? If they have some guidelines, why do they not take us into confidence? Everything is left to the manner of

prescription. The constitution of the Force, the governance of the Force, the command of the Force, the discipline of the Force, the emoluments of persons attached to the Force, the recruitment of other members to the Force, the rank, the precedence, powers, authority of officers—all are left to the rule-makers. How, in the name of legislative honesty, can we call it an Act if every thing is left to prescription by the rule-makers? There may be certain things which are certainly matters of detail and cannot be given in main section, but everything cannot be left to the prescription of rule-makers. If the Bill is referred to the Select Committee, we can see the substance of it. The substance must be given in the Act. The constitution of the Force and the command of the Force are also left to the rule-makers. Except a single honest sentence, namely, 'There shall be an armed force of the Union called the Border Security Force for ensuring the security of the borders of India', the rest is left to the rule-makers. In that case, so much need not have been printed; it could have been said, "Subject to such conditions and such rules that may be prescribed by the Government, the Government shall constitute and administer Border Security Force". This is in fact the Bill.

Our friends have asked, what is the co-ordination between the army and this Border Force. I think, all countries have this Border Security Force. This morning I was hearing from the Radio that Czechoslovakia has got a border security guard and they are trying to defend the border against somebody who is coming from the east and the north. But what is the relation between the army and this force? Everybody is worried about it. This is really a matter of substance. It cannot be left merely to rule-making powers. I agree with so many other friends that this border

security force should not be a mere police force; it should be a real force, if necessary, a striking force. Before the army comes in, if the hordes and the Huns from the north, east or west intrude into our territory, this force cannot go on waiting. It must have some striking power. From what we saw in the exhibition yesterday, it is meant to have some striking power. But let it have a decent striking power, a good striking power. Otherwise, it will be a liability. That is why members have suggested that the men in the Force must be made to feel that they are as important as the army, although they will be functioning under the Home Minister while the army will be functioning under the Defence Minister. They must have that sense of honour and pride that they are there also to defend the border when it comes to that, by all means available.

I shall just narrate to the Home Minister what happened recently. Certain members of the SAP belonging to a Southern State—Special Armed Police—in Nagaland were returning on leave. They were suffering from a sense of frustration. They said 'We do the same work as the army, but we are not equipped, we are expected to do all that the army does; we have got all the disadvantages which the army has, but we have none of their privileges. Not only that, we are treated with a subordinate status'. They felt a sense of frustration at the border. They should not have that sense of frustration or inferiority, because that will affect the morale and efficiency of the force—I need not dilate upon that. That is the reason why members from all sides were saying that they must be given a place of honour along with the army units.

There is another thing. These are troublous times. Only the other day we were discussing the question of Soviet Russia's supply of arms to Pakistan. That is why now there is a sense of awareness. I congratulate

Government on that, that this sense of awareness has dawned upon them. Till now we had some sort of border police. But with all that, it was possible for 2,000, 3,000 and 4,000 Nagas to go to China, get arms and coolly return, have underground confabulations and also have interviews with the Government of India. It is a peculiar system under which our borders have been guarded by the border security force hitherto. But hereafter it must be totally different, not only on the western side but also on the eastern side.

There is no doubt that this force will have to be divided into two sections, one which can tackle problems arising on the international borders of Rajputana, Gujarat and so on, and the other which must have first class training to guard the hilly border areas. Only yesterday the Captain of our Hockey Team was telling us that we have got to play our match at an altitude of 7,000 feet and we cannot maintain our international reputation and our first place in international championships unless we have special training for this purpose. Therefore, I hope arrangements will be made to divide the force into these two sections, and special mountain training given, if not to the entire force, at least to that part of it which is to guard the hilly and mountainous border areas on the north and east.

So I repeat my appeal. Let this border security force be a real force. Let them have a sense of pride that they are doing their best to safeguard the borders of this country.

It is true that these people's functions are strictly defined under the instructions to be given by the Home Ministry, but when they are in the same place with the army, let them not be made to feel that they are in any way inferior in striking power to the army.

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

In the matter of recruitment I believe you will follow the strictest scrutiny and screening before you take persons to this force.

Once again I suggest that for improving language and drafting if you go to the Select Committee, you will be doing the right thing.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं चव्हाण साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया। आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह बिल बहुत देर से आया। इससे पहले पंजाब की अपनी आर्म्ड पुलिस, राजस्थान की अपनी आर्म्ड कांस्टेबलरी, गुजरात की अपनी पुलिस और हिमाचल वालों की अपनी पुलिस थी। हर एक जगह की अलग अलग पुलिस अपना काम करती थी लेकिन हर एक स्टेट की यह मांग थी कि वे जो खर्चा बार्डर सिक्योरिटी पर करते हैं वह खर्चा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उठाना चाहिए, स्टेट के जिम्मे वह खर्चा नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। पहली मर्तबा, सन् 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया उस वक्त सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में यह महसूस किया कि बार्डर सिक्योरिटी को खुद स्टेट को ही ले लेना चाहिए। इस लिहाज से मैं समझता हूँ चव्हाण साहब बधाई के मुस्तहक हैं कि उन्होंने इस काम को सर अंजाम दिया।

अब मैं उनके सामने कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने जो जिक्र किया है वह इन्डो पाकिस्तान बार्डर का जिक्र किया है उसमें गुजरात और राजस्थान भी आ जाता है। मुक्तलिफ जगहों पर मुक्तलिफ किस्म की पुलिस बैठी है और उसमें जो ऊपर का हिस्सा है, हिमाचल के साथ वहाँ इन्डो टिब्बेटन पुलिस है। उसी तरह से कश्मीर का हिस्सा है जहाँ कश्मीर बार्डर स्काउट्स हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जितनी भी मुक्तलिफ

किस्म की पुलिस है वह सारी ही इसमें समावेश हो जानी चाहिये ताकि मुक्तलिफ किस्म की जो पुलिस है, उनके जो जुदा जुदा ब्लक्स हैं, जुदा जुदा सर्विस कन्डीशन्स हैं, वह समाप्त हो जाएं। जिन दिनों लाहौर स्पिती मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी थी और वहाँ मुझे जाने का मौका मिला तो वहाँ यह भावना काम कर रही थी, उन दिनों वहाँ पर थोड़ा शक था कि हमारे साथ जो सुलूक होता है वह फौज से जुदा होता है। इससे एक दूसरे में नफरत की भावना पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ आपकी फौजें बार्डर एरियाज में काम करती हैं और वहाँ पुलिस भी काम करती है तो वहाँ पर उन दोनों की सर्विस कन्डीशन्स में बहुत ज्यादा भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। जो उनमें फर्क है वह एक दूसरे में नफरत की भावना पैदा न करे, इस तरह की सर्विस कन्डीशन्स आपको रखनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक अज्र और करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बहुत सारे नौजवान जो कि इमरजेंसी कमीशनड आफिसर्स हैं जिन को फिलिट्री की ट्रेनिंग मिली हुई है, ऐसे बहुत सारे नौजवान बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोरसेज में लिए जा सकते हैं। जो आठ हजार इमरजेंसी कमीशनड आफिसर्स हैं उनमें से बहुत कम, पचास परसेंट से भी कम, अभी तक एबजाइब किए जा सके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ऐसे आफिसर्स हैं वे इसमें बहुत मुफीद साबित हो सकते हैं और उनको इसमें ले लिया जाना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि फौज के जो सिपाही हैं उनको नात साल की सर्विस के बाद और आफिसर्स को 45 साल की उम्र में वापिस भेज दिया जाता है। एक सिपाही 30-35 साल की उम्र में घर वापिस आकर बैठ जाता है और उसके लिए कोई रोजगार नहीं होता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोरसेज में उन लोगों

को भी लिया जाये जो कि सिखाये हुए हैं और अच्छी तरह से काम भी कर सकते हैं।

इसके साथ मैं एक अर्ज और करना चाहता हूँ। हमारा जो ईस्टर्न बार्डर है उसमें भी और बाकी जो बार्डर है जैसे कश्मीर का बार्डर उसमें भी, अभी जैसा मेरे भाई अब्दुलगनी जी ने कहा कि विश्वास नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ विश्वास तो है, चाहे वह माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी हो या मेजोरिटी कम्युनिटी हो क्योंकि कश्मीर का बार्डर जो है वहाँ पर उससे पहले इतला देने वाले माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग ही थे कि यहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी हमलावर आ गए हैं। इसलिए अविश्वास का तो कोई सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता है। अगर वहाँ पर माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के हमारे भाई उस बात की इतला न देते तो हमारी फौजों को उसका पता ही न लग पाता, हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्सों को उसका पता ही नहीं लग पाता। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ इस तरह की बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हर आदमी जोकि हिन्दुस्तान की सलामती में विश्वास रखता है, उसका हमें इस फोर्स में लेना चाहिए और किसी पर अविश्वास करने का जरूरत नहीं है। हाँ, यह बात जरूर है कि जो हमारे बार्डर एरियाज हैं वहाँ पर कुछ एग्जिन्ट्स से भी हो सकते हैं जोकि हमारी फोर्स में आ जायें और हमारी सलामती को खतरा पहुँचा दें। मेरे से पहले भी कुछ भाईयों ने इस बात को कहा है। मैं समझता हूँ रूल्स में इस बात को रखा जायेगा कि जिनकी भावना दूसरी तरफ जाती हो उनको किसी भी सूरत में इस फोर्स में नहीं रखा जायेगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ जहाँ हमारी पंजाब आर्म्ड पुलिस थी वहाँ पर बार्डर एरियाज में पब्लिक को भी ट्रेनिंग देनी शुरू हुई थी, गुरिल्ला वार की तरह से

या शूटिंग के लिये ताकि वहाँ के लोग बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को भी मौके पर मदद कर सकें लेकिन वह जो ट्रेनिंग है वह सारी उम्र में एक मर्तबा 15 दिनों के लिए दी जाती है और फिर उसको बन्द कर देते हैं। बार्डर के लोग चाहते हैं कि उनको आगे साल 15 दिन की ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिए ताकि जिस समय भी कोई ऐसी बात हो वे फोर्स के साथ मिलकर एनिमी का मुकाबला कर सकें।

इसके साथ एक बात की जरूरत और है। यह जरूरी है कि बाकी पुलिस में और इसमें कोऑर्डिनेशन हो क्योंकि बाज मर्तबा कोऑर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से आपस में रंजिश पैदा हो जाती है। जैसे रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है, स्टेट की पुलिस है और सैन्ट्रल रिजर्व फोर्स है, हमने अक्सर देखा है कि इनमें आपस में डिफरेंस पैदा हो जाता है इसलिए इनमें आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं वह बहुत बा-मौके लाए हैं और इसको जरूर पास हो जाना चाहिये। जैसा कि श्री विश्वनाथन जी ने कहा कि इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्व कर दिया जाना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ इसको कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हम यह भान सकते हैं कि इसमें कहीं पर कोई अलफाज या मामूली फेर-बदल की जरूरत हो लेकिन उसका तो इस वक्त भी प्रमेन्डमेन्ट के जरिये से ठीक किया जा सकता है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि कोई सेन्स ही बदलना जरूरी हो इसलिए इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि यही पर इसको पास कर देना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शारङ्गदे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, इस विधेयक को हमें हिन्दुस्तान के सियासी हालात के पसे मंजर में देखना चाहिए। हमारे देश का संविधान संघीय है। इस विधेयक को लाने का टाइम क्या है? जब 67 के ग्राम

[श्री झारखण्ड राय]

चुनाव के बाद कांग्रेस की सत्ता का एकाधिकार हिन्दुस्तान के दो-तिहाई भाग से टूट गया उस समय इस विधेयक को लाया गया है। संघीय व्यवस्था को कायम रखते हुए भी हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ताकत का केन्द्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से यह विधेयक लाया गया है। वहां इस का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। जब हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के लिए सेनाएं हैं तो फिर यह बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स की क्या जरूरत है? जब अलग अलग राज्यों में पी० ए० सी० मौजूद है जोकि इस तरह के काम करती है और उस से यह काम कराया जाता है जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पी० ए० सी० नागालैंड में काम कर रही है, बहुत सी सीमाओं पर की ड्यूटियां उन्हें दी गई हैं और उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है, उस की प्रशंसा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी की और जहां जहां पर यह उत्तर प्रदेश की पी० ए० सी० गई वहां वहां की सरकारों ने उस की प्रशंसा की है तो फिर यह डुप्लीकेशन की क्या जरूरत है। गृह-मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि प्रदेशों में कई तरह की फोर्सें तैयार की जा रही हैं और उनका एमल्गमेशन करके एक बना कर भी वह काम कराया जा सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश का ही आप नमूना ले लें। वहां पर पी० ए० सी० भी है, सिविल पुलिस भी है, पी० आर० डी० भी है और साथ ही साथ हंगमगार्ड भी है। अब होमगार्ड और पी० आर० डी० का एक तरह का काम है। इस तरह के डुप्लीकेशन के होने से खर्चा बढ़ता है। इस तरह से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों के या शक्तियों के बढ़ाने से एक तो उन में आपस की प्रतिद्वंद्विता पैदा होती है और एक समन्वय के साथ इन में काम नहीं होता है। इस लिए यह कहना कि शक्ति को केन्द्रित करने के लिए यह बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स की रचना की जा रही है मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह-मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि पी० ए० सी० जो सूबों में बनी हुई है, उस का

और इस का क्या सम्बन्ध होगा। क्या इस की सम्भावना नहीं है कि इन में एक द्वैतवाद डुएलिज्म पैदा होगा और इससे कहीं एक; उनमें टकराव भी पैदा हो सकता है? अब आज वह स्थिति नहीं रही है जोकि आज तक कांग्रेस पार्टी की इस देश में रही है। यह सम्भव है कि केन्द्र में यूनाइटेड सरकार बने और किसी सूबे में कांग्रेस सरकार रहे। यह भी सम्भव है जैसा कि आज है कि केन्द्र में कांग्रेस सरकार है और दूसरे बहुत से सूबों में मिली जुली सरकारें बनीं और एक प्रदेश ऐसा भी है जहां एक पार्टी की सरकार है। जब आज ऐसी नई स्थिति पैदा हो रही है तब मेरी समझ में इस बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स की स्थापना करने से एक द्वैतवाद जरूर पैदा होगा शक्ति का, जिस से देश को नुकसान होने की सम्भावना है।

पुलिस स्टेट सजैक्ट है इसमें कोई दो राय हम में से किसी की नहीं है। तो क्या उसको बाईपास करने के लिए यह बनाया गया है? आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर केन्द्र के हाथ में सत्ता लेने से प्रदेशों की आ-डं कांस्टेबुलरी को बाईपास करने का मंशा नहीं है और इसको बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कृतसंकल्प है तो ऐसी हालत में उनकी सुविधाओं और सहूलियतों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जोकि आर्मी को प्राप्त है। उनको वही हथियार मिलने चाहिए जो कि आर्मी को मिलते हैं। काम उन से वह लिया जाय जो आर्मी से लिया जाता है। इसी तरह सारी दिक्कतें और परेशानियां उनको वही उठानी पड़ें जोकि आर्मी को उठानी पड़ती हैं लेकिन सुख, सुविधाओं और सहूलियतों में और उनकी सर्विस कंडीशंस में अन्तर हो तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर

ऐसी बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बनायी हो है तो तमाम सुविधाएं जो आर्मी को दी जाती हैं वही उनको दी जाये। वही हथियार उनको दिये जाय जोकि आर्मी को दिये जाते हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री: श्रीगणेशलाल बोहरा (चित्तोड़गढ़):
समर्पित महोदय, मुझे भाई शारखंडेगय जं के भाषण को मुनकर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने सदा की भांति इस प्रश्न को भी राजनैतिक दृष्टि से देखने की कोशिश की। लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि संघीय शासन या प्रान्तीय शासन जैसी कोई बात इस बिल के साथ माननीय चव्हाण साहब के दिमाग में नहीं रही है।

बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के बारे में यह सही ही कहा गया है कि उस को एक शक्तिशाली फोर्स बनाया जाय। मैं यहाँ पर यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में इन पिछले 5-7 वर्षों में बोरडर पर छुटपुट घटनाओं और तनाव की स्थिति रही है उस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बड़ा सामयिक और सराहनीय कदम है जो हमारे माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने उठाया है। जाहिर है कि हर समय हम मिलैटरी की भाषा में मिलैटरी की नदद नहीं ले सकते। लेकिन आज चीन ने जं तनाव पैदा किया, आज पाकिस्तान ने बोरडर में जो तनाव पैदा किया, यह हमारी सीमाओं पर जं छुटपुट घटनाएं और तनाव पैदा होता रहता है उसके लिए एक अलग सुरक्षा वाहिनी तैयार करने का जं फैसला किया है मैं समझता हूं कि उसकी आवश्यकता थी।

पुलिस आंतरिक शांति कायम रखने का कार्य करती है, ला एंड आर्डर मैटेन करने के रात, दिन के कामों में दिलचस्पी लेती है। हमारे दैनिक प्रशासन

में एक उसका उपयोग होता है और मिलैटरी युद्ध के समय बाहुय आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए तैनात रहती है। इनके बीच में यह जो सुरक्षा सैनिकों की की एक कल्पना का गई है मैं समझता हूं कि यह उचित है।

आमतौर से चीन ने पिछले कई वर्षों से हमारी सीमाओं पर काफी तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश की है। इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान भी सदा तनाव पैदा करने की स्थिति बनाये रखता है। युद्ध की बात आज के विश्व में कोई बहुत आसान बात नहीं रह गयी है। युद्ध हर समय नहीं हुआ करता है और युद्ध का डंका हर समय नहीं बजा करता है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा हमारी सीमाओं पर आमतौर से शोचनीय सी स्थिति है, असुरक्षा की भावना विद्यमान है घुसपैठिये हमारे यहाँ आ जाते हैं या जासूसों का जाल हमारी सीमाओं के अन्दर आ जाता है उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिये यह जो सीमा सुरक्षा सैनिकों की वाहनी की कल्पना की गई है मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ी उपयोगी है और हमारे देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये इसकी बड़ी महत्ता है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन और स्वागत करते हुए एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पिछले वर्षों में पिछले समय में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बड़ी चिन्ताजनक स्थिति रही है और इसलिये हम जो भी कदम उठा सकें वह हमें उठाने चाहिए। साथ ही इस मसले को हमें राजनैतिक पहलू से नहीं देखना चाहिये। पूर्वोत्तर सीमा में, नेफा के आसपास के इलाकों में जैसी स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए हमें सीमा पर ऐसे शक्तिशाली सैनिकों की व्यवस्था रखनी है जिनके कि हाथों में हर तरह के आवश्यक शक्तिशाली हथियार आदि हों और सब तरह की सुविधाएं उन्हें प्राप्त हों। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान राजस्थान के बॉर्डर की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान का बॉर्डर

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा]

700 मील का है। जब यह प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री होते थे तो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में विजयोल्लाम का डंका बजाया था। उस समय आप जोधपुर भी पधारे थे। उस समय आप ने महसूस किया था कि राजस्थान के बॉर्डर पर जितनी सुरक्षा शक्ति रखने की आवश्यकता थी उतनी उन दिनों वहाँ पर नहीं थी और इसीलिए पाकिस्तानियों ने हमारी राजस्थान की जमीन में आने की हिमाकत की थी और जोधपुर तक उन्होंने बम बरसाये थे लेकिन जोधपुर के दिलेर नागरिकों ने बमों का वीरतापूर्वक सामना किया और अपनी हिम्मत नहीं तोड़ी और जोधपुर के सैनिकों ने दुश्मन को बढ़ने नहीं दिया। उस वक्त उन्होंने जोधपुर के सैनिकों को उनकी वीरता और अदम्य साहस के लिये बधाई दी थी। उसके बाद केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह बॉर्डर मिक्योग्रिटी फोर्स के नाम से एक सुरक्षा वाहिनी तैयार की है वह एक बड़ा मराहनीय कदम है। मैं और अधिक न कहता हुआ बस कुछ मुझाब उसके बारे में हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह जो राजस्थान का बॉर्डर है यह बिल्कुल एक रेगिस्तानी इलाका है। वहाँ पर मीलों तक पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। सड़कों की यातायात की सुविधा नहीं है। हमारे जो नागरिक वहाँ रहते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिये भी हमें राजस्थान के उस बॉर्डर पर सब तरह की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। हम बॉर्डर मिक्योग्रिटी फोर्स के मातहत कितने ही सुरक्षा सैनिक क्यों न रखें लेकिन अगर उन इलाकों के रहने वाले मजबूत नहीं हैं, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की मालूम व्यवस्था नहीं है उनकी आजीविका और खाने, पीने की यदि समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारा वह क्षेत्र कमजोर पड़ जायगा।

इसी प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान ने बहुत सारे इलाके के अन्दर मीलों तक तोपबंदी

कर रखी है लेकिन अभी हम लोग उतना न कर पा रहे हैं। उनके पास लम्बी मार की हथियार है जबकि हमारे सुरक्षा सैनिकों के पास इस तरह के हथियार नहीं हैं। आप बॉर्डर मिक्योग्रिटी फोर्स के नाम से वहाँ सिपाहियों को लगायें लेकिन उनके लड़कों के लिये पढ़ाई की माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप उन्हें बॉर्डर एलाऊंस नहीं देते हैं। जाहिर है कि यदि आप उनके बड़ापे में उनकी जमीनों की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो उनके मन में जो कमजोरी होगी वह हमें तत्काल बर बनने से रोकेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बॉर्डर मिक्योग्रिटी फोर्स के सैनिकों का हतबा बढ़ाया जाय, उनको अधिक से अधिक हथियार दिये जाय और पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों के मुकाबले में उन्हें अधिक से अधिक हथियार व अन्य सभी आवश्यक सैनिक सामग्री देकर शक्तिशाली बनाया जाय।

15.49 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसके साथ ही साथ राजस्थान के उस रेगिस्तानी इलाके के अन्दर जहाँ मीलों तक पानी नहीं है वहाँ की जनता को आज आप जब तक सब आवश्यक सुविधाएं नहीं देंगे, यातायात आदि की सुविधाएं नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारी सीमा सुरक्षा का यह काम अधूरा बना रहेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। चाहे वह गुजरात हो, राजस्थान हो और चाहे वह पूर्वी क्षेत्र हो, नफा हो यह सभी हमारी सीमाएं हैं और जो अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये यह जो हमने सुरक्षा वाहिनी तैयार की है उसका अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहिये ताकि यह आये दिन की सीमाओं पर जो होने वाली घटनाएं हैं उन को हम इस बॉर्डर मिक्योग्रिटी फोर्स के द्वारा अच्छे तरीके से कंट्रोल कर सकें और चूंकि इसी उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है इसलिये मैं इसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got a long list of speakers but because we have exceeded the time allotted, I will call the Home Minister now. I would, however, accommodate a few hon. Members at the time of the third reading.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to hon. Members who have participated in the debate during the first reading of this Bill. The appreciation that they showed about the organisation of the Border Security Force and the type of dangers that they will be exposed to is something which, I am sure, the officers and men of that force will gratefully remember because it is this body which is the ultimate sanction for what they have to do or will continue to do. When they know that the Members of Parliament are quite aware of the dangers that they are likely to face and that they are taking care of all the problems that they will be facing, it is something much more than a reward for all the dangers that they will ultimately face. It is for this reason that I must express my deep sense of gratitude to hon. Members.

Coming to the many points that were raised during the course of the debate, some of which are worth explaining, I would take some little time to explain some points in detail. Members asked me a question as to what ultimately is the role of this force; why we do not call it either a police force or an army; why we have made it some sort of an in-between thing. Well, Sir, it is not the question of nomenclature; ultimately, the character of a force is decided by the tasks that it is supposed to perform. This, really speaking, is the basic thing which we must not forget.

It is not a police force because it is not doing the police duty as we understand it; and it is not an army because it is not doing the army job.

It is a fact of life. It is no use thinking as if there are two categories and every force must ultimately be catalogued under the one or the other. That would not be a right approach. Here is a task which is neither a police task nor an army task; it is a different task by itself. Our experience of the border problems of the last 20 years has contributed to the emergence of this police force. When I say 'police force', I mean the Border Security Force.

Before this force was constituted under the CRP Act on the 1st December, 1965, what was the arrangement? The arrangement was that the different States used to maintain some sort of a reserve police force or border police force which used to look after the task which the Border Security Force is supposed to look after and the Central Government used to bear the cost of the police force that the States used to maintain. As far as the cost part of it is concerned, it is quite all right. But I know from my own experience from the other end, because during that period I was working in the Defence Ministry, how difficult it was to co-ordinate the activities and to get them all working in a similar manner. It is absolutely a difficult task of co-ordination.

Therefore in the beginning of 1965 this question was very seriously considered and some study teams were appointed to go into all aspects of the problem. I think, by the month of May we had come to the conclusion that some other force must emerge out of these conditions. Some time in the month of June the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, called a conference of the Chief Ministers. It was a difficult task to get the consent of the Chief Ministers to release the State police forces and make it a Central responsibility. But I must say that the patriotic sense, the national sense, ultimately prevailed and all the Chief Ministers conceded that there should be a Cen-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

tral police force and that they were prepared to hand over this task to the Central police force. This Security Force was ultimately constituted in the month of December, 1965.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): The Congress was in power in all those States. The days have changed now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot help it. If the Congress can come back again, what can I do about it? Let us not go into that. (*Interruption*). What they did was the right thing. I am sure that if he were also the Chief Minister—I do not know whether that is going to happen any time—he would also agree to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We would have security; I can assure you.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Thank you very much. Sir, the point that I was mentioning was that this was ultimately agreed to and this force came into being. What is the task of this force? Let us come to that. Although it is nearer the task of the army, yet, I must say that, with all the emphasis at my command, it is not yet the army. I know it is exposed to a certain extent to the same dangers that the army faces, in the beginning. I have no doubt about it. But as far as the tasks are concerned, they are completely different tasks, qualitatively different. Let us understand that when we are thinking about the character of the force, we must be very accurate, precise and objective in the tasks that they will be required to perform. It is true, as some Members said, that they will be the first line of defence in a sense, yes, because, the first impact of any aggression, the first brunt, will have to be borne by the Security Force. But that is all. Certainly, at that time, they will be asked and are expected to take the first brunt, but they will not be ex-

pected to strike back in the same way as we expect the army to do.

Some Members said that, "Well what will happen during this time the army will come." This is really speaking the very life of the whole organisation. If there is no co-ordination between the Border Security Force and the armed forces, if there is no intelligence with the Border Security Force and the army, well, the whole machine fails; the whole Government fails and the whole country fails. We are not talking about the failure of the army, the failure of the Border Security Force or the failure of the country or its intelligence. It is not likely to happen. But it is true that the first impact will have to be borne by them. So, I concede that they must be given such arms as are necessary and as will enable them to bear this first brunt. This is certainly an accepted fact. The types of weapons that are being given are given from this consideration only, because, at the present moment, they are given these ordinary rifles; they are given the LMGs and the MMGs, machine-guns and mortars, .303 bore. These are really speaking basically the infantry weapons. Some Members said whatever arms which are obsolete in the army are given to them. I would say that this is a thing which is not based on facts.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Are these rifles semi-automatic?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The army has got the .303 weapons.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: With these outdated weapons, we fought against China and we failed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the same time, you do not give to this force the same type of weapons or machines that the army has. As our availability grows, naturally, some weapons will be replaced. That is always a continuing process. For example, the LMG, the MMG and the mortars are the same as the army has. On no consideration can we say

that the LMG, the MMG and the mortars are of obsolete types. It is not. So, arms are being given, I agree and I must concede. I am very glad that this House is very conscious of the fact that this force will have to be given continually modern arms, good arms, effective arms. And as one responsible for this hon. House, I will assure this hon. House that this aspect will be very carefully kept in mind constantly by the Government. It is not made a question of the life of those people who are defending there. That is, certainly, a primary and vital question. But, at the same time, it is a question of enabling them to fulfil the task for which they are there. That is really more important.

16 hrs.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: That demands mobility also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You have employed the Border Security Force to face mass agitations, political agitations and all that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No interruptions.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is the type of their thinking. They only take the Government to be their enemy. They are not bothered about other enemies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We are not isolated from the people such as you are.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As long as you will remain in that wonderful misconception I am safe. If that is the misunderstanding in which you want to keep yourself, I am safe.

Now, about the question of mobility, of course, the mobility that will

be expected of the Army and of the Border Security Force are two different things. At the same time, it is quite necessary that they must have proper vehicles. The proper vehicles are given to them. Of course, there may be some deficiency about the number of vehicles. It will certainly, be looked into.

Some hon. Members mentioned about binoculars. There is some deficiency of binoculars. But they are being replaced and some are being got from Defence. They will be given to them. I would like to mention that the entire Border Security Force has got a communication system of its own. Its headquarters here will get information of what is happening on the border within the minimum possible time. I do not want to mention what time it will take. Because of this communication system, there is a possibility now of proper coordination between the different Forces and the coordination between the armed forces and the Border Security Forces as well.

Some hon. Members mentioned about intelligence. About intelligence, I must say that there is always some sort of misconception about this matter of intelligence. Some people say there is military intelligence, there is basic intelligence and there is border security intelligence. What is intelligence? This question has been many times discussed in this honourable House before. I have had occasions to make a mention of it. Every piece of information is not intelligence. Intelligence is a very well-evaluated information. Its importance, its correlation to certain situations has to be gone into. It has to be related to political factor and many other facets of national life. Therefore, military intelligence also is a part of general intelligence. It is intelligence that matters. The Border Security Force, certainly, has its own intelligence arrangement. But it is not an intelligence organisation by itself. It, certainly, looks after

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

certain aspects of intelligence. The Border Security Force, sitting on the border of a country does collect intelligence. If I may try to illustrate it, it sits there physically with its ears open and with its eyes open. It sits behind and it sees ahead. It tries to get information and tries to coordinate with what the Army is supposed to do. It certainly gets to know what is the people's thinking on the other side and what is the people's thinking amongst whom they are working. This is also a part of intelligence. They, certainly, look after certain aspects of intelligence. Therefore, I can say that they have got their own arrangement of intelligence. It also will have to be improved from time to time. They also will have to be given certain means and certain services for this type of work.

About training, we can, certainly, have some sort of reformed pattern of organisation, uniform pattern of weapons and uniform pattern of training. We have got 3 centres at Tekanpur, Hazaribagh and Indore.

The hon. Member belonging to the Swatantra Party, Shri Somani, raised a very intelligent and interesting point. He asked: 'if you have got these three general training camps, what about the peculiar pattern or peculiar problems of certain regions?'; the border security force will have to face a different problem in Rajasthan, a different problem in Kashmir and so on: terrains are different, climates are different; many other things are different. I think, he was right. But I can only assure him that this was very well anticipated by the border security force and its organisers. Besides these three important centres, there are also such centres which look after the special aspects of the terrains, the problems of borders, etc., and we have got about eight such centres. I do not want to mention where they are. We have got eight different centres in different sectors which would look after the special problems of those areas and

special trainings are undertaken from time to time.

Some members spoke about recruitment. I do take note of what my hon. friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar, said. What he said was very legitimate and I do take note of it. We are taking note of it and trying to do what we can in all sectors of services, including border.

Somebody suggested that recruitment should be made from the local areas. Recruitment should be made from all areas; I quite agree to that. But one cannot say, and I personally do not subscribe to that position, that people recruited from Rajasthan alone should be posted on the borders of Rajasthan. If that is suggested, I do not agree, but I quite agree that there are certainly some people who have got special aptitude for this and they should be given more opportunity. I understand that, and such efforts are being made. Practically we recruit and train every year nearly 7,000 people. From the present recruitment going on, I can say that most of the recruitments are done from different parts of the country. These three centres are feeded by recruitment centres and they are being trained in that manner.

Some members mentioned about pay and service conditions. I was very glad that hon. Member Shri Fernandes—he is not here—was in the company of the border security force for nearly 24 hours, and as a good trade union worker he has gone into the problems of pay, allowances, pay-scales, service conditions, rest hours, leave period, etc., etc. I can tell him that he has certainly raised very important points and we are considering those points.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I raised those points. He spoke later. He just repeated what I said. I spoke with greater vehemence.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not yet completed. You are in a hurry for being mentioned.

He was thinking that he gathered information from them without their knowing about it. But I must pay compliments to the border security people also. Without Mr. Fernandes knowing about it, they have completely brain-washed him in this matter. He was even prepared to take the case of supply of liquor. He unnecessarily blamed the Gujarat Government for that. I must tell him that this has not been taken up with the Gujarat Government yet.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : क्या
उन को गुजरान में नहीं देना है श्री नरसिंग
जगह देना है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: At the present moment, it has not been supplied there because naturally we have to take it up with the State Government as it involves the question of exemption of certain taxes. In the other areas, it was going on, but as this is a very strictly prohibited area, this matter is yet to be taken up with the Gujarat Government. They have not said 'no'. I am sure if the Director General and other people of the force decide to raise those problems with them, the Gujarat Government will, and should, sympathetically consider these approaches.

I am glad that Shri Randhir Singh and other members also raised the question of pay scales and other matters. This is natural for Shri Randhir Singh as he comes from an area from where not only in the army but in this force there are large number of people recruited. He himself is a born fighter and if he were not here, I am sure he would have been in the Border Security Force.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am grateful.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I know he wanted it.

I am grateful to other members also who made a mention of service conditions of the force.

I must come back to the other criticisms. Some members raised the question of housing. I must clear one point here. We have got a chain of battalion headquarters all along the border and we have taken up a well-planned housing programme in these headquarters. Of course, it will take quite a long time to be completed, because suddenly the border security force has leapt into quite a big size. This year our plan is to have a building programme costing a crore of rupees. I hope I will get more and more money so that I can complete the programme at least within ten years. If I could do it, I can say that this problem will have been very well solved.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: But they are putting up the headquarters or quarters quite in the interior. This force has to work primarily in the border areas and therefore, their quarters should be near about the border.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Not very much in the interior. But it is not very much on the border, because it should not be. Take, for example, Jodhpur. In the same way, all along the border there is a chain of battalion headquarters, and naturally they should not be near the border.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Not very near.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It should not be in Delhi, for example. It should not be in Lucknow or Kanpur or Bengal and it should not be in Assam with the men in Bengal. This was one point mentioned. So I thought I should explain it.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: Rajasthan?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He mentioned about Rajasthan, the road difficulties there and so on. A well-planned road programme has been taken up. I think it is being implemented gradually.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: Drinking water?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Now I will come to the question of the draft. Some members made the point that this is very loosely drafted. I think the hon. member, Shri Gupta, mentioned it. I would like to say that no section of this Act is just originally drafted except when it was absolutely necessary where it related to the name, the Border Security Force etc. Every section has been taken literally either from the Air Force Act or the Army Act. If you see the Air Force Act of 1950 or the Army Act of 1950, you will find word for word the same sections. Therefore, when I said I was not ready to go to the Select Committee, it was not that I was not prepared to go into the well-balanced phraseology of this legislation. But it was deliberately done. It was done on this basis that their tasks are much nearer the army's. So, this Chapter in the Bill should be framed on the same lines. Secondly, the standards of implementation and the standards of interpretation will be easier if it is drafted in the same way as the Air Force Act or the Army Act.

The hon. member asked why there should be words like "shamefully", "treacherously" etc. These words are not used against the force as such. They are used about certain activities. For example, the word "shamefully" is used in Clause 14 of this Bill. It reads:

"Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

(a) shamefully abandons or delivers up any post, place or guard, committed to his charge

or which it is his duty to defend; or"

* * * * *

(d) treacherously holds correspondence with, or communicates intelligence to, the enemy or any person in arms against the Union; or"

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Can he communicate with the enemy otherwise?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will come to that. I want to go into that matter and convince you if I can. First of all, let me tell you that these clauses are taken from other Acts. For example, Section 34 of the Air Force Act says:

"shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, fort etc."

Clause 14(a) in this Bill is verbally on the same lines.

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : लेकिन वह एक श्री चव्हाण का तो नहीं बनाया हुआ है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : यह 1950 में बना हुआ है, इय पार्लियामेंट का बनाया हुआ है । मेरा तो नहीं, लेकिन इय पार्लियामेंट का बना हुआ है ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : लेकिन आज तो चव्हाण हैं ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : चव्हाण को भी दुनिया के पहले इतिहास को लेकर चलना पड़ता है ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The clause says "shamefully". Supposing it is "shamelessly"? what is the difference? The fact is, the word is superfluous.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Why don't you allow me some time? If you do not want to agree, do not agree.

Similarly, in Section 34 of the Armed Forces Act the same wording is used.

Communication with the enemy sometimes has to be done. Suppose there is a commanders' conference. He is himself a good student of law.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I never studied law in my life.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That is why the whole mistake has been made.

In order to prove a criminal offence, what is more important is the *mens rea*. These are the basic concepts of jurisprudence. Leaving a post sometimes is done when he has made a proper judgment that it was in the interests of the force to leave it. Leaving a post shamefully is different. So, the whole thing will have to be ultimately judged by the circumstances and the evidence available. It is not merely leaving the post. The punishments which are provided are severe. Therefore, we have to provide these words. They are not provided as a piece of literature. They are provided to indicate a higher degree of proof of the offence. The hon. member said that we normally say "strong reason to believe". We may say many things, but here we are talking about the law. It mentions here "grave reason" where summary proceedings have to be started, and when summary proceedings have to be started, there must be very important reasons for it. "Grave reason" shows a higher degree of reason. These words are used in Section 120 of the Air Force Act itself.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Where was it borrowed from? From the 19th century?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Everything that comes, comes from behind that is what the Sanskrit saying tells us. I cannot say where it was borrowed from. Let us at least borrow from what this Parliament passed in 1950.

But we are not borrowing it merely for the sake of borrowing. These are three different forces which are the most important forces; whose tasks are of the same type. So, the discipline is also expected to be uniform and the standard of implementation of that discipline must also be framed in the same phraseology. This is the explanation.

This Bill was drafted very carefully—not loosely or without any consideration. It was considered in all its aspects at all levels of our security force. Prof. Ranga yesterday asked whether it was considered by the officers of the Force. The Bill was sent down to the battalion level and the battalion commander was asked to discuss the contents of it with the NCOs and JCOs. They set together and discussed. We have tried to go into this as much as we can and we have examined all the details.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): The refugees of West Pakistan. . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to go into that now; this Bill is not dealing with refugees.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Difference in the status of the army personnel and this force?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The presumption is that the dangers that the Army men have to face are a little graver than those of these people. There is no question of any status. To me, the status of a person in the Army or in the border security force or in the ordinary police force is the same. The dignity of every citizen of India in whatever profession is the same. But the degree of danger to which a person who is in the war is exposed is greater than a person in the border security force.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : उत्तर प्रदेश में बाराहोली में पी० ए० सी० और ग्रामी बलों का काम करती हैं। तो वहाँ पर अब इनके बनने के बाद पी० ए० सी० का क्या होगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: In Bara Hoti there is no border security force; there is some other force, the other police force.

ओ कंवर लाल गुप्त : ऐसा क्यों ?
यहां मैं पूछता चाहता था । बाको वाइर पर
क्यों नहीं है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not want to answer that question this way. I should like to explain it to him sometime. But the point is that the law is very clear. The border security force can be given a charter to go to that border. What is in the Statement of Objects and Reasons makes a reference to the existing BSF. Some Members mentioned it yesterday. They mentioned the Burma border also. These tasks can be enlarged or changed. But the charter which this Bill gives them is the security of all borders.

SHRI HEM RAJ: Indo-Tibetan police?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It can be covered but at present they are not. This law provides for their going to any border. I am sorry I could not accept the suggestion to send this to a Select Committee because it is not necessary. I am not afraid of the Select Committee. I am convinced it is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two amendments to the Motion for Consideration seeking to refer the Bill to a Select Committee by Shri George Fernandes and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. I shall put them first to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for

ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take the Bill clause by clause. There is one Government amendment to clause 2.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): I move amendment No. 13.

Amendment made

Page 3,—

for lines 23 to 27 substitute—

"(W) "superior officer", when used in relation to a person subject to this Act, means

(i) any member of the force to whose command such person is for the time being subject in accordance with the rules;

(ii) any officer of higher rank or class or of a higher grade in the same class; and includes when such person is not an officer, a subordinate officer or an under-officer, a higher rank, class or grade;"

(13)

(K. S. Ramaswamy)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Liability for service outside India)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is any amendment being moved to clause 7?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, I want to move my amendment No. 16.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I want to move amendment No. 15, standing in my name.

Page 5, line 2,—

add at the end—

"in case defence of the country requires his services". (15)

جنااب میری انجمنڈمنٹ بڑی سوجی سادہ ہے۔ میں نے یہی چاہا ہے کہ اگر کسی کو بھیجنے کے لیے ضرورت ہو تو اس کو بھیج دیا جائے۔ ورنہ پولیس پولیس میں چلتی ہی ہے تفہیس اور ہوم منسٹر میں نہ ہل پڑے۔ اسلئے میں نے یہ عرض کی تھی۔ میں نے اپنی امیلڈمنٹ میں صرف یہی چاہا ہے کہ اگر خاص موقع پر انکو ایسا کرنا پڑے تو اویں۔ ورنہ یہ انکی ذہنی نہیں ہے۔ ملک کے اندرونی بچاؤ کے لئے تو وہ کہیں کہیں باہر کھلئے ملگری کی سروسز لی جانی ہیں۔ میں نے یہ ہوا سادھارن سچہا دیا ہے جوہان صاحب اسکو منظور کر لوں تو مجھے خوشی ہوگی۔

واضح کر دیا جائے۔ لیکن انہوں نے فرمایا کہ اسلئے انڈیا تر ہے ہی آؤت سائڈ انڈیا بھی انکی سروسز ہونگی۔ میرے خیال میں یہ اسی صورت میں تھا کہ جب کلگری کے بچاؤ کے لئے اسکی ضرورت ہو۔ اسلئے میری یہ پراپوزیشن ہے کہ اسکو واضح کر دیا جائے۔ ورنہ پولیس پولیس میں چلتی ہی ہے تفہیس اور ہوم منسٹر میں نہ ہل پڑے۔ اسلئے میں نے یہ عرض کی تھی۔ میں نے اپنی امیلڈمنٹ میں صرف یہی چاہا ہے کہ اگر خاص موقع پر انکو ایسا کرنا پڑے تو اویں۔ ورنہ یہ انکی ذہنی نہیں ہے۔ ملک کے اندرونی بچاؤ کے لئے تو وہ کہیں کہیں باہر کھلئے ملگری کی سروسز لی جانی ہیں۔ میں نے یہ ہوا سادھارن سچہا دیا ہے جوہان صاحب اسکو منظور کر لوں تو مجھے خوشی ہوگی۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I beg to move:

Page 5,—

after line 2, insert—

"Provided that a member of the Force shall not be ordered to be on active duty in any part of the territory of India which is more than five miles from the border." (16)

The duty of the Border Security Force is on the border. We want to safeguard the border. So, we have constituted this Force, as Shri Chavan has been saying again and again. It should not be used as the Central Police Force or Central Security Force. We now see that the strength of the Border Security Force is in-

[شری عبدالغنی دار جناب - میری امیلڈمنٹ بڑی سوجی سادہ ہے۔ میں نے یہی چاہا ہے کہ اگر کسی کو بھیجنے کے لیے ضرورت ہو تو اس کو بھیج دیا جائے۔ ورنہ پولیس پولیس میں چلتی ہی ہے تفہیس اور ہوم منسٹر میں نہ ہل پڑے۔ اسلئے میں نے یہ عرض کی تھی۔ میں نے اپنی امیلڈمنٹ میں صرف یہی چاہا ہے کہ اگر خاص موقع پر انکو ایسا کرنا پڑے تو اویں۔ ورنہ یہ انکی ذہنی نہیں ہے۔ ملک کے اندرونی بچاؤ کے لئے تو وہ کہیں کہیں باہر کھلئے ملگری کی سروسز لی جانی ہیں۔ میں نے یہ ہوا سادھارن سچہا دیا ہے جوہان صاحب اسکو منظور کر لوں تو مجھے خوشی ہوگی۔]

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

creasing and we are spending more money. Its budget has gone up from Rs. 4½ crores to Rs. 62½ crores, as I mentioned yesterday.

When Shri Dalai Lama is buying tea gardens on India-China border with CIA help, Shri Chavan has no time to prevent that. Perhaps, it does not suit them. That is why I say that the Border Security Force is raised to strengthen the hands of the Central Government. Internal crime is increasing in Delhi and West Bengal. In Park Street, the heart of Calcutta, Rs. 5 lakhs was robbed in the broad day light and they could not catch even the tail of a single criminal. Now you have raised this Border Security Force and trained them by spending more money. You have now a vast border security force by spending about 14 times of what you spent ten years ago. Yet, smuggling is on the increase on all the borders. Areas adjacent to the borders are the smugglers' paradise.

Therefore, my reading of the Border Security Force, or Industrial Security Force or the Central Police Force—they are all the same stuff—is that they are forces for the security of the Central Government, under different shoulder badges, as they call it in the army. In West Bengal my poor minority friends in districts of Nadia and Murshidabad get panicky when they see the Border Security Force moving about. They go to the villages and demand ransom. If their demands are not met the villagers are terrorised, or put behind the bars or thrown beyond the borders.

I again insist upon the Congress Party and Shri Chavan either to accept my amendment or to change the name and call it the Central Security Force.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I support this amendment moved by Shri Basu. I come from a constituency which has a large border with East Pakistan. Three thanas are on the border of East Pakistan. So I

know a little bit of what is happening here. There are Border Security Forces there.

While Shri Chavan was speaking just now he said that the headquarters will be situated not at the border but a little away from the border. I want to know why the main force of the Border Security Force is situated near about Calcutta which is 40 to 45 or 50 miles away from the Indo-Pak. border.

In the report submitted by the Home Ministry during the last Budget session it has been stated that the border security forces have been used to quell civil disturbances in many States. As far as our State of West Bengal is concerned, we have seen times without number that the Border Security Force has been deployed to quell civil disturbance or to forestall any civil disturbance which according to the Government of India was coming. When the Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry was being dismissed, 24 hours before the dismissal the Border Security Force was brought to Calcutta and deployed all over West Bengal. This is from our personal experience and we know it. Therefore when this amendment says that this Force shall not be ordered to be on any active duty in any part of the territory of India which is more than five miles of the border, there should be no difficulty for the Home Minister to accept it because in the aims and objects of the Bill it is stated that the purpose of this Border Security Force is to guard the border of India and he has said that at present they are guarding the border between India and Pakistan. Therefore, I do not think that it should be difficult for Shri Chavan to accept this amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: If he really wants to make it a Border Security Force.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I really wanted to reply to this point in my earlier speech but then I knew that the hon. Member wanted to move the amendment and that will be the

occasion for me to reply to it. I will certainly meet his main point later, but he mentioned about smuggling and said that there is much smuggling going on and the Border Security Force is not doing anything about this. I wanted to mention about it in my previous speech but I could not do so. I may now say that since the Border Security Force has come into existence it has done some good work and I would like the House to know about this. In 1967 smuggled goods worth Rs. 5,60,000 were seized by the Force on different occasions.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They had to face clashes; there were occasions for exchange of fire and nearly 23 smugglers were shot dead. It is not a question of merely 'only' or 'not only'. This certainly shows that they are alive to it. Some of the members of the Border Security Force were injured in these clashes and—I have not got the figure—it is quite possible that some of them must have lost their lives too.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is a showroom performance.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am glad, you are not the judge to decide that.

The hon. Member says that the Border Security Force should be allowed only up to 5 miles of the border. Why? Because he or his friends want to create chaos in the country and such forces are an inconvenience to them.

DR. RANEN SEN: There is the ordinary police force; why use the Border Security Force?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When a certain situation arises on the border even forces which are not the Border Security Force will be taken there. Even now some of the battalions of the CRP, whose job is not under this Act but whose job is something else, which was supposed to look after internal security, are working in Manipur, Mizo areas and some

difficult areas. They are working there. Even the army is supposed to come and give aid to the civil power, civil authority. What is wrong, therefore, if the Border Security Force is called? (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The cat has come out of the bag now!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The major task of this Force is to ensure security of the borders of our country. Occasionally, if they are asked to render any other help, it will be within their duty to perform.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment to the vote.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 12 were then added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Restrictions respecting right to form association, freedom of speech, etc.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two amendments. Mr. Salve is not here. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar—is he moving his amendment?

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : जी हाँ ।

जैसा मैंने पहले भी ब्रज किया कि जो यह रखने जा रहे हैं कि जो फाँस हो उनका पालिटिक्स या सेमी-पालिटिक्स में कोई भी हिस्सा न हो तो मैंने ब्रज किया यह मुनासिब नहीं है । और उससे ज्यादा जो मेरे लिये मुश्किल है वह यह है कि ये कहते हैं कि किसी बात पर झगड़ा हो, वह चीज सोशल हो या न हो, रेलिजिस हो या न हो, पालिटिक्स से भी उसका कोई ताल्लुक न हो लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का जो फैसला होगा वही फाइनल होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । इसलिए कि वही कानून, वही शाहिद, वही मुसिफ ठहरे; उम्मा मेरे कल का दावा करें किस पर ।

چاہئے اور گورنمنٹ کو یا تو ڈائریکٹر
جس کو آپ مندر کرنے جا رہے ہیں
اس کے ہاتھ میں شامل فیصلہ نہیں
ہونا چاہئے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ
چوہان صاحب اس کو سہریم کورٹ
میں چیلنج کرنے کی اجازت دیں
تاکہ وہاں پر وہ اپنی بات کہہ سکیں
اور بتا سکیں کہ سرکار کا نظریہ کیوں
غلط ہے -

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I may explain it. This is regarding the right of the members of the force to belong to an association or a trade union. This sort of section was included in the other Acts connected with the police force, etc. Here, what we have said formerly was that he can be a member of a welfare association; whether that association or organisation is social, religious, etc., on that, there can certainly be a doubt. The question is who should decide about it. The hon. Member wants to make it justiciable so that it can be taken to the Supreme Court. This is a matter of authority of the Central Government and it is the right authority.

SHRI FERNANDES rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are on clause 13, amendment 17. You are supporting the amendment?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डस (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
मैं अमेंडमेंट का तो सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन इस
पूरे क्लॉज का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ ।
मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो क्लॉज है इसका
पूरा हटा देना चाहिए । उस किस्म का
अमेंडमेंट तो इस वक्त नहीं है फिर भी मैं
श्री महीदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसको
बापिस लें । हिन्दुस्तान में आज एक करोड़
सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिनको कोई भी राज-
नीतिक अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं । वे अपना

संगठन तो बना सकते हैं लेकिन उनके लिये
किसी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य होना या
उनकी मीटिंग में जाना मना है । इस बात
की कोई नयी जानकारी देने की आवश्यकता
मैं नहीं समझता हूँ । अब जहाँ तक पुलिस
और पलटन वालों की बात है, वे राजनीतिक
पार्टी के मेंबर बनें या न बनें इस पर तो एक
लम्बी वहम छिड़ सकती है इस देश में
लेकिन उनको एंजोसिएशन और यूनियन्स
का सदस्य बनना चाहिए या नहीं बनना
चाहिए, मैं समझता हूँ इस पर कोई लम्बी
वहम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

हम इस सदन में बोलते समय या इस देश में
प्रजातन्त्र के बारे में बहुत करते समय कुछ
ऐसे देशों का उदाहरण देना सोचते हैं जिनको
कि कुछ लोग आदर्श मानते हैं हालाँकि मैं
उनको आदर्श नहीं मानता हूँ । जर्मनी का
उदाहरण काफी बार दिया जाता है ।
पश्चिम जर्मनी से हम हर किस्म का सम्बन्ध
रखते हैं और मेरे डायल से गृह मंत्री जी इस
बात को कबूल करेंगे कि पश्चिम जर्मनी में
उस किस्म का प्रजातन्त्र चल रहा है जिसको
वे पसन्द करते हैं । दूसरा उदाहरण इजराइल
का दिया जाता है । दोनों तरफ़ के लोग
कहते हैं कि इजराइल कितना अच्छा देश है,
किंग डंग से समाजवाद बना रहा और
किंग डंग से अपना काम कर रहा है । इन
दोनों देशों को एक आदर्श प्रजातांत्रिक देश
कह कर कई बुद्धिजीवी लोग एकेडेमिक और
राजनीतिक वहम चलाने का काम करते रहते
हैं जिनमें से मैं समझता हूँ, गृह मंत्री जी भी
एक हैं । अब इन देशों के उदाहरण ही
मैं गृह मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।
पश्चिम जर्मनी को जो पूरी पलटन है, रेगुलर
अर्मी वह ट्रेड यूनियन की मेंबर है । वहाँ
की जो पब्लिक सर्विस यूनियन्स हैं उसमें
वहाँ के झाड़ू लगाने वाले से लेकर पायलट तक
और अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों से लेकर
राजदूतावासों में काम करने वाले सिविल
सर्वेंट्स तक सदस्य हैं । लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल की

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्ड, ज.]

रक तक के लोग इसके सदस्य हैं। पूरी एक मजदूर यूनियन है, कोई एक अलग यूनियन नहीं है कि पलटन वाले कोई एक एसोसिएशन बना कर साल में एक बार उसकी साल गिरह मना लें बल्कि वह एक रेगुलर बारगेनिंग ट्रेड यूनियन है जिसमें तमाम किस्म के सारे क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी सदस्य हैं। लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल जो कि आपकी पलटन का रैंक के अन्दर मेजर-जनरल तक पहुँच जाता है तो मेजर जनरल से लेकर मामूली जवान तक, सभी लोग ट्रेड यूनियन के सदस्य बन सकते हैं काफी आन्दोलन के बाद साल डेढ़ साल पहले ही यह अधिकार दिया गया है। मेरे खयाल से वहाँ पर जो प्रजातन्त्र चल रहा है उस प्रजातन्त्र को उससे कोई भी धक्का नहीं पहुँचा है और न आगे ही पहुँचने वाला है। पलटन में काम करने वाले लोगों को अपनी यूनियन का सदस्य बनने का अधिकार देने से।

वही हालत झराल की भी है। वहाँ तो जो फाइनल कमान्डर इन चीफ है, वो कि फौज का सब से बड़ा अफसर है जैसे कि यहाँ पर कुमारमंगलम साहब हैं, वह भी राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य बन सकते हैं, जवानों की बात तो अलग छोड़िये। यह कोई वालन्टियर आर्मी की ही बात नहीं है बल्कि वो स्टैंडिंग आर्मी है, लगभग दो लाख की जो रेगुलर आर्मी है उसके तमाम जवान और अफसर, कमान्डर इन चीफ तक, सभी राजनीतिक दल के सदस्य बन सकते हैं, मजदूर दल के आन्दोलन के सदस्य तो हैं ही। इससे वहाँ के प्रजातन्त्र को कोई धक्का पहुँचा है, मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा कोई उदाहरण यू. ए. में ही वहाँ पर पेश करेंगे। हमारे देश की हालत तो यह है कि अगर यूनियन बन गई है और कोई हड़ताल हो गई तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान का प्रजातन्त्र धोखे में हो जाता है जब कि एक महीने के लिए सारा फॉन्स बन्द हो जाता है लेकिन वहाँ का प्रजातन्त्र धोखे में नहीं होता।

हमारे यहाँ के बुद्धिजीवी लोग तो यह समझते हैं कि अगर झाड़ू लगाने वालों का भी हड़ताल हो गई तो हिन्दुस्तान का प्रजातन्त्र धोखे में चला गया। यहाँ पर ऐसा सड़ा हुआ बुद्धिजीवियों का दिमाग है जिसको साफ करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इस क्लाज को हटा दें या कम से कम तब्दील करने की बात करें। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ और मैं आपके सामने मोटी बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि एक जवान पलटन में भर्ती हो गया, अपने देश के लिए लड़ने के लिए तैयार हो गया, अपनी जान को खतरे में डाल कर देश की सेवा करने के लिए तैयार हो गया तो उसका मतलब यह कदाई नहीं हो सकता है कि उसका अप्रत्यक्ष कर का अधिकार राज्य सत्ता को चशाने वाले लोगों के पास आ गया। यह उसका मतलब कदाई नहीं हो सकता है। उसको यह सुविधाएँ जरूर मिलनी चाहिए जो समाज के दूसरे क्षेत्र के लोगों को दी जाती हैं। मुश्किलों जब 8 घंटे काम करने के बाद अलग-अलग किस्म की सुविधायें देते हो तो उनको भी वह सब सुविधायें दो। जब देश में सामान्य किस्म का काम करने वालों को आप सुविधायें देते हैं चाहे वह नोक सभा के सेक्रेटेरिय में काम करते हों, दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेक्रेटेरियट में काम करते हों या किसी किस्म के एप्टर में अथवा छोटे बड़े सार्वजनिक व निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों धंधों में कर्मचारियों के तौर पर काम करते रहें हों, उन लोगों को आप जिन जिन चीजों की सुविधायें देते हैं वही सुविधायें इन बोरडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के लोगों को भी आप दीजिए। अनुशासन आप उन्हें रखिये और उसके लिये आगे क्लाज आने वाला है जिसमें आपने यह रखा है कि जो गद्दारी करे उसे गोली मार दी जाये। गद्दारी के लिये आप मौत की सजा रख रहे हैं मुझे मंजूर है। अनुशासन बनाये रखने के लिये काम के बारे में, निष्ठा के बारे में और यह कि वह गद्दारी न करे इसके बारे में जो भी खबरदारी आप करना चाहें वह करिये।

लेकिन यह उचित न होगा कि उन्हें उन सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा जाये जो कि अन्य कर्मचारियों को मिल रही हैं।

देश के कल्याण और सुरक्षा के लिए वह एक बहुत बड़ा काम करने जा रहे हैं। उनकी मेहनत की बदौलत हमारे यहां संसद में बैठ कर गम्भीर बहस करें, लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करें, वह वहां मेहनत करें रहें और हम यहां मेम्बर्स लोग अपनी सैलरीज एलाउमेंट और अन्य सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए एक स्पेशल कमेटी बनायें और वह पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी अपनी सिफारिश करने के लिए देश का चक्कर भी मार रही है, यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर वह फैसला नहीं कर पा रही है, गरज यह कि हम अपने लिए तो सब तरह की बढ़ोतरी और सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने की सिफारिश करें लेकिन उन सीमा सुरक्षा से किों को सुविधाएं व अधिकार देने से इनकार करें और यह चाहे कि वह किस संगठन के द्वारा उसके लिए आवाज न उठायें तो यह सरासर नाइंसाफी है और इसलिए इस बलाज का मैं सख्त विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This matter has been discussed many times on the floor of this House when we discussed similar Bills. I have got a fundamental difference of opinion with the hon. Member here. The question is whether the members of Armed Forces and Services should be allowed to become members of a party. In the type of political government that we have, in the type of political democracy that we are working here, I think it is not suitable; I have no doubt about that in my mind. The democracy of West Germany or the democracy of Israel is not my ideal. If it is Mr. Fernandes' ideal, he may adopt it.

Therefore, Sir, I oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar's amendment, Amendment No. 17, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 17 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is,

"That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—*(Offences in relation to the enemy and punishable with death).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are three amendments by Mr. Salve. They are not moved. There are three amendments by Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar. Is he moving them?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Yes, I move:

Page 6, line 28,—

for "shamefully" substitute "knowingly". (18)

Page 6, line 35,—

for "shamefully" substitute "purposely". (19)

Page 6, line 37,—

for "show cowardice" substitute—"humiliate his country". (20)

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर मैं बलाज 14 पर अपने तीनों अमेंडमेंट्स 18, 19 और 20 मूव कर रहा हूं। चूंकि समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं कोई इस बारे में स्पीच नहीं करना चाहता। बहुत मुश्तसर में कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले मैंने यह चाहा कि वर्ड "शेमफुली" की जगह "नोइंगली" सब्स्टीच्यूट कर दिया जाये। दूसरे अमेंडमेंट में जो कि लाइन 35 में है मैंने चाहा कि वर्ड "शेमफुली" की जगह शब्द "परपजली" कर दिया जाये। इसी तरह लाइन 37 में वर्ड्स "शो कीवर-डाइस" की जगह "हियुमिलेट हिय कंट्री" कर दिये जाय।

[श्री अशुभ गन]

मैंने श्री चव्हाण को बड़े गौर से सुना जब उन्होंने यह फरमाया कि हमारे आर्मी ऐक्ट में यह अलफाज मौजूद हैं। अब मेरा कहना है कि वह आर्मी ऐक्ट ग्रीर उस के वह अलफाज अग्रेजों के जमाने के बनाये हुए थे और आज श्री चव्हाण के मुंह से उन की दुहाई देना कुछ सजता नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर श्री चव्हाण कहते हैं कि यह शब्द शोफनी तो हम ने आर्मी ऐक्ट से लिया है वहाँ से हम ने फा नो किया है या हमारे अफसरों ने फाला कि है क्योंकि जाहिर है कि चव्हाण साहब को इतने डिटेल् में जाने की फुरसत ही कहाँ होगी, उन्होंने तो दस्तखत कर दिये होंगे हालाँकि चव्हाण साहब चीक्रे जरूर रहे होंगे और इसलिए मेरी चव्हाण साहब से यह रिविस्ट है कि अगर आर्डर ऑफ ऐक्ट में कोई ऐसी बेवकूफी, गलती या नादानी की बात हुई है तो उसे इस बिल में नहीं दुहराना चाहिए था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरे इन तीनों अमेंडमेंट्स को मंजूर कर लें और अगर वह ऐसा करते हैं तो उन की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

[जलब डेपुटी اسپیکر - میں کلز ۱۳]

پہلے تھیں املڈمنٹس ۱۸ - ۱۹ اور ۲۰ سو کر رہا ہوں - چونکہ سے نہیں ہے اس لئے میں کوئی اس بارے میں اسپیکر نہیں کرنا چاہتا - بہت مختصر میں کہنا چاہونگا کہ پہلے میں میں نے یہ چاہا ہے کہ وہ شہم فولی کی جگہ لوانگلی سبڈیوٹ کر دیا جائے - دوسرے املڈمنٹ میں جو کہ لائن ۳۵ میں ہے میں نے چاہا ہے کہ وہ شہم فولی کی جگہ شہد پرپولی کر دیا جائے - اسی طرح لائن ۳۷ میں ورتس شہ

گورنمنٹ کی جگہ ہیوسٹ ہز کلگری کر دئے جائیں -

میں نے شہم چوہان کو بڑے غور سے سنا جب انہوں نے یہ فرمایا کہ ہمارے آرمی ایکٹ میں یہ الفاظ موجود ہیں - اب مہرا کہنا ہے کہ وہ آرمی ایکٹ اور اس کے وہ الفاظ انگریزوں کے زمانے کے بلائے ہوئے تھے اور آج شہم چوہان کے ملتے سے ان کی دھائی دینا کچھ سمجھتا نہیں ہے - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر شہم چوہان کہتے ہیں کہ یہ شہد شہم فولی تو ہم نے آرمی ایکٹ سے لیا ہے وہاں سے ہم نے فولو کہا ہے یا ہمارے افسروں نے فولو کہا ہے کہونکہ ظاہر ہے کہ چوہان صاحب کو اٹلے ڈیٹیل میں جانے کی فرصت ہی کہاں ہوگی انہوں نے تو دستخط کر دئے ہونگے حالانکہ چوہان صاحب ضرور چوکنے دے ہونگے اور اس لئے میری چوہان صاحب سے یہ ریکوسٹ ہے کہ اگر آرمڈ فورسز ایکٹ میں کوئی ایسی بدوقوفی - غلطی یا نادانی کی بات ہوئی ہے تو اسے اس بل میں نہیں دوہرانا چاہیئے تھا - میں چاہونگا کہ وہ میرے ان تھیں املڈمنٹس کو منظور کر لیں اور اگر وہ ایسا کرتے ہیں تو ان کی بڑی مہربانی ہوگی -]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has already explained it. I

shall now put amendments Nos. 18—20 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 18 to 20 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Salve is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16—138 were added to the Bill.

Clause 139—(Powers and duties conferable and imposable on members of the Force).

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: I am not moving my amendment No. 21. I beg to move:

Page 46,—after line 28, add—

"Provided that the Border Security Force as such shall not be used to discharge the duties of civil police except in those cases in which the aid of armed forces is sought for the assistance of civil authority". (22)

I would like the Minister to accept this amendment. When I spoke on the Bill, I pointed out that there are two aspects. One is a technical aspect. Here it has been stated in the Bill:

"The Central Government may by general or special order published in the Official Gazette, confer or impose, with the concurrence of the State Government concerned, any of the

powers or duties which may be exercised or discharged under a State Act by a police officer upon a member of the Force who, in the opinion of the Central Government, holds a corresponding or higher rank".

Technically, it allows the mixing up of the officers and when you do that, it may be mixing up of officers and sometimes other ranks also of the Border Security Force with the police force that exists in the States. The functions and duties that the police force have to perform and the atmosphere in which they live and work and the kind of psychology that they have and the functions and duties of this force, the kind of work the members of border force have to perform and their whole mental make-up and psychology are different. If you allow the officers of the Border Security Force to be interchanged or brought to the level of State police officers, then either it will harm the State police and more often it will harm the Border Security Force. Therefore, I would say that this kind of interchange will be conducive neither to the efficient functioning of the State police nor to the efficient working of the Border Security Force. If Government want any kind of interchange, it may be interchange of the officers of the armed forces and the border security forces, but there should be no interchange of the officers of this force with the officers of the State police. This is one aspect.

The other aspect was brought out by some other friends also. I do not agree with the line of reasoning they have adopted. But I want to make one thing clear. The Border Security Force must concentrate on the work of border security. That work is itself very important. In fact, for that purpose, it needs further expansion. I do not grudge the expenditure. It may be Rs. 62 crores, it may be Rs. 100 crores. You will have to spend the money and equip the force better, give it the neces-

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

sary transport and all that. But then Government say that they can call them to the aid of civil authority as and when they like. They can call even the regular armed forces to the aid of the civil authority. But there are particular conditions and a special way in which they do it. I suggest that in this matter the Border Security Force must be put completely on par with the armed forces. If it is to be called to the aid of the civil authority, it should be only on those conditions and through those processes through which the armed forces are brought to the aid of civil authority. Otherwise, it would create difficulties. This is a force which we want should command the respect of the whole country like the armed forces. Ours is a federal government and there are a number of States in which the Government may not be of the same party to which the Government at the Centre belongs, and there may be some kind of heart-burning also. We know what happened in Jaipur when the question of ministry making was there, which is now being looked into by the Berry Commission. The State Government wanted to precipitate some kind of situation and for that purpose they had already brought 14 companies of the Central Reserve Police and Border Security Police to Jaipur much before the disturbances took place. In that way it was misused, and the people were unhappy. It was not the fault of the Border Security Force. It was the fault entirely of the State Government which had precipitated the situation. To bring the force there and bring it into disrepute will not be correct.

17 hrs.

Therefore, it should be laid down that the force will not be mixed up with the civil police, that its officers will not be interchanged with the civil police, and that whenever it has to be called to the aid of the civil authority, it will be done in the

same way, by the same process and under the same conditions in which the armed forces are called to the aid of the civil authority. So, I would request the Home Minister to accept this amendment.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस तरकीब का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी पिछले मई महीने में फ्रांस में एक बहुत बड़ा विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन और मजदूर आन्दोलन चला था। उन दिनों में शायद आप उसी इलाके में पहुँच गये थे और आपने नजदीक से हुए आन्दोलन को देखा था। मैं उस वक्त भुज जेल में था। आप ने योरप में इस को देखा होगा कि वहाँ पर एक महीने भर हड़ताल चली और विद्यार्थियों ने कई दिनों तक वहाँ हंगामा मचाया, लेकिन कभी भी कोई गोली वहाँ नहीं चली।

श्री रणवीर सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान की बात करो।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : हिन्दुस्तान दुनियाँ में ही है मैं क्या करूँ? वहाँ पर एक भी गोली नहीं चली, कभी पल्टम का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया और न किसी हथियार का इस्तेमाल किया गया जिस से कि उस देश के लोगों में और वहाँ की पल्टन में कोई तनाव पैदा हो या गवर्नमेंट के प्रति कोई नाराजगी पैदा हो। हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले बीस वर्षों में क्या रवैया रहा? कुछ सालों पहले हमारे दल ने इस का एक हिसाब निकाला था कि पन्द्रह सालों में कांग्रेस के राज्य में जितनी गोलियाँ चलीं और जितने लोग मरे उतने शायद प्रेजेन्ट के 100 सालों के राज्य में भी नहीं मरे और न ही उतनी गोलियाँ चलीं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : आप ने दस महीने के राज्य में उस से ज्यादा गोलियाँ चलीं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : उस का हिसाब आप को बतला दिया जायेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : खुदा मियाँ फ़ीहत, दीगरों नसीहत ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : लेकिन बन्दूक का इस्तेमाल सामान्य नागरिकों के ऊपर, जिन के हाथों में हथियार नहीं हैं, करने का जो सिलसिला हिन्दुस्तान में चला है, उस पर कहीं न कहीं तो रोक लगाना ही चाहिये मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि श्री चव्हाण इस मामले में नई दिशा के अन्दर एक कदम उठाने का काम जरूर करेंगे ।

अब जो तरमीम यहाँ पेश की गई है कि बांडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किसी भी हालत में पुलिस के काम के लिये नहीं किया जायेगा अहम प्रश्न है । बांडर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के लोगों का इस्तेमाल, जिन के हाथ में हम बन्दूक दे कर हिन्दुस्तान के संरक्षण का काम करना चाहते हैं और सीमा प्रदेश में उन को रखना चाहते हैं, अगर किसी दिन दिल्ली शहर में मजदूरों की हड़ताल को समाप्त करने के लिये या उत्तर प्रदेश अथवा बिहार के इलाके में जहाँ किसानों का आन्दोलन चलता है उस को दूर करने के लिये किया जाता है, तो यह हमारे खिलाफ बन्दूक का इस्तेमाल किया जाय या नहीं इस का ही नहीं बल्कि जो हमारे पलटन के लोग हैं उन के मोरान का भी प्रश्न आ जाता है । मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि अभी चन्द दिनों पहले मैं कच्छ में था तब मुझ को जेल में रखा गया और बहुत गलत ढंग से रखा गया । दो महीने तक जेल में रखने के बाद जो दफा 144 वहाँ पर लगाई गई थी उस के खिलाफ सबूत दे दिया गया कि वह गलत लगाई गई थी । हम ने यह भी सबूत दे दिया कि जहाँ पर हम को पकड़ा गया था वह जगह जहाँ पर दफा 144 लगाई गई थी उस से सत्र मील दूर थी । तब भी

जब हम लोग गिरफ्तार हो रहे थे उस वक्त की एक बात मैं आप को बतलाऊँ वहाँ पर सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस के कई स्क्वैड्स थे और उन में बहुत से जवान थे । हमारे पास हथियार नहीं रहता है न हम हथियार ले कर चलते हैं.....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): It is not relevant.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : यह बहुत रिलेवेंट है । मैं मोराल का हवाला उठाना चाहता हूँ । जो माननीय सदस्य की बंकप्राउंड है उस में वह इस को नहीं समझ सकेंगे ।

तो जब वह जवान हम को रोक रहे थे और हम सिर्फ अपने शरीर से उनका मुकाबला कर रहे थे तब वह क्या बोले यह आप को मैं बतलाता हूँ । वह लोग हम को पकड़ने नहीं थे कि हम कौन हैं । वह बोले कि हम को शर्म लग रही है हम क्या करें ? जब हम फाईन कां तोड़ने के लिये बढ़ रहे थे उस वक्त सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस वालों के मुँह से निकली हुई बातों को सुन कर एक क्षण के लिये हमारे मन में यह प्रश्न उठा कि हम फाईन को तोड़ें या न तोड़ें । जब हम लोग जिन के हाथों में हथियार नहीं थे और एक दूसरे का हाथ पकड़ कर खड़े थे तब धक्का मार कर आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहे थे तब उन लोगों की आँखों में आँसू आ गये । वह बोले कि हम को शर्म लगती है हम क्या करें ?

मैं इस लिये यह उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ कि यह वह जवान हैं जिन्होंने 1965 में पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया था और उन के भी बहुत से रिश्तेदार देश की सेवा करते हुए मर गये थे । ऐसे लोगों का जब किसी मजदूर आन्दोलन को या किसी किसान आन्दोलन

[श्री जॉर्ज फॉर्न्डीज]

को अथवा हरिजनों के आन्दोलन को समाप्त करने के लिये या नागरिक जीवन को समाप्त करने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो उन का मोराल खत्म हो जाता है और यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

इस लिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ ।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र ने फ्रांस का उदाहरण कोट किया । मैं भी फ्रांस की ही बात कोट करूँगा। फ्रांस के सब से बड़े कमान्डर नेपालियन ने कहा है कि :

"Those who obey can give an order those who do not obey cannot give an order."

यह उन का फर्माना है । जब कभी मुल्क की सिविलिटी खतरे में होती है और जो लोग पाकिस्तान की तरफ या चीन का पंह देखते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के लिये खतरा पैदा करते हैं ऐसी दाश में इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये जब भी जरूरत होगी तब इस का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा । जब भी देश में बेहूदापन होगा तो उस बेहूदापन को रोकने के लिये हम अपनी फॉर्स का इस्तेमाल करेंगे । इस लिये मैं लनॅड प्रोफॅसर से दख्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपना अमेंडमेन्ट न पेश करें । He must send the Force to face the Pakistanis and Chinese.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He has not read my amendment.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know why he wanted to move his amendment. If his intention is to allow the border security force to be used for internal security purposes—evidently that is what he wants—this provision is meant only for that, not for doing some sort of investigation work, etc.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): On a point of order. In the Gauhati-Shillong road....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. We are discussing something else. Let us first finish this.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not think that really speaking, the amendment is necessary because he accepts the principle that the border security force can be used for any internal security purposes. This provision is meant only for that type of work, not for any other civilian type of police investigation work. Sub-clause 3 of the same clause says that every order made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament. Whenever Government departs from this basic task, they will also have to come before this House and the orders are subject to the scrutiny of the hon. House. I do not think the amendment is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it amendment No. 21?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I had not moved amendment No. 21.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 22 to clause 139 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 139 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 139 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 140 and 141 were added to the Bill.

Clause 142

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is one Government amendment to clause 142.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): Sir, I
beg to move:

Page 49, line 10,—

for "appointed" substitute—

"appointed or, as the case
may be, enrolled" (14)

The purpose of this amendment is
to make this Act applicable to those
appointed as well as enrolled in the
Border Security Force.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

Page 49, line 10,—

for "appointed" substitute—

"appointed or, as the case
may be, enrolled" (14)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That clause 142, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 142, as amended, was added to
the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and
the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Sir,
I might not be misconstrued as sup-
porting my hon. friends across, the
Communists or others, in making a
slight criticism of this Bill even at
this late stage. This Bill ignores the
one fact that the border of a country
is where its enemies are effective. To-

day due to many circumstances the
border of this country sometimes is
in Calcutta itself.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is right
here.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I accept
his amendment—it is right here.
Therefore, assuming this, when we
want defence against anything like
violence, anything which is subversive,
we require a Border Force. But, Sir,
I would like to say this, that this Border
Force seems to cast a reflection
both on the army and on the police.
There is a feeling that the State police
are some kind of a political police,
that they are not reliable in these
matters. I shall not enter very much
into the subject beyond saying this
that our State police are many years,
almost decades, behind time. They
are not properly equipped. They
have no motor cycles jeeps, telephones
and other equipments of police in
other countries. I asked the Home
Minister to examine a case where an
MLA obtained response from the
State police when his neighbour was
attacked, after five days. I would
say, if you do not want to degrade
your State police upgrade them to the
level of the Border Police and give
them the right equipment. They can
deal with these borders in Calcutta or
elsewhere arriving there quickly with
proper equipment, with proper arms,
with cameras etc.

Secondly, I have to pay a tribute to
the Border Police. I could probably
exceed Mrs. Ila Palchoudhuri in say-
ing they are our defenders, with
rendezvous with death at various bar-
ricades. But I would further say
this that there is a very important and
strategic consideration. We are put-
ting the border police at the places
where the enemy is likely to penet-
rate, where the enemy is likely to
strike his first blow. One does not put
a sponge where the first impact is go-
ing to come. My own view is this.
Your border police should be behind
the line. The army should take the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

first shock, not the border police, because if an opening is made by the enemy because of the border police not being strong enough....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You are an experienced administrator. You should now that the army could not be spread like that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not saying that. I am only saying: don't make the border force feel the first impact of the shock. The first shock has to be taken by those who are strong enough to give it back.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बी० एस० एफ० का संगठन करने के लिए जो विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन और स्वागत करता हूं।

जितनी भी बातें इसके सम्बन्ध में यहां कही गई हैं मंत्री महोदय ने उन सब का स्पष्टीकरण दिया है। लेकिन जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वह क्षेत्र नेपाल से लगा हुआ है और वहां से तस्कर का सामान चीन को जाता है और वहां से काफी माल इधर आता भी है। गोरखपुर के रास्ते से बड़हनी होते हुए चीनी, चावल, गेहूं आदि नेपाल के रास्ते चीन को जाते हैं। हमारे यहां पूर्व क्षेत्र में शूगर मिलें बहुत हैं। इस वास्ते चीनी वहां से नेपाल होते हुए चीन पहुंच जाती है। चावल भी पहुंच जाता है। अगर इस बिल के अन्दर इस तरह के तस्कर व्यापार की रोकथाम के बारे में व्यवस्था है तब तो ठीक है लेकिन अगर नहीं है तो उसको थह अधि-कार दिया जाना चाहिये कि इ चीनों को उधर जाने से यह रोके। चीनी ट्रांजिस्टर्ज, बट्टरियों की हमारी मार्किट में भरमार है और हमारे यहां से चीनी, चावल, गेहूं उधर जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि तस्कर

व्यापार को रोकने का काम भी बोर्डर सिनियोरिटी फोर्स के अधिकार क्षेत्र में कर दिया जाए ताकि सीमा से यह जो स्मगलिंग होता है इसका रोका जा सके।

मैं बलिया से आता हूं। आजमगढ़ बिगोडियर उस्मान का जिला है। हमीर गाजीपुर जिले के थे। बलिया, आरा आदि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दिनों में संघर्ष के केन्द्र रहे हैं, कुंवर सिंह और मंगल पांडे के जिले रहे हैं। फौज में हमारे क्षेत्र से चार हजार जवान काम करने हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जब इसमें भरती का सवाल आए तो हमारे यहां के लोगों को प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये और पहले उनको लिया जाना चाहिये।

बोर्डर सिनियोरिटी फोर्स मिलिटरी तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सेना से इसका महत्व किसी भी तरह कम नहीं है। जो उनकी ओर से यहां प्रदर्शनी आयोजित की गई थी उसको मैंने देखा है। उसको देखकर मैं बहुत प्रभावित हुआ हूं। और इस फोर्स की मैं भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं। इस फोर्स ने कच्छ के रण में और बॉर्डर पर प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिला अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिये जाने चाहियें कि इन लोगों के घर वालों की, इन लोगों के अभिभावकों की सुख सुविधा का वे खयाल रखें। साथ ही इन लोगों को माडर्न वॉर्ज, जोप्स, हेली काप्टर्स आदि भी दिये जाने चाहियें ताकि देश के बॉर्डर की वे रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सकें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता यदि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति में भेजने का सुझाव स्वीकार कर लेते। प्रवर समिति में भेजने का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि विधेयक को स्वीकृत करने में

देर लगाई जाए। यदि विधेयक को पास करना जरूरी हो तो प्रवर समिति इसी सत्र के भीतर अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकती थी और सदस्यों को विधेयक की हर एक धारा पर समुचित रीति से विचार करने का अवसर मिल सकता था।

सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए हमने एक दल का निर्माण किया है और अब उसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए, उमका निर्देशन करने के लिए एक कानून बना रहे हैं। यह सर्वथा उचित ही है। किसी भी क्षेत्र से इस प्रकार के दल के निर्माण का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि साम्राज्य पर सेना रहती है, सुरक्षा दल रहता है और स्थानीय पुलिस रहता है और कभी-कभी इन तीनों के बीच में समन्वय की, सामंजस्य की समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है। विशेषकर जब सीमा की सुरक्षा का दल तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने का प्रयत्न करता है तो फिर उमका स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ संघर्ष में आना अस्वाभाविक नहीं है। उस समय अगर सीमा सुरक्षा दल को सरकार का समर्थन न मिला और उमके सदस्य अपने दायित्व का ठीक तरह से निर्वाह कर सकें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो जिस उद्देश्य के लिए हम इस दल का निर्माण कर रहे हैं उस उद्देश्य को पूर्ण करने में बहुत कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी और आपस में तनाव और खिचाव पैदा होगा जिससे सीमा की सुरक्षा बलशाली होने के बजाय दुर्बल बनेगी।

हम सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये दल बना रहे हैं, लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा सीमा की सुरक्षा इस सरकार के संकल्प के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। एक दल हम बनायें, उस का प्रयोग करें, लेकिन समय आने पर सरकार सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में अपना दृष्टिकोण बदल दे, अपनी भूमि दूसरों को देने के लिये तैयार

हो जाये, तो इस प्रकार के दल के मनोबल को बनाये नहीं रखा जा सकता। कच्छ में जो कुछ हुआ, श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो ने उस की चर्चा की है। मैंने भी वहाँ जा कर देखा। जो दल कच्छ में पाकिस्तानियों का प्रवेश रोकने के लिये भेजा गया था, उस दल को जिम्मेदारी दी गई हमारे सत्याग्रहियों को रोकने की। अगर पाकिस्तानियों और भारतीय सत्याग्रहियों को एक ही स्तर पर रखा जायेगा और उन दोनों के लिये एक समान दल का उपयोग किया जायेगा, तो हमसे कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी और जनता के मन में भी उस दल के बारे में आशंकाएँ जागेंगी।

अगर हम सीमा सुरक्षा दल के मनोबल को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, तो सीमाओं की रक्षा करने का राजनैतिक स्तर पर हमारा संकल्प मजबूत होना चाहिये। हमारी सीमायें कहाँ हैं, अगर हमें यही पता नहीं है, तो उन की रक्षा किस तरह से की जायेगी? अगर इस के बारे में हम जागरूक नहीं हैं, तो केवल दल बना कर सीमाओं की सुरक्षा नहीं होगी। सीमाओं की रक्षा केवल सीमाओं पर ही नहीं होगी, उनकी रक्षा नई दिल्ली में भी करनी होगी। अभी तक सरकार ने इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं दिया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दल हम बनायें, उसे सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें दें, लेकिन संकट के समय उस का मनोबल न टूटने पाये, इस की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को लेनी होगी।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सब से पहले मेरा मुझाव है कि श्री लोको प्रभु ने जो तकरीर की है, उस को प्रोसी-डिज्ज से एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये, ताकि अगले पांच दस साल में चीनी या पाकिस्तानी यह न कहें कि संसद् के एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य ने यह कहा था कि हमारी सीमा कलकत्ता में है, इस लिये उस से आगे का सब इलाका चीन और पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा है।

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डाज]

मुझे फिक्र यह है कि उस तरफ बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी पता नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमायें कहां हैं। हमने कच्छ के बारे में देखा कि जब एक तरफ भुज की एक अदालत में कलक्टर साहब यह गवाही दे रहे थे कि छाड़बेट, कंजरकोट और धारावाणी इस वक्त हमारे अधिकार में हैं, मैं वहां जाता हूं, मेरा जूरिसडिक्शन उन तीनों चौकियों पर है, 1948 से कच्छ के कलक्टर का जूरिसडिक्शन वहां पर चल रहा है और उस से पहले कई बरसों से कच्छ के महाराव का जूरिसडिक्शन वहां पर था, तो दूसरी तरफ हमारे विदेश खाते के एक अंडर सेक्रेटरी ने दिल्ली की किसी अदालत में एफिडेविट दाखिल किया कि छाड़बेट, कंजरकोट और धारावाणी कभी हमारी सीमा नहीं रहे, यह जमीन हमारी नहीं रही।

उपस्थित महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस बात को गम्भीरता से समझें, क्योंकि इस सदन में इस समय एक बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स बनाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है और बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स उसी देश के काम के लायक होगा, जिस को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि उस की सीमायें कहां हैं। लेकिन जिस सरकार और जिस देश को अपनी सीमाओं की जानकारी ही नहीं है, उस का बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स क्या करेगा? यही सब से बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने है।

जब देश की सीमाओं के बारे में, काश्मीर की सीमा के बारे में और चीन से लगी सीमा के बारे में, सरकार का दिमाग साफ नहीं है तो फिर इस बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने का क्या मतलब है? यह प्रश्न मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं। एक तरफ तो यह सरकार सीमाओं के संरक्षण की बात करती है, दूसरी तरफ वह अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में जानकारी नहीं

रखती है कि वे कहां पर हैं और तीसरी तरफ उस की तरफ से एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ट्रिब्यूनल में जो जज साहब नियुक्त हुए, दुनिया के सामने वह उन के दिये गये बयान को झूठा साबित करने की कोशिश करती है यह है इस सरकार की नीतियां।

अगर इस सरकार को अपने बार्डर के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, तो यह बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स छाड़बेट, कंजरकोट या धारावाणी के लिये कैसे लड़ेगा? इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार सब से पहले अपनी सीमाओं को निश्चित करें और फिर बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स की योजना पर ठोस रूप से अमल करे

अन्त में मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। अगर उस का जवाब वह आज दे सकते हैं, तो आज दें, वरना एक दो दिन के बाद दें। मुझे पता लगा है कि बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स के एक आफिसर चन्द दिन पहले अपने काम से कच्छ रण जा रहे थे। जिस सड़क से उन्होंने जाना था, उस को वह भूल गये। चूँकि उन को पानी पढ़वाने की व्यवस्था भी नहीं की जा सकी, इस लिये उन्होंने अपनी पिस्तौल से आत्म-हत्या करली। अगर यह बात सच है तो मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है। अगर इस बारे में जानकारी आज नहीं मिल सकती है, तो वह फिर कभी वह जानकारी दें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a belated, half-hearted measure showing a delayed recognition to one aspect of the complex problem of defence. We would have thought that Shri Chavan, after having listened to the very forceful and convincing pleas that were made yesterday by my friend Shri Somani who made an unusually constructive speech and the resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri George Fernandes,—I think that was a very reasonable plea—that the

Bill should be referred to the Select Committee, would have acceded to that wish. It is very unfortunate that he has turned down the plea which came from every section of the Opposition. It was not motivated in a spirit of opposition but by way of improving the Bill.

May I point out at this late stage one or two things which he can still afford to look into? Just now, on the eve of the Pakistani aggression in 1965, I happened to be in a village near Palamwala in Akhnoor. I was addressing an *impromptu* meeting. I was sensing the impending danger. There was a small group, and on the tree there was a young lady. She said:

हमने आपको सुना है। अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो अब हम अपनी बात को सुनायें। आप यहां आए, इस से हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई। लेकिन आप यहां के सब बाशिनरों की तरफ से पार्लियामेंट को कहिये कि हम भाषण नहीं चाहते हैं। हम अपना फर्ज जानते हैं, शायद सरकार और पार्लियामेंट अपना कर्तव्य नहीं जानती है। हम किसी का आशीर्वाद नहीं चाहते हैं; हम हथियार चाहते हैं। हम हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा करने के लिये तैयार हैं। तीन दफा हम उखाड़े गये हैं। हमें हथियार दीजिये। हम दुश्मन का मुकाबला करेंगे।

This is a most important thing, and I do not find a sufficient reflection of this spirit of this young lady who represented on this issue not her own views but perhaps the views of those who live on our borders. The border security has assumed new dimensions particularly after the endorsement and encouragement to the Pakistani bellicosity with the arrival of new arms from our friend in Moscow. We are going to get new pinpricks, and it is, therefore, correct that the Government should use the Security Force as the first line of defence, and as he was pointing out, the army will be free to decide, where the major blow comes, what should be done.

Then, I would like to know what Shri Chavan is going to do, to look into this lacuna. What exactly did Shri Indrajit Gupta have in mind when he asked yesterday, whether this force can be called outside India, where, and for what duty. Did he have in mind the duty that the Indian armed forces were performing in Cyprus or in Congo or in South Korea? It is not clear. Therefore, we are asking.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have explained that.

SHRI NATH PAI: I tried to get it from him; there was a learned professor to make notes of what he was saying, as you often have your colleagues to do so in your absence. Perhaps it is not very wrong. May I ask one thing? I find that this force will be having all the obligations of the armed forces and all the disadvantages of the police force. They are having the worst of both the worlds: the obligation and duties of the armed forces but not the advantage of the armed forces, but the disadvantage of the police! This has to be looked into.

I am concluding by just asking one question. I think you were present when a very distinguished colleague of yours in Maharashtra whom we had the privilege of having here as an MP, Mr. Kisnave, with your encouragement and perhaps your acquiescence, made a speech which by now has become very memorable. My friend Shri Jagjivan Ram wanted a copy of that speech. Mr. Kisnave talked about the three R's which have become synonymous with ministerial duties—Rum, Rama, Rummy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it relevant?

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, absolutely relevant. I have never been charged with irrelevance. I might have been charged with many sins but I have never been charged with irrelevance. Why are you going to impose such kinds of virtues, that they are to be subject to the so-called prohibition

[Shri Nath Pai]

and abstinence when we know how we leaders are subject to this kind of thing? This is not a charge which I am making. It is a speech made in a very important meeting of the Congress Party, I mean, the one which the Home Minister had the honour and privilege of leading. That was made in his presence. I do not know the veracity of it. I do not know whether it is true or wrong. These 3 Rs are: Rum, Rama and Rummy. The fact remains it is no use imposing this false sense of virtue on the boys. I do not believe in imposing virtue.

Then, my another submission is that in recruiting them don't forget those heroes of India, the I.N.A. people. A lot of them can still be invited. Of course, you are right in providing employment to those who are being discharged from the Army. But let priority be given to these I.N.A. people.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: This is a good suggestion.

SHRI NATH PAI: Priority will have to be given to the sons of the soil, the local people. The local people will have to take the brunt of the blow. If the enemy's blow is to be blunted before the Army can move in and deliver the counter-blow, may I get an assurance from Mr. Chavan that priority will be given to this thing that every able-bodied man and woman in the border area will be given the basic training in the use of arms so that they will be the foundation of this Force? I hope Mr. Chavan will not turn a deaf ear to what I am saying. I hope he will take this into consideration. I must also record my protest to his turning down a very constructive proposition of referring this Bill to a Select Committee. I hope I will get a satisfactory reply from him.

17.38 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I do not want to reply to many points that were referred to. I must explain that I did not refuse to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. It was not because I was afraid of going to a Select Committee. But I thought it was not necessary to go to a Select Committee because all the questions can be considered here itself.

About one personal reference he made about some speech made in Maharashtra in my presence . . .

SHRI NATH PAI: A colleague of yours.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Your colleague also. It was a committee meeting of workers of the Congress Party and it was a committee meeting which was meant for self-criticism. It only shows that the Congress Party has got the courage to have self-criticism. I hope if you meet in your party meeting and have the same courage, you will also find interest in Rum, Rama and Rummy.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

17.40 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PRICE OF INDIAN TEA IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would specially deal with marketing structure of Indian tea which has been one of the most important commodities of this country in the field of export trade.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are having tea!

in International
Markets (H.A.H. Dis.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, they do not believe in the economics of it. This tea trade involves over a million workers and billions of rupees. I will tell you how the Government of India has neglected it. Sometimes, it is due to ignorance or putting too much reliance on people who have not got the experience and also due to pressure of foreign monopolists. I am making a charge that the Government of India, as far as tea export trade is concerned, has been subjected to serious pressures from foreign monopolists.

The marketing structure of tea suited the British because they always had a twin organisation, a Company producing tea here and the same Company doing buying and marketing. But the moment the things changed, that twin organisation ceased to function as far as our interest is concerned. But this Government had neither the wisdom nor the foresight to go into details to find out how we are losing money everyday, to the tune of millions of rupees.

I would not deviate from the subject. I have got two main charges against the Government. The first is that they are failing to bring home the full sale proceeds or the nearly full sale proceeds of tea that the consumers are actually paying abroad. I had gone out of the way and I had pointed this out. I published a leaflet last year showing the amount that the exchequer was losing, but they have not moved an inch; they are diverting their attention to something, which will not benefit this country at all.

The second charge is that they have failed totally to arrest the declining tea consumption abroad. The rot has already set in. I shall give some random notes if my hon. friend, Mr. Qureshi, would like to make a note of them and verify. Last year they were kind enough to give me an opportunity, two or three weeks, for making a random survey quickly and with my old contacts I have collected some . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he wants to give, he may give in ten minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This is India's money, Sir.

In U.K. the intake of Indian tea is going down; more coffee is being drunk. Specially the younger generation feel that drinking tea is an out-moded habit, that tea is old man's drink. I had been to various places and talked to the customers and this was the impression that I got and Mr. Qureshi's people who are there agree with me. The rise in the case of coffee has exceeded 7 per cent because the coffee producers have been very energetic; they have their multi-million dollar propaganda scheme and they are selling coffee. As a matter of fact, coffee is drunk by most of the people; it is more thick.

Another big rival has come into the market. We are only sleeping people and as long as we get some money, whether it is Rs. 130 or 100 or 90 or 80 crores, we are happy. Another rival is the fruit juice from America. It has penetrated into the European markets—artificially flavoured, thick, fruit juice; it was a beautiful drink; I drank it everywhere. Who will then drink tea? The tea that is sold today was discovered 50 years ago, the same old liquor; 'nam ke vaste' there is the caffeine content. You have not tried to do research and improve it to keep pace with the other rival beverages.

I was surprised to see that visiting tea houses in England is considered to be an old-fashion and they go to coffee houses which have a better counter, better reception and better offering. The younger generation who could really give a part of their affluence to us was not coming to drink your tea. They say that it is a grandmother's habit and they do not want to take it; they want to drink fruit juice or coffee. So, the rot has set in.

Another thing is this. I do not know whether Mr. Qureshi knows why a man drinks tea. A man drinks

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

tea for two things—caffeine and tannin; one is a drug and the other is a stimulant. If you do not give enough of it in a cup, then he gets disappointed. Lot of tea which are very old are sent. If caffeine and tannin in tea are not properly oxidised, it does not give colour, strength and pungency and the man gets disappointed. The type of manufacture is called C.T.C. Has the Government taken steps to tell the producers that those who do not produce quality tea should go for C.T.C.? You have not got the man. You have a bureaucrat who changes every two years. He makes a round-the-world trip—Rs. 50,000 in one trip—and the export goes down. The quantity goes up but the money that comes is less. What is the use? What is the use? They have failed utterly and miserably. Let them read the Plantation Inquiry Committee Report of 1956. It is a valuable document. Let them read Shri Swamy's note of dissent. But they do not want to do it. They are under the thumb of British manipulators. They are frightened and run away from their duties.

What is happening in packaging in the UK, Europe, even in India? They are spending more money in packing, using printed aluminium foils, and beautiful cortons, spending a lot on advertisements, neon lights and so on. But the content is not attended to. The contents are not good. What the man requires is the contents. He looks to the tea and its quality. But we spend more money on the other things and less on the tea itself.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar): What about Darjeeling tea?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I will tell the hon. Member about it.

What has Ceylon been doing? They have been dumping tea in London at 26d. How do they do it? We should have gone to Ceylon. I would have even fallen at their feet, because as far as business is concerned, for God's

sake, do not kill our business. Government are sending very impressive delegations, composed of which persons? Persons who have never seen a tea bush for at least 20 years. Have they taken care to put in such delegations people who understand and know about tea? No. They send bureaucrats who can do beautiful file-pushing. Only such people are sent to negotiate with the Ceylon Government. They will do us more harm than good.

Now, what about African tea? Government are sleeping over this matter. Seeds were smuggled for years. African companies have started operation. I have tasted African tea in 1952. Last year I met some of my old friends and I was surprised to see the improvement effected in African tea. In 1952, it was undrinkable. The liquid was so horrible; it used to be used as a blender to muck the tea to reduce the price by 10 per cent in a packet. This was to reduce the price of the bulk. But today they have got companies with vast paid-up capital and millions of pounds sunk into them. They have got machineries, freezing chambers and other types of plucking. They have improved the quality. I have drunk it in London. It can be compared favourably with our high-grown tea. But Government are not bothered about these things.

Then in marketing, there is a lot of manipulation, because the middlemen are there, powerful and moneyed. Government are at the mercy of these people. Mr. Gray of Brook Bond is there. They are at his mercy because Brook Bond controls today over 42 per cent of the total world tea consumption. One day Mr. Gray will come and say: 'Look if you do not give it at 2 shillings a lb. London, you stop it'. What will Government do? What will happen to the 13 lakh labour and the vast tea gardens? Government are doing nothing.

I have remedies to suggest. First do intense scientific propaganda. Now they are doing propaganda as I saw in certain European countries. But Mr. Gray of Brook Bond is reaping the harvest. The proper image of Indian tea has not been rejected. Government's propagandists have no idea of how to describe our tea. If you ask them 'What is second flush tea?', they just do not know. I do not blame them. They have not been trained. I held a brief class in Brussels for half a dozen of them. But it takes months to train them adequately. You cannot teach them all at once.

Then export package tea direct from plantation centres to maintain its freshness. Have small packets for export. Kill those middlemen who have been reaping the harvest; kill them because they have already killed our tea.

Then there should be intense research to improve quality. Bring new things into tea such as artificial flavouring. That is my strong recommendation. In China in olden days, they used to make Jasmine flavoured tea. It is not uncommon or unknown.

Then make the tea more thick. I would even go a step further and say: alcoholise tea, if you can. Ask the chemists about it, if it can be done. I have been to at least three German houses where they offered tea with whisky.

You should try to make instant tea in cold water.

The orange juice which they sell in the market is better than the fresh orange juice you can make at home. It is because of artificial flavouring and thickening. Your method of blending should be changed. The housewife is always disgruntled. She says it is too strong. But the steel worker's wife will say it is too thin. Do the people in the ten-storey building in Calcutta, that white elephant,

know what it is? They are much too conceited. They do not want to understand these things.

Ban all export of off-grades. When CTCs are produced through the process, you get an off-grade which shows more stalk. The off-grade produces better liquor. So, the foreign blenders are always anxious to buy them, but they are sold so cheaply. Therefore, ban all export of off-grades.

Get hold of Ceylon and at least see that they agree to a floor price, that they do not export tea at a price lower than that.

I have got here an index from British Wholesale Grocers' Association. The labour wages have gone up by about three times, but the price of tea or sugar that went from India has remained the same. The prices of other commodities which they import from European countries, whitemen's countries have shot up, but the price of tea is almost the same. A labourer who was getting £10 is now getting £35. He was paying six shillings for a pound of tea before and now he is paying the same. Why can't we charge more money for our tea? Is it because you want to starve your labour here? Is it because you have got tea plantation workers working for a song?

The Tea Centre is losing money. It is serving little or no purpose. I had been there once formally and in disguise two or three times.

I suggest you consider acquiring an interest in some big blending firms in Britain. I am told that Tyfoons' shares are on sale. I am not making a positive recommendation, but it is worth considering.

Are you aware that American and Japanese capital has come to Indonesian tea, a big rival of ours? Does the Chairman of your Tea Board know it? If so, what action has he taken? If they come, they will swallow you. Of course, you love to be

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

subservient to the Americans.

Forty per cent of the European consumption of tea goes via the London auction, the British middlemen. In Paris I went to a departmental store where they were making tea. The tea they gave me was not drinkable. Who checks that they give the right stuff? Have you made sure that the housewife who likes a sample of tea can go to a known grocer to get that tea?

The Government of India is spending money to build up the image of Mr. Gray of Brooke Bond.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Not of Jayshree?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Very seldom.

For consumption of tea in Aden, which by steamer is two or three days' journey, they take tea from Great Britain. That should be a shameful thing to the Government of India.

From a marketing corporation, start today. Try to sell tea in packages through grocers' channels, help the industry and bring some more money home.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): It has been said that in the export of tea to the tea consuming countries, there should be closer collaboration with Ceylon. This advice has been given not only by industrialists but also by our High Commissioner in Ceylon. How far has that advice been pursued? I want some concrete answer, not a vague reply that we are taking adequate steps.

MR. SPEAKER: I see some hon. Members rising. Twenty names had been given and they had been balloted; only four names had been selected. Only those will be called for putting a question not others. This is half an hour discussion.

श्री जॉर्ज फर्नेन्डस (बम्बई-दक्षिण):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि इस नीति विहीन सरकार और टी बोर्ड के भ्रष्ट आचरण, इन दोनों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान का चाय का उद्योग देश के अन्दर भी और बाहर से विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने में भी बिल्कुल बरबाद होता जा रहा है। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से एक ही प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार को अब कुछ नीति बनानी चाहिये, हो सकता है यह कुछ भारी काम हो। आज टी बोर्ड में भ्रष्टाचार है वहाँ के अफसर विदेश यात्रा के सिवा और कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने की जगह पर उसको कैसे खर्च किया जाय इसका ही ज्यादा खयाल रखते हैं। टी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की ओर से वहाँ के अफसरों के बारे में एक आरोप-पत्र भी सरकार के सामने पेश किया गया है। इनलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उसकी जांच करने के लिये तैयार है और टी बॉर्ड के भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिये तत्काल कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): I must appreciate the constructive suggestions put forward for the first time by Mr. Basu; I recommend to the Government to accept them. Secondly, my question is: what are the measures adopted by the Government of India to evolve a better quality tea as we have in African and Ceylon brands? What sort of steps are they taking for publicity and research? Do they seriously consider utilising the services of experts in place of high-salaried bureaucrats? If necessary, will they get experts from abroad, if experts are not available in this country? (Interruptions).

What concrete steps have been taken to improve quality, propaganda, research as this is a very valuable means of earning foreign exchange.

SHRI BEDABRAIA BARUA (Kabor): The plantation side is doing well and there is nothing wrong there. There are new forms of cultivation, and they are producing good quality tea. Assam still produces tea incomparable in the world. At the same time we have not been able to extricate tea industry from the monopoly hold of the British interests, even after twenty years of freedom. We have constituted a Tea Board. There are those who are charged with furthering India's interests as against the monopolies of Brookebond and Lipton and others who are interested in not paying our tax here but actually paying tax to the British Exchequer, charging high prices and making large profits. They are not even aware of these problems and I do not know whether they represent that interest. The Tea Board is full of people who belong to those very interests which serve Brooke Bond or Liptons. I would like to know what steps have been taken to see that this monopoly is broken. The Tata-Finlay concern is trying to produce instant tea. Instant-tea is very popular in the United States because it does not require even quality tea for production of Instant-tea. Brooke Bond goes and under sells. It watches where our tea packages go and under-sell there with the result that the market there is closed for us. Therefore so far as instant-tea is concerned and so far as breaking this monopoly is concerned I want to know whether Government has taken or is prepared to take a fresh look.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the first instance I admire the remarkable qualities of Shri Basu more as a tea-taster than as a tea trader. He has laid much emphasis on the blend of tea and tea tasting which according to him the people in other parts of the world feel is no better. The basic problem about tea is that India does not enjoy monopoly of tea in the world. New countries from Africa are coming up

and we have to face severe competition. We are alive to this fact that if we have to sustain our markets in which we have already existed for so many years and if we want to make dents in new markets then we have to keep up a certain standard.

I must make one thing clear, that so far as good quality tea is concerned India has no other rival in the world. We are still probably the best producers of quality tea. The only competition comes from cheap tea? There is competition from Ceylon and other countries. All these exporting countries have realised this and that is why this consortium between Ceylon and India is coming up not to sell tea in bulk but to sell tea in packages. The question is, when we think of packages of tea being sold outside they should be sold as Indian packages. Difficulties are there in countries which are already selling their own packets. Tariff and non-tariff barriers arise in these countries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is untrue.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have got the figures here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: They are bogus figures.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The trouble with Shri Basu is, as I said earlier, he has laid more emphasis on tea tasting and not on tea trade. If he knows what happens in world tea trade he will possibly follow my point. There are countries which have now raised—countries like West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg and Holland—the duty. There is a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty on tea imported from India. Now New Zealand has also raised import barriers against tea. Naturally, we have got to look to these matters. I can give him a break-up of what we will get out of the whole thing if we enter the market of packaging.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Are you disputing my last year's list?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have got a report from the Royal Tea Commission of Ceylon which says:

"We were unable to obtain particulars regarding blending and marketing cost from any large packer . . ."

The point raised by Shri Basu was that we are not getting the foreign exchange which is realised from the consumers in other countries and most of it is taken by trade people there. But here the report says:

"We have, however, a confidential analysis given to us indicating that the cost and margin for a typical blend by a regional firm of packers and distributors should be as follows:

For a tea which will sell at 7 sh. per pound the other things that go into its cost are:

Blending and packing cost—1 sh. 1 d.

Packer's profit margin—4 d.

Wholesaler's profit margin—5 cL"

Therefore, even if we go in to sell tea in packages, the wholesaler's profit, the blending and packing cost charges will be retained by those countries. There is a report of GATT also on this point. They have very categorically stated that in their examination they have found that there is a concentration of buying power within a limited group who manipulate the prices. There is no dispute about this. A limited group of monopolists are the dictators of prices. Our effort is to break this monopoly. We cannot do this, the exporting countries cannot break this unless they come together. That is why both India and Ceylon—not only India and Ceylon but all the tea-growing countries—should join hands to get a higher unit value for their tea. They should try to see that tea in the international market gets the highest price.

18 hrs.

It is not only that we should get more tea, but we should sell more tea. I must inform this hon. House that this year we are having a record production of 380 million kilograms. Though internal consumption is going up, at the same time, we have to look for other markets. We are doing that.

I do not think Shri Basu has raised any other point. One suggestion that he has made is that we have to intensify the propaganda for our tea outside. It is a fact that the tastes of people change and habits of people change. India should not take upon itself the duty of being the custodian of the habits of the people. But it should be our endeavour and effort to see that we give the best quality of tea to the people and we should see that our sphere of activity expands every day. That we are doing; and we have achieved success in it.

He said that the consumption of tea has declined. On the one hand he says that the consumption of tea has declined. On the other hand he says that new countries are coming up with bigger production. So, he must give credit to us that we have been able to sustain ourselves in the world market despite keen competition. In spite of consumption coming down and production going up, we have not lost any serious market. We have been gaining successfully and we have made a dent in other markets of the world.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): But the population also increases in the world. You must give credit to that also.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is not only growing in the tea-drinking areas.

So far as the question of sending tea in packages, and not in bulk, is concerned, the government is making every endeavour to sell tea in packages. In the year 1966 we sold a quantity of 7 million kg. which has now gone up to 8 million kg. So, we are making every effort to see that packed tea is sold in the world market. But, then, there are insurmountable difficulties in our way, because the packers in their countries are safeguarded by their own governments which make laws for them. We cannot dictate to them the laws which they should make for our tea. They have to safeguard the packing industry in their own country. In spite of all these difficulties we are straining every nerve to see that we maintain our markets.

Coming to other points, Shri Supakar said that we should have closer collaboration with Ceylon. Without going into the details I may say that we are working in that direction. The Ceylon government also realise the necessity of working together in the world market. Unless both countries work together in the world market, we will be under cutting each other and both countries will lose precious foreign exchange. That realisation has come to both countries and we are working in that direction.

भाई फरनेन्डीज ने कहा है कि टी बोर्ड में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस किस्म के बगैर कोई छानबीन के एकदम से गलत इलजाम लगा देना कि वहाँ टी बोर्ड में भ्रष्टाचार होता है कि यह माननीय सदस्य के लिये कोई वाजिब बात नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा होता कि टी बोर्ड ने यह खराबी की है, उस में यह रिश्ततसतानी हुई है तो यकीनन टी बोर्ड वालो को मैं नहीं छोड़ूंगा। भले ही कोई अफसर कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो अगर उस ने भ्रष्टाचार में कोई हिस्सा लिया है वो हम उस के खिलाफ पूरी पूरी कार्यवाही करेंगे। लेकिन बगैर कोई प्रूफ के इस तरह से

दो जुमले कह देना कि टी बोर्ड में भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है माननीय सदस्य को शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य मेरा हाथ बटायेँ, मेरी मदद करें। अगर बाकई उस किस्म का भ्रष्टाचार हो तो उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिये और मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

Then coming back to Shri Randhir Singh, he summed up the entire thing so far as the policy, the propaganda and the extension of the markets are concerned. I quite agree with him. We need more publicity in foreign markets and we have also to locate new markets.

I do not think that Shri Basu has been able to make much use of this half-an-hour discussion. The only thing is that he has induced in me a sense of taste for different varieties of tea. Of course, I do not like the alcoholic tea which he is very much propagating, but if he can find markets. . . We shall consider this proportion. Tea with whisky is a little risky, he should try lemon tea. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you may lose the taste.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It will not be either whiskey or tea, but something which surely will not be tea.

We want to retain the pure character of tea, but we want to diversify it. For instance, now we have gone into the world market with instant tea and it is making good headway. We are confident that with the diversification of tea and with the quality of tea we will be able to sustain and retain our position as the largest growers and of tea in the world.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday. July 25, 1968|Sraavana 3, 1890 (Saka).