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**Friday, February 23, 1968
Phalguna 4, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 23, 1968/Phalguna
4, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Western Agencies

*241. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that out of the 46 Western Agencies working in India, seven agencies have a free field for operation without any check at Government level;

(b) whether Government propose measure for regularising the operations of these foreign agencies in our country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In answer to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister said, "No, Sir." But may I know whether the Government is aware that different agencies in the field of economics and culture, belonging to countries like West Germany, Britain and America and such other western countries are operating in this country? Are the Government not aware that they are operating in this country?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have answered the question, Sir.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I could not hear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: First of all, the question is so vague: one does not know what agencies you have in mind and what activities you have in mind. But as far as my information goes, the information that is available with me is that no organisation is having that sort of free go at things as is suggested.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether the hon. Minister has any knowledge about the number of agencies attached to the embassies there which are also working in this country in different spheres like cultural relations, publicity and economic relations, etc?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We have got some information about foreign institutions or foundations, etc, working in India. But about the detailed information about embassies and their agencies, I do not know what agencies the hon. Member has in mind. I think a similar question was put in this House and the External Affairs Ministry has replied that they are collecting the necessary information and will give it to the House.

श्री रवि राय : वेस्टर्न एजेंसीज के साथ
साथ बार बार यहां पर एजिशन फाउंडेशन
के बारे में भी पूछा गया है। यह फाउंडेशन
भी विदेशी लोगों द्वारा चलाई जाती है और
हिन्दुस्तान की अन्दरूनी राजनीति में वह
दखल देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
इसके बारे में सरकार की जानकारी है
और अगर है तो वह इस संस्था के बारे में क्या
कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About the Asian Foundation, I think the information was given here that they have been asked to wind up their activities in India, because they had received some money from the CIA sources.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know the general practice followed by our Government in respect of these western agencies of different types which are functioning in this country. Are there such types of agencies, and, if so, should not their activities in this country, their sources of revenue and so on, be reported in the normal course to our Government? Are there any such agencies and, if so, what are they?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is very difficult to say that there are only western agencies.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I mean any foreign agency.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as their financial stake etc., is concerned, the Finance Ministry normally looks after these things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: "Looks after" means what? What I want to know is, is there any regular report given to our Government?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: For that matter, I think you will have to ask a specific question. As far as the security aspect is concerned, for which I am responsible here, I certainly have got necessary information about it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: May I know whether it is a fact that CARE, the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller, the Asia Foundation and such other agencies have got their offices in India, and whether they are pouring in their money for special purposes, for espionage work in India, and may I also know whether these agencies are giving facilities to the Ministers, those who tour in foreign countries?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No, Sir, because, normally, the ministers go

on official duties and they represent our Government here; possibly some Members of Parliament may be taking advantage of it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the Government are in possession of any facts that in the name of missionaries doing some philanthropic work, there has been any direct link between some of these western agencies and the missionaries that are operating on the eastern border, and if that is so, what is the information available with the Government and what do the Government propose to do in that matter?

†

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If it is a question of missionaries, I shall require notice.

Crossing over by Nagas and Mizos

*245. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI:

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA:

SHRI SHI GOPAL SABOO:

SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports abouts the Nagas and Mizos crossing to and from Pakistan and China and receiving arms and military training from these countries;

(b) the number of such Nagas and Mizos who have crossed over and entered during the last six months;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent their transit and to curb their anti-national activities; and

(d) whether any protest have been made to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the assistance given to Naga and Mizo gangs by Pakistan. It is also known that some Naga gangs had

gone to China and some of them have returned. The Government do not have any precise information either about the number who may have returned or the quantum of arms, if any; they have brought back. There are no reports of Mizo hostiles having gone to China.

(c) Security Forces are maintaining constant vigilance along the borders. They have also intensified patrolling in these areas.

(d) Protest Notes have been sent to the Pakistan Government.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the case with which the underground Nagas can go to China and Pakistan and also return from these countries, may I know whether the Government had negotiated with the Government of Pakistan about the sealing of the border through which they are going to China? Have they made any contact with the Government of Burma to seal the border between India and Burma so that these underground Naga rebels might not go to China?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a border between Burma and India. So, it is equally our responsibility to seal our own border. Therefore, it is not a question of only their sealing their border. It is difficult for me to answer this question at this stage.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि विद्रोही नागाओं तथा मिजो लोगों की इन हरकतों के पीछे जो प्रेरणा स्रोत हैं वे उन इलाकों में काम करने वाले विदेशी ईसाई मिशनरी हैं जो उन्हें विद्रोह के लिए बराबर प्रोत्साहन देने के साथ साथ आर्थिक और अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देते रहते हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि इन मिशनरीज की ये हरकतें देश की स्वतन्त्रता और उस की अखंडता के रास्ते में बाधक सिद्ध हो रही हैं यदि हां तो उन्होंने ऐसे मिशनरीज को भारत से निष्कासित करने के लिए अब तक कौन से कदम उठाये हैं और यदि नहीं उठाये तो क्यों नहीं उठाये हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Did you ask about Christian missionaries? If so, we have got information. Whenever they are involved in activities which affect the security of our country, action is taken against them. This is the general approach about it. But we will have to examine every case on its own merits. That is all I can say about it.

SHRI R. BARUA: May I know whether some of these Mizos are indulging in anti-national activities and if so whether the Government are in a position to keep them under detention?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Certainly. If we come across them, they would not only be detained; possibly we can take still more severe action against them.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Are the Government aware that of late China has taken an active interest in the rebel activities in Nagaland and the portraits of Mao Tse-Tung are liberally distributed in certain areas in Nagaland and if so, what steps have the Government taken to see that the Chinese do not take any interest as they do now in the Naga rebel activities and that his portraits are not distributed so liberally in Nagaland?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Portraits of Mao are distributed not only in Mizo district but possibly in some other places of India also.

SHRI HEM BARUA: But that cannot be an excuse that because portraits of Mao are distributed in certain parts of India, therefore, they should be distributed in Nagaland also.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not said that, but I am giving you additional information. Certainly, it hurts our national sentiment that some organised people in our country should try to distribute portraits of Mao. But certainly I cannot take any legal action about it. Public opinion will have to assert itself in this matter.

SHRI SWELL: It would appear that the Naga and Mizo hostiles have not only established contacts with Pakistan and China, but I have before me the latest bulletin of Lachit Sena which says:

"We are establishing relationships between Naga and Mizo freedom fighters. So, tell your countrymen not to infiltrate into Assam and disturb our life. Otherwise, you shall have to face serious consequences. Remember the 26th January—that was simply a warning and nothing else.

We took nobody's life on that date."

I would like to know whether the Home Ministry has enquired into this whether the Lachit Sena of Assam have really established contacts with the Mizo and Naga hostiles and whether there are plans for any concerted action in that part of our country?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no definite information about Lachit Sena having established any contacts with China or Naga hostiles. That is a matter that will have to be carefully examined.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Have you got that bulletin?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes; I have got it. We have certainly to take this as a warning and be more watchful about these activities. There I agree with the hon. member.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी: क्या सरकार ने यह जानकारी प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा की है कि मिजो और नागा विद्रोहियों का आपस में कोई को-ऑर्डिनेशन या सहयोग है, यदि हां, तो वह जानकारी क्या है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have certain information about some contact between Mizos and Nagas. We have got information also about some contact between Nagas and China. I hope the hon. member will not expect me to give details of it here.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : खिगत 18 फरवरी को प्रसूतियों में यह समाचार था कि एक हजार नागा सुरक्षा बल-फैलर की ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए चीन गए हैं। श्री महेन्द्र ने कहा है कि हमारी सिक्युरिटी फोर्स सक्रिय और सजग हैं। इस के साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कुछ नागा चीन गए हैं और वहां पर ट्रेनिंग ले कर वापस आए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सीमा पर हमारी सिक्युरिटी फोर्स का प्रबंध है, तो नागा लोग इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के लिए चीन कैसे जा सकते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot say about the number, because it is difficult to get confirmation about the number. But some smaller groups have established contacts with the Chinese territory. It is our information that they have secured some small arms etc. from them.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: May I know whether this Lachit Sena is the creation of the Assam Government, as the Mizo National Front was the creation of the Assam Government to curb the activities of the Mizo union? Is it a fact?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: According to my information, it is not a fact.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या नागाओं के कोई ऐसे गुप्त भट्टे हैं, जिन के बारे में सरकार को पता नहीं है ? अगर सरकार को इन के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, तो क्या उन का पता लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और अगर सरकार को इन का पता है, तो सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, जिन के कारण उन भट्टों को समाप्त नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I really do not understand the question as the hon. Member has put it. I cannot say that the Nagas, the hostile Nagas particularly, when they act in an illegal manner keep us informed about what they are doing. Certainly

it will be our effort and continuous endeavour to find out the methods and the places where they are working. That is what we are trying to do.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने नागा और मिजो लोगों के लिए कोई ऐसा कंस्ट्रिक्टिव प्रोग्राम बनाया है, कोई ऐसी खास योजना बनाई है, जैसा कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में किया गया है, जिस से उन लोगों के मन में यह भाव पैदा हो कि वे इस देश के रहने वाले हैं और उन में देश के लिए प्रेम पैदा हो, यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The best thing for that is that the Naga Government itself is functioning there constitutionally and democratically. They are undertaking the development programmes for that area. That is the only constructive way of doing it.

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई खास कदम उठाया गया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: They were conceded a separate State. That was the most important constructive step that the Government took in this particular matter. What more is expected of us?

अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में कोई खास सुझाव देना चाहें, तो हम सोच सकते हैं ।

Shri K. M. Koushik: The Home Minister just now told us that he is helpless to take any legal action with regard to acts of distribution of Mao's photographs in our country. May I know whether it is not an anti-social and anti-national activity and it is not comprehended in the recent Act that we have passed? If it is not, will the Government take steps to bring in a legislation to see that such actions amounting to anti-national activities are curbed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am rather doubtful whether a legislation could be brought about it, but I certainly would not refuse to look into this matter again.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: When the cease-fire was affected, I know for a truth that the Nagas were short of weapons? It is also established that they have contact with the Chinese and they are collecting arms. They are also asking for an extension of the cease-fire at the same time. May I know if in that context Government has examined the whole question of cease-fire and also examined the whole question of cease-fire and also examined whether it has really started to turn to our disadvantage?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that with this continuous and constant effort by the Naga hostiles to establish contact with Chinese and getting arms from them etc., as the information is getting confirmed from time to time, a new angle is there to look at this whole matter again.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतावेंगे कि सरकार ने झंडरगाउंड नागाओं के साथ युद्ध-विराम समझौते की शर्तों को तीन महोदयों के लिए बढ़ाई है, क्या उस के लिए नागा नेशनल काँग्रेस ने रिक्वेस्ट की थी और क्या उस ने इस समझौते की सम्पुष्टि की है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Cease-fire is normally extended only when both the parties agree. We are always willing to extend the cease-fire.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Do not use the word cease-fire; it is only 'suspension of operations'.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a good suggestion and I accept it. I made the mistake because I repeated the word cease-fire used by the hon. Member.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नागा होस्टाइल्स का केवल चीन और पाकिस्तान से ही सम्बन्ध

नहीं है, बल्कि हमारी सरकार से भी उन का गहरा सम्बन्ध है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि जो नागा चीन जाते हैं, उनको इस लिए पकड़ा नहीं जा सकता है, क्योंकि वे एक-एक, दो-दो कर के जाते हैं। वे लोग एक खास ग्रुप की हैसियत से और उन्होंने ने जो "गवर्नमेंट" बना रखी है, उस के तहत फंक्शन करते हैं। जो लोग नागा होस्टाइल्ज को हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिये या ट्रेनिंग के लिए चीन और पाकिस्तान भेजते हैं, जो लंग नागाओं को आर्गनाइज करते हैं, वे तो सरकार से मिलने और बात चीन करने के लिये यहां आते हैं। क्या सरकार उन लोगों को नेशनलिस्ट बनाने का कोई स्कूल खोल रही है? जिस को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन या "गवर्नमेंट" के तहत नागा लोक चीन या पाकिस्तान जाते हैं, सरकार उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करती है :

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि

MR. SPEAKER: This is my difficulty. Whenever I permit him to ask a question he goes on putting supplementaries after supplementaries.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नागालैंड सरकार से क्या आप को इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना मिली है, उन्होंने ने कहा है कि जब तक आप की एफेक्टिव पालिसी नहीं होगी हम कोई ठीक प्रकार से यहां व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the latter part of the question is concerned, the Nagaland Government has not expressed any view about this matter. As the hon. House is aware, this is a very complex matter which has to be handled at both the legal and political level. Even though we are treating them as hostile Nagas, with the approval of this House the talks will continue and the House will be kept informed time to time. Our effort is to win them over. But, at the same time, if they are doing something else, we have to take note of that and then take a decision at the appropriate time.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि नागाज और मिजोज का जो यह सवाल है यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और सब पोलिटिकल पार्टीज इस में दिलचस्पी भी लेती हैं, तो उन की जो असली समस्या है, जो स्पेशल प्राब्लम उन की है, जिस के लिए उन्हें लगता है कि ऐसा कुछ होना चाहिए उस के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खास ध्यान दे कर कुछ करना चाहती है या कुछ किया है क्या ? इस बारे में आप का प्लान क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : और क्या प्लान हो सकता है ? उन के दिलों में यह अगर हो कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर बाहर जायें तो वह तो सवाल सोचने लायक है नहीं :

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : नहीं, मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है। इस के अलावा और जो वहां की उन की प्राबलम है जिस की वजह से उन को असन्तोष रहता है, उस को दूर कर के उन को सेटिस्फाई करने के लिये कोई खास स्टेप लेना चाहते हैं क्या ? यदि हां, तो वह क्या हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a general question. It need not be answered.

श्री राम चरण : मैं आप के द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इस के इतिहास में जायें कि यह नागा समस्या या मिजो हिल समस्या कैसे बनी तो पहले जो सामाजिक स्थिति थी यहां पर उस से यह हिन्दुस्तान से पृथक् हुए, उस के बाद धार्मिक संस्थाएं पैदा हुई तो फिर यह अलग रहे . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Very good information the hon. Member is giving to the hon. Minister.

श्री राम चरण : फिर विदेशी लोग पश्चिमी देशों के यहां बसा दिए गए। इस के बाद पोलिटिकल एक चीज बनी और पालिटिशियंस ने जो साल्यूशन निकाला है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप ने जो साल्यूशन निकाला है कि हथियार के जरिए से क्रश कर

के उस को हल करेंगे, उस में आप नाकामयाब रहे, तो क्या मेरा यह सजेशन मानने के लिए आप तैयार हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो सामाजिक संस्थाएँ हैं या धार्मिक संस्थाएँ हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He has given so much of information. Now, will he kindly sit down? He has given information and lecture to the Minister.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त है कि मिजो हिल और नागा हिल में कितने इस वक्त फौजी है और कब वहाँ के कमांडर ने यह कहा है कि अगर हमें इजाजत दी जाय और हमें हथियार दिये जायें तो हम इस समस्या को तीन महीने के अन्दर हल कर सकते हैं और एक भी नागा या मिजो चीन नहीं जा सकता, तो क्या सरकार उस पर कार्य करने के लिये तैयार है ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

MR. SPEAKER: They do not take the permission of the government to go to China.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is completely misinformed about these matters.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The two vital conditions for cessation of operations were, firstly, that the Naga hostiles will not increase their fighting force and, secondly, that they will not allow and they will not send any of their people to foreign lands, Pakistan or China, for training. Now both these conditions have been violated. Since the basic and vital conditions of the cease-fire agreement have been violated, the cease-fire has become only a one-way traffic. In view of this situation, will the Government ensure that in future no such one-way cease-fire agreement will be initiated?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have said that these new developments have created a new situation and a new angle will have to be applied.

Communal Disturbances at Meerut (U.P.)

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*247. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:
SHRI T. P. SHAH:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah addressed a meeting of the Jamait-Ul-Ulema Hind at Meerut in January, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that following his visit violent disturbances took place in Meerut;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of the disturbances; and

(d) whether any investigation has been made into the causes and course of the riots and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Incidents of communal violence took place from January 28, 1968 up to February 1, 1968.

(c) 16 persons were killed and 85 injured. Fifty policemen were also injured.

(d) The State Government are making inquiries into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly answer question No. 257 also?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This question is about Meerut; that is different.

MR. SPEAKER: It is about the same communal trouble.

Communal Riots in Chikkamagalur

*257. **SHRI MOHSIN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the communal riots which took place at Chikkamagalur in Mysore State on the 6th and 8th of January, 1968;

(b) the estimated total loss of property belonging to minorities; and

(c) whether the incident has been entrusted to the Commission on Communal Disturbances recently appointed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government are verifying the extent of the loss caused during the disturbances.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं सरकार से जान सकता हूँ कि कोई शख्स जिस को 11 साल तक, 12 साल तक जेल में बन्द रखा और फिर उस के एकदम अपने बिचारों का प्रचार करने के लिए भेज दिया जब कि उस ने अपने विचारों में तब्दीली का कोई एलान नहीं किया तो सरकार ने अपनी इस विवेकहीनता के लिए कहीं रिपेंट किया है ? जो कुछ बुद्धिमत्ता सरकार से हुई है उस के लिए कहीं पब्लिक को बताया है कि हम से यह बेबकूफी हुई है, हम आइन्दा ऐसा नहीं करेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : अनरेबल मेम्बर ने जरा कुछ पहले ही बुद्धिमत्ता इस्तेमाल की होती और समझने की कोशिश की होती तो उन्हें मालूम होता कि इन नेत्यों को सरकार भेजती नहीं । यह तो उन को हक

है अपने, कि उसे वह तो कम से कम बुद्धिमत्ता की बात आपने सोची होती ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जो आप में से ही हैं आज तक भी गांधी टोपी लगाते हैं और आप के ही विचारों के हैं क्या उन से भी आप ने मशविरा किया था उस स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर से कि हम इस तरह प्रचार करने के लिए शेख अब्दुल्ला को भेज रहे हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप गांधी टोपी नहीं पहनते लेकिन मैं यह तो आश कर सकता हूँ कि आप कुछ इतना तो समझ सकते हैं हम ने कहा कि हम नहीं भजते हैं उन को । भेजने की हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । वह एक फ्री सिटिजन हैं तो उन का हक है जाने आने का ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह अपने को यहाँ का नागरिक नहीं कहते ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : वह नहीं कहते लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि वह हमारे नागरिक हैं . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह तो नहीं मानते ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : नहीं मानने से क्या होता है . . . (अव्यवधान) . . .

श्री शेख चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त है कि मेरठ के शगड़े का कारण शेख अब्दुल्ला थे और क्या यह भी सही है कि सब से पहले जमैत-उल-उलेमा-हिन्द के वर्कर्स ने मुजा-हरीनज पर लाठीचार्ज, कुल्हाड़े और लोहे की सलाखों से हमला किया और पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाए ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस खिलासिले में कितनी गिरफ्तारियाँ की गई और कितने चापलू किया गए हैं ? गिरफ्तारियों के बाद जिन को छोड़ा गया उन में जमैत-उल-उलेमा के कितने लोग थे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not got all this detailed information. The State Government is making inquiries into this matter.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि मेरठ जाने के पहले और पीछे शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य स्थानों पर जो भाषण दिए थे उन्हें उत्तर-प्रदेश की सरकार आपत्तिजनक मानती है और उस ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इन आपत्तिजनक भाषणों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने की इजाजत मांगी है ? यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है ? यदि उत्तर नहीं दिया है तो उत्तर देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not know under what Act they want to take action, but if it is under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, naturally they will require the consent of the Government of India. It is for them to decide under what Act they want to take action.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Have you received any letter from the UP Government? That is his question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not yet answered the full question. Why are you interrupting?

Certainly, I have received a letter from the Chief Minister about this matter, but in this matter all the legal aspects will have to be very carefully examined; it is no use rushing into this matter. If he asked for my advice, I would certainly say that we should not make any haste in starting any prosecution against Sheikh Abdullah.

श्री शिव कुमार शस्त्री : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के मेरठ जाने पर उन के स्वागत के लिए एक समिति गठित गठित हुई थी जिसके स्वागतार्थ्य जनरल शाह नवाज खां थे ? क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि दंग के बाद वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने शांति के लिए जो अपील निकाली

उस पर हस्ताक्षर करने से जनरल शाह नवाज खां ने निषेध किया ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : मुझे पता नहीं कि उन्होंने क्या निषेध किया और क्या नहीं किया, लेकिन यह सही है कि वह उन को बुलाने वालों में थे और इस में कोई गलती है यह मैं नहीं मानता ।

श्री लताफत अली खां : क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम है कि ऐसा प्लान बहुत असें से बनाया जा रहा था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को रास्ते में ही खत्म कर दिया जाय । एक बहुत बड़ा मजमा शेख अब्दुल्ला के इन्तजार कर रहा था कि वह दिल्ली से मेरठ जाते हुए एक खास मुकाम पर पहुंचे तो उन को घर कर खत्म कर दिया जाये लेकिन इत्तिफाक से वह उस रास्ते से नहीं गये बल्कि देवबन्द से चले आये ?

[شری لطافت علی خان - کیا کورنلٹ کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ ایسا پلان بہت عرصہ سے بنایا جا رہا تھا کہ شیخ عبد اللہ کو راستے میں ہی ختم کر دیا جائے - ایک بہت بڑا منصوبہ شیخ عبد اللہ کی انتظار کر رہا تھا کہ وہ دہلی سے میرٹھ جاتے ہوئے ایک خاص مقام پر پہنچیں تو ان کو کھڑے کر دیا جائے - لیکن اتفاق سے وہ اس راستے سے نہیں گئے بلکہ دیوبند سے چلے آئے -]

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no information of that.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is known to the Government of India that a few days before these communal disturbances in Meerut, certain Hindu communal elements had delivered inciting speeches in the city of Meerut and that, as a result of that, communal tension had already started before Sheikh Abdullah reached that place and that, it was Muslims who were first attacked by Hindu communal elements and, if so, what is the opinion of the Government in regard to that?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not got all the details. As I said, these matters are being enquired into by the U.P. Government. Unless I get all the detailed information, I cannot give my opinion about these matters.

श्री चन्द्रश्रीत यादव : 20 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में साम्प्रदायिक दंग हो रहे हैं। हमारे देश की जो बुनियाद है जिस पर हम ने संकूलरिज्म की राष्ट्रीय नीति की बुनियाद रखी थी, बहुत सी राजनीतिक पार्टियां, बहुत से ऐसे साम्प्रदायिक दल और संगठन हैं जो इस के खिलाफ आगोनाइज्ड तरीके से हिस्सा ले रहे हैं बल्कि यह भी देखा जाता है कि जहां पर इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं, उन में सरकारी कर्मचारी और पुलिस का एक हिस्सा भी उन के साथ सहयोग करता है या उन को एन्क्रेज करता है। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि प्रिबन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट या अनलीफुल एक्टिविटीज ऐक्ट के अन्डर उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय तथा ऐसी ताकतें जो हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अन्दर बढ़ रही हैं, उन को रोका जाय। क्या सरकार इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि ऐसे लोगों की जो संकूलरिज्म में यकीन करते हैं एक मीटिंग बुलाकर सारे देश में संकूलरिज्म का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और देश में ऐसी प्रवृत्ति आगे न बढ़े।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that these communal tensions are cutting at the very root of our secular democracy and all political parties and their leader will have to take great care in seeing that this does not happen. In order to find out exact causes of these disturbances and to take some policy decisions on the basis of those enquiries, a commission of inquiry has been appointed and, I hope, this commission of inquiry will complete its inquiry as soon as possible. There

is no doubt that there is communal politics in India today. But I have no information to blame one particular party or one particular organisation in this matter. It is an accepted fact that there is communal politics as such and it is such thinking which is mainly responsible for creating these difficulties. There is no doubt about it.

श्री इसहाक साम्भली : क्या माननीय मंत्री मेहरबानी कर के यह बतावायेंगे कि 28 जनवरी को शेख अब्दुल्ला के मेरठ में पहुंचने से पहले हिन्दू महा सभा के एक वर्कर मि० विनोद की तरफ से एक इशतिहार छपा गया था, जिस में निहायत ही इरतआल-अंग्रेज तरीके से कहा गया था कि डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के कातिल को यहां नहीं आने दिया जायगा और हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तानी गद्दार कहा गया था—क्या यह सही है? दूसरे—क्या यह सही है कि मेरठ के अन्दर जितने आदमी मारे गये हैं, जो कत्ल हुए हैं, वे सब के सब मुसलमान हैं—क्या सरकार के पास इस चीज की भी इत्तिला है?

[شری اسحاق سامبلی - کیا مانہ
ملتری مہربانی کر کے یہ بتلائیں گے
کہ ۲۸ جنوری کو شہخ عہدالا کے
مہرٹو پہنچنے سے پہلے ہندو مہا سبھا
کے ایک ورکر مسٹر ونود کی طرف سے
ایک اشتہار چھاپا گیا تھا جس میں
نہایت ہی اشتعال انگیز طریقے سے
کہا گیا تھا کہ ڈاکٹر شہاما پرشاد
مکرجی کے قاتل کو یہاں نہیں آنے
دیا جائے گا اور ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں
کو پاکستانی غدار کہا گیا تھا - کیا
یہ صحیح ہے - دوسرے - کیا یہ
صحیح ہے کہ مہرٹو کے اندر جتنے
آدمی مارے گئے ہیں، جو قتل ہوئے
ہیں وہ سب کے سب مسلمان ہیں -
کیا سرکار کے پاس اس چیز کی اطلاع
ہے؟]

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as who shouted rupat slogan and at what time is concerned, I have no particular information about it. It is possible that when a communal tension rises and grows ultimately leading to communal conflict involving the deaths of some persons, naturally such undesirable slogans must have been shouted there.

It is not a fact that all the affected persons are Muslims, but it is a fact that a large number of them are....

AN HON. MEMBER: A majority of them.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes; a majority of them are.

श्री मु० अ० खा० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्यूनल डिस्टर्बेन्सेस के लिये सिलसिले में 20 साल से जो प्रैक्टिस चल रही है और जिस से कि देश की सब से बड़ी माइनोरिटी, सब से बड़ी अकलियत के अन्दर यह अहसास पैदा हो गया है कि उस को कांस्टीचूशन में दिये हुए सही राइट्स—यानी उसकी जान, माल और इज्जत महफूज नहीं है, क्या सरकार इस किस्म के अहसास को खत्म करने के लिए कोई ऐसा इफेक्टिव कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार है जिस से कि इस बड़ी माइनोरिटी को यह अहसास हो सके कि अब उसकी जान, माल और इज्जत महफूज है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that this is absolutely a very wrong and perverse propaganda that is being carried on that the life and property of the minorities are in danger. This is not so. Certainly, there can be certain grievances; I do not deny the possibility of there being certain grievances. These grievances will have to be looked into with a sense of justice and removed. It is this type of propaganda which is responsible for this type of communal feeling in this country.

SHRI M. A. KHAN: It is objectionable....

MR. SPEAKER: Which part of it is objectionable?

श्री मु० अ० खा० : यह प्रोपेगण्डा नहीं है ।

These are the facts.

20 साल से यह प्रैक्टिस बता रही है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I do not agree.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may think like that. He has the right to think like that. The Minister has also the right to say what he thinks fit.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी स्वीकार किया है कि देश में एक साम्प्रदायिक राजनीति चल रही है। शेख अब्दुल्ला जो भाषण कर रहे हैं, क्या व उन को भी साम्प्रदायिक राजनीति समझते हैं ? दूसरे—जर्मयतुल-उलेमा की तरफ से, जो कांग्रेस की समर्थक रही है, सब जगहों पर शेख अब्दुल्ला के स्वागत का आयोजन हो रहा है। क्या यह सरकार के इशारे पर शेख अब्दुल्ला का जगह जगह पर सम्मान कराया जा रहा है, जब कि वह साम्प्रदायिक भाषण दे रहे हैं ? तीसरे—मेरठ में जिन लोगों का अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है, जो लखत है, उनके बारे में क्या सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी है, 40 लोग जो लापता हैं, वे कौन हैं, उन में अधिक संख्या किन की है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is again, I should say, a misconceived idea that the receptions that are given to Mr. Sheikh Abdullah are done at the behest of Government....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Jamait-ul-Ulema did it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN. Jamait-Ul-Ulema can certainly do that. There is nothing wrong if Jamait-Ul-Ulema does it. But to suggest that the Government is doing is not correct. As a counter-question, can I say that all

those troubles, were created at the behest of the hon. Member's Party. (Interruptions.) I am not suggesting that. Therefore, it would be wrong to make the suggestion that the Government is doing it.

Certainly we have our own assessment of what Mr. Sheikh Abdullah is saying and doing. In reply to some of the questions I have said here that some of the statements that he has made were misconceived and objectionable. It is not necessary that we need agree with whatever he says. But at the same time we have to look at the entire question a little more objectively.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Just now the hon. Minister has said that the Government is making an assessment of the speeches made by Mr. Sheikh Abdullah. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether their assessment corresponds to the fact that some of his speeches are also not helping to establish communal peace in this country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I gave my assessment, of whatever worth it was. Whether it is helping the communal thing or not, certainly one will have to be careful in making use of this. (Interruption).

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the assessment?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I did say that some of his statements were misconceived and objectionable.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय हिन्दू मुसलमान एकता का नारा तो 21 साल से हम दे रहे हैं लेकिन उस के बावजूद यह बात भी सत्य है कि अलगाव जैसा कि पहले था वैसा आज भी है और बीच बीच में यह दंगे फिसाद होते रहते हैं। अगर एक दूसरे पर केवल दोष लगाने का काम हम करना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहनी जानती हूँ कि क्या उसका ध्यान

इस और भी गया है कि स्वर्गीय राम मनोहर लोहिया और स्वर्गीय दीन दयाल उपाध्याय दोनों ने मिल कर दो तीन साल पहले एक संयुक्त बयान दिया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि हर मुसलमान की जान माल और इज्जत की रक्षा करना हर नागरिक का कर्तव्य है और जो ऐसा काम नहीं करता है . . .

MR. SPEAKER. How does it arise on this question?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक अच्छा वक्तव्य आया था जो कि दोनों का संयुक्त वक्तव्य था उसे सरकार बड़े पैमाने पर कई भाषाओं में वितरित करने का काम करेगी ताकि जो एक अच्छा काम हुआ है उसका इस्तेमाल अच्छाई के लिए हो सके?

MR. SPEAKER: Absolutely not relevant.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am very glad indeed that these two leaders, important as they were, had issued such a statement. Certainly, it must have influenced public opinion at that time. But the question of Hindu-Muslim unity is one of the basic planks of our secular democracy, and Gandhiji more than anybody else was teaching us this even at the cost of his own life. So there is no question of selecting any one particular statement and circulating it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सब करिये एक के लिए ही मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

Shri K. Nayan Rao: Had Pakistan any hand in these recent communal disturbances?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरठ में जो दंगा हुआ इस में प्रमुख हाथ साहू निवाज खाँ का था और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें शासन की ओर से चेतावनी भी दी गई तो क्या सरकार ने उन के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की

की है ? यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ? दूसरे यह कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने, पिछली बार जब उन को छोड़ा गया था, इसी प्रकार साम्प्रदायिक भ्रमण देने प्रारम्भ किए थे और सरकार ने उन को पुनः बन्द किया था और शास्त्री जी ने उन्हें फिर छोड़ दिया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो उनकी गतिविधि है उस से साफ़ जाहिर है कि वे देश के वफादार नहीं हैं और वह नहीं समझते हैं कि वे इस देश के नागरिक हैं, क्या सरकार को विश्वास हो गया है कि कि वह इस देश के नागरिक हैं और ऐसी गतिविधियाँ नहीं करेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that this remark about Shri Shah-nawaz is a very unfounded statement, and may I say, irresponsible too, against one of the ex-members of this House. It is very wrong to say so without any evidence. As far as my information goes, it is not true.

About Sheikh Abdullah, I have already explained the position in regard to this particular matter.

श्री काशी नाथ पांडेय : क्या यह बात सही है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्बन्ध में सारे वातावरण में गर्मी इसलिए आई कि काले शंखे से उनका स्वागत करने का निश्चय किया गया ? शेख अब्दुल्ला दो घंटे तक मोर्चा करते रहे लेकिन जगड़ा दरवाजे पर होता रहा ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : ऐसी मेरी इत्तला है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In view of the fact that in recent months there have been a series of incidents involving Hindu-Muslim trouble which have cast a slur on the reputation of our country, and particularly in view of the recent happenings in Meerut, following upon Ranchi, Jamshedpur and so many other places—some Members of Parliament, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Bakkar Ali Mirza, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and myself went to

Meerut with the good offices of the Prime Minister to see what had happened, and we can say the Muslim community was in a panic because of their being a minority community there—in view of the feeling amongst the Muslim community that for quite some time India's record in regard to secular practices has been besmirched, may I know how it is that the Government takes an attitude which is not self-critical at all but on the contrary tries to put the blame on something which Sheikh Abdulla is alleged to have said? Why does not the Government come forward with a self-critical analysis of the position and see to it that these things do not happen in future?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I must say that the hon. Member has not understood what I have said. Possibly, he never tries to do so. I never said that we were not taking a self-critical attitude on this question. We have said that we are very unhappy about what has happened. In order that this self-criticism may be more objective, we have appointed a commission to look into the causes of these incidents. If the Government has some share in the blame, we shall come forward before the House and accept it. I have never said that there is no cause for grievance among the Muslims nor have I said that Sheikh Abdulla is responsible for any communal feeling. What I have said about some of the statements that he made was that they were partly misconceived, particularly when he said that he was provisionally a national of this country I consider this to be an objectionable statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Does that justify killing of Muslims?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Who says so? Unless you are trying to attribute to me something which I have never said, I have not said so. On the contrary, I have said that we shall have to consider all these questions objectively.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सही है कि यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर पांच दिन के बाद मेरठ गए ? ? शाह निवाज खां पर अटैक किया गया, वे आई० एन० ए० के हमारे लीडर रहें हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने काले झंडे दिखाये उन के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया गया और जो लोग मारे गये उनको कितना पैसा दिया गया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally the state Government was expected to take action. I know that the Chief Minister did not go there on the very first day. But to be fair to him, I must say that I had some discussion with him on this matter and the Chief Minister said that if he went there it would distract the officials from their normal duties instead of helping a solution and so it would not be useful. After two or three days he went there and he called a meeting of the leaders of both communities. I think his personal visit at that time had done some good.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: The Muslims are hon. citizens of this country and those of them who are economically worse off are entitled to such sympathy and concern as any other section of our community and all political parties including the Bharatiya Jan Sangh have a feeling of intense concern for the welfare of Muslims as honoured citizens of this country. In the present political situation there is something known as Muslim politics in this country. Why do the Congress Party and the Home Minister create an impression that they side with one section of the Muslim community, sometimes those who favour Nasser Versus those who favour Saudi Arabia and sometimes Jamiat versus Jamir. There is a way in which a phenomenon like this happened in Meerut. Government should have a deeper look at these things. The Muslim community needs leadership and leadership can come from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Why do not Government bring him? Why are they preventing him from coming here? People like Shahnawaz Khan and Mehr Chand Khanna have deprived Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of Rs. 4 lakhs and I think the Home Minister knows it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. No answer is necessary.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसलिए सवाल पूछता हूँ कि मैं खुद मेरठ गया था। वहाँ जाकर मुझे बड़ा दुःख पहुंचा। आपकी मारफत मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या खास तौर पर मेरठ का लोकल डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और वहाँ की सरकार फिकरपरस्त साबित नहीं हुई है क्योंकि उस कालेज में जहाँ यह काफ़ेस होती थी उस के सामने ही फिकरपरस्तों के जुलूस को निकालने की इजाजत उन्होंने क्यों दी ? जनरल शाहनवाज जब शहर में अमन चैन रखने के लिए दूसरे मुस्लिम लीडरों के साथ को-ऑपरेशन करना चाहते थे तो वहाँ के लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उन से को-ऑपरेशन क्यों नहीं किया ?

जिस वक़्त 11 बजे शेख अबदुल्ला का लेक्चर ख़त्म हुआ और वह जाना चाहते थे तो उस वक़्त शाहनवाज ने पुलिस ऐसकर्ट मांगी लेकिन वह पुलिस ऐसकर्ट उन्हें नहीं दी गई और वह बगैर पुलिस मदद के जब मोदी नगर में पहुंचे तो वहाँ एक काफी मोब आगे खड़ा था लेकिन वह भीड़ को चीर कर एकदम से जैसे तैसे गुजर गये लेकिन अगर कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ हो जाती तो क्या पाकिस्तान के हाथ इस बात में मजबूत नहीं होते और हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन दुनिया के सामने कमजोर नहीं हो जाती। यह सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट का को-ऑपरेशन न मिलने की वजह से हुआ

में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट और वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन क्या इसके बास्ते जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Seth Achal Singh. He has heard your speech. I do not allow.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Naturally, for the district administration the Uttar Pradesh Government is responsible. It is a very obvious thing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very hostile.

श्री अचल सिंह : गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि मैंने कहा था कि यह देश में एक नेशनल इस्टेब्लिशमेंट का काम है जो कि वह इसे कब तक तैयार करेगा ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That matter is being pursued.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Our secular democracy is at the cross-roads, and the ugly head of communalism is gain on the increase, and it is going to strike at the very root of our democracy. What has happened in Meerut is only an indication of this. I would like to ask the Minister whether the Government have taken into consideration the fissiparous and communal tendencies that are abounding and whether the Government have initiated any scheme to meet the challenge, beat it and create a communal harmony in this country? What steps are the Government going to take to elicit the support of the public in this direction?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is not only one step, one statement or one speech that is going to create this condition. We will have to make a continuous effort at all levels from all angles and from everybody. This is such an important, basic question. I have said that certainly the Muslim minority have certain grievances and those grievances need to be looked into. I do not want to create any doubt in the mind of anybody in this

country. They are certainly a minority and they are entitled to better protection and it is for that matter that we have to take different steps.

As far as the communal politics is concerned, I certainly would make an appeal through you to this House and through this House to the entire country that we will have to make a tremendous effort in this matter to see that any feeling, directly or indirectly responsible for communal tension should be removed.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: (Spoke in Kannada).

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection to your putting it in Kannada. But the precious time of the House is wasted. You did it once. Now I am requesting you not to waste the time of the others also, who are anxious to put questions. Why don't you give them at least a chance? You have already put it once in Kannada, and in English. I am not asking you to break any principle and so on. But you did speak on that day in English.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: That was only because you asked us to put the question in English.

MR. SPEAKER: I requested you; it is not compulsory.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: In order to respect your word, I shall, put it in English, but our right to speak in our language is there.

MR. SPEAKER: It was conceded long ago.

SHRI J. H. PATEL: Your efforts to get a simultaneous translation must not be hampered. Recently about 1½ months back, in Mysore State, in Chikmagalur district, nearly Rs. 1 crore worth property belonging to Muslims was looted and the Mysore Government and the district authorities were silent spectators. These incidents raise all sorts of apprehensions in the mind of the minority community in this country. May I know whether the Central Government is

going to investigate into this matter and pay compensation to the Muslims who have suffered damages in the communal riots?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is very unfortunate that these disturbances took place and property belonging to Muslims was looted. The State Government are verifying the extent of loss caused during the last disturbances. Unless I get detailed information, it will be difficult for me to give any information.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बीहरा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में यह जो कम्युनल राइड्स हुए हैं उन के पीछे क्या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का हाथ नहीं है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Which party is responsible for the disturbances, I cannot say. Personally I would not hold any political party responsible unless I have got any evidence to the contrary. The commission is looking into this matter.

श्री कंचर लाल मुत्त : जो देश में इधर उधर दंगे हुए यह बहुत अनफोर्चुनेट हैं। इन को कोई पसन्द नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक देश के नागरिकों को माइनारिटीज की रक्षा करनी चाहिये। कोई सवाल गड़बड़ करने का नहीं आता लेकिन जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह कहा कि मुसलमानों के अविधास्य है और उस की वजह से कई बार यह शंगड़ा होता है, और गड़बड़ होती है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 20 साल से मुसलमानों के जिन के कि यह सरकार जैनविन प्रीवियासेज सम्मती है उनको दूर क्यों नहीं करती और वह देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण क्यों नहीं बनाते जिस से कि सब लोग एक साथ इकट्ठा रह सकें ?

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि कुछ लोग इस को एम्बरट करते हैं और उसका पाकिस्तान नाजायज कायदा उठाती है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Your question is a contradiction in itself. First of all you asked me, What have you done? Secondly, you are trying to put a Jan Sangh interpretation on the whole question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am a Jan Sanghi. I cannot put a Congress interpretation on it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: On such questions of national importance like minorities etc., my request is, a party interpretation should not be put. About Muslim minorities, there cannot be a Jan Sangh attitude, a Communist attitude or a Congress attitude, there can be only one national attitude. We have done all that is possible, but unfortunately the communal politics today in India is responsible for this.

श्री गुलाब मुहम्मद बख्शी : एक स्पष्टिक बात थी उस ने कुछ दूसरी सूत अस्त्यार की जिस के मुताल्लिक आज 5-6 दिन से पालियामेंट में प्रसीडेंट ऐड्रेस के दौरान डिबेट हो रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो यूनिटी है उस के लिए नेशनल एप्रोच लाञ्छिमी है और उस के अलावा और कोई उसका इलाज नहीं है। इस पर तमाम जमातों ने जोर दिया और मेरा यह यकीन है कि सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट इस की सीत्व नहीं कर सकती है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी उधर भी है, और हर एक मेम्बर की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं इमानदारी से यह कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक यह एप्रोच नहीं होती है तब तक यह अहम मसला जोकि मुल्क को फिस कर रहा है वह हल नहीं होता है। महज यह ब्लेम करमे से कि कत्ता मे किया या कला मे नहीं किया काम नहीं चलने लिए है। मैं जो कुछ भी अभी कहा जा रहा था उसकी ध्यान से सुन रहा था।

संबंधित मांगूँ कि शोब भन्दुल्ला के मेरठ जेल पर जोफसाद हुआ उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसपर है ? आप ने साफ़ कहा कि शोब भन्दुल्ला पर नहीं है क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की। अब एक स्पष्टिक सवाल पूछा गया है कि क्या यह वाक्या है कि दो दिन पहले हिन्दू महासभा के सेक्रेटरी ने यह पोस्टर निकाला था कि मेरठ में स्वर्गीय श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का कातिल धार रहा है।

[श्री फ़ारुख़ मुहम्मद बख़्शी - ایک لکھنؤ سبک دلت تھی اس نے کچھ دوسری صورت اختیار کی جس کے متعلق آج ۵ - ۶ دن سے پارلیمانٹ میں پریسڈنٹ ایڈریس کے دوران ڈیٹ ہو رہا ہے کہ ہندوستان کی جو یونٹی ہے اس کے لئے نیشنل ایجوکیشنل کمیٹی ہے اور اس کے (قوة اور کوئی اس کا علاج نہیں ہے۔ اس پر تمام جماعتوں نے زور دیا اور مہار یہ یہاں ہے کہ صرف گورنمنٹ اس کو سالو نہیں کر سکتی ہے۔ اس کی ذمہ داری ادھر ہوئی ہے اور ادھر بھی ہے۔ ہر ایک ممبر کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ میں ایمانداری سے یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جب تک یہ ایجوکیشن نہیں ہوتی ہے تب تک یہ اہم مسئلہ جو کہ ملک کو فتنے کو رہا ہے وہ حل نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ متعصّ یہ بلہم کرنے سے کہ فلاں نے کہا یا فلاں نے نہیں کیا کام نہیں چلے والا ہے۔ میں جو کچھ ابھی کہا جا رہا تھا اس کو دھیان سے سن رہا تھا۔ سوال معروض تھا کہ شیخ عبداللہ کے مورتہ جانے پر جو تباہی ہو اس کی ذمہ داری کس پر ہے۔ آپ نے صاف کہا کہ شیخ عبداللہ ہر نہیں تھے کیونکہ انہوں نے کوئی ایسی بات نہیں کی۔ اب ایک اسپیکر سوال پوچھا گیا ہے

کہ کیا یہ واقعہ ہے کہ دو دن پہلے ہندو مہا سبھا کے سکریٹری نے یہ پوسٹر نکالا تھا کہ مورتہ میں سورگہ شہادت پرغاد مگر جی کا قاتل آ رہا ہے۔

ان لوگوں کے لیے اتنا ہی کافی تھا کہیں کہ کروڑوں انسان شری شیااما پرساد مکرچی کو مانتے تھے، مانتے تھے، اور مانتے رہے۔

ان لوگوں کے لئے اتنا ہی کافی تھا کہیں کہ کروڑوں انسان شری شیااما پرساد مکرچی کو مانتے تھے۔ مانتے تھے اور مانتے رہے۔

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You cannot deny it. Let there be an inquiry... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: Sir, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, a Member of this House, himself knew that Shri Shyama Prasad Mukerjee met his end in a mysterious way. He is the leader of our party. He is the founder of our party. We have every right to get agitated. He is today known not as the Hindu Mhasabha Leader but as the Jan Sangh leader. He is the father of Indian democracy. What has happened to Deen Dayal Upadhyaya? There is a letter published in the Times of India today written by an External Affairs official saying that his death was accidental. We say it is a political murder.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The hon. Member should not have the privilege of getting up and shouting like this.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह इस तरह की बातें क्यों करते हैं। सिर्फ़ सवाल पूछें। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may put the question.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख़शी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि इतना ही काफी था लोगों के जेहनों को इन्साइट करने के लिये चुनाव

इसी के नतीजे के तौर पर यह हुआ।
जैसे जरा भी ऐतराज नहीं है अगर क्या
प्रसाद मुकर्जी के बारे में एन्क्वायरी हो...

[श्री एम. महमूद बख्शी - मोर]
सवाल यह है कि इतना ही महीने
लोगों के दफ्तरों को अंशान्त करने के
लिए - जमानत के अंतर्गत के अंतर्गत के
यों में हो - मजूर नौकरों के अंतर्गत के
नहीं है। अगर शहमा प्रसाद मुकर्जी के
बात में महीने (अंतर्गत) हो -

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दी में विधेयकों का प्रस्ताव

*243 श्री प्रकाश चौरासारी : क्या
गृह-तंत्र यंत्री 13 दिसम्बर, 1967 के
सांशकित प्रस्ताव संख्या 637 के अंतर्गत के
संयोजन में यह प्रस्ताव की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद में मूल विधेयकों
को हिन्दी में प्रस्तापित करने के अंतर्गत
कोई निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संयोजन में
विशेष के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) मामला अभी
विचाराधीन है।

(ख) यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और
इस प्रस्ताव के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर सावधानी
से विचार करना आवश्यक है।

India Office Library, London

*244. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will
the Minister of EDUCATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. Government
have finally set up the proposed tri-
bunal to divide the contents of the
India Office Library in London be-
tween India and Pakistan;

(b) If so, the names of the mem-
bers of the tribunal;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above
be in the negative the reasons for
the delay in appointing the tribunal;
and

(d) the steps Government are
taking to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The terms of refer-
ence of the proposed Tribunal have
not yet been agreed upon by all con-
cerned. While the Government of
India have agreed to the proposal of
the Government of the U.K. regard-
ing the system of law to be applied
by the Tribunal for the settlement of
the question, the decision of the
Pakistan Government on this issue is
still awaited. The need for an early
settlement of the question was point-
ed out to the British Secretary of
State for Commonwealth Affairs in
December, 1967. The U.K. Govern-
ment are continuing their efforts to
get the reply of the Pakistan Gov-
ernment.

Note

*246. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister
visited the border areas of NEFA in
December, 1967;

(b) if so, whether she studied the
question of abolishing the inner-line
control arrangement preventing social
intercourse of the NEFA people with
those of the surrounding areas of
Assam; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by
Government on this issue in the light
of her latest visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir. Some places
in the border region of NEFA were
visited by the Prime Minister in
December last.

(b) All important matters were considered and examined.

(c) There is no proposal to withdraw the Innes Line arrangement. According to the present procedure there is no restriction on the movement of the people of Nefa to the plains but plains people have to take permits before they enter Nefa for reasons of security.

Buddhist Tourists

*248. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tourist Department was proposing to launch a package programme for attracting Buddhist tourists to India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are contemplating a special scheme to attract Buddhist tourists to Nalanda, Sanchi and other places of Buddhist interests;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The package programme mentioned at (a) above will cover Nalanda, Sanchi and other selected places of Buddhist interest.

(c) Accommodation facilities already exist at Bodhi Gaya, Sanchi, Kushinagar and Ajanta. These will be further expanded and improved during the Fourth Plan period. A Tourist Shala is under construction at Rajgir and a chair-lift is also being installed to carry pilgrims up the Ratnagiri hill.

Details of the schemes to provide additional facilities at these places and at other places of Buddhist interest have yet to be finalised.

(d) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

John Smith's Book 'I was a C.I.A. Agent'

*249. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA;
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU;
SHRI UMANATH;
SHRI DEVEN SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone through the communist party publication "I was a CIA agent in India" by John Smith;

(b) whether each and every case mentioned in the book has been investigated thoroughly;

(c) if so, by whom and when; and

(d) whether any report has been received.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On an examination of its contents, no action has been considered necessary.

Crimes in Delhi

*250. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
SHRI GANESH GHOSH;
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL;
SHRI K. RAMANI;
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA;
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD;
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO;
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI;
DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an increase in crime in Delhi in 1967 as compared to 1966;

(b) if so, the total number of murders, kidnappings and stabbing cases, that took place in 1967; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) During the Calendar year 1967, 17,422 cases relating to IPC were reported in the Union Territory of Delhi, as compared to 16,934 cases in 1966.

(b) Murders	.. 65
Kidnapping (including abduction).	.. 261
Stabbing	.. 158

(c) (i) Whenever there is apprehension of breach of peace, preventive action is resorted to under the various provisions of law.

(ii) The crime situation is being constantly reviewed by the Administration and suitable measures are taken from time to time to keep the situation under control.

(iii) Recently a number of schemes have been sanctioned for the purpose of modernising the Delhi Police by providing better communication facilities and scientific aids to investigation of crime and these measures are expected to bring about considerable improvement in the crime situation.

Statehood for Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Assembly have unanimously passed a resolution demanding full statehood for the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and whether the resolution has been received by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not propose at present to alter the existing status of this Union territory.

Political Prisoners

*252. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to improve the prevailing rules and regulations pertaining to the treatment of political prisoners in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking a decision in spite of the public opinion in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). 'Jails' being a State subject, the classification of prisoners including those arrested and convicted in connection with the mass movements and their treatment in jails is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Jail rules of most of the States do not provide for a separate classification for the political prisoners.

However, in 1964 while considering the recommendations of the All India Jail Manual Committee, the Central Government had recommended to the State Governments that political prisoners may be kept separately from the normal convicts but amongst themselves they may be sub-divided into three divisions on a basis similar to that for other convicts.

Industrial Projects in Goa

*253. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 24th January, 1968 to the effect that serious differences between the Lt. Governor of Goa and the State Government have held up the execution of two giant industrial projects worth Rs. 55 crores in the State;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiry regarding this news item; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Government have seen the news item mentioned.

(b) Under the proviso to section 44(1) of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 in case of difference of opinion between the Administrator and the Council of Ministers with regard to any matter, the Administrator has to refer it to the Central Government, for a decision of the President. No such reference has been received from the Administrator in regard to the matters mentioned in the news item.

(c) The question does not arise. :

I.A.C. Reservations

*254. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item which has appeared in the Calcutta Edition of the Statesman, dated the 14th January, 1968 that a big percentage of reservation of seats in I.A.C. are done months; even years, ahead of the date of flight;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Bookings for foreign tourists, particularly for large groups, are often made well in advance so as to ensure accommodation.

SHIV SENA

*255. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay have been considered unlawful; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The activities of the Shiv Sena are reactionary and harmful. The Central Government are in close touch with the State Government who have indicated that the police are maintaining utmost vigilance and that action has been taken in every incident where there was a prima facie case against any person.

"Mukti Sena"

*256. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation of "Mukti Sena" in the Indo-Nepal border and the massive training imparted to them by the Chinese and other anti-national elements; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to curb such disruptive elements in this strategic border area?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government have no information regarding the formation of "Mukti Sena" around the Indo-Nepal border.

(b) Does not arise.

Activities of Lachit Sena in
ASSAM

*259. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BASU:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA;
SHRI BHAGBAN DAS:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a), whether Government are aware that a section of the residents of Assam have received notices signed, "Lachit Sena" ordering them to quit the State within two months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last several months posters proclaiming "Assam for Assamese" have been appearing in different towns of Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Posters asking the non-Assamese to quit Assam have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Government are in close touch with the State Government regarding the action to be taken in regard to these activities which are prejudicial to public order and the security of the State.

Reported Links of Swatantra Leaders with Pak Adviser on Kutch Dispute

*260. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by a Member of the Gujarat Assembly on the 29th January, 1968 regarding the alleged close links of certain Swatantra leaders of Kutch with Mr. William Rushbrook, a British journalist, who

has been acting as President Ayub Khan's adviser on the Kutch dispute; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press reports to this effect. We have no information regarding the alleged close links of certain Swatantra leaders of Kutch with Mr. William Rushbrook;

Decree Against Dharma Teja

*260. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:
SHRI BASWANT:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decree has been passed against Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife representing the Jayanti Shipping Company;

(b) whether Government have realised the decretal amount;

(c) if not, the steps being taken for realising the decretal amount; and

(d) whether the decree is a personal decree binding Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife or is it against the assets of the Jayanti Shipping Company in the hands of the said Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) So far two decrees have been passed in favour of Jayanti Shipping Company. The first was a decree passed by the Delhi High Court in May 1967 against Dr. Teja for Rs. 15,66,068.19 together with interest at 6% p.a. till realisation and costs. The second was a decree passed by the Bombay High Court in December 1967 against Dr. Teja and Varuna Corporation, Vaduz, for Rs. 82,92,348.20 together with interest at 6% p.a. till realisation and costs. Neither of these decrees is against the wife of Dr. Teja.

(b) and (c). The decretal amounts have to be realised by Jayanti Shipping Company and not by the Government of India. Delhi and Bombay High Courts are to draw up and seal the two formal decrees. The Solicitors of Jayanti Shipping Co. have taken the requisite steps to get the formal decrees drawn up and sealed whereafter steps would be taken to execute the same against Dr. Teja. On the prayer made by the Company in Bombay High Court, that High Court had already attached all the shares held in the name of Dr. Teja in Jayanti Shipping Company. The total face value of these shares is Rs. 2,12,17,200.

(d) The two decrees in question are personally against Dr. Teja and are binding on him. The decretal amounts can be realised from any assets or moneys of Dr. Teja.

C.I.A. Activities

*261. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to check the C.I.A. activities in the country;

(b) whether some organisations are still getting money from the C.I.A. and

(c) if so, the names of such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Government are vigilant in regard to espionage and subversive activities at the instance of foreign powers in India and take appropriate action to counteract them.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

एयर इंडिया: एक इंडिया एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के विमान चालकों (पायलटों) के वेतनमान

*262. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री भोगेन्द्र शर्मा :

क्या पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन मंत्री मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के विमान चालकों के तुलनात्मक वेतनमानों और भत्तों सम्बन्धी विवाद को हल करने के लिये बनाये गये औद्योगिक न्यायप्रक्रिया ने अपना पंचाद दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस न्यायप्रक्रिया के पंचाद का व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) नहीं, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

International Tourist Year

*263. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: SHRI M. L. SONDHI: SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of promotional work done during the International Tourist Year on the development of tourism in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The two main objectives of the International Tourist Year were promoting travel to India from abroad and creating an awareness of the importance of tourism within the country.

According to the information available so far, it is reasonably estimated that the number of tourists as well as the earnings from the tourists in 1967 will be the highest recorded so far.

The celebration of International Tourist Weeks in various parts of the country, as well as other activities connected with the International Tourist Year, have helped citizens and civic bodies to recognize the importance of rendering assistance to visitors.

Central Association of Students of Colleges Affiliated to Punjab University

*264. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had received representation in December, 1967 either direct or through the State Education Department Punjab, regarding the demands by the Principals of Government and private colleges that the existing set-up of Central Association of students of colleges affiliated to Punjab University (now a Central University) should not be disturbed; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The reply is in the negative. It may be added that the Punjab University is not a Central University.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Governors

*265. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked upon some formula for the appointment of Governors in various States; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating upon a proposal to

prepare a list of the retired Supreme Court Judges for appointment as Governors?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) The main consideration in making appointments to the high office of Governor is the suitability of an individual. Also, as an extra-constitutional convention, the Chief Minister of the State concerned is informally consulted before making the appointment.

(b) No, Sir.

British Grants to Families of Ex-rulers

*266. SHRI SRINIVAS MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to abolish the grants made by the British Government to the families of ex-rulers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Foreign Money in General Elections

*267. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some political parties have demanded the appointment of a Commission headed by a Supreme Court Judge to investigate into the serious charges made in respect of the use of foreign money in the last General Elections as the C.B.I.'s investigations were not entirely satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and when the Commission will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Further steps can only be considered after the examination of the report submitted by the Intelligence Bureau has been completed.

Major Ports

*268. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 16th December, 1967 that agents of Peking Communists in India are conspiring to subvert major ports in India as a part of their nation-wide plan for subversion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the underground leaders who master-minded the Naxalbari movement are systematically assisting the plan of subversion;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiries into the matter;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). While the Government have no specified information in regard to attempts to subvert major ports, appropriate security arrangements are in force to ensure the safety of ports.

Conference on Shipping and Ship-Building

*269. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference on Shipping, Ship-build-

ing and ports was held recently to consider development thereof?

(b) if so, the broad decisions of the Conference;

(c) the rupee and foreign exchange requirements for effecting projected development; and

(d) the steps taken to provide funds for such expansion?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held from 16th to 18th December, 1967.

(b) A statement giving the broad decisions of the Conference is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-204/68.]

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the National Conference are under examination of the Government. The financial implications of the recommendations can be assessed only in the light of the specific programmes to be formulated for the development of shipping, shipbuilding and ports in the coming years.

Theft of Idol

1651. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the theft of a very old idol of Raghunathji as reported in 'Jugantar' (Calcutta) dated the 3rd January, 1968 from Paskura in Midnapur;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to verify the report that the idol made of 'ashtadhatu' (eight metals) contained gold weighing 1 md. 20 seers; and

(c) if the report is correct, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) to (c): Government have no information in the matter. Since the

reported theft has not taken place from a Centrally protected monument/site, it is for the State Government concerned to investigate in the matter.

राज्य सरकारों में हवाई पट्टी

1652. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्योग-संग्रही पट्टी बढ़ाते की योजना (कॉन्सिडरिंग) :

(क) क्या यह सच है, कि जनवरी 1968 में प्रधान मंत्री के रास्ते बरेली तथा बाराणसी के दौरे के समय राय बरेली में एक अस्थायी हवाईपट्टी का निर्माण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई और वह किस मंत्रालय द्वारा खर्च की गई ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उद्योग मंत्री (अ० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्माण-कार्य नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Independent States for Hill Peoples

1653. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a common formula applicable and acceptable to all the hill people in view of the fact that demands for independent States are being made by different groups of hill peoples; and

(b) if so, the nature of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). In some hill areas there are demands from certain sec-

tions of the people for separate hill State or for Statehood. However, the conditions prevailing in, and the needs of, the hill area all over the country are not the same and there is no proposal to evolve a common formula for these areas.

असलीलता सम्बन्धी कानून में संशोधन

1654. श्री मधु लिंगये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेखकों ने असलीलता सम्बन्धी विधि में संशोधन किये जाने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या सरकार लेखकों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों के आधार पर कोई विधेयक पुरः स्थापित करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किष्नाचरन शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति के सामने, जे. एच. विषय में एक गैर-सरकारी विधेयक पर विचार कर रही थी, इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव रखे थे। सम्बन्धित विधेयक राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित किया जा चुका है और इस सदन के सम्मलेन के समय अपने ध्यान में है।

कृत्रिम उपग्रहों द्वारा संचार

1655. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनैस्को के विशेषज्ञों के एक दल ने हाल ही में भारत का दौरा किया था और उसने कृत्रिम उपग्रहों द्वारा संचार की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कृत्रिम उपग्रहों द्वारा टेलीविजन के विस्तार के बारे में क्या विचारों की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० विष्णु सेन) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यूनेस्को से अभी तक टीम की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Laws in Force in Chandigarh Union Territory

1656. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the laws in force in the Union Territory of Chandigarh are not similar to the laws in force in other Union Territories of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VEDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Most of the Central Acts, unless they are of local application, apply to all the Union territories in the same manner as they apply to the States. In regard to matters not covered by such Central Act, the laws in force in the Union territories are not uniform to such matters are not the same in all cases. It is, therefore, not possible to bring about uniformity in this field.

Ministers Account on their Tour Abroad to Parliament

1657. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a convention that Ministers and Deputy Ministers visiting foreign countries on official business should give an account of their visit to the Parliament; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to introduce such a convention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

केरल के एक मंत्री के बारे में अमरीका की एक पत्रिका में छपा समाचार

1658. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका की एक पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हुए इस अतिथि के समीचर की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकषित कराया गया है कि केरल राज्य का एक मंत्री अमरीका द्वारा उसे 3 लाख रुपये दिये जाने पर राज्य के मंत्रीमंडल के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में कोई जांच कराई गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में शास्त्रिजन केनिकट पुन

1660. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रिबाजे :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुप्त :

श्री दी० पी० शाह :

क्या परिवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मगर निगम ने यमुना पार रहने वाले लोगों की

परिवहन सर्वेची कठिनाईयों की दूर करने के लिये दिल्ली में शांतिवन के निकट एक स्थायी पुल बनाने की एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शांतिवन समिति की सिफारिश पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने इस योजना को अस्वीकार कर दिया है और इस प्रकार यमुना पार रहने वाले पांच लाख लोगों को होने वाली कठिनाईयों की उपेक्षा की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के लिये परिवहन सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई दूसरी योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं । किन्तु दिल्ली के विकास की मास्टर योजना में इस पुल के निर्माण का विचार है, और इसके निर्माण का प्रश्न दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है । है ।

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं ।

Sales Tax Arrears in Delhi

1961. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Sales Tax in Delhi which remained unrealised up to the 31st December, 1967; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The unrealised amount of Sales Tax in Delhi as on 31-12-67 under the Local and Central

Acts is as follows:—

Local	Central
(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Rs. 141.68	Rs. 61.09

(b) The following steps are being taken to realise the arrears expeditiously.

- (1) Certificates are issued to the Collector for recovery of overdue amounts as arrears of Land Revenue.
- (2) Penal action as provided in the Act is taken in cases of default.
- (3) Provision of demanding security is invoked in all cases where the financial position of the dealer is either unsound or he is reported to be indulging in tax evading activities.
- (4) Action for cancellation of the Registration Certificate is taken in case of dealers reported to be withholding payment of tax.
- (5) 'Joint Recovery Drives' are conducted twice in a financial year. During this period the Sales Tax Inspector and the Assistant Collector (Sales Tax) jointly move together to contact defaulters of heavy amounts.
- (6) The Assessing Authorities are asked to study their Demand and Collection Registers weekly and discuss with their field staff the action to be taken for recovery of Arrears.
- (7) As a regular feature, a monthly statement of cases where the demand exceeds Rs. 2000/- has been prescribed for the Ward Officers and the progress of these cases is watched by the Assistant Commissioner Incharge of Recovery work.

शेख अब्दुल्ला की नजरबन्दी पर व्यय

1662. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शेख अब्दुल्ला को नजरबन्द किये जाने के बाद उसके निवास, भोजन चिकित्सा, सुरक्षा आदि पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) उसको नजरबन्दी के दौरान उसे कितने स्थानों में रखा गया है और प्रत्येक स्थानान्तरण पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला का पुत्र केन्द्रीय सचिवालय दिल्ली में काम कर रहा है और अपने पिता के नजर बन्द रहने की अवधि में उसे अपने पिता के साथ रहने की अनुमति दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) मई, 1965 से जनवरी, 1968 तक की उनकी नजरबन्दी के दौरान निम्नलिखित मदों पर किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

भोजन	र०	48,865
निवास	—र०	1,31,126
चिकित्सा	—र०	11,737
1-10-1967 से		
शेख अब्दुल्ला को		
1500 र० प्रति मास	र०	6,000
की दर से निर्वहण		
अनुदान		
सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध	—र०	6,23,000
अन्य खर्च	—र०	70,272

(ख) उन्हें दिल्ली से उटकमण्ड लें जाया गया। बाद में कोडाईकेनाल भजा गया

और वहां से दिल्ली लाया गया। दिल्ली से बेगंलौर का हवाई किराया 386 र० लगा। कोडाईकेनाल रोड से दिल्ली तक का किराया 399 र० लगा। अन्य यात्रा सरकारी कार द्वारा की गई थी।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

नर्मदा नदी पर पुल

1663. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नर्मदा नदी (मध्य प्रदेश) पर हाल में बने पुल का 17 जनवरी, 1968 को उद्घाटन समारोह किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल के निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्च आया और इस राशि में से कितनी राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तथा कितनी राज्य सरकार ने दी;

(ग) इस पुल की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई तथा ऊंचाई कितनी है; और

(घ) नर्मदा नदी पर कितने तथा कहां कहां पुल बनाने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह पुल राज्य प्रायोजना है। बताया गया है कि कुल व्यय 56.02 लाख र० है। जिसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता अनुदान के रूप में 13.34 लाख र० की राशि की व्यवस्था की है।

(ग) पुल की संबाई 2483 फीट है। पुल पर सड़क की स्पष्ट चौड़ाई 24 फीट है पानी के निम्न घरातल से ऊंचाई 72 फीट है।

(घ) जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्गों का संबंध है नर्मदा के ऊपर गुजरात में खादेश्वर के पास राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग सं० ४ में एक पुल के निर्माण की मंजूरी प्राप्त हो में दी गई है।

सोमावती सड़कें

1664. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'क्या वह सच है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर खर्चा जिससे कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों तथा पार्श्ववर्ती सड़कों पर चल रहा काम अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चीन द्वारा लगातार अभियानों के फलस्वरूप रविवे के संदर्भ में, इस निर्माण-कार्य के स्थगित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें पूरा करने में अधिक से अधिक कितना समय लगेगा।

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) (क) से (ग) मौजूदा अत्यधिक वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण पार्श्ववर्ती सड़कों पर निर्माण-कार्य की प्रगति धीमी कर दी गई है। पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क परियोजना पर और निर्माण-कार्य के क्षेत्र को इस प्रकार सीमित करने का अस्ताव है कि जिससे जो व्यय किया जा चुका है वह निष्फल न हो जाये। इसमें स्पष्टतया कुछ और समय लगेगा।

दूसरे राष्ट्रीय मुख्यमार्ग संख्या १४ पर निर्माण-कार्य धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार चलता रहेगा।

Earthquake in Kutch during January 1968

1665. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were earthquake shocks in Kutch on the 3rd and 4th January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the effect of the shocks and the damage caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) On the 3rd and 4th January, 1968, several earthquake shocks were recorded with their epicentre in the Koyana region. The instrumental records available with the Meteorological Department do not indicate that any tremors were experienced in Kutch.

(b) No report of any damage in Kutch has been received.

संज्योती मिल के पकड़े गये कागजात

1666. श्री बलवंत सिंह कुशाम्बर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह अस्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई के चीफ प्रेजीडेंसी मजिस्ट्रेट ने आदेश दिया है कि संज्योती मिल के कागजात रिकार्ड तथा अन्य वस्तुएं, जो गत जून में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा पकड़े गये थे, तुरन्त वापस कर दिये जायें;

(ख) क्या उक्त आदेश का पालन किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इसके साथ-साथ बिड़ला की अन्य फर्मों के कागजात भी पकड़े गये थे और क्या ये कागजात भी वापस कर दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) कागजात पकड़ने के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) कार्यकारी-व्यवस्था के अनुसार आस्थापना में कागजातों पर

आद्याक्षर करने के उपरान्त लौटा देने तथा फिर जब कभी न्यायाधीश के आदेश हों, प्रस्तुत करने के आदेश दिये थे। केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग के एक प्रार्थना-पत्र पर न्यायाधीश ने आदेश दे दिया है कि जांच के लिये आवश्यक कागजातों को केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को दे दिया जाय।

(ख) वे कागजात, जिनकी जांच के लिए आवश्यकता नहीं है, लौटा दिये गये हैं और जिन कागजातों की जांच के लिये आवश्यकता है केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को दिये जाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा अन्य बिड़ला व्यापार-संस्थाओं से पकड़े गये दस्तावेज कार्यकारी व्यवस्था के अनुसार या तो लौटा दिये गये हैं, अथवा लौटाये जा रहे हैं किन्तु उन दस्तावेजों को, जिनकी जांच के लिये आवश्यकता है केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को जांच के लिये देने के आदेश दे दिये हैं अथवा इसके लिए न्यायाधीश के पाम मांग की जा रही है।

(घ) इन दस्तावेजों को जांच के संबंध में की गई खोज के पश्चात् पकड़ा गया था।

Pak Raids

1667. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trespasses and border raids by armed Pakistani nationals on Indian territory, State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the names and number of Indian nationals kidnapped, whether males or females, their occupations and how many have been recovered since;

(c) the nature of damage to Indian person and property and the loss in rupees as a result of these incursions;

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(d) the total number of cattle lost or killed in such raids and their approximate value; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent these armed incursions into the Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement, giving information pertaining to 1966 and 1967, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-205/67]

(e) Intensive patrolling on the borders has been maintained and strict vigilance is being maintained by the BSF.

Equipment Lying at Palam Air Port

1668. SHRI D. AMAT: SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground equipment mostly seats for I.A.C. and Air India for Caravelles purchased from France and America Worth Rs. 68,00,000 are lying idle at Palam Air Port since 1963;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). 168 Sicma seats with reclining backs, fitted on the first two Caravelle aircraft of the Indian Airlines Corporation, were replaced in 1967 by Aerotherm seats which slide forward, thereby eliminating inconvenience to the passengers sitting behind and providing additional seating space in the aircraft. 100 of the surplus seats have since been utilised on the two Viscount aircraft purchased from the IAF and 5 have been fitted in the Caravelle mock-up at Safdarjung for giving practical training to Cabin Attendants. 63 seats costing

about Rs. 1.06 lakhs have been kept in the I.A.C. stores at Delhi and Bombay.

The I.A.C. purchased in 1967 certain types of equipment for mechanising its ground handling at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras etc. at a total cost of Rs. 49.42 lakhs, with a view to reducing the turnover period of aircraft and obtaining higher utilisation. Of this equipment items worth Rs. 9.37 lakhs are in use at Palam, and the rest at other airports, except that three toilet service units costing approximately Rs. 1.68 lakhs are not being used at present for want of a few ancillaries which are awaited from the suppliers.

गोहाटी में हुए इंगों के समय सेना की सहायता

1669. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 जनवरी 1968 को गोहाटी में दंगों को दबाने के लिये सेना बर्नाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 29 जनवरी को भी सेना भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दंगा वाले क्षत्र में देश से सेना भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) : 26-1-1968 को अपरान्ह 12-30 बजे गोहाटी के जिला दण्डाधीन ने सेनिक सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया। सेनादल उही दिन लगभग 1 बजे घटनास्थल पर पहुंचा। सेना को 5 वीं फरवरी, 1968 की रात: वापस बुला लिया था।

Social Reforms in NEFA

1670. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress so far made to bring about social reforms in pursuance of the report of the NEFA Committee to bring social order in that region in conformity with that in the area surrounding NEFA and for introducing Panchayati Raj on an all-India pattern in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The recommendations made by the Ering Committee have been accepted. As regards Panchayati Raj, the President has promulgated a Regulation called NEFA Panchayat Raj Regulation 1967. Preparations are now afoot to constitute various local bodies such as Anchal Samities, Zila Parishads and Agency Council.

Purchase of Land by Pro-Pak Muslims of Bihar

1671. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pro-Parkistani elements amongst the Muslims population of Bihar, have acquired agricultural lands at fabulous prices near our border with Pakistan in the adjoining District and some of them have also constructed residential houses thereupon; and

(b) if so, the source of their finances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Radio Peking Broadcast about Mao's Book

1672. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the broadcast on the 26th December, 1967 from the Radio Peking to the effect that 'Red Treasured Book', containing Mao's works, has been translated into Punjabi and published in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have confirmed the report; and

(c) the action taken against the publishers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is reported that a book in Punjabi entitled "PARDHAN MAO TSE-THUNG'S KATHNAW-ALI" has been published from Jullundur. The State Government is considering the desirability of taking action under law against the printer and publisher of the book.

Cancellation of Tamil Film Shows in Bombay

1674. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports that Shiva Sena volunteers of both Bombay and Poona have compelled the owners of South Indian language films and Tamil films, in particular, to cancel the shows of south Indian language films; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both in Bombay and Poona cases have been registered in this connection, and are being investigated. In Poona the police have also taken six persons into custody. Police protection has been made available to the managements of picture houses screening south Indian language films.

Bombs of Foreign Origin

1675. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bombs of foreign origin were found to have been used in the recent agitation in West Bengal by the agitators; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop the smuggling of such bombs into India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inaugural Flights of Air India

1676. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 565 on the 15th November, 1967, and state the basis for the selection of Members of Parliament from various parties for an inaugural flight operated by Air India.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Air India invite Members of Parliament on their Inaugural Flights in consultation with Government. In advising Air-India in this matter, due consideration is given by Government to representation to the various political parties/groups in Parliament.

**Alleged Ill-Treatment of Passengers
by I.A.C.**

1677. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that the passengers are often insulted or given ill-treatment by the staff of I.A.C. at the I.A.C. Booking office or at the Airport; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been some complaints about discourtesy shown by I.A.C. staff at booking offices and the airports. Each complaint is thoroughly investigated by the Corporation, and the staff dealt with departmentally.

Mohit Chowdary Case

1678. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation into the case of Mohit Chowdary has since been completed;

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

(c) the time by which the case is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) On completion of investigation, a charge sheet was filed in this case in the Court of Additional Presidency Magistrate Calcutta. The High Court of Calcutta has issued an ad interim stay order of the proceedings in the trial court, on a revision petition before the High Court.

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

Cases Pending in Supreme Court

1679. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending before the Supreme Court at present;

(b) by what time the backlog is likely to be cleared; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such huge arrears are not accumulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 5,526 on 1-2-1968.

(b) and (c). Out of the pending cases, only 1,790 matters are ready for hearing. Considering the overall position of pending cases, special Benches are constituted in the Supreme Court off and on during each term to dispose of ready cases of various categories and every effort is made to reduce pendency. The Supreme Court has also amended its rules in March, 1966, with a view to expediting disposal of cases.

Lateral Road Project

1680. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building of roads running through the northern border of Bihar and parts of Uttar Pradesh as a lateral road project has been taken in hand;

(b) if so, the roads under construction and when they are to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DASHAN): (a) to (c). The construction of the Lateral Road from Bareilly (in

Uttar Pradesh) to Siliguri (in West Bengal) and then onwards to Amin-gaon (in Assam) was taken up in 1964. The following link roads were also to be constructed as part of the Lateral Road Project :

- (i) Kasia to Padrauna (U.P.)
- (ii) Sagauli to Bettiah (Bihar)
- (iii) Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga (Bihar)
- (iv) Araria to Forbesganj and then on to Maricha/Dagmara (Bihar)

The alignment of the link road from Kasia to Padrauna and of the Forbesganj-Maricha Section of the Araria-Forbesganj-Maricha link road have not so far been determined, as they will depend on the finalisation of the sites of bridges across the Gandak and Kosi rivers. Except on these roads, work was taken up on all the roads, but owing to the current financial stringency, the progress has been slowed down. It is now proposed to limit the scope of further work in such a way that the expenditure already incurred does not become infructuous; and the main lateral road becomes fit for vehicular traffic.

सेना के हेलीकाप्टर पर नागाओं द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

1681. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हेलीकाप्टर का स्थान 20 दिसम्बर, 1967 के इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि मनीपुर में स्थित माओ के उत्तर में उड़ रहे सेना के एक हेलीकाप्टर पर नागाओं ने युद्ध-विराम रेखा पर गोली चलाई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या क्रियवाची की गई है, तथा गृह-कार्य-मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्रों (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) उत्तर में

लगभग 26 मील उत्तर-पश्चिम स्थित एक स्थान पर 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 को कुछ उपद्रवियों द्वारा एक आई० ए० एफ० हेलीकाप्टर पर राइफल से एक गोली चलाई गई थी। हेलीकाप्टर को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची।

(ख) सुरक्षा दलों ने इस क्षेत्र में गश्त तीव्र कर दी है।

Republic Day Awards

1682. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some people in Madras declined to accept Republic Day awards in Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose the information asked for.

Higher Secondary Course Through Correspondence

1683. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that the four-year course for Higher Secondary students be thrown open to students of all over India;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to start, on an

experimental basis, from 1.5.1968, a Correspondence Course of four years' duration leading to All India Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education Arts and Commerce to begin with. The course will be conducted by the Education Department of the Delhi Administration, through the medium of Hindi and will be open to candidates from all over the country who are not able to pursue their studies as regular school students but are desirous of improving their educational qualifications.

(c) A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the budget of the Education Department of the Delhi Administration for the year, 1967-68.

पाश्र्व सड़क परियोजना

1684. श्री मोहन स्वरूप: क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पीलीभीत और लखीमपुर जिलों में से होकर आने वाली सीमा पाश्र्ववर्ती सड़क का निर्माण-कार्य रोक दिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यह निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). मौजूदा अत्यधिक विलंबित कठिनाई के कारण पाश्र्ववर्ती सड़कों पर निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति धीमी कर दी गई है। आगे के निर्माण कार्य के क्षेत्र को इस प्रकार सीमित करने का प्रस्ताव है कि जिस में जो व्यय किया जा चुका है वह निष्फल न होने पाये।

राजस्थान सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में लोगों का बसाया जाना

1685. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजस्थान में इस आशय के विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं कि यदि भारत-पाक सीमा के साथ लगने वाले क्षेत्रों में बलवान लोगों को बसाया जाता है तो वे सीमा की सुरक्षा करने में बहुत सहायक होंगे; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान नहर प्रायोजना द्वारा नियंत्रित क्षेत्र के विकास और बसाने के लिये प्रस्तावों के अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। इन प्रस्तावों पर सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Correspondence Course in Hindi

1686. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started a Correspondence Course in Hindi for people in Non-Hindi areas and in foreign countries;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the number of students who have come forward from Non-Hindi speaking areas; and

(d) the number of students from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The first preliminary Course will commence from March, 1968

(c) 1343 persons applied but only 594 have sent their fees and been admitted.

(d) So far 200 persons from foreign countries have applied directly for forms for admission to the Course. The last date for admission of students from foreign countries is 1st March, 1968. Some more applications are expected.

Lieutenant Governor's Note on Delhi Municipal Corporation

1687. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ordered an investigation on the leakage of Lieutenant Governor Jha's confidential note to the Ministry on the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Certain reports purporting to be based on a note prepared by the Lt. Governor appeared in the press. An informal enquiry was ordered but the source from which the press got the information could not be pinpointed. No question of taking any action therefore arose.

Safdarjung Airport New Delhi

1688. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to shift the Safdarjung Airport to some other place in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that this airport is a problem to the people living in that area which is now fully developed; and

(c) if so, when the final decision for shifting the Airport is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In view of the proposal made in the Master Plan for Delhi, the question of shifting the Aerodrome from Safdarjung to an alternative site is under examination.

(c) A final decision has to depend on many factors, specially the availability of an alternative site within a reasonable distance of Delhi which would be suitable for glider and flying club activities which are at present being conducted at Safdarjung.

Attack on Trade Union Office by Shiv Sena Men

1689. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: DR. RANEN SEN: SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Shiv Sena attack on the trade union office in Bombay in December, 1967; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such activities of Shiv Sena?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Appropriate action under law is being taken by State Government against the miscreants. Thirty three persons were arrested on the spot. A case has been registered and is being investigated.

Development Projects in Goa

1690. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the development projects in Goa including a project on the Mondovi River are going too slow and much behind the schedule, more than half the money earmarked for development of Goa during 1967-68 remained unspent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the development projects in Goa are completed expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir; Out of a total provision of Rs. 822 lakhs for Goa expenditure upto March is expected to be of the order of about Rs. 720 lakhs. As regards Mondovi Bridge the work was somewhat delayed due to land the development projects in Goa are acquisition proceedings, non-availability of equipment etc. The work is now progressing.

(c) High level meetings are periodically held to review progress of plan and to remove bottlenecks.

Vigilance Commissions

1691. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh to the effect that the Central and State Vigilance Commissions should be accorded statutory basis; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to the following extract from the President's Address to the two Houses of Parliament delivered on 12th February, 1968, announcing Government's decision on interim Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission:-

"The Commission had addressed itself to the problem of redressing grievances of citizens and had and made certain recommendations. Government have now decided to set up a statutory machinery to inquire into complaints alleging corruption or injustice arising out of mal-administration. The machinery will be headed by a Lokpal who will have authority to inquire into the allegations arising out of administrative acts of Central Ministers and Secretaries. The Lokpal will also co-ordinate the working of two other functionaries of these status of Lokayuktas. The first will primary go into allegations of corruption and the second into other allegations made against Central Government servants lower in rank than Secretaries. A Bill on the subject will be introduced in Parliament during the present session."

Enquiry into the Meeting of Executive of Indian Assembly of Youth

1692. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3990 on the 13th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry regarding the meeting of the executive of Indian Assembly of Youth held at the residence of West German official has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the general Secretary of the Organisation has written to stay that no meeting of the executive committee was held at the residence of a German official.

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

Foreign Missionaries in Assam

1693. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of missionaries in Assam have been given notice to leave India in January, 1968;

(b) if so, their names and the reasons for their expulsion;

(c) whether all of them have left India and if not, where they are at present;

(d) the number of missionaries still working in Assam; and

(e) the arrangements made to keep watch on their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-206/68].

(c) They have not yet left India and are at present in Shillong.

(d) 329.

(e) Local authorities have made suitable arrangements in the matter.

Tour Expenses of Sheikh Abdullah

1694. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdulla's tour expenses are being met or have been met wholly or partly by the Central Government directly or indirectly after his recent release from custody;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of expenditure so far incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

सरकारी समारोहों के अवसर पर शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ गणमान्य व्यक्तियों जैसा व्यवहार

1695. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी सरकारी समारोहों में शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ गणमान्य व्यक्तियों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). शेख अब्दुल्ला की ओर से अनुरोध किये जाने पर, सरकार ने उन्हें 1968 के गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड तथा समापन समारोह को देखने के लिए आमन्त्रित किया था। उन की हैसियत पर विचार करते हुए उन्हें संसद् सदस्यों सहित उच्च पदाधिकारियों के लिये बनाये गये वृही-1 बाड़े में स्थान दिया गया था।

Development of Kovalam as a Tourist Centre

1696. SHRI P. VISWABHARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have finalised the scheme to develop Kovalam in Kerala as an international Tourist Centre; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Steps have been taken for the preparation of a detailed plan of development at Kovalam.

‘आनन्द मार्ग’ नामक धार्मिक संस्था

1697. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि “आनन्द मार्ग” नामक एक हिन्दू धार्मिक संस्था को मौल रिफॉर्ममेंट एसोसियेशन से प्रति वर्ष 20 लाख रुपये और पी० एल० 480 निधियों से प्रति वर्ष एक करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता पिछले तीन वर्षों से मिल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संस्था के उद्देश्यों, कार्यों और वित्तीय साधनों के बारे में जाँच की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

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

(ख) तथा (ग). इस संस्था के पदाधिकारियों से हमें उन के उद्देश्यों तथा गतिविधियों का एक विवरण मिला है उन का दावा है कि यह सामाजिक-आध्यात्मिक विकास के संसृत मार्ग पर आधारित एक जन-कल्याणकारी मिशन है । इस उद्देश्य से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दखी जनता की सामाजिक सेवा करते हुए

यह मिशन शिक्षा, सहायता तथा कल्याण के अपने विस्तृत कार्यक्रम को क्रियात्मक रूप दे रहा है ।

निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तारियाँ

1698. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री अजय मुखर्जी के नेतृत्व में बनी संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार की कालावधि में पश्चिम बंगाल में निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उन को कितने दिनों के लिये नजरबन्दी में रखा गया था;

(ख) उन में पृथक पृथक रूप से राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं, चोरबाजारी करने वालों तथा अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्वों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) डा० पी० सी० घोष के नेतृत्व में बने नये मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया गया है ;

(घ) उन में अलग अलग राजनैतिक नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं, मुनाफाखोरों, चोर बाजार करने वालों तथा अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्वों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को नजरबन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) 1416 व्यक्तियों को 3 दिन से लेकर 150 दिन तक की विभिन्न अवधि के लिये नजरबन्द रखा गया था ।

(ख) इन नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों में 483 चोर बाजारी करने वाले तथा 933 समाज विरोधी तत्व थे ।

(ग) 1008 ।

(घ) इन नजरबन्द व्यक्तियों में 203 राजनैतिक नेता और कार्यकर्ता, 7 मुनाफाखोर और चोर बाजारी करने वाले तथा 7 समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं; तथा

(ङ) उन को सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के प्रतिकूल कार्य करने से रोकने की दृष्टि से नजरबन्द किया गया था ।

दरभंगा में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय

1699. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री भोमेन्द्र झा :

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष के नेतृत्व में एक शिष्टमंडल ने हाल ही में दरभंगा का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या वहां पर शिष्टमंडल से अनेक शिक्षाविदों तथा अनेक व्यक्तियों ने उन से भेंट की थी, और दरभंगा में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया था;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा से पटना पहुँचने पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने संवाददाताओं को बताया था कि मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना अनिवार्य है;

(घ) क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को सफारिश भी की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति प्रोफेसर एम० वी० भाधुर की अध्यक्षता में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने कामेश्वर सिंह दरभंगा संस्कृत

विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये 21 और 22 जनवरी, 1968 को दरभंगा का दौरा किया था ।

(ख) समिति ने विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों से विचार-विमर्श किया था, और अन्य अनेक व्यक्तियों से मुलाकात की थी

(ग) समिति ने न तो कोई प्रेस सम्मेलन बुलाया था और न कोई अखबारों को वक्तव्य ही दिया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम

1700. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय साम्यवादी दल के हाल में हुए दिल्ली क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प पारित कर के यह मांग की गई है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाये,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को ऐसी सलाह देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चुनावों में हारे हुए उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्तियाँ

1701. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री कंवर लाल गपत :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी :

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

(क) तीसरे तथा चौथे ग्राम-चुनाव के दौरान हारे हुए उन उम्मीदवारों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा राज्यपाल अथवा राजदूत बनाया गया है अथवा किसी अन्य सरकारी पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है और जिन्हें वेतन तथा भत्ते दिये गये हैं अथवा रिहायशी आवास दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति कांग्रेस पार्टी के हैं तथा कितने व्यक्ति विरोधी दलों के ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राज्यपाल के पद पर अथवा सरकार के अधीन किसी अन्य पद पर नियुक्ति करने में उस व्यक्ति की उस पद विशेष के लिये उपयुक्तता पर ही मुख्यतः विचार किया जाता है। ऐसी नियुक्तियों के लिये चुनावों में हारना अयोग्यता नहीं माना जाता है। अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्रित कर ने में लगने वाला समय और परिश्रम इस से प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के सम तुल्य नहीं होगा।

Income from Tourism

1702. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned in 1967 from tourism in India; and

(b) how the earnings compare with the earnings for 1966?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly. Preliminary estimates show an increase of 10%—15% over the 1966 figure of Rs. 22.61 crores.

श्रीनगर में परमेश्वरी हंडू का कथित अपहरण

1703. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक हिन्दू लड़की परमेश्वरी हंडू के मामले को, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ समय पूर्व काश्मीर में दंगे हो गये थे तुरन्त सुलझाने के लिये कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मामले के कारण वहाँ पर अब भी तनाव की स्थिति बनी हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). कुछ समय पूर्व काश्मीर हिन्दू एक्शन कमेटी से ऐसे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे जिन में केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह मांग की गई थी कि जम्मू व काश्मीर में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय का विश्वास पुनर्स्थापित कराया जाय। राज्य सरकार स्वयं ही साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना बढ़ाने तथा इस बात का निश्चय करने के लिये उत्सुक है कि जनता के सभी विभिन्न भाग, विशेषतः अल्पसंख्यक पूर्ण सुरक्षा और विश्वास की भावना के साथ रहे। 15 नवम्बर, 1967 को इस सदन में अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 480 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों के कारण तथा उनके रूपों की जाँच पड़ताल करने और उन झगड़ों की रोकथाम के लिये उपायों की सिफारिश करने के हेतु श्री जस्टिस रघुबर दयाल की अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की है। इन्हीं व्यक्तियों तथा इन्हीं निदेशों की शर्तों के साथ राज्य में गत वर्ष हुए कुछ साम्प्रदायिक प्रकार के झगड़ों की जाँच करने

के लिये जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य सरकार ने एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की है।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

हवाई अड्डों पर तथा विमानों की उड़ानों के दौरान घोषणायें

1704. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमानों की उड़ानों के दौरान तथा हवाई अड्डों में घोषणायें करते समय हिन्दी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं को अभी भी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अंग्रेजी को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) विमान में पहले हिन्दी में और उस के बाद अंग्रेजी में घोषणायें करने की आम प्रथा है। हवाई अड्डों पर भूमि पर घोषणायें, पूर्वी और दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर जहां कि घोषणायें हिन्दी के स्थान पर क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में की जाती हैं, पहले हिन्दी में और उसके बाद अंग्रेजी में की जाती हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

एयरलाइनों में पूंजी परिव्यय

1705. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की एयरलाइनों का पूंजी परिव्यय कितना है और चालू वर्ष में उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने यात्रियों ने यात्रा की और उससे अनुमानतः कितना लाभ हुआ ?

पर्यटन तथा अर्सेनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान दो एयर कारपोरेशनों का अनुमानित पूंजी व्यय और उसमें विदेशी मुद्रा का अंश निम्नलिखित है :—

	पूंजी परिव्यय विदेशी मुद्रा का अंश	
	(लाख रुपयों में)	
एयर इण्डिया	859.65	549.61
इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स	1177.48	457.95

(ख) (i) उन यात्रियों की संख्या, जिन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों में यात्रा की, निम्नलिखित है :—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
एयर इण्डिया	237,996	218,458	254,736
इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	1,235,310	1,205,110	1,409,503

(ii) कारपोरेशनों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुआ शुद्ध लाभ/हानि निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
(लाख रुपयों में)			
एयर इण्डिया	+ 304.15	+ 163.56	+ 389.15
इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	+ 133.01	+ 32.33	- 423.50
(हानि)			

India-Singapore Air Talks

1706. SHRI ANBUCHÉZHIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Singapore have reached an agreement allowing their respective national airlines to operate in each other's country;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) when it is likely to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Singapore relating to air services was signed at Singapore on 23rd January, 1968.

(c) The agreement provides for operation of (i) air services to/through Singapore by an airline designated by the Government of India and (ii) air services to/through India by an airline designated by the Government of Singapore.

(d) The Agreement will formally come into force as soon as the respective Governments have notified to each other the ratification of the agreement in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. However, Air-India are already operating services through Singapore in accordance with the agreed arrangements.

India-Mongolia Cultural Ex-Change Programme

1707. SHRI ANBUCHÉZHIAN:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between India and Mongolia for regular bilateral cultural exchange programme has been signed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir. A cultural exchange programme for 1967-69 has been drawn up and signed

(b) The Cultural Exchange Programme drawn up for 1967-69, envisages co-operation in the fields of Archaeology, Museums, Art and Culture, Radio and Television, and sports, through visits of musicians, artists and writers, exchange of publications between the National Museums and National Libraries, exchange of recordings, Radio programmes of cultural and scientific interest and recordings of music, exchange of personnel and delegations in the field of Radio and Television, and exchange of sports teams.

... Recruitment of Pilots by I.A.C.

1708. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots recently recruited by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the flying hours to the credit of each with the salary scale of each and the terms of employment;

(b) the exact basis on which these selections were made—whether with due emphasis on hours of flying experience or without it;

(c) whether it is a fact that while 12 candidates with hardly 200 hours flying experience were taken up, whereas 4 candidates with 900 to 2,000 flying hours to their credit were rejected; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation did not recruit any pilots in 1967. The Corporation held an interview on 25th January, 1968 for the selection of pilots at which 43 candidates were called. The selection has not yet been finalised.

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

Air India Services

1709. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the total number of passengers Indian and foreign who travelled on Air India and the amount of fare collected from them during the last year;

(b) the names of 20 top authorised travel agents in India and overseas, the percentage of commission allowed to each and the number and value of tickets sold through each of them and the commission payable to each during the last year;

(c) the arrears of amounts due from 20 top travel agents during the last year and the steps taken to recover the same;

(d) the total amount of bad debts of travel agents written off during the last year with names and dues of each; and

(e) the names of travel agents who have been allowed to continue in spite of the bad debts?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Recovery of Bombs in Gauhati

1710. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty highly explosive gelatine bombs were recovered from a person while he was riding in a rickshaw at Gauhati on or about the 16th December, 1967;

(b) the name of the political party to which this man belongs; and

(c) the action taken against him and the rickshaw puller?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 181 Gelatine Sticks were recovered from the possession of a person while he was riding in a rickshaw at Gauhati on 16-12-1967.

(b) Enquiries made so far by the Government of Assam have not established his affiliation with any recognised political party.

(c) He has been arrested and a case under the Explosives Act has been registered against him and the investigation is in progress. No action is reported to have been taken against the rickshaw puller as he is a witness in the above case.

"Sardar Sen Jusi" Organisation

1711. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in Gujarat an organisation known as Sardar Sen Jusi has been formed on the pattern of Shiv Sena;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of the organisation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb the activities of the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The student leaders of Ahmedabad City have formed an organisation called the Sardar Sena.

(b) The main objects of the organisation are reported to be,

(c) action taken against him and interests of Gujarat; and

(ii) to promote the employment avenues for Gujarati youths by demanding adequate representation in the industries.

(c) The State Government are keeping a close watch.

Incidents in Siliguri University

1712. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the full report on the incidents at the North Bengal University, Siliguri last year; and

(b) the action taken by the Central or State Government against the erring police officials who deliberately refused to stop violence at the campus in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have reported that the police took all necessary steps to put down the lawless activities at the North Bengal University and that hence the question of taking action against the erring police officials does not arise.

Infiltration of left Communists and Extremists in Essential Services in North Bengal

1713. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the infiltration by the Left Communists and extremists into the essential services like Police, Telephone etc. in North Bengal; and

(b) whether Government have ensured that no subversive activities are indulged into by anti-national elements in this strategic area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Suspended Delhi Policemen

1714. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police non-gazetted Karmachari Sangh has requested Government to allow those Policemen suspended in last year's agitation to appear for promotion test; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes among Delhi Teachers

1716. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representation in the services in the posts of Teachers under the Delhi Education Directorate for Scheduled Castes is very poor; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for fulfilment of the Scheduled Castes representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir, the representation is not upto the mark.

(b) (i) The Employment Exchange are requested to sponsor the names of suitable Scheduled Caste candidates for appointment against the reserved vacancies.

(ii) In the event of non-availability of suitable candidates, the vacancies are advertised in the prominent daily papers.

(iii) Reputed Associations/Organisations of the community are also contacted to sponsor suitable candidates.

Communal Disturbances

1717. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI MOHISIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communal disturbances have occurred in different parts of the country in recent months;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry to trace the elements responsible for such disturbances and to bring them to book; and

(c) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of representatives of all political parties and religious groups with a view to chalking out programmes for maintaining communal harmony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of a retired judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed to inquire into some of the major communal disturbances that occurred after 1st August, 1967. The State Governments concerned have also taken necessary administrative and legal action like preventive measures, registration and investigation of cases, etc.

(c) It has been decided to revive the National Integration Council which is expected to consider issues like communalism and linguism and to make recommendations to Government.

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राष्ट्रपति से प्राप्त पुरस्कारों का लौटाया जाना

1718. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रदत्त पुरस्कार कितने व्यक्तियों ने लौटा दिये हैं ; और

(ख) राष्ट्रपति द्वारा सम्मानित नागरिकों द्वारा पुरस्कार लौटाये जाने पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) छ: ।

(ख) सरकार को खेद है कि हिन्दी को विशिष्ट सेवाओं की मान्यता में दिये गये पुरस्कारों को संबंधित व्यक्तियों ने त्यागने का निश्चय किया है ।

Performance of Indian Sportsmen

1719. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Indian Sportsmen in various departments of Sports including Hockey have been steadily declining in recent years;

(b) if so, whether Government have looked into the causes of the decline and prepared any schemes for their improvement;

(c) whether the Indian Sports teams visiting foreign countries have failed to maintain the reputation of the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government consider imposing controls on the visit of Indian teams abroad for some years till some improvement in standards is registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) No, Sir. On the whole it will not be correct to say that the performance of Indian Sportsmen in the various Departments of Sports has been steadily declining in recent years. India is, at present, the reigning World and Asian Hockey Champion based on the results of the last Olympic and Asian Games;

(b) The National Sports Federations formulate schemes for raising standards in various games and sports. All proposals received from these bodies for financial assistance and other facilities are given due consideration by the Government in consultation with the All India Council of Sports;

(c) They have not been upto the expectation.

(d) Government have been making a closer scrutiny of each and every proposal for sending Indian teams abroad. Government feel that instead of visiting abroad, teams should concentrate on strengthening and raising their standard within the country.

Recreational Facilities at Chilka Lake (Orissa)

1721. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated for providing recreational facilities at Chilka Lake in Orissa for tourists in the fourth Plan;

(b) the estimates of these schemes;

(c) whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A tentative allocation of Rs. 3 lakhs was made

in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism for providing recreational facilities at Chilka Lake. Details of the scheme alongwith the estimated cost in respect of each component of the scheme are awaited from the State Govt. Recreational facilities envisaged are aquatic sports, fishing and bird shooting.

India Tourism Development Corporation

1721. SHRI JUGAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes regarding composition of Board of Directors and other offices are being made in the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The present Board of Directors was constituted with effect from 1-10-1967 for a period of one year. No change is contemplated during the tenure of this Board.

Government have agreed to relieve the existing incumbent of the post of Managing Director at his own request. His successor is expected to be appointed shortly. The post of Financial Adviser to the Corporation which was vacant has been filled with effect from 1st February, 1968. All other appointments in the Corporation are made by the Corporation themselves, and not by Government.

शाहबाद जिले में मोहोनिया और आरा शहर को मिलाने वाला राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

1722. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहबाद जिले में ग्रांड ट्रंक

रोड पर मोहोनिया से विक्रमगंज रोड होते हुये आरा शहर तक एक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्माण-कार्य कब आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। दिनारा करसार और अनैत होते हुए आरा की सड़क के स्थायी संरक्षण पर दो अनुभागों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि प्राप्त करने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। तीसरे अनुभाग के लिये भूमि प्राप्ति का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। मौजूदा वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण निर्माण कार्य में कुछ और समय लग सकता है।

M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and Co.
Ltd.

1723. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has filed any case against M/s Aminchand Pyarelal and Co., Calcutta;

(b) if so, on what date and under what provisions of Law; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The charge-sheet has been filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on 16-12-67, under section 120B/420, 420 IPC and section 23 read with section 4 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

(c) The accused have been prosecuted for having cheated the Calcutta Port Commissioners, for obtaining Customs Clearance Permit from the Iron and Steel Controller on duplicate documents and for pay-

ing freight charges in foreign exchange in contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापारी

1724. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 जनवरी, 1968 को भारोपाल सीमा चौकी के पास भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा पुलिस दल के साथ हुई सशस्त्र मुठभेड़ में एक भारतीय तस्कर व्यापारी मारा गया था और उसके साथी पाकिस्तान राज्यक्षेत्र में भाग गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) तस्करी के ऐसे मामलों की रोक-थाम के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) 22-1-1968 को ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं हुई वैसे 21-1-1968 की संख्या के 7 बजे कुछ तस्कर व्यापारी सीमावर्ती भारोपाल गांव से भारत से पाकिस्तान जाते हुए एक सीमा सुरक्षा दल के द्वारा रोके गये। इसके बाद दोनों ओर से गोलाबारी चलने से एक भारतीय तस्कर गोली से मारा गया। दूसरे अन्वेषरे और ऊंची झाड़ियों की बाड़ में पाकिस्तानी भाग निकले।

(ग) तस्कर व्यापारियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये तीव्र गश्त लगाई जाती है।

बित्ती में सड़क दुर्घटनायें

1725. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन

के मार्गों पर प्राइवेट बसों के चलने की अनुमति देने के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) प्राइवेट बसों को चलने देने की अनुमति के पश्चात् कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं और दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये तथा घायल हुये व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ;

(घ) कितने मामलों में मारे गये तथा घायल हुये व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित हो जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

गणराज्य विक्स समारोह, 1968

1726. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रामजी राम :

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

(क) 26 जनवरी 1968 समारोह में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुये ;

(ख) क्या उस दिन कुछ बच्चे भी गुम हुये बताये जाते हैं जो अभी नहीं मिले हैं ; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली पुलिस के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार न कोई व्यक्ति मरा और न कोई घायल ही हुआ । उस दिन 51 लड़के और लड़कियों के गुम होने की रिपोर्ट मिली थी और उन सभी को उनके अभिभावकों के पास वापिस पहुंचा दिया था । उस दिन अपराध शाखा (दिल्ली पुलिस) के गुमशुदा-व्यक्ति दस्ते ने विभिन्न स्थानों पर ऐसे मामलों को निपटाने के लिये, सदा की भांति, कक्ष स्थापित कर रखे थे ।

विशाखापत्तन स्थित जहाज-कारखाना

1727. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशाखापत्तनम जहाज कारखाने में निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कहीं कम जहाज बन रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) भारतीय नौवहन तथा देश में जहाज निर्माण के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राय) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । मौजूदा सुविधाओं से शिफ्टार्ड प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक 12500 टॉन्स डबल टॉन्स के 2½ से 3 पोत निर्माण करने में सक्षम है । इस वर्ष तीन पोतों का लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जायेगा ।

(ग) 1968-69 में यांडे की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर चार पोत बनाने की क्षमता करने के लिये सरकार ने कुछ जरूरी मशीनों के मरों और उपस्करों की प्राप्ति के लिये 54 लाख रुपये की प्राक्कलित लागत के प्रस्ताव मंजूर किये हैं । इनमें घंटों में केन सुविधा और हलशाप में धर-उअई सुविधाओं में सुधार हो जायेगा । यांडे के विकास के लिये

३२ लाख रुपये की प्राक्कलित लागत और प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है।

सरकार ने अभी हाल में ही 66,000 डी० डब्लू० टी० श्रेणी के पोत बनाने के लिये कोचीन शिपयार्ड परियोजना मंजूर की है।

भारतीय नौवहन टनभार बढ़ाने के लिये उपस्थित या प्रस्तावित उपस्थित नौवहन विकास निधि से मूद की रियायती दरों पर ऋण का दिया जाना और अस्वगित अदायगी शर्तों पर पोतों की प्राप्ति के लिये विदेशों से क्रेडिट सुविधा सुरक्षित कराना शामिल है।

ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान

1728. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प० गोपबन्धन :

श्री उमा नाथ :

श्री अन्नाहम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय इतिहास कांग्रेस के 228 प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिये गये उस वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में विदेशी हस्तक्षेप तथा दबाव डाला जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह आरोप भी लगाया है कि कुछ संगठन विदेशों के लिये गुप्त जानकारी प्राप्त करने के हेतु धन वितरित करते हैं ; और

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

लिखा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Centre's Certificate to Nizam

1729. SHRI RABI RAY:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has quashed the Centre's certificate to the present Nizam as the sole successor to the wealth of his grandfather; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh High Court has quashed the certificate issued by the Government of India to the present Nizam about his being the sole successor to all the private properties held by the late Nizam in the capacity of the Ruler of Hyderabad. The matter is being examined.

Shipping Tonnage

1730. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total shipping tonnage owned by the public sector at present;

(b) the percentage increase contemplated during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) whether the rate of growth in the public sector is satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

(a) (i) The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay	4,17,479 GRT
(ii) The Mogul Line Ltd., Bombay	42,369 GRT
Total	4,59,848 GRT

(b) Does not arise, as the Fourth Plan has not been finalised yet. However, the Shipping Corporation of India expects to cross the 1 million GRT mark by March 1971.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Translation of Text Books

1731. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the State Governments to supply schemes for translating text books in regional languages;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have sent those schemes and how many Governments have not yet sent those schemes; and

(c) the amount of money that is going to be paid by Government to State Governments for the purpose of translation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been requested to send their scheme for production of university level books in regional languages including translations.

(b) Only one State Government has sent its proposal so far.

(c) This can be determined only after the State proposals have been received and examined.

University at Calicut and Ernakulam

1732. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5129 on the 20th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the establishment of a University each at Calicut and Ernakulam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Mangalore Port

1733. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 485 on the 15th November 1967 and state:

(a) whether the estimate for completing the Mangalore Harbour by 1971 has since been sanctioned and funds allocated;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the years from 1968 to 1971 separately for each year and whether it is sufficient; and

(c) the progress made for the Kottur-Harihar Railway link and the Hassan-Mangalore Railway, to stabilise the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The construction of an all-whether major port at Mangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.3 crores has already been approved. The provision of funds for the execution of the project would, however, be decided on an year to year basis, taking into account the resources position at the time of formulation of the Annual Plans. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate at present what funds will be made available year to year during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) The construction of the Kottur-Harihar rail link is not being considered at present for the movement of ore.

The construction of the Mangalore-Hassan rail link costing Rs. 23.73 crores is progressing according to schedule. The broad gauge link from the existing Mangalore station to the new Mangalore Port (26 kms) is expected to be ready by the middle of 1968. An overall progress of 63.5

per cent has been achieved upto end of December, 1967 on this portion. Work on the metre gauge link from Hassan to Mangalore Port is being synchronised with the completion of the Mangalore Port Project. A progress of 22 per cent has been achieved upto end of December, 1967.

Bomb Blast in Delhi University Area

1734. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb blasted in Delhi University area on the 30th January, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of casualties as a result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government or the University authorities in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Police Excesses in West Bengal

1736. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police excesses in West Bengal in December, 1967 and January, 1968 have been brought to his notice;

(b) if so, whether this has been investigated by any Central Agency; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Certain complaints of alleged police excesses in West Bengal were received by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Public Order being the responsibility of the State Government, the complaints were brought to their notice. They have denied allegations of police excesses.

Employees of River Steam Navigation Company

1737. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of the River Steam Navigation Company have been provided with alternative jobs;

(b) if not the number of those who have not been provided with jobs so far; and

(c) the steps taken to absorb them?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) out of about 8170 employees of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company before its closure, about 5064 men have been employed so far in Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and various private and public sector undertakings through the assistance of Government and its agencies.

(c) A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chair man of the Calcutta Port Commissioners to explore ways and means for finding re-employment opportunities for the surplus employees of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company. Labour Employment officers have been earmarked at Calcutta and Shillong for dealing with the rehabilitation of the surplus men on a continuous basis. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has intimated all public sector undertakings that the surplus persons should be absorbed, as far as possible, on a preferential basis, if otherwise found suitable, wherever vacancies exist or are likely to arise in future. The Central Inland Water Transport Corporation also asks the unabsorbed men to

send their applications whenever any vacancy is notified to it. The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation have issued instructions to those concerned to register the surplus employees and render them every possible employment assistance.

Triple Benefit Scheme for Teachers

1738. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Triple benefit Scheme for the teachers has been implemented by all the States;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount given to each State by the Centre for the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Most of the States have already taken steps to implement the scheme, a few of the States still have the matter under consideration, while others do not propose to implement it for various reasons which include:—

- (i) financial costs;
- (ii) the possibility of taking over the aided schools;
- (iii) the smallness of the number of aided schools.

(c) The Triple Benefit Scheme was treated as a part of the State Sector scheme of "Improvement of Emoluments of Teachers" for which Central Assistance was provided on the basis of 50 per cent of the total expenditure till the end of the Third Plan. After that Central Assistance for this scheme if included by a State in the Plan, is 40 per cent of the total expenditure on the scheme. Since, however, Central assistance for State Plan Schemes is released for the head of development as a whole, and not for each scheme separately, it is not possible to indi-

cate the amount given to each State by the Centre for implementation of this particular scheme.

Purchase of Second-Hand Ships

1739. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. Secretariat has suggested to the developing countries which are short of capital to purchase good second-hand ships instead of new ones;

(b) whether India has considered this suggestion;

(c) whether Government propose to purchase the second-hand ships in future;

(d) if so, from which country?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) In a Preliminary Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat on the Establishment or Expansion of Merchant Marines in Developing Countries it has been mentioned that "capital costs can be reduced by the purchase of second-hand tonnage, although whether it is an economic proposition to purchase such tonnage depends on the use to be made of the ships, the rate of interest charged on purchase loans the adequacy of domestic repair facilities, the price of the ships in the market and many other considerations."

(b) to (d). As the report itself points out, the economic advantages of purchase of second-hand ships are dependent upon a number of factors. So far as India is concerned, she is of the view that second-hand vessels would not be suitable or economic in the case of large tankers and bulk carriers or liners. For the coastal trade and for the smaller tramp trade however, India has already been buying second-hand tonnage. There is no particular country from which such tonnage is bought. The shipowners locate suitable second-hand ships

anywhere in the world to suit their requirements.

Indian Institute of Historical Studies

1740. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI BHAGWAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Indian Institute of Historical Studies is solely financed by Asia Foundation which is a CIA financed organisation;

(b) whether Government have investigated the affairs of the Indian Institute of Historical studies; and

(c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Certain specific projects of the Institute had been assisted by the Asia Foundation, after obtaining clearance from Government. It is not correct to say that the Institute was solely financed by the Foundation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अध्यापकों के वेतन मान

1741. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कितने विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों ने अपने अध्यापकों के वेतन मान बढ़ा दिये हैं ;

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में नये सुझाव को कार्यरूप देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) चार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, हरियाणा, और जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकारों तथा पाण्डुचेरी के संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उनके राज्यों में विश्वविद्यालय/कालेज अध्यापकों के वेतन मानों को संशोधित करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं ।

(ख) इस अवधि में विश्वविद्यालय/कालेज अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों को संशोधित करने के आदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात की सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये थे । इस अवधि में बिहार और मैसूर की सरकारी तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव के संघ शासित क्षेत्र से प्रस्ताव भी प्राप्त हुये थे । ये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों और आशोधनों पर संशोधित वेतन-मानों की योजना की सीमाओं के भीतर समुचित विचार किया जाता है ।

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों और बागान मालिकों को देश से खदेड़ने के आदेश

1742. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 15 नवम्बर 1967 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 549 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 15 नवम्बर 1967 से अब तक पूर्वोत्तर भारत में किसी अन्य विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक अथवा बागान मालिक को देश छोड़ कर चल जाने के आदेश दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वोक्त भारत से विदेशी धर्मप्रचारकों को देश से बाहर निकालने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) सदन के सभा - पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 207/168]।

(ग) और (ख). जो नहीं श्रोमान। सरकार की नीति यह है कि विदेशी प्रचारकों के स्थान पर भारतीय प्रचारकों को उद्वोत्तर लाया जाय। केवल एसी अवस्था को छोड़ जहां कोई विदेशी प्रचारक राष्ट्रीय हितों के विपरीत गतिविधियों में भाग लेते पाया जाये अन्य अवस्थाओं में सरकार निष्कासन आदेश जारी करने का न तो प्रस्ताव रखती है और न ही इसके लिये उसे कोई कारण दिखायी देता है।

वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी

1743. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने राज्यों ने सैकन्डरी सर्टिफिकेट स्तर पर और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर अंग्रेजी को एक वैकल्पिक विषय घोषित किया है; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अब तक बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश दो राज्यों में माध्यमिक स्तर पर अंग्रेजी को एक वैकल्पिक विषय बनाने का निणय किया है।

विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यह मामला मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों विश्वविद्यालयों से संबन्धित है।

History of Freedom Movement

1744. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in getting the "History of Freedom Movement of India" written and the number of volumes published so far and the cost thereof;

(b) the reaction of the historians and general reading public to the same; and

(c) the establishment and other expenses now being incurred per month for the purpose and the further estimated cost and time by which the work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The History of Freedom Movement will consist of three volumes, of which two volumes have been published in English so far. The work of preparation of the third and final volume of the History which is at present in hand is expected to be completed by December, 1969. Hindi edition of the first volume has also been published and the Hindi edition of the second volume is under preparation.

The amount spent so far since 1953 in preparing the History of Freedom Movement is Rs. 9.22 lakhs, excluding an amount of Rs. 93,000 spent in printing and production of the volumes published so far including the reprint of volume I (English).

The reaction of the public and historians has been generally favourable judging from the fact that the first volume has been completely sold out and its second print had to be brought out. It is too early to assess the reaction of the general public and historians to the second volume.

The average expenditure on establishment has been Rs. 5,000 per month. At this rate, it is estimated that an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.05 lakhs will be incurred on establishment by December, 1969, when the project is expected to be completed. The cost of printing and production of the third volume in English as well as of Hindi Edition of Volumes II and III has not yet been worked out.

D.T.U. Bus Service during Peak Hours

1745. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Undertaking has a proposal under consideration to charge 5 paise more from the passengers travelling by D.T.U. buses during the peak hours;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by D.T.U. therefore;

(c) whether Government have examined this proposal; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) A proposal of the Delhi Transport Undertaking to introduce Express Services with a surcharge of 5 paise per ticket has since been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) It is claimed that the step has been taken mainly to provide quicker means of transport specially to the passengers travelling during the peak hours.

(c) No, Sir. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is competent to approve the proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Arms Smuggled from Pakistan by Mizo Hostiles

1746. SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of times Mizo hostiles were found bringing in large consignments of arms and ammunition from East Pakistan recently;

(b) whether a large gang of hostiles carrying these consignments crossed Aijal Lungleh Road and moved towards Burmah Border in December, 1967 and January, 1968; and

(c) the number of encounters between such hostiles and our Border Security Forces and the number of hostiles killed in December, 1967 and January 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Some Mizo hostiles, are reported to have returned from East Pakistan some of them with arms, during recent months.

(b) There is no such information.

(c) There was no encounter between the Security Forces and the returning gangs during these months. However, 41 encounters took place in different parts of Mizo Hills District in this period, in which 34 Mizo hostiles were killed.

रत्नलाम में पाकिस्तान के समर्थन में नारे लगाया जाना

1747. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि 5,000 मुसलमानों के एक जलूस ने ईद के दिन रत्नलाम में पाकिस्तान "जिदाबाद" नाराए-तकबीर, पाक का काश्मीर" आदि नारे लगाये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कांग्रेस के एक भूतपूर्व नेता और नगरपालिका

के अध्यक्ष द्वारा जलूस का नेतृत्व किया जा रहा था ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से कोई जानकारी भी मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-लक्ष्य संचालन में राज्य अंश (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

D.A for Haryana Employees of Chandigarh Administration

1748. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Chandigarh Union Territory allocated to Haryana have not been given the same dearness allowance, which the employees of the Union Territory, Chandigarh allocated to Punjab have been given;

(b) if so, the reasons for the disparity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Administration of the Union Territory had represented to the Union Government that there should be no discrimination or disparity between the employees of the same Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The employees of the Chandigarh Union Territory who are on deputation from Punjab and Haryana are getting the dearness allowance at the central rates. The difference is only that the enhanced rates of dearness allowance are applicable to those employees

from the dates sanctioned by the present Governments.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Buses for Chandigarh

1749. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration has asked for funds for plying more buses;

(b) if so, the amount demanded; and

(c) when Government propose to provide the funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) to (c). The Chandigarh Administration had asked for a sum of Rs. 4.80 lakhs for the purchase of 8 buses during 1967-68 and Rs. 9 lakhs for the purchase of 18 buses during 1968-69. However, a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for the purchase of 4 buses.

Madras Port

1750. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN: SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to increase the capacity of Madras Port from 2 million tons to 3 million tons; and

(b) if so, the amount to be spent on this project?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Presumably, the Honourable Members have in mind the capacity of Madras Port to handle iron ore. The port at present is handling 2 million tonnes of iron

ore per annum. With certain improvements in the existing berths, the capacity would increase to 2.5 million tonnes per annum. It is proposed to instal a modern mechanical ore loading plant, capable of handling about 5 million tonnes annually, in the new outer harbour, now under construction.

(b) The provision of the new mechanical ore handling facilities at the Madras Port is estimated to cost about Rs. 9.85 crores.

Gandhi Murder Conspiracy Enquiry Commission

1751. SHRI K. N. PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Murder Conspiracy Enquiry Commission has completed its work; and

(b) if not, when the enquiry is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Commission is expected to complete its work by the end of March 1968.

Acquisition of Oil Tankers and Bulk Carriers

1752. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to acquire more oil tankers and bulk carriers; and

(b) if so, from which country?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The last sanctions for acquisition of such ships were issued in July 1967 for 2 tankers and November 1967 for 3 bulk carriers. After that no further sanctions for such ships have so far been issued but it

is Government's policy to lay emphasis on the acquisition of tankers and bulk carriers. However, there will be no bar against the acquisition of other types of ships.

(b) All the five ships referred to above were ordered in Yugoslavia. For further acquisitions it is not possible to say exactly in which countries the orders may be placed but at least some of the further orders are expected to go to Yugoslavia.

Ring Road, Delhi

1753. SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ring Road in Delhi where there is heavy traffic is without proper lights for the last decade or so;

(b) whether at places where poles have been erected and cables laid down, the connection is still not coming; and

(c) if so, how long it will take to electrify the Ring Road particularly from Dhaula Kuan to Lajpat Nagar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) The Ring Road, which serves as a byepass to Delhi for various National Highways, carries mostly through traffic. On National Highways and bypasses, the vehicles move at night with their own lights. The need for lighting the Ring Road arose, when residential colonies developed on either side of this road and generated local traffic. Lights have been either provided or are being provided, when colonies have developed. Proposals are under consideration for providing lights, where new colonies are coming up.

(b) At some places, where poles have been erected and cables laid, the lights have not been energised due to short supply of street light fittings.

(c) The Section Dhaula Kuan to Lajpat Nagar has partly been lighted and the remaining section is expected to be lighted by the end of May, 1968.

Teaching of Science in Delhi Schools

1754. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of educationists that there is a general lowering of standards in the teaching of science in schools of Delhi, that apart from poor standard of teaching the text-books have also degenerated into notes and are totally deficient and that in most of the schools students do not use laboratory equipment; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to improve the teaching of science?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). No such views have been received by Government; nor does the government consider it to be a fact that there has been deterioration in the standards of teaching or text-books or the use of laboratory equipment in schools in Delhi. However, several programmes for further improving the teaching of science are being implemented.

Instructors of National Discipline Scheme

1755. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2838, he had assured the House on the 30th November, 1966 that a decision in regard to the keeping of the National Discipline Scheme Instructors on an all-India Cadre would be taken before the end of February, 1967;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has since been taken;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the steps already taken to alleviate the sufferings of the Instructors of the National Discipline Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It has since been decided to transfer the National Discipline Scheme Instructors to the States. Accordingly State Governments were requested to absorb the Instructors as their employees protecting their existing pay and seniority. Final decision could not be taken as the State Governments have not agreed to these terms. The terms acceptable to the State Governments are now being re-examined.

Reserved subject concerning Delhi Administration

1756. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration Act had put only "Law and Order" as a reserved subject but the Presidential notification added "Housing", "Home" and "Services" to the list of reserved subjects;

(b) whether Delhi Executive Council have now demanded transfer of these subjects to the Delhi Administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Night Runners of Bengal

1757. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a book in the name and style "Night Runners of Bengal";

(b) if so, whether the book is full of defamatory passages against the residents of our country;

(c) whether Government are further aware that the said book has been prescribed for study for engineering students of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to get the book proscribed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, when read in context.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Port Development Works

1756. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for development of major ports during the fiscal year 1967-68;

(b) whether this amount is being placed at the disposal of the State Governments who in turn are expected to undertake port developmental work on behalf of the Centre; and

(c) if not, whether the entire developmental work is proposed to be looked after by the Union Government directly?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) The overall outlay approved for the development of major ports during 1967-68 is Rs. 43.48 crores out of which the Central Government assistance is limited to Rs. 15.88 crores and the balance is expected to be met by the Ports from their own resources. While the bulk of this provision will be utilised for the development and modernisation of facilities at the existing eight major ports, a sum of Rs. 9.55 crores is earmarked for two large supplementary projects in existing ports and the

development of Tuticorin and Mangalore as major ports as follows:—

	Rs. in crores
New Dock System at Haldia	4.55
Madras Outer Harbour Scheme	3.00
Tuticorin Port Project	1.00
Mangalore Port Project	1.00
	<hr/> 9.55 <hr/>

(b) No.

(c) The development work in respect of the existing major ports are looked after by the statutory Port Trust Boards. Mangalore and Tuticorin are being developed as major ports, directly by the Central Government through Chief Engineer & Administrators incharge of the projects.

Forced landing by an Aircraft at Amausi Airport

1759. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bonanza aircraft bound for Kanpur made a forced landing at Amausi Airport on 9th January, 1967; and

(b) if so, the cause therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A Hind Flying Club Bonanza aircraft VT-CYJ was involved in an accident at Amausi Airport (Lucknow) during take off on the 9th January 1968. The accident is under investigation.

आई० आई० टी०, नई दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

1760. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होज खास, नई दिल्ली स्थित पालिटैकनिक और टेक्नोलोजी इंस्टीट्यूट आई० आई० टी०) के विद्यार्थियों को किस

प्रकार और किन महीनों में छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्रथमवर्ष के विद्यार्थियों को उन के संरक्षकों की आय को ध्यान में रख कर छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं और यदि हां तो कितनी आय के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ये छात्रवृत्तियां सभी वर्षों में समान आधार पर दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रा (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, हीज खास, नई दिल्ली में छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां नकद और तिमाही अप्रैल, जुलाई, अक्टूबर और जनवरी के महीनों में दी जाती हैं। दिल्ली के पालीटेक्नीक्स में छात्रवृत्तियां 2-3 महीने के बाद नकद दी जाती हैं।

(ख) जी हां, तो योग्यता एवं साधन छात्रवृत्तियां इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, नई दिल्ली में उन छात्रों को दी जाती हैं जिनके मां बाप/अभिभावकों की आय 500 रु० प्रतिमास से अधिक नहीं है। पालीटेक्नीक्स में लड़कों के मामले में मां-बाप/अभिभावकों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय की सीमा 125 रु० प्रतिमास है किन्तु अधिकतम 625 रु० प्रति मास की शर्त है और लड़कियों के मामले में प्रति व्यक्ति आय सीमा 75 रु० प्रति मास है जिस में अधिकतम 375 रु० प्रति मास की शर्त है। अगले वर्ष से सभी छात्रों के लिए आय सीमा 500 रु० प्रतिमास संशोधित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) जी हां, बशर्ते संतोषजनक प्रगति हो।

आई० आई० टी० नई दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

1761. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में हीज खास स्थिति इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी

के ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को, जो पिछड़ी जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं; जिन के संरक्षकों की आय कम है ; योग्यता को ध्यान में न रखते हुए छात्रवृत्तियां देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) और (ख). इस संस्धान द्वारा स्वयं ऐसी कोई छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं दी जाती हैं। अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों, अनुसूचित कबीलों, कम आय वाले वर्गों तथा अन्य वर्गों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां की केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना में सभी सम्बन्धित विद्यार्थी आ जाते हैं।

आपातकाल का समाप्त किया जाना

1762. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपातकाल शुरू होने के समय जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये थे उन को पूरी तरह नहीं हटाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को कुछ अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विद्याधर शर्मा शुक्ल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). उपस्थित नहीं होता।

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ

1763. श्री दीधीकन : क्या परिवहन तथा नौबहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुई सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की

तुसना में 1967 में इन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

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

(ग) इन प्रत्येक वर्षों में कितनी कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ हुई ?

परिवहन तथा नीबहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (जी मन्त वरुण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की कुल संख्या
1 1964	8006
2 1965	8456
3 1966	8347
4 1967	7995

Clash between Border Security Force and Calcutta Armed Police

1764. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a violent clash recently in Calcutta between men of the Border Security Force and the Calcutta Armed Police;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured in the clash;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation into the circumstances that led to the clash;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). On the 22nd January, 1968, a minor scuffle took place at the Bodyguard Lines, Calcutta, between some men of the Border Security Force and the Calcutta Armed Police. No one was injured.

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(c) to (e). The State Government and the BSF authorities are enquiring into this matter and suitable action will be taken on the basis of the findings of the enquiry.

Mahajan Commission Report

1765. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Minister has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nagar during the Congress Session period regarding the implementation of Mahajan Commission Report; and

(b) whether the Minister has demanded that Kasargod taluk should be included in the South Kanara District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tuticorin Port

1766. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the report of the Joint Team which studied the traffic potential of the Tuticorin Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Joint Team indicated that on the basis of the various industrial developments, planned and likely to materialise in the near future, a traffic of about 22.35 lakh tonnes could be expected to move through the Port by 1971-72 and 35.10 lakh tonnes by 1975-76.

(c) On the basis of the Team's report, Government have approved the construction of an all weather 30 feet harbour at Tuticorin with 5 alongside berths—1 each for coal, salt and cement and 2 for general cargo. The estimated cost of these facilities is Rs. 22.80 crores. To enable the Port to handle the additional traffic envisaged later, an additional alongside berth and ancillary facilities will have to be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crores.

Pondicherry Port

1767. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Administration of Pondicherry for the immediate development of Pondicherry Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dredger for Cochin Port

1768. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have purchased dredger called 'Ganga' from the Calcutta Port for Cochin Port;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said dredger was manufactured in 1923 and is much older than the existing dredgers 'Lord Willington' and 'Lady Willington' of Cochin Port which were manufactured in 1935;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing dredgers of Cochin port 'Lord Willington' and 'Lady Willington' can be repaired and the necessary spare parts are available with Cochin port; and

(d) if so, the reasons for purchasing an old condemned dredger from Calcutta and whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) The dredger 'Gunga' was built in the year 1923 while the dredgers 'Lord Willington' and 'Lady Willington' were built in 1926 and 1937 respectively.

(c) Yes. Repairs to the dredgers are being carried out at the Cochin Port workshops to keep the craft working for a few more years.

(d) There is a backlog of siltation amounting to about 8 lakh cubic yards in the inner channel and the berths at Cochin Port requiring large scale dredging. Representations had been received by Government from different quarters about the inadequacy of navigable depths at the port due to siltation. With their existing dredging fleet, the port authorities are unable to undertake the requisite dredging to clear the backlog. Efforts of the Port Trust to get the dredging done on contract or by borrowing a dredger from another port were not successful. The Port Trust therefore decided to purchase the dredger 'Gunga' from Calcutta Port Commissioners which the Port Commissioners agreed to spare.

It is not correct to say that the dredger 'Gunga' is a condemned dredger. Although built in 1923, it was renovated and reconditioned by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in 1959 at a cost of about Rs. 63 lakhs and a further sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs has been spent by the Port Commissioners on its repairs and maintenance since 1963. In the opinion of technical experts, the dredger is capable of rendering useful service to Cochin Port for about 8 years more.

Dredging Section, Cochin Port

1769. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of the officers of dredging section in Cochin Port have been raised recently when the dredging work was not carried on there; and

(b) if so, the original pay and the revised pay of these officers?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) and (b). The Cochin Port Trust is regularly carrying out maintenance dredging which is one of its normal functions. The Port Trust maintains certain dredgers with the necessary staff for this purpose. The existing dredgers have, however, outlived their normal span of life and their efficiency has been reduced. Steps are being taken to augment the dredging fleet. There has been no increase in the basic pay scales of the existing posts of the dredging section except the grant of a special pay of Rs. 50/- per month to the Chief Engineer of Dredger 'Lady Willingdon' in view of the higher duties and responsibilities attached to the post as compared to those of other Marine engineers.

Airport at Edakkathivayal, (Kerala)

1770. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have an airport at Edakkathivayal, Ernakulam District, Kerala State;

(b) if so, the present position of the proposal; and

(c) the time schedule to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The feasibility of extending the existing runway at Cochin to make it suitable for Viscount aircraft is being examined. The question of constructing a new aerodrome at Ernakulam will arise only if it is not found possible to develop the existing one for operations by Viscount type of aircraft.

Foreign Missionaries

1771. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries issued entry visas during 1965, 1966 and 1967; and

(b) the criteria for issuing entry visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 448 and 332 foreign missionaries were granted visas for India during the years 1965 and 1966 respectively. Information in respect of visas granted by certain Indian Missions abroad in 1967 has not yet been received. According to the information received so far, 118 missionaries were granted visas in that year. In addition 276 Special Endorsements were authorised for Commonwealth missionaries in the year 1967. Information in respect of earlier years is not available as before November, 1966, prior reference to the Government of India for grant of such endorsements was not necessary. Also the Indian Missions abroad are not required to submit any returns in respect of such endorsements.

(b) Foreign missionaries coming as additional members or in replacement of existing missionaries, are admitted into India only if they possess outstanding qualifications or specialised experience and Indians are not available for such posts.

Foreign Missionaries

1772. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Government's policy regarding foreign missionaries in 'sensitive areas' like Assam;

(b) whether Government propose to send them back;

(c) whether Government are expelling only a few foreign missionaries from Mizo hills; and

(d) whether the other foreign missionaries in Assam will be allowed to remain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) and (b). Policy of Government is one of progressive Indianisation of Christian missions in India, including those in areas like Assam. There is no proposal to issue a general order requiring the foreign missionaries to leave the country. Action is, however, taken in individual cases where his continued presence in India is considered prejudicial to national interests;

(c) and (d). Policy is that of complete Indianisation in due course.

Western Zone for Road Transport

1774. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a Western Zone for the purpose of road transport;

(b) if so, the States which are proposed to be linked with the formation of this Zone;

(c) whether this point was discussed in the meeting of the Inter-State Transport Commissioners; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The proposed scheme is for the free movement of a specified number of goods vehicles of the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, within this zone, on a single point taxation basis.

(c) Yes, sir. It was discussed at a meeting of the Transport Commissioners of these five States at Bombay on the 18th January, 1968.

(d) It was decided that the proposal may be considered further on receipt of the views of the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

उत्पल दत्त द्वारा निर्मित ड्रामा

1775. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक साम्यवादी श्री उत्पल दत्त द्वारा नक्सलवाड़ी की घटनाओं के आधारे पर बनाया गया एक ड्रामा कलकत्ता में भिनवा पियेटर में दिखाया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ड्रामा दिखाये जाने के विरोध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) मामला राज्य सरकार के परीक्षणीय है ।

इंजीनियरों का भारी संख्या में विदेशों में जाने

1776. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री एम० एल० सौदा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15.6 प्रतिशत ऐसे इंजीनियर जिन्होंने भारतीय

प्रौद्योगिक संस्था में शिक्षा ली थी इस समय विदेशों में नौकरी कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्था में प्रवेश पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों से अब यह बांड भरवाया जायेगा कि शिक्षा पूरी करने के पश्चात् उन्हें निश्चित अवधि तक भारत में नौकरी करनी पड़ेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो उमकी रुप रेखा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उभयंशी (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) प्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान के हाल में अपने सर्वेक्षण में ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बारे में भी सर्वेक्षण किया है जिन्होंने सन 1961-65 की अवधि में खड़गपुर बम्बई मद्रास तथा कानपुर के भारतीय तकनीकी संस्थाओं से स्नातक परीक्षा पास की थी। सर्वेक्षण से प्रकट हुआ है कि कुल 2,164 निकले हुए स्नातकों में से 338 या 15.6 प्रतिशत विदेशों में चले गये थे; सर्वेक्षण के समय इनमें से 91 विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे थे शेष उच्चतर अध्ययन आदि में लगे थे।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमन् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों की गतिविधियां

1777. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अथवा सहायता सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों को असफल करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्य में विद्यार्थियों ने सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अथवा सहायता प्राप्त अनेक स्कूलों को छोड़ दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ईसाई धर्मप्रचारक सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे

अथवा सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को भेजने पर ईसाई आदि वासियों को डरा धमका रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई लिखित रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। फिर भी हमने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कृषि तथा खनिज उपज के बारे में अनुसंधान

1778. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राप्य कृषि उपज तथा खनिज पदार्थों जैसे चीनी मिट्टी, ऊष्मरोधी मिट्टी, कोयला, लकड़ी तथा लुगदी के उद्योगों में प्रयोज्य के बारे में सरकार का एक प्रादेशिक अनुसंधानशाला स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) वित्तीय साधनों की कमी।

Demand for Sikh Homeland

1779. SHRIMATI TARKESH-WARI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for a 'Sikh homeland' has been made afresh by a certain section of the Akali Dal in Punjab, as reported in the Statesman, dated the 1st February, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government's attitude is one of strong disapproval. The Government are vigilant and will curb promptly and unlawful activity.

पाकिस्तानी जासूस

1780. श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3140 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में काश्मीर में गिरफ्तार 116 पाकिस्तानी जासूसों में से जिन 21 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया था उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों की दोष सिद्धी हुई और कितने व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया गया ;

(ख) न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नजरबन्द 95 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने का है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सात व्यक्तियों को सजायें दी जा चुकी हैं। दूसरे मामले अदालतों में निर्णयाधीन हैं।

(ख) अभी तक कोई पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अदालत से छोड़ा नहीं गया है।

(ग) राज्य शासन ने सूचना दी है कि अभी इन व्यक्तियों के ऊपर मामले चलाने का शासन का कोई विचार नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश आये पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

1781 श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 13 दिसम्बर 1967 के अतारंक-

कित प्रश्न संख्या 4071 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के बारे में जो 1962 से दिसम्बर 1967 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश आए थे अपेक्षित जानकारी अब एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना लोक सभा के सभा-पटल पर 16 फरवरी, 1968 को रख दी गई है।

ओखा तथा माण्डवी पट्टनों के बीच जहाज का गुम हो जाना

1782. श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट और अन्य माल के 600 बैग लेकर ओखा से चला हुआ जहाज हाल ही में ओखा और माण्डवी पट्टनों के बीच गुम हो गया बताया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख को जहाज गुम हुआ था और गुम होने के कितने दिनों बाद उस जहाज का पता लगा ;

(ग) क्या जहाज में लादा गया माल सुरक्षित मिला ; और

(घ) वह जहाज किस कम्पनी या फर्म का था ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) से (घ) : की गई जाँच से पता चला है कि अभी हाल की दुर्घटना में किसी ऐसे पोत के संबंध था। किन्तु ओखा के किसी महमद अहमद का एक पालपोप हैट्री जो ओखा से 440 सीमेंट के बैग लेकर 19-7-1967 को चला वह माण्डवी पर यकायक संज्ञावाती ऋण के और रुकमावती नदी में भारी बाढ़ के कारण दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो

गया । पोट पनघट दीवार से टकरा कर 24-7-67 को डूब गया । पोट और माल समाप्त हो गये । किसी जीवन की हानि नहीं हुई ।

Tourist Centres in Bihar

1784. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have requested the Central Government to make Patna, Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda and Vaishali as international tourist centres;

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto and the estimated amount of money needed for the purpose; and

(c) the tourist centres in Bihar in which the Central Government have taken any interest and the total amount of money given to Bihar so far by the Centre for the overall development of tourism in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) It is proposed to provide jointly with the State Government tourist facilities at Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Patna and Hazaribagh and Ranchi areas during the Fourth Plan period. The cost of these schemes is tentatively estimated at Rs. 52.81 lakhs. In addition, the construction of Tourist Reception Centres at Bodhgaya and Rajgir, and the expansion of Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Bodhgaya, is proposed for the Central sector at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.75 lakhs.

(c) The information is as follows:

1. Schemes prior to second Five Year Plan
Rs.
Tourist Bungalow at Bodhgaya 2,34,660.00

Rs.

2. Actual expenditure incurred during the second Five Year Plan

Part I schemes

Construction of Rest Houses and providing transport facilities in D.V.C. area; setting up Tourists Bureaux at Gaya, Bodh Gaya and Rajgir; management of the Tourist Bungalow at Bodh Gaya. 6,99,891.00

3. Actual Expenditure incurred during the Third Five Year Plan

Part II Scheme

Construction of Tourist Shala at Rajgir (This scheme has been carried forward to the Fourth Five Year Plan). 25,000.00

4. Actual Expenditure incurred so far after the Third Five Year Plan

Part I Scheme

Expansion of the Tourist Bungalow (Class I) at Bodhgaya (under completion) 72,555.00

Part II Scheme

1. Tourist Shala at Rajgir (continued from the Third Five Year Plan) 75,000.00

2. Aerial Ropeway at Rajgir 92,000.00

Highest National Award

1785. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) which is the highest national award in sports;

(b) how many persons, State-wise, have received that national award for sports so far; and

(c) whether any foreigner has received that award and if so, who is he?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) Arjuna Award.

(b) Arjuna Awards are given to outstanding sportsmen. These awards are not given State-wise. The game/sports-wise break-up of Arjuna Awards given so far is as under:

Athletics	7
Badminton	3
Basketball	1
Billiards	1
Boxing	3
Chess	1
Cricket	4
Football	6
Golf	2
Gymnastics	1
Hockey :	
Men	6
Woman	3
Mountaineering	1
Polo	3
Shooting	1
Squash Rackets	1
Swimming	2
Table Tennis	3
Tennis	3
Volleyball	2
Weightlifting	5
Wrestling	5
TOTAL	64

(c) No, Sir.

The Indian Mountaineering Team which won a Team Award in 1965 did include some Nepalese, but the award was made to the Leader of the Team and not to individual members.

अष्टाचार के तथाकथित मामले की जांच के लिये योजना

1786 श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध अष्टाचार के तथाकथित मामलों की जांच के लिये योजनाओं बनाई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजनाओं तथा लोकपाल संबंधी केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में संमन्वय बनाये रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों के विचारों को जानकर फिलहाल लोकपाल योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये प्रारम्भ करने का निश्चय किया गया है । फिर भी राज्य सरकारों का इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने की सम्भावना को, यदि वे चाहें तो, ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

दिल्ली के एक होटल में समाज विरोधी गतिविधियाँ

1787. श्री ओलू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में चांदनी चौक में एक होटल के प्रबन्धकों ने अपने होटल को गैर-कानूनी सौदों और समाज-विरोधी गति-विधियों का अड्डा बना लिया है जैसा कि 19 जनवरी, 1968 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान और गुजरात के पूंजीपति और व्यापारी वायदा व्यापार अधिनियम, 1952 के विरुद्ध गुड़, सरसों के तेल, मूंगफली के तेल, सरसों और अनाज का करोड़ रुपए का अवैध सट्टा कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वायदा व्यापार अधिनियम, 1952 का उल्लंघन करने वाले सट्टे-बाजों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) क्या इसमें टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी भी मिले हुए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). यह रिपोर्ट मिलने पर कि चांदनी चौक में एक होटल के नाम से संबंधित एक बिल्डिंग में कुछ फर्म अधिनियम 1952 का उल्लंघन करते हुए अधिनियम व्यापार कर रहे थे, दिल्ली

पुलिस ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर उस स्थान पर छापे मारे तथा मार्च, 1966 से अब तक 19 व्यापारियों के रिकार्ड अपने कब्जे में ले लिये हैं। 11 व्यक्तियों का चालान किया जा चुका है और कुछ मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान या गुजरात का कोई व्यापारी इन मामलों से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है कि टेलीफोन विभाग का कोई कर्मचारी इन मामलों से सम्बन्धित है।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के अभिलेख

1788. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 12 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5395 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के अभिलेख हिन्दी में रखने में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के अभिलेख हिन्दी में रखने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग) . इस मंत्रालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सेवा अभिलेख इस विषय में सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए सामान्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं। आजकल इस प्रयोजन के लिए फार्म अंग्रेजी में छापे तथा सप्लाइ किए जाते हैं। ये फार्म हिन्दी में छापे जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और हिन्दी में अभिलेख रखने का सरकार का निर्णय कर लिया जाएगा, शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्णय पर अमल करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाई की जाएगी।

शिक्षा पर व्यय

1789. श्री शोलहू प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में प्रत्येक राज्य ने अपने अपने आय व्यय के वियतनों में से शिक्षा पर कितने प्रतिशत धन खर्च किया ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि के अनुदान मंजूर किये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेव) : (क) क्योंकि अभी वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त नहीं हुआ है इसलिए प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान उनके बजट में से खर्च का प्रतिशत बताना कठिन है।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें शिक्षा के विकास के लिए 1967-68 के दौरान वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत खर्च और निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है। मार्च 1968 के अन्त तक अनुदान दिया जायेगा। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। रेकॉर्ड संख्या एन टो—208/68]

हिन्दी आशुलिपिक

1790. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि हिन्दी का कार्य करने के लिये कई वर्ष पहले भर्ती किये गये आशुलिपिकों, स्टेनों टाइपिस्टों तथा टाइपिस्टों को भविष्य में हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी का काम करना पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और अंग्रेजी का काम करने में उन्हें होने वाली संभाव्य कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या इस निर्णय के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकारी काम में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग,

विस्तार तथा विकास में बाधा पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Compulsory National Service for University Students

1791. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out some scheme to introduce compulsory national service for University Students;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to the introduction of that scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Government is formulating a programme of National Service and Sports and Games as alternatives to the National Cadet Corps for university students.

The Education Ministers' Conference at its meeting held in April, 1967 agreed to the proposed programme in principle. The details of the scheme are being finalised.

दिल्ली नगर निगम

1792. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को और दिल्ली नगर निगम का 9 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उक्त राशि के भुगतान के लिये केन्द्र से प्रार्थना की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम को सूचित किया गया है कि अधिक सहायक अनुदान के लिये निगम के विभिन्न अनुरोध पिछले कुछ वर्षों में क्रम में आ रहे सहायक अनुदान के वर्तमान ढाँचे की सीमा से बाहर के हैं और इस ढाँचे में किसी प्रकार के परिवर्तन के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के वित्तीय साधनों और आवश्यकताओं की जांच हेतु नियुक्त जांच आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये धन

1793. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन को दिये जाने वाले धन में कटौती कर दी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कटौती के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली प्रशासन रेलवे के पांच ऊपरी पुलों में से केवल एक पुल का निर्माण कर सकेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कटौती के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). सम्भवतः इसका सम्बन्ध मार्च, 1967 में संसद् में प्रस्तुत किये गये अन्तरिम बजट में प्रदत्त दिल्ली के लिये योजना की स्कीमों की रकम के अलावा मई, 1967 में बजट में दिल्ली के लिये दो करोड़ की अतिरिक्त राशि व्यवस्था से है । 2 करोड़ रुपये की यह अतिरिक्त रकम निम्न लिखित स्कीमों के लिये उद्दिष्ट थी ।

(i) दिल्ली बिजली सप्लाई उपक्रम को ऋण (रु० 100.00 लाख)

(ii) दिल्ली प्रशासन के पूंजीगत कार्यों के लिये व्यवस्था (रु० 50.00 लाख); और

(iii) दिल्ली नगर निगम को कुछ रेल-सड़क, ऊपरी पुलों के बनाने के लिये लागत का अपना भाग देने के लिये अनुदान (रु० 50 लाख)।

संसद द्वारा बजट स्वीकृत करने के बाद भी उपरोक्त मद (ii) की रकम रोक ली गई और मद (iii) की रकम में सरकार द्वारा कटौती की गई। इन मदों की रकमों को रोकने। कटौती करने के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं:—

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के पूंजीगत कार्यों के लिये व्यवस्था (रु० 50.00 लाख)

खर्च में बचत लागू करने के कारण

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम को कुछ रेल-सड़क ऊपरी पुलों के बनाने के लिये लागत का अपना भाग देने के लिये अनुदान (50.00 लाख रु०)

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में निम्नलिखित तीन पुलों का निर्माण कार्य (न कि पांच पुलों का जैसा प्रश्न में कहा गया है) होना है।

1. पटेल रोड ऊपरी पुल।
2. सराई रुहिला ऊपरी पुल।
3. तिलक पुल को चौड़ा करना।

इन कार्यों की अनुमानित लागत रु० 144.76 लाख है। है। दिल्ली नगर निगम और रेलवे को इस खर्च में भागीदार होना है। लागत की भागीदारी निश्चित करने के तरीके पर कुछ समय से विचार हो रहा था। इससे पूर्व कि व्यय में भाग-निर्धारण का प्रतिमान निश्चित हो, साधनों की स्थिति काफी खराब हो गई और यह निश्चय किया गया कि अतिरिक्त रु० 50.00 लाख की रकम चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1967-68) के

दौरान इस्तेमाल न की जाये। फिर भी पटेल रोड ऊपरी पुल के लिये जिसमें ट्रैफिक कठिनाइयाँ अधिक हैं, 1968-69 के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम को उचित अनुदान देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। सरकार द्वारा निगम को निश्चित मात्रा में सहायता देना मुरारका आयोग की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख निर्धारित किया जायगा।

उपयुक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली में योजना स्कीमों के लिये आवंटित 2 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त रकम में से 1 करोड़ रुपये की रकम इस्तेमाल नहीं की जा सकी।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत

1794. श्री बलराज मशोक :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के 180 उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में से केवल 40 स्कूलों में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्य संस्कृत का विषय लागू किये जाने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या संस्कृत का विषय लागू करने के लिये सरकार का कोई विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं, 260 सरकारी उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में से ऐसे स्कूलों के 235 माध्यमिक और 162 उच्चतर माध्यमिक विभागों में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Charges for Cancellation of Reservations on I.A.C.

1795. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules governing the charges for cancellation of reser-
waiting lists on trunk routes during those prevailing in other parts of the world;

(b) the total revenue earned in the last three years, by IAC due to cancellation charges; and

(c) the average number of people in waiting lists on trunk routes during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rules are generally similar to the prevailing international practice.

(b) Rs. 66 lakhs approximately.

(c) Approximately 10 each on the trunk routes.

Exploration of Indian Ocean

1796. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. are to collaborate this year in exploring the physical and biological properties and resources of the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether any detailed programme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). Oceanographic Studies of the Indian Ocean is one of the areas identified for scientific collaboration between the scientists of India and USSR. The details of the project and the time when it should be undertaken have yet to be worked out.

Maladies in the field of Education

1797. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mass indiscipline, declining educational standards and prevalence of politician academicians are the chief maladies in the field of education in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) It would not be correct to say that there is an overall decline of educational standards. There is, however, no doubt that, indiscipline, and interference of politicians in academic affairs are some of the factors affecting the present educational system in the country.

(b) The University Grants Commission has been assisting universities and colleges in implementing various programmes relating to student welfare, improvement of standards, etc. with a view to providing a congenial and whole-some atmosphere for study and research and to divert students' attention from undesirable activities.

The Education Commission has made recommendations regarding re-organisation of courses in order to relate education to life, needs and aspirations of the people and thereby to make education a powerful instrument of social, economic and cultural transformation necessary for the realization of the national goals. These recommendations have been communicated to all the State Governments and universities for consideration and implementation. In so far as the Government of India is concerned, a scheme to introduce national service for college and university students is under consideration.

Moreover recommendations have been made from time to time by various educational bodies that academic matters should be left entirely

to universities and there should be no out-side interference. The Government of India are of the view that political parties should agree to desist from interference in the affairs of the universities.

Teen-age Crimes in Delhi

1798. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teen-age crimes in Delhi have increased by 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to find out the causes of increase in crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Road Accidents in Delhi

1799. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths caused on Delhi roads by accidents involving C.D. Cars, DTU Buses and trucks during the year 1967;

(b) how does the figure compare with the years 1966, 1965 and 1964; and

(c) the specific steps taken to minimise such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) and (b). The number of persons, who died in road accidents in Delhi, involving vehicles of the said

descriptions, during the years 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967, is given below:

Type of vehicles involved in accidents

	1964	1965	1966	1967
(i) CD Cars	2	4	3	2
(ii) DTU buses	46	37	52	64
(iii) Trucks	100	133	112	114

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent road accidents in Delhi:

(i) Separate staff, under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector, has been detailed for road safety education since December, 1962.

(ii) Pamphlets and drawings on road safety have been distributed among children and other road users.

(iii) Films on road safety are shown in various schools and in about 25 cinemas of the city. Television shows on road safety were also arranged for school children.

(iv) Special speed checks are carried out frequently to curb the tendency of drivers to drive at excessive speed.

(v) Mobile traffic patrols are sent on motor cycles to cover important busy roads during peak hours to detect cases of traffic violations and help remove traffic hold-ups.

(vi) A systematic and organised plan for development of Delhi City and its suburbs has been included in the Master Plan in order that the rapidly expanding population, urbanisation and other factors do not lead to traffic hazards in future.

(vii) Lectures on road safety and instructions on traffic rules are being regularly given in educational institutions. Practical demonstrations on roads

have also been given for the benefit of students.

(viii) With the assistance of M/s Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company, a Traffic Training Park has been built on Irwin Road, New Delhi. It has been functioning since March, 1964. In the morning hours, school children are given training in this Park by the Traffic Police, according to a fixed programme. In the evening, the Park is open to all children of a specified age group.

(ix) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, wherever necessary. Cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands, are being removed from congested areas.

(x) Pedestrian crossings have been marked on roads near schools at suitable places. Boards indicating pedestrian crosswalks have been fixed in a number of busy roads and important places. Special drives were conducted to educate the pedestrians to cross at pedestrian crossings and motorists to give the right of way to pedestrians at such places.

(xi) Movement of heavy transport vehicles has been suspended altogether on various busy and congested roads, while on a few other roads, movements are suspended during peak hours. 36 busy roads of New Delhi and 16 of Old Delhi area have been closed to slow moving vehicles during peak hours, while 10 important busy areas of New Delhi have been closed from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. to bullock carts. A number of congested roads have been declared one way

and parking banned in congested areas on various roads.

(xii) From the beginning of January, 1963, selective enforcement was started. Special attention was paid to offences committed by public service vehicle drivers, at selected places. The persons challanged for breach of traffic law were punished with heavier fines to discourage them from becoming habitual traffic offenders.

Salarjung Museum

1800. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 510 on the 15th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it was proposed to construct the Salarjung Museum with the collaboration of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Salarjung Estate and the Central Government;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be paid by each of the parties when the final proposals were made;

(c) whether the proposals have been honoured by the above said parties; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) (i) Government of India Rs. 33.65 lakhs.

(ii) Government of Andhra Pradesh Rs. 12.33 lakhs.

(iii) Salar Jung Estate Committee (now defunct) Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

(c) Yes; Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Aerodromes in Mysore State

1801. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3230 on the 6th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of aerodromes at Bijapur, Hospet and Hassan in Mysore State;

(b) whether the selection of sites and the preparation of estimates for the air strips at Hospet and Bijapur have been completed; and

(c) if so, the details of the sites, the estimates and the distances of the air strips from the nearest railway station?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The work of construction at Hassan commenced in August 1967 and the progress upto the end of December 1967 has been reported as 15 per cent. The sites for construction of aerodromes at Bijapur and Hospet have been selected and estimates are under preparation.

(c) All weather aerodromes at Bijapur and Hospet are roughly estimated to cost Rs. 43.55 lakhs and Rs. 55.43 lakhs respectively.

The sites for Bijapur and Hospet are 3 miles and 1 mile respectively from the nearest railway stations.

मेरठ में पाकिस्तानी समर्थक नारों का लगाया जाना

1802. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 जनवरी, 1968 को मेरठ में जब शख अब्दुल्ला के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया गया था, तो हजारों व्यक्तियों ने 'पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद' का नारा लगाते हुए नादर अली कम्पनी की इमारत से हमला किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त कम्पनी की ओर से जो हमला किया गया था वह पूर्ण आयोजित था और पाकिस्तान की प्रेरणा से किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के कार्यों की जांच करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Inquiry Officers of Delhi Administration

1803. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Delhi Administration employees Department-wise, who were charge-sheeted during 1963-64 pending with the Inquiry Officers;

(b) the number of cases in which Heads of Departments and Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, had assured to finalise them before the 15th August, 1967, but still remain undecided with the Inquiry Officers; and

(c) the action taken by the Delhi Administration against the Inquiry Officers for such long delays in spite of the assurances by the authorities cited above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Three cases are pending with the Enquiry Officers. In two cases pertaining to the Department of Co-operation, the enquiry reports have been completed and their submission from the Enquiry Officers is awaited. Delay took place here owing to dilatory tactics adopted by delinquent officers and transfer of the Enquiry Officer. One other case concerning the Director of Industries, about which an assurance was given by the Chief Executive Councillor, is pending with the Enquiry Officer, because of the transfer of the Enquiry

Officer and non-receipt of the report of the Government Examiner on Questioned Documents in time. The defendant is insisting on cross-examination of the Examiner, adducing of defence and has also applied for transfer of the case from the present Enquiry Officer. Since the delay occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the Enquiry Officer the question of taking any action against him does not arise.

Military Secretary to Lt. Governor of Himachal Pradesh

1804. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the appointment of a Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh was consulted before approving the appointment by Government; and

(c) who initiated the proposal to Government for appointment of the Military Secretary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) to (c). A post of Officer on Special Duty (Border) existed under the Government of Himachal Pradesh. An officer of the Central Government was appointed to this post on 28th February, 1966. On his transfer, the Government of Himachal Pradesh appointed a Military Officer with the approval of the Government of India to the post and designated him as Officer on Special Duty (Border)-cum-Military Secretary. There has been only a change of designation for a post which already existed. As the proposal was initiated by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, it was not necessary for Government of India to consult the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh.

Pondicherry Port

1805. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pondicherry Port is not being utilised to its capacity;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to direct some manganese ore export and fertilizer import through the Pondicherry Port; and

(c) if so, the target of import and export fixed for 1968-69 for that Port?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): (a) to (c). The capacity of Pondicherry Port is between 2 and 3 lakh tonnes per annum, but the traffic being handled at present is only of the order of 90,000 tonnes. The port was designed mainly to handle iron ore, but it is not being used for this purpose in the absence of requisite mechanical handling facilities. There is no proposal at present to divert manganese ore exports from Madras to other ports as the existing market conditions do not permit such diversion. In order to utilise the capacity of Pondicherry Port to the maximum extent possible, a programme has been drawn for the import of 1 lakh tonnes of fertilisers during 1968-69 through the Port.

Pre-Medical Course at Delhi University

1806. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the Pre-Medical course at the Delhi University;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the avenues likely to be opened by Government for those students who wish to join medical course after passing their Higher Secondary Examination?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). arise.

New Cachar Road

1807. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred in constructing the New Cachar Road from Imphal to Cachar;

(b) whether the construction of the road is being transferred to the Army Engineering Staff; and

(c) the progress made in the construction so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): (a) A road already exists from Silchar to the river Jiri on the Assam/Manipur border. The road under construction from Imphal to Jiri is known as the New Cachar Road. An expenditure of Rs. 247.00 lakhs has been incurred on the work upto the end of January, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir. The construction of this road is being transferred to the Border Roads Organisation with effect from the 1st April, 1968.

(c) The total length of the New Cachar Road in Manipur is 148 miles, out of which a length of 10 miles already exists. Earth formation in 16 ft. width has been completed in 121 miles and is in progress in 8 miles. Soling and metalling has been completed in 21 miles and is in progress in 17 miles. Culverts have been completed in a stretch of 21 miles and are in progress in 23 miles. Out of six major bridges, the construction of one bridge has been sanctioned. Estimates for three of the remaining 5 bridges are under finalisation and those for two are being prepared by the Manipur Government.

Infiltration of Kukis into Manipur

1808. SHRI MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was heavy infiltration of Kukis from Burma into Union Territory of Manipur during the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of the infiltrating Kukis; and

(c) whether any rehabilitation programme has been taken up by the Government of Manipur and the amount spent on the aforesaid work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). During the last few months about 2000 Kukis have migrated from Burma to Manipur. The Government of Manipur are providing them relief and are making necessary efforts to rehabilitate them. Rs. 1 lakh have so far been spent on relief measures.

Assistance to Students in Low Income-Group

1809. SHRI MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been set apart for the grant of aid to the students of the Low Income Group of the Union Territory of Manipur for the year 1967-68;

(b) whether the Manipur Administration is going to grant the aid to the students on the basis of a different criteria than that fixed by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is the new basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Writing of Books by Minister

1810. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Minister who writes a book, while in office and using official material and machinery, can get it published through a private publisher and appropriate the royalties earned from the sale of such book;

(b) if so, under which circumstances;

(c) whether Government have laid down any rules in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Official machinery and material are not intended to be used for such purposes.

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

Taxes imposed by Nagas/Mizos

1811. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the so-called Federal Government of Nagas and Mizos have imposed taxes on motor vehicles plying in those regions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that kuki and Mizo hostiles seized 2 timber-load of trucks near Taphou on the 23rd January, 1968 and demanded a ransom of Rs. 5,000 for each vehicle;

(c) whether several groups of armed Kuki and Mizo hostiles were moving from Ponlen and Lonpi towards Larkhong in Manipur area; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN

SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. There are, however, some reports of illegal exactions made from the local people by the hostiles.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Engineering Graduates

1812. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering graduates from all over the country met in New Delhi in a convention on 22-12-67 and urged the Planning Commission to make a realistic assessment of the number of engineering graduates that can be absorbed every year to regulate the intake of colleges;

(b) whether the students also suggested that Government should ask the developing Asian countries to use the services of Indian technical men; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the hardships experienced by these students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). Except the reports that have appeared in the press, Government has no information about the convention or its recommendations.

(c) Various measures to utilise the services of unemployed engineers are already under the consideration of Government.

Arrest of Pakistanis in Cachar

1813. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30 armed Pakistani nationals with

lethal weapons trespassed into Indian territory at Maha Dev Pur village in Cachar District on the Assam-East Pakistan border and committed dacoity and looting on the 4th February, 1968 and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) the number of trespasses made by the Pakistani bandits across Assam-East Pakistan border and Rajasthan-Pakistan border during the past 3 months, how many persons were killed by them and the extent of loss of property involved on this account; and

(c) the effective steps taken by Government to prevent such frequent incidents of trespassing of Indian territory by armed Pakistani gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A report was lodged with the Gumra Police Station by a villager of Mahadevpur village, Cachar District (Assam) on 4-2-1968, alleging an armed dacoity at 0100 hours involving property worth about Rs. 6,000/-. The matter is being investigated by the local police.

(b) On the Assam-East Pakistan border eight trespasses were committed by Pakistani bandits during the past 3 months. Five persons were injured and one was killed in these incidents. Property worth about Rs. 3249/- was also lost.

On the Rajasthan-Pakistan border, during the months of October, November and December, 1967, 38 cases of trespass by Pak-nationals have been reported. There was no casualty. Out of the 628 cattle lifted by the Pakistanis, 452 have been recovered so far.

(c) Patrolling on the Indo-Pak. border has been intensified and strict vigilance is being maintained.

Central Vigilance Commissioner Administrative Reforms

1814. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Central Vigilance Commissioner till January, 1968;

(b) the number out of them disposed of and the number still pending; and

(c) the general nature of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) From the inception of the Commission in February 1964, till 31st January, 1968, the Commission received 10,192 complaints.

(b) 10,143 complaints have been disposed of. 49 complaints were under consideration on 31-1-1968.

(c) The complaints related to allegations of corruption against officers of the Central Government and State Governments, and grievances of an administrative nature.

Administrative Reforms

1815. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission which have been received so far by Government;

(b) whether they have been examined by Government;

(c) if so, the conclusion arrived at;

(d) whether Government have received the report on the Administration of Union Territories; and

(e) if so, the recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Commission has so far submitted four reports to the Government on the following subjects:—

- (i) problems of redress of citizens' grievances.
- (ii) machinery for planning;
- (iii) public sector undertakings; and
- (iv) finance, accounts and audit.

Its recommendations about the redress of citizens' grievances have been considered and the Government of India have decided to set up a statutory machinery to enquire into complaints of injustice sustained due to maladministration or complaints alleging corruption. The machinery will be headed by a Lokpal who will have authority to look into grievances and allegations arising out of the administrative acts of central ministers and secretaries. He will also coordinate the working of two other functionaries in the machinery, having the status suggested by the Commission for Lokayuktas, one primarily going into grievances and the other into allegations, in relation to central government servants lower than secretaries. A bill on the subject will be introduced in Parliament as soon as it is finalised.

As regards the Commission's recommendations on the machinery for planning, attention is invited to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 17th July, 1967. In accordance with the decisions then announced, the Planning Commission has been reconstituted. Executive functions being performed in the Commission through the Rural Industries Planning Committee and Public Cooperation Wing have been transferred to the concerned Ministries. The National Development Council has also been reconstituted and an inter-

nal reorganisation of the Secretariat of the Commission is under progress.

The Commission's recommendations on public sector undertakings, are currently being examined by the Government.

The report on finance, accounts and audit submitted by the Commission on the 13-1-1968 is also under examination.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Himachal Teachers I.A.C. Strikes

1816. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the school and college teachers in Himachal Pradesh have held demonstrations for the raising of their pay scales according to the pay scales recommended by the Kothari Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have supported their demand and sent it to the Central Government for sanction; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir, the teachers held demonstration for raising their pay-scales to the level of the scales revised in the Punjab.

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Government has sent proposals to Central Government for additional funds for revising the pay scales on the above basis.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**भारत रक्षा निधियों के अन्तर्गत
गिरफ्तारियाँ**

1817. श्री हुजूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 में भारत रक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत देश में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों पर अभियोग चलाया गया था;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों का दण्ड दिया गया; और

(घ) कितने मामले अभी न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) तक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जावेगी।

I.A.C. Strikes

1818. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights cancelled on account of strikes by the employees of the Indian Airlines Corporation on different occasions during 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the total loss of revenue to the Indian Airlines Corporation on account of these strikes in each of these years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such frequent strikes and to infuse discipline among the workers of the said Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of flights Cancelled during 1966, 1967 and 1968 were as follows:

Year	Period of Strike	No. of flight cancelled
1966	28/2-9-66	8
	27/28-7-66	17
	28-9-66	4
1967	21/22-1-67	3
	17-5-67	1
	11-8-67 to 20-8-67	147
1968	16-1-68 to 20-1-68	2
Grand Total		182

(b) The approximate loss of revenue to the Indian Airlines on account of these strikes in each of these years is given below:

Year	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1966	3.04
1967	20.12
1968	0.63

(c) Government have issued a circular to all Unions/Associations in the Corporation warning them that severe notice would be taken in future of illegal strikes regardless of the merits of the demand in support of which such strikes are organised. Their attention has also been drawn to the penal action to which they would be liable under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Use of Devnagari Numerals in Scooter-Car Plates in Delhi

1819. SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether number plates of many cars and scooters are displayed in Hindi (Devnagari) numerals at Delhi;

(b) whether the Constitution provides use of only international numerals; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) (a) Generally, the cars and the scooters in the Union Territory of Delhi use International Form of Indian numerals. However, a number of cars/scooters displaying their registration numerals in Devnagari (Hindi) have also been noticed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Administration is taking action to ensure that International numerals are used on registration plates of motor vehicles.

Arrest of Pak Infiltrators in Kutch.

1820. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of Pakistani infiltrators was arrested in the Kutch area recently which had crossed into the Indian territory at the sea coast with the intention of creating trouble when the Kutch Award is announced;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated;

(c) the result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the border guards at the sea coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) According to information available, some Pakistani boats carrying Indian and Pakistani nationals were seized off the Kutch coast. The captured personnel have been taken into custody. So far, no facts have come to light to warrant connecting the movement of these boats with the announcement of the Kutch Award.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

(d) Necessary steps to guard the sea coast have been taken and vigil

has been stepped up in the coastal area.

Political Sufferers in Delhi

1821. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has recommended to Government to write off the amounts of loans given to the political sufferers;

(b) if so, the amount involved; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6,900/-

(c) Recommendations of Delhi Administration have been accepted.

Entertainment Tax in Delhi

1822. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Delhi Administration has suggested to Government to arise the present rate of entertainment tax in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to the proposal made by the Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Delhi Administration has proposed that the Uttar Pradesh Entertainment and Betting Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958 be extended to the Union territory of Delhi. The said Act confers on Government the Power to levy entertainment tax at a rate not exceeding 50 per cent of the payment for admission, as the Government may from time to time specify by notification in that behalf.

(b) The Administration feel that an enhancement of the rate of this tax in Delhi is justified in the light of the rates levied in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh.

(c) The matter is under examination.

National Highway No. 6

1823. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Irrigation and Power after his visit to the flood-affected areas of Balasore in the State of Orissa in his letter No. MIP-4370/67, dated the 6th October, 1967 had suggested provision of additional water ways across the National Highway No. 5 near Balasore;

(b) whether Government have received any plan and estimate from the concerned National Highway division suggesting construction of more water ways;

(c) if so, the details of the plan and estimate;

(d) whether Government have sanctioned money for the above construction; and

(e) if not, when it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Additional Chief Engineer, National Highway Project, Orissa, has recommended the construction of 4 new minor bridges and the extensions of two existing minor bridges, as detailed below:

Sl. No.	N.H. No.	Location of bridge	Proposal prepared by the State National Highway Division	Estimated cost.
				Rs.
1	5	Mile 110/3-7	Minor bridge of 3 spans of 40' each	3,84,000
2	5	Mile 111/0-1	Minor bridge of 6 spans of 60' each	14,65,700
3	5	Mile 114/0	Minor bridge of 10 spans of 20' each	5,73,600
4	5	Mile 114/4-5	Extension of minor bridge of 3 spans of 20' by 4 spans of 20' on either side	5,81,400
5	5	Mile 115/2-3	Minor bridge of 8 spans of 20' each	4,13,000
6	5	Mile 115/6	Extension of Amrutia Nallah bridge by 6 spans of 60' each	11,06,000

(d) and (e). Estimates for items (4) and (6) above, where breaches have taken place in the road, have been examined and the question of sanction to the estimates is under consideration. The remaining estimates relate to provision of extra waterways

in sections of the road, where no breaches have occurred. It is proposed to watch these sections of the road and necessary action will be taken in the light of further experience and studies.

काश्मीर संघर्ष समिति

1824. श्री बृहन्नन्दजी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर संघर्ष समिति ने काश्मीर में हिन्दुओं की रक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हस्तक्षेप किये जाने की मांग की है; और

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

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री बलकृष्ण राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) यह मामला जम्मू काश्मीर शासन के ध्यान में लाया गया था । इस सम्बन्ध में सदन में 15 नवम्बर, 1967 को अवतारित प्रश्न संख्या 480 के उत्तर में दिये गये प्रश्न के अन्तिम भाग की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाया जाता है । जैसा कि सदन को ज्ञात है केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री जस्टिस रघुबर दयाल की प्रधानता में एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की है जो विशेष साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों की जांच कर इनको रोकने के उपाय सुझाने की सिफारिश करेगा । राज्य सरकार ने इन्हीं की प्रधानता में तथा इन्हीं विचारार्थ विषयों पर, राज्य में विशिष्ट स्थानों पर उल्लिखित दिनों में हुए साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों की जांच के लिए एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के परामर्श से राज्य सरकार ने श्री पी० बी० गजेन्द्र गडकर की अध्यक्षता में एक ऐसे आयोग की भी नियुक्ति की है जिसके विचारार्थ विषयों में यह भी सम्मिलित है कि वह ऐसे कारणों को दूर करने के उपायों की सिफारिश करें जिनसे आपस में खीज और तनाव उत्पन्न होता है ।

चपरासी भरती होने के लिये आयु सीमा

1825. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी विभागों में चपरासी की नौकरी पाने के लिये

25 वर्ष की आयु-सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो लोग 21 वर्ष की आयु के बाद सरकारी विभागों में चपरासी बने थे उन्हें अब विभागीय परीक्षा पास करने के बाद भी पदोन्नत नहीं किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या विभागीय परीक्षा पास करने के बाद जो चपरासी क्लर्क बन गये थे उन्हें अब फिर चपरासी बना दिया गया है क्योंकि चपरासी के पद पर आने के समय उनकी आयु 21 वर्ष की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बने नियमों में संशोधन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). मेट्रिक्यूलेशन अथवा उससे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के पद पर उन कार्यालयों में, जहां यह पद रोजगार दिलाने वाले कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरा जाता है नियुक्ति के लिये योग्य समझे जाते हैं । इसके लिये उन्हें चतुर्थ श्रेणी में की गई सेवा की हद तक की आयु-छूट दी गई है । 13; 12-1959 से तृतीय श्रेणी लिपिक सेवाओं के लिये ऊपरी वय सीमा का 25 से 21 वर्ष घटा दिये जाने के कारण उन लोगों को भी जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी सेवा में 3-12-1959 से पहले भर्ती हुए थे तथा जिन्होंने चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भर्ती होने के पहले ही 21 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर ली थी, निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पद पर नियुक्त करने के लिये और अधिक आयु-छूट दी गई है अर्थात् निम्न लिखित प्रकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी-कर्मचारी रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा नाबांका होने पर अथवा रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा मनोनीत व्यक्तियों के साथ निम्न-श्रेणी लिपिक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिये पद उस पद के लिये निर्धारित 21

वर्ष की आय-सीमा के जंचित्य में विचार योग्य समझ जाते हैं :-

- (i) वे जिन्होंने (क) 3 दिसम्बर, 1959 से पहले एक ऐसे मंत्रालय/विभाग/कार्यालय में, जिसमें निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पद पर भर्ती के लिये कोई औपचारिक नियम नहीं है और जिन्होंने इसलिये 3 दिसम्बर, 1959 से निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पद के लिये 21 वर्ष की संशोधित अधिकतम आय सीमा पूरी कर ली थी, चतुर्थ श्रेणी सेवा आरम्भ कर ली हो और (ख) चतुर्थ श्रेणी सेवा में भर्ती होने के दिन 25 वर्ष की आयु पूरी नहीं की थी और

- (ii) वे जिन्होंने (क) एक ऐसे मंत्रालय/विभाग/कार्यालय में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पद पर भर्ती नियमों में 21 वर्ष की अधिकतम आय सीमा निर्धारण करने के संशोधन की तारीख से पहले चतुर्थ श्रेणी सेवा आरम्भ कर ली हो और (ख) चतुर्थ श्रेणी सेवा में भर्ती होने के दिन 25 वर्ष की आयु पूरी नहीं की थी।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं द्वारा पूर्ति किये जाने वाले निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये उपरोक्त रियायत लागू नहीं होती।

जहाँ तक ज्ञात है, कुछ मामले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ चपरासियों को, जिन्हें लिपिक नियुक्ति किया जा चुका था, बाद में पदावनत कर दिया गया क्योंकि वे लिपिक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये अशुभ के आधार पर अनुपयुक्त पाये गये।

- (ब) यह आम प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Explosives Berth at Cochin Port

1826. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an explosives berth at Cochin Port;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All India Manufacturers Organisation about this; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: (a) Yes. A proposal to construct a berth for handling explosives at Cochin Port is under examination.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Hotels

1827. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average "room-wise" and "bed-wise" monthly occupancy of the hotels approved for tourists in Madhya Pradesh during the 18 months ending June, 1967;

(b) the comparative average hotel occupancy figures at other main tourist centres except Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; and

(c) the reasons for low occupancy of the above tourists hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The approved hotels are not required to furnish such information which is therefore not available.

**Allocation for Central Roads Fund
Madhya Pradesh**

1828. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Madhya Pradesh from the Central Roads Fund during 1967-68 so far; and

(b) the manner in which this fund was utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided in the budget for payment to the State Government during 1967-68. This amount will be allotted before the close of the current financial year.

(b) A list of work on which this amount is proposed to be utilised by the State Government is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. T-209/68].

**Cases pending in Madhya Pradesh
High Court**

1829. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending on the original and appellate side in the Madhya Pradesh High Court, as on the 31st December, 1967 separately; and

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any, in disposing of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Original side	849
Appellate side	9,548

(b) Some of the pending cases relate to company matters which could not be heard due to death of parties. the delay in disposal was also partly due to diversion of two of the Judges to other duties, with the result that the High Court had to function with

two Judges short for a period of 12 to 15 months.

M Ps'. Visit to West Bengal

1830. Dr. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a non-official committee of M. Ps. visited West Bengal in the middle of December, 1967 to investigate into the alleged Police excesses committed after the 21st of November, 1967;

(b) whether some members of the Committee met the Prime Minister and apprised her of their experience after the visit; and

(c) if so, whether Government made any reference to West Bengal on the report of the M. Ps. and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A reference was made to the State Government who have denied the allegations regarding police excesses.

**Alleged Forbidding of Singing of
National Anthem**

1831. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Food Minister had forbidden the singing of the National Anthem at a meeting of the Coimbatore Municipal Council; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में रिहायशी मकानों में दुकानें

1832. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-काय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की लगभग सभी बस्तियों, जैसे राजेन्द्र नगर, पटेल नगर और डिफेंस कालोनी में रिहायशी मकानों के कुछ हिस्सों में अनेक दुकानें चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से; और

(ग) दिल्ली नगर पालिका अधिनियम, 1957 के उपबन्ध का उल्लंघन करके इस प्रकार दुकानें न खोली जायें क्या इसके लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) भवनों के पूरा होते हुए ही दुकानें खुलनी आरम्भ हो जाती हैं । अनेक मामलों में उनका अस्तित्व दिल्ली नगर निगम के अस्तित्व से भी पहले था ।

(ग) जी, हां, श्रीमान् । चूंकि आवास भवनों की दुकानों में परिवर्तन करना, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम की धारा 347 के अधीन कानूनी कार्यवाही करने योग्य है अतएव अपराधियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं । कुछ एक मामलों में अपराधों पर समझौता शुल्क के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष एक माह का किराया भुगतान करने पर इस शर्त पर समझौता कर लिया जाता है कि उचित पदाधिकारी द्वारा जब कभी प्रपेक्षा की जाय, मालिक उस अनुचित प्रयोग को हटा देगा । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये एक उप-समिति का गठन किया था । इस उप-समिति की सिफारिशों दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Pak. High Commissioner's Alleged Letter Implicating Atulya Ghosh

1833. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRA-
SAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report published in the "Current weekly" of 20th January, 1968, to the effect that the Home Ministry after enquiry has come to the conclusion that the letter purported to have been written by the Pakistan High Commissioner to his Foreign Minister implicating Atulya Ghosh is a forgery;

(b) whether the Intelligence Department has attributed the authorship of this letter to Mr. Yuri Modin, Counsel in the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi; and

(c) whether the question has been taken up by Government with the Russian and Pakistani Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no definite information about the author of the forged document.

(c) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South): Sir, I gave notice of a Calling Attention Notice . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat. I have got a number of Calling Attention Notices and also a number of adjournment motions. It is not as though I get only one and I admit it. Because we are taking up the No-confidence Motion on the issue of Kutch I am not admitting the Calling Attention Notice on that. I am

[Mr. Speaker]

not mentioning any names. Again, the Proclamation of President's Rule in Bengal, the Governor's statement etc., are also coming up before the House. There is a privilege motion given by one hon. Member about the variation in the statements of the Governor. Some hon. Members have a feeling that their Calling Attention Notices are not looked into. Let me place the facts before the House. When a Calling Attention Notice is read out to me I do not know who has given notice of that because the names are not read out and I do not also ask them to read out the names. I do not even know whether it is given by a Congressman or a Member from the Opposition. I only decide whether the matter should be brought before the House or not. If every hon. Member whose Calling Attention Notice is not admitted raises it on the floor of the House immediately after the Question Hour, will it lead us anywhere?

Shri Bhogendra Jha, to mention only one name, gave notice of a privilege motion about some variation in the statements of the Governor of Bengal. I discussed the matter with him. I told him that the President's Proclamation was coming before the House and he could certainly take up this point also during the debate on that. The said Proclamation had already been placed before the House and, therefore, I said that I did not consider it a matter of privilege. He wrote to me that it may at least be mentioned in the House.

If everybody wants that his privilege motion, adjournment motion or Calling Attention Notice should be discussed here, I have no objection but then we will not be able to do any other business. You may change the rules, I have no objection. You may change the rules saying that one or two hours after the Question Hour may be allotted for this. Then anybody can raise

anything. An hon. Member from the Congress side yesterday mentioned that Calling Attention Notices from the Congress side are not taken up. As I have already said, I do not read the names and I do not know whether a Notice has been given by a Congress Member or an Opposition Member. Members belonging to the Ruling Party cannot give embarrassing Calling Attention Notices as Members of the Opposition have the privilege to do.

Therefore, while there is some accident or trouble the opposition has the privilege to give notice of a motion while the members of the ruling party cannot naturally give notice of such motions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Wren you do not read the names, how do you know which will embarrass whom.

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Members so desire, let the leaders of all parties sit together, discuss and provide in the rules if anything is to be raised after the question hour.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): There is a feeling among the members that Calling Attention Notices are often arbitrarily rejected. Then, what is the remedy?

MR. SPEAKER: The rules provide the remedy for it. Any member can make use of the rules. Let there be no more discussion now. If hon. Members so desire, let us sit the leaders of all parties and come to a decision. It can be done in the Business Advisory Committee or in the Rules Committee. Let us sit down and discuss it. After that, if a decision is taken to permit the raising of such points after question hour, I will permit it; not now. So, anything mentioned by hon. Members now will not be recorded. (Interruptions).*

Yesterday even when I said "nothing will be recorded", the press has published something, which is not proper.

*Not recorded.

Therefore, when I say that nothing will be taken down, it means absolutely no proceedings and the press shall not publish anything that has happened at that time. Yesterday some papers have done it. Therefore, I am sorry, I have to warn them.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1967-68' [Placed in Library. See No. LT-199/68.]

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTIONS) RULES

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 481 in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-200/68.]

Annual Report of I.I.T. Madras

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-201/68.]

Notifications under All India Services Act.

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं अधिनियम 1951 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(i) G.S.R. 1906 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th De-

cember, 1967, making certain amendments to the schedule to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulation, 1955.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1907 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1967, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (iii) G.S.R. 34 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (iv) G.S.R. 42 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (viii) G.S.R. 46 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations 1955.
- (ix) G.S.R. 47 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Indian Administrative Service
(Pay) Rules, 1954.

- (x) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xii) G.S.R. 50 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 52 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 53 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xv) G.S.R. 54 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xvi) G.S.R. published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to the Schedule to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 56 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 57 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xix) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre strength) Amendment Regulations, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 60 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 61 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 63 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 177 dated the 11th February, 1967.
- (xxiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 100 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 102 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 103 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th

January, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulation, 1955.

(xxvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 104 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 105 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxix) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 106 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxx) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 107 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxxi) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 108 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxxii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxxiii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification

No. G.S.R. 110 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxxiv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion, Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1968.

(xxxv) G.S.R. 149 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xxxvi) G. S. R. 150 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(xxxvii) G.S.R. 183 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.

(xxxviii) G.S.R. 184 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength Regulations, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See LT-2/2/68.]

Annual Report of Board of Trustees of Indian Museum Calcutta

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library, See NO. LT-203/68].

12.10 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Thirtieth Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance-Foreign Exchange.

12.10½ hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. CONVICTION
OF A MEMBER

(Shri Samar Guha)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 22nd, February, 1968 from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Contai:—

"Shri Samar Guha, Member, Lok Sabha, courted arrest in C|W Satyagraha launched by the local unit of PSP party and entered into the court of Shri B. C. Maitra Magistrate, First Class, and sentenced to till rising of the court for contempt of court under Sections 228 IPC|480 Cr. P. C. at Contai court this day."

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Professor Samar Guha offered *satyagraha* in a peaceful way to bring relief to 12 lakhs of people who have suffered. Why should he be arrested?

MR. SPEAKER: He was doing *satyagraha*. So, he was sentenced only till the rising of the court.

12.11 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Government Business in this House for the week commencing Tuesday the 27th February, 1968, will consist of:—

- (1) Discussion on Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers to be moved by Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

- (2) General Discussion on Railway Budget for 1968-69.

- (3) Discussion on the Constitutional Developments in Bihar on a motion to be moved by Shri Nath Pai and others at 4 P.M. on Wednesday the 28th February, 1968.

As the Members are aware, the General Budget for 1968-69 will be presented by the Deputy Prime Minister on the 29th February, 1968 at 5 P.M.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मुझे सिर्फ आपके कायदे से एतराज है। जो लोग यहां शोर मचाते हैं उनकी बात आप घ्रांख मूंद कर सुनने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसलिये मालूम होता है कि मुझे भी हल्ला मचाना सीखना पड़ेगा। हल्ला मैं करना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं उठ कर जा रहा हूं। आपके कायदे से मुझे एतराज है। मैं हल्ला नहीं करता हूं गलत जवाब भी दिया जाता है और मेरी बात को सुनते भी नहीं है। मैं आपके कायदे के खिलाफ उठ कर जा रहा हूं। हल्ला करना जब तक हम नहीं सीखेंगे तब तक आप यही करेंगे। तब तक हमारे साथ यही होगा। मैं उठ कर जा रहा हूं।

(इसके पश्चात् स.न.न.य. सक्षय उठकर बाहर चले गए)

12.12½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DECENTRALISATION
OF NATIONAL FITNESS
CORPS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, the House is aware that an 'Integrated Programme' called the National Fitness Corps (NFC) was formulated in 1965-66 as a sequel to the recommendations made by the Kunzru Committee that at the school, there

should be only one integrated programme in the field of Physical Education woven into the fabric of educational system which would replace the existing programmes of Physical Education, National Discipline Scheme (NDS) and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps (ACC).

Discussions were held with the representatives of the State Governments on the question of implementing the NFC Programme and in the light of these discussions, it was decided that—

- (1) From the academic year 1965-66, the NFC Programme should be the only programme of multipurpose Physical Education as a compulsory curricular activity for students in Middle, High and Higher Secondary school and that all these schools should be covered by the end of the Fourth Plan in a phased manner. Further, the High and Higher Secondary schools should be given the first priority for the purpose of coverage in the Programme.
- (2) control over about 7,000 NDS Instructors, employees of the Central Government since 1954 when the National Discipline Scheme started, should be decentralised and their services should be transferred to the States for the implementation of the NFC Programme.

As a consequence of the above decisions, the terms and conditions for the transfer of the staff from the Centre to the States were prepared by Government and negotiations were started with the State Governments on this question. In drawing up these terms, it was suggested that the existing salaries and the scales of pay of the staff of the individual Instructors should be protected even though their services might be transferred to the State Governments.

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With a view to finding acceptance of the terms and conditions drawn up, the Central Government expressed its willingness to bear the entire expenditure on the staff to be transferred to the States throughout the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Unfortunately, no State Government has agreed to the proposed terms of transfer, the principal reasons for their inability to do so being two, namely:—

- (1) The State Governments did not find it possible to give the scales of pay of the Government of India; and
- (2) The State Governments were not in a position to undertake the responsibility in respect of Instructors to be employed under local authority and in private schools.

In view of the above position, it has become necessary to draw up fresh terms of transfer that would be acceptable to the State Government. The matter is under consideration at present and as soon as fresh terms are drawn up, it is proposed that negotiations will be carried on with the State Governments during the year 1968-69 with a view to transferring the staff to them.

I would like to assure the House that in arriving at the final decision in the matter, it will be our endeavour to bring about a smooth transfer of the Instructors to the State Governments, local bodies and the institutions concerned, keeping in view the interests of the Instructors as also the larger public interest consistent with educational needs as a whole.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We want a clarification. We have tabled calling-attention notices and short notice questions.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want, you may have a discussion some time later. I have been allowing a discussion whenever you have wanted it. But if I allow one question, how can I prevent others from putting hundred other questions? Therefore, I have been following a procedure where no questions are allowed but we have a discussion if necessary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The discussion is all right; we will not object to that. But our submission is this. We wanted the hon. Minister to make a statement on this particular issue. He has made that statement. We are very grateful for that. Now we seek some small clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I differentiate between one Member and another? You show me a way out and I am prepared to do that. If I allow Shri Banerjee, how can I prevent others? But if you want a discussion, I have been allowing half an hour or one hour or whatever you want.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now that you assure us of a discussion, it is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: On any statement we can have a discussion. Let us sit down and see which are the important things. I have absolutely no objection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You will not be able to fit it in.

MR. SPEAKER: For that you must find time. Hon. Members must be able to do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Neither clarification nor discussion will be there. That is what will happen.

12.16 hrs.

RE. TEACHERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a small submission to make. The Parliament is not sitting for three days, that is, 24th, 25th and 26th

February, 1968. May I only request you, without any anger or anything else, to ask the Education Minister to make some statement on teachers' strike?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A large number of them have been dismissed.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that.

12.16 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion of the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

We have still got 1 hour and 30 minutes. There is ample time. As I said yesterday the Prime Minister will reply at 2.30 P.M. There is still time left. All the Parties have exhausted their time allotted. The Congress has a little time. Shri Onkarlal Bohra.

श्री श्रीकार साह बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हो रही बहस के दौरान मैं जैसा कि सबको विदित है इस हाउस में एक निन्दा का प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि यह निन्दा प्रस्ताव एक विशिष्ट पार्टी के सदस्य ने लाया है और उन्होंने यह बात कह कर हम सबको चौंका दिया है कि राष्ट्रपति मुसलमान हैं और इसी कारण से इतने दंगे हुए हैं। इसको सुन कर मैं हैरत में पड़ गया। उस पार्टी के एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य के मुंह से, यह बात निकलती क्या यह उनके लिए शोभाजनक था। मैं उनकी उस पार्टी के सदस्य होने के नाते ही नहीं बल्कि वैसे भी उनको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के समय में इस तरह का अनर्गल प्रचार करके राष्ट्र के साथ

गद्दारी की है और साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को भड़काया है, उसमें उन्होंने योग दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके भाषण के उस अंश की खूब भर्त्सना की जाए।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के दौरान में देश और विदेश की सभी समस्याओं की चर्चा की गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे राष्ट्र की स्थिति है उसमें विघटनकारी तत्व सक्रिय हो गए हैं और उनकी वजह से एक अजीब स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। असम से लेकर कच्छ तक और काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक आज हमारे देश की स्थिति अजीबोगरीब है। जिस समय हम आजाद हुए थे तब हम एक थे, हमारी शक्ति एक थी, हम एक राष्ट्र थे और एक राष्ट्र के रूप में हमने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद से टक्कर ली थी और देश को आजादी के द्वार तक लाए थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है और साथ ही साथ अत्यन्त खेद की भी बात है कि आज बीस वर्ष के बाद हमारे देश की पूरी सीमाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रही है। आज हम जिस स्थिति में हैं उसमें हम यह नहीं समझ पाते हैं कि कौन सा ऐसा हिस्सा है जिसकी राष्ट्रीयता को चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती है। असम और नेफा में जिस तरह के विघटनकारी तत्व काम कर रहे हैं और पिछले दिनों जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान ने गुजरात और राजस्थान के बोर्डर पर आक्रमण करके लाभ उठाया और जिस तरह को घटनायें काश्मीर में घट रही हैं और जिस तरह से मद्रास के अन्दर अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों की हरकतें चल रही हैं उस सबको देखते हुए राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात को अच्छी तरह से हमारे सामने रखा है और हमसे राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत बनाने की अपील की है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रश्न दलगत राजनीति के ऊपर है। किसी भी पार्टी से

सम्बन्धित यह प्रश्न नहीं है। इसलिए मैं विरोधी पार्टियों से खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी ही मीठी बातें वे कहें, कितनी ही मीठे भाषण वे दें राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रश्न को वे दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर रखें। इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक हम अपने राष्ट्र की बुनियादी एकता को सुरक्षित नहीं रखेंगे जब तक, अपनी राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुरक्षित नहीं रखेंगे हमारी आजादी सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगी और हम जो आर्थिक विकास करना चाहते हैं, निरंतर विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं, उसमें बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी आ जाएगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हो रही बहस के दौरान सदस्यों द्वारा खास तौर से भाषा की समस्या की चर्चा की गई है। मैं भी उसकी ओर इंगित करना चाहता हूँ। भाषा की समस्या केवल काँग्रेस पार्टी की समस्या नहीं है। जो भी पार्टी आईदा केन्द्र में आएगी उसके सामने भी यही समस्या रहेगी। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ अपने विरोधी दलों से कि वे भाषा को अपनी राजनीति न बनायें, भाषा को अपना आधार न बनायें और भाषा को ले कर अपनी राजनीति न चलायें। देश के अन्दर करोड़ों लोग हैं और उनकी बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं। उन समस्याओं की चर्चा करें, उनके बारे में बतायें कि कैसे उनको हल किया जा सकता है लेकिन भाषा का मामला ऐसा नाजुक मामला है कि इससे हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हुआ है। इस वास्ते मैं उनसे अपील करूँगा कि कम से कम इस अवसर पर जब हम राष्ट्र के अन्दर एक अस्थिरता का वातावरण चारों तरफ देख रहे हैं, जैसा कि मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा है, राजनीतिक अस्थिरता हम देख रहे हैं, तथा हमारी सीमाओं पर शत्रुओं का दबाव है, तब भाषा के नाम पर राष्ट्रीय एकता को कमजोर करना राष्ट्र के

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा]

साथ गहरी करने के समान है। अगर हम भाषा या किसी अन्य समस्या के नाम पर राष्ट्रीय एकता पर आघात करते हैं, तो हम उन संकलों से विमुख होते हैं, जो कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत हम ने लिए हैं। आखिर भाषा की समस्या देश के हित से बड़ी नहीं है। हमारा देश सब से बड़ा है—हमारा राष्ट्र सर्वोपरि है। इस लिए आज हम में से बहुत से लोग एक “फ्री तामिलनाडु” के आन्दोलन की बात सुन कर भौंचक्क रह गए। हमारे कुछ मित्र यह दलील दे सकते हैं कि इस आन्दोलन के पीछे बहुत से कारण हैं। लेकिन हम यह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कल किन्हीं भी कारणों से इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन का औचित्य सिद्ध किया जा सकता है। अगर कन्याकुमारी में लेकर काश्मीर और कच्छ से लेकर असम तक फैला हुआ हमारा यह देश एक है तो हमें इस प्रकार के आन्दोलनों की निन्दा और भर्त्सना करना चाहिए और स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहिए कि इस तरह की हरकतों को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा। बस तोर से मैं डी० एम० के० के अपने उन मित्रों से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो कि संसद में बैठते हैं, कि जब उन्होंने संविधान के प्रति शपथ ली है, तो क्या उन्होंने इस प्रकार के राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यों का विरोध और भर्त्सना की है।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): He is saying that some elements are behind this agitation. I would like to tell him that the Congress at Coimbatore instigated the students to agitate.

श्री श्रींकारलाल बोहरा : मैं दक्षिण का दौरा कर के आया हूँ। मैं मद्रास में तीन दिन रहा और आन्ध्र और केरल में भी गया। मुझे यह कहते हुए संतोष है कि कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ और केवल कुछ व्यक्ति ही हिंसा का विरोध कर रहे हैं। केरल के

लोगों का तो हिन्दी के प्रति बड़ा प्रेम है। मद्रास में भी आम जनता का हिन्दी-विरोधी आन्दोलन में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं इस के विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे मित्र वास्तव में राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रीय एकता को सर्वोपरि स्थान देते हैं, तो आज भाषा के नाम पर जो कुछ हो रहा है, वे उस को बन्द करें और उस की भर्त्सना करें।

मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख है कि आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति निरन्तर बिगड़ती जा रही है। हम पिछले बीस वर्षों से समाजवाद की बात करते रहे हैं। आजादी से पहले हम ने अपने देश के करोड़ों लोगों को कई तरह के सपने दिये थे— हम ने उन को राम राघव का सपना दिया था, उन को एक सुखी और समृद्ध जीवन का सपना दिया था। आज हम राजनैतिक पार्टियों की चर्चा न करें। बल्कि बुनियाद में जायें कि हमने अन्य जो समाजवाद स्थापित करने की बात कही थी, देश के करोड़ों लोगों को सुखी और सम्पन्न बनाने की बात कही थी, उस की मूर्ति की दिशा में हम कितना आगे बढ़ पाए हैं।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास हुआ है, औद्योगीकरण हुआ है, यहाँ पर यातायात के साधन बढ़े हैं, सबकों का विस्तार हुआ है, विकास के कार्य आगे बढ़े हैं। लेकिन जिस गति से हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था, उस गति से हम ने प्रगति नहीं की है। हमें देखना चाहिए कि रूस, जर्मनी और जापान जैसे कई देश युद्ध में बुरी तरह क्षतिग्रस्त होने के बावजूद थोड़े समय में ही बहुत प्रगति कर गए और उन्होंने अपने आप को मजबूत कर लिया। आखिर क्या कारण है कि बीस वर्षों के बाद भी हम अपने आप को आर्थिक दिवालियेपन और

पिछड़ेपन की स्थिति में मा रहे हैं? आज हमारे पास अपनी योजनाओं और विकास के लिए पैसा नहीं है। यह एक बहुत बुनियादी बात है।

अगर हम अपने देश का विकास करेंगे और यहाँ के गरीबों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठावेंगे, तो हम ऐसी बहुत सी समस्याओं को हल कर लेंगे, जो आर्थिक कठिनाइयों या गरीबी के कारण पैदा होती हैं। अगर हम अपनी आर्थिक-स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए तेजी से, युद्ध स्तर पर, कोशिश नहीं करेंगे और समाजवाद के मार्ग पर चल कर इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने की ओर कदम नहीं बढ़ावेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में हमारे देश के सामने कई कठिनाइयाँ आने वाली हैं।

आज हमारे देश में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता है। आम चुनाव के बाद कई राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें स्थापित हुई, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी जनता की आशा के अनुकूल सिद्ध नहीं हो सकीं। इस लिए इस स्थिति में अगर देश को कोई मजबूत नेतृत्व दे सकता है, तो वह केवल अभी कांग्रेस ही है। इसलिए मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के बुजुर्ग नेताओं से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे सामने यह एक चुनौती है और केन्द्र में होने के कारण हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम अपने कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा किस प्रकार देश की आर्थिक दृष्टि से समृद्धिशीली बनायें।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रबीर यादव से राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रखा है, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

देश के अलग अलग हिस्सों में राजस्थान के निवासियों के साथ जो बातें रही हैं, खास

तौर से मैं उस की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में केवल राजस्थानियों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जूँकि राजस्थानियों के साथ विशेष रूप से इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है, इसलिए इस समस्या की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारा देश एक है, हमारी संस्कृति एक है, तो इस प्रकार की घटनायें होना हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है गाँधी जी में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उन को केवल प्रतीक, (सिम्बल), माना जाना चाहिए, उन के प्रकाश में हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि हम किस तरह इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं।

श्री रानजी राम (अकबरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मौका दिया। माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, मैंने उन को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है।

मैंने देखा है कि राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है, "महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को दक्षिण राजनीति से ऊपर रखा जाना चाहिए।" परिवार-नियोजन का जिक्र करते हुए राष्ट्रपति ने जो यह कहा है, "आबादी को नियंत्रित करने के कुछ अन्य उपायों पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है," इस को भी मैंने बड़े ध्यान से देखा है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह भी कहा है, "हमारे समाज के अब तक के अविश्लिष्ट बर्तन—अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक उन्नति सरकार के लिए अत्यन्त रूचि और विन्ता का विषय रहा है... हमारी इस समस्या का आखिरी उत्तर हमारी अद्य-व्यवस्था के जल्दी समुन्नत होने में ही निहित है।"

मैं आप का ध्यान श्री खंडुभाई देसाई द्वारा लिखी गई एक एक किताब "राष्ट्रीय

[श्री रामजी राम]

मजदूर कांग्रेस और उस की जिम्मेदारियों" में उन के इस वक्तव्य की और दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

".....इस पार्टी की नीति..."

वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं।

"...हमेशा से उल्टी रही है, इस लिए राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस ने यह उचित ही निर्णय किया है कि कम्युनिस्टों को अछूतों की तरह समाज के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र से एक तरफ कर दिया जाये।"

इस के बाद मैं आप का ध्यान 22 फरवरी के नवभारत टाइम्स में छपी इस खबर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ 'मुनीरका गांव में छात्रा गिरने से 14 बच्चों की दुःखद मृत्यु'। इस खबर के नीचे यह लिखा गया है : "बरात चमारों की थी...."।

इस तरह से हम यह स्पष्ट देखने हैं कि महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं में मूलभूत समस्यायें मेहनतकश सर्वहारा वर्ग और अछूत कहीं जाने वाली जातियों की हैं। उन के सामने रोजगार, आवास, जातिवाद, छुआछूत, शिक्षा और आबादी नियन्त्रण आदि की समस्यायें हैं। इन का मूल कारण अर्थ-व्यवस्था में उत्पन्न और उपभोग में समान अधिकार का न होना है।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 41 में शिक्षा पाने, बेकारी, बुढ़ापा, बीमारी और भ्रंश-हानि की स्थिति में सार्वजनिक सहायता की प्राविधान है। आज हमारे देश में बुढ़ापा और बेरोजगारी की पेन्शन नहीं मिलती है। सरकार को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हमारे यहां बुढ़ापा और बेरोजगारी की पेन्शन मिले, जैसे कि वह दुनिया के कुछ मल्कों में मिलती है।

एक तरफ मिलों और कारखानों आदि में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की समस्यायें हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ खेत मजदूरों और बिल्डिंग तथा सड़क बनाने वाले मजदूरों की गम्भीर समस्यायें हैं। आज भी इन पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम लागू नहीं किया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि महंगाई के अनुसार उम में संशोधन किया जाये।

संविधान की धारा 340 के तहत पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई, परन्तु इस की रपट पर गौर नहीं किया गया है और उस को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया है।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14, 15 और 16 में समता का अधिकार दिया गया है और अनुच्छेद 17 में छुआछूत दूर करने का प्राविधान है। अनुच्छेद 46 में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की शिक्षा, उन के अर्थ सम्बन्धी हितों की उन्नति, सामाजिक न्याय और शोषण से संरक्षण का प्राविधान है। यही नहीं अनुच्छेद 338 के मातहत उनके उत्थान के लिए एक कमिशनर नियुक्ति की गई, लेकिन उन की रपट केवल संसद् में डिस्कशन के लिए पेश की जाती है और फिर उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाता है।

गांव में खेत मजदूर और अछूत एक एकड़ में 50 घर हैं और दूसरे एक एकड़ में एक घर हैं। शहरों में झुग्गी झोपड़ी के निवासी हैं। मास्टर प्लान के मातहत उन की सुवधा का कोई ध्यान नहीं किया गया और उन्हें यहां से उजाड़ कर दूर दूर के गांवों में जहां उन के लिए कोई काम और रोजो नहीं है वहां पर बसने के लिए मजबूर किया गया है। हमारी राय यह है कि लैंड टु दि टिलर, रिक्सा टु दि पुलर और झुग्गी झोपड़ी टु दि डवलर।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ । हमारे सूबे में ग्राम समाज की सारी जमीन बड़े काश्तकारों के कब्जे में है और वहाँ की सरकार ने 1 करोड़ 80 लाख रुपये का इस्तेमाल नहीं होने दिया । उस को लैप्स किया । इस से उन की सारी सुविधाएं खटाई में पड़ गई ।

हथकरघा बुनकरों की बड़ी दयनीय दशा है । हमारे सूबे के पूर्वी इलाके टांडा, मऊनाथ भंजन आदि कस्बों और दिल्ली में हजारों बनकर उम्दा कारीगर होने पर भी तबाह हैं । उन के माल की गारन्टी दूसरे मूलकों से सम्बन्ध रख कर सरकार को लेनी चाहिए ।

परिवार नियोजन की सफलता एक धोखा है । मजबूर लोग ही इस में इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं । बाल विवाह चालू है । आबादी रोकी नहीं जा सकती है । दि चाइल्ड मेरेज रिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐक्ट 1929 बना मगर वह कामयाब नहीं हो सका है । वह कामिजबल आफेंस नहीं है । उसे कामिजबल आफेंस करार दिया जाना चाहिए ।

मुसलमानों को शक की निगाह से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए और न उर्दू भाषा केवल उन की भाषा ही माननी चाहिए । अन्य भाषाओं के साथ उर्दू भाषा भी जो संबंधान में रेकग्नाइज्ड भाषा है मुख्यता उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और दिल्ली में उसे विशेष स्थान मिलना चाहिए ।

आज की राजनीतिक पार्टियां भी जातिवाद के जाल में फंसी जा रही हैं । शासन-तंत्र तो जातिवाद पर आधारित है ही । तो ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में केवल समाजवाद के नारे से काम नहीं चल सकता । आज प्रजातंत्र में शोषित और अल्पमत जातियों के मूलभूत अधिकारों की रक्षा बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है ।

एक तरफ समाज में ब्राह्मण वर्ग है जिसे अन्तर्जातीय अन्तर्प्रजातीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विवाह करने का अधिकार है । दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश के मुंगेली क्षेत्र में अछूतों को ड्रामा में नकली राम और नकली सीता का पार्टकरने पर 5 व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई जो अछूत थे । इलाहाबाद जिले के क्षेत्र के एक एस० ओ० जो कि अनुसूचित जाति के थे वह रात को मार डाले गए इसलिए कि वह अनुसूचित जाति के थे । यही नहीं अलीगढ़ कालेज के अन्दर मोम प्रकाश नेता की हत्या दिन दहाड़े प्रिंसिपल के कमरे में कर दी गई जो कि मानीटर चुना गया था । अखबारों में हम ने पढ़ा कि जूता पहनने, साइकिल पर चढ़ने और मूछें छेंद कर चलने पर हत्याएं की जाती हैं । इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लिए कोई महत्वपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है । इसलिए हम सरकार से यह मांग करते हैं कि ठोस कदम उन के उत्थान के सिलमिले में उठाए जाने चाहिए ।

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI (Lakhimpur):
Mr. Speaker, I stand to support the motion moved by my friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav. The President has drawn our attention to some of the burning problems of our nation and he has also indicated broadly how to solve these problems. To my mind the most burning problem before the nation is the removal of poverty and the upliftment of the downtrodden people. Unless these two problems are solved, no amount of wishful thinking will be able to create confidence in the mind of the people. Until and unless the masses are taken into confidence, no Government scheme or project will succeed. Therefore, these are the most important problems to be solved immediately. It is to be regretted that even today there are certain villages where there is no facility for drinking water which is a basic necessity of human life. There should be some scheme to

[Shri B. N. Shastri]

provide drinking water for all the people throughout the country.

Today, we see that in all parts of the country there take place fissiparous tendencies and violent acts and such other things. It is a hydra-headed demon which is raising its ugly head in different States, and at some places it takes shelter under regionalism, and in certain other parts, it takes the form of language, religion and so on and so forth. But the basic thing is the same. The real cause for the growth of this fissiparous tendency is more economical than political or anything else. One major point is the regional imbalance in the growth of our economy. In this respect I refer to my State, the State of Assam. Assam has great potentialities, but it is the poorest of all the States in India. Assam is a paddy-growing State and it is self-sufficient in respect of paddy. But if attention is paid to resist the devastating floods which take place every year, then, it can be turned into a surplus State and it can feed some other parts of India also.

Again, there is no facility for irrigating the lands in Assam. Assam badly needs irrigation facilities. Therefore, I hope the Government of India will take some measures to irrigate the cultivable lands in Assam.

Assam is a backward State in respect of industrial development. Assam produces oil, but oil is the dearest commodity in Assam. The price of petroleum in Delhi is Rs. 1 per litre, but in Assam it is Rs. 1.10. Is it a sin that Assam produces oil, and therefore she should be punished and penalised in this way? For petroleum, if it is calculated, the people of Assam pay Rs. 3,50,00,000 a year, at the rate of Rs. 1.10 per litre, which is more by 10 per cent than what the people in other parts of the country

pay for the same quantity of the oil. Similar is the case of furnace oil. No major industrial project is taken up uptill now in Assam. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that Assam should be given some major industrial projects so that the regional imbalance in economic growth is removed. Unless such regional imbalance is removed, there is bound to be discontentment and the fissiparous tendencies will grow.

In all parts of the country, the law and order situation is not good. The law and order situation is not properly maintained and so the life and property of the people are endangered. Therefore, it must be the first duty of the Government to see that law and order is maintained at any and every cost.

I now quote to an old saying for the Mahabharata where there is a norm given, to ascertain whether law and order is maintained or not. It reads as follows:

स्त्रियश्चा पुत्रा रजन् सत्वालं रक्षितः

निर्भयः प्रविशन्ते यद राट् सुरक्षितम् ॥

Ladies, bedecked with all kinds of ornaments without male escort, if can tread the national highway, without fear, then the country is to be termed well protected that is law and order well-maintained. Though the saying is old, the essence is new and I think this norm can be applied even today.

There is now the question of language problem. The question of language has been agitating the mind of the people all over the country. It is not the question of language as such but it is the question of job that has been agitating the mind of the people. Therefore, if the quota

system is introduced for each State, this question can be solved. Otherwise, there is bound to be more problems, and therefore I suggest that there should be a quota system.

Lastly, I refer to the incidents that took place on the 26th January last in Gaunati. This is said to be a clash between Assamese and non-Assamese. Actually that is not the problem there and that is not the cause or the fact. It is an agitation by some people against the proposal to reorganise Assam on federal structure and the situation has been exploited by some anti-social elements. The unseen hands of some foreign elements also cannot be ruled out. Therefore, the problem of reorganisation of Assam should be solved immediately to the satisfaction of the majority of the people. It is not a question of denying the rights and aspirations of one section of the people, but it is a question of satisfying all sections of the people, living in plains and hills. Such a proposal should be brought forward and if the problem is solved immediately, there will be no cause for agitation and I hope such ugly incidents, which have been condemned by all sections of the people, will not recur.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks to the President for his Address.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye had given notice of an Amendment (No. 92) which he may move.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Mong-hyr): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of—

(a) the decision of the West Bengal Governor to dis-

the Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry before it had an opportunity of winning a confidence vote in the Assembly, the reign of terror let loose by the Government with the support of the Central Government and the large scale arrests of legislators;

- (b) the imposition of President's rule and the removal of a popularly elected Government enjoying majority support on grounds extraneous to the provision of article 356 i.e., on the irrelevant ground of defection in Haryana,
- (c) the overthrow of a popular Government through corruption and bribery in Punjab;
- (d) the action of Governor of Bihar to instal Shri Satish Prasad Singh as a stop gap Chief Minister merely to enable him to advise the Governor to nominate Shri B. P. Mandal to Legislative Council in flagrant violation of article 171 of the Constitution of India, thereby reducing Parliamentary Government to a mockery and bringing the Governor's office into contempt;
- (e) the illegal prorogation of the Bihar Assembly which had been convened for the Budget Session in order to avoid an adverse vote in the Assembly;
- (f) the failure of the administration to prevent occurrence of repeated communal disturbances, affecting the lives, liberties, honour and property of the Muslim minority in India;

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

- (g) the failure to prevent attacks on Harijans and other oppressed sections of the population;
- (h) the fraud of free sale of sugar resulting in a loot of Rs. 160 crores;
- (i) 20 per cent rise in the price of imported foodgrains under PL 480 and other sources, bringing hardship on the poor consumers in the cities and rural areas;
- (j) the imposition of English on unwilling States who want to abolish it and the imposition of Hindi on unwilling non-Hindi States;
- (k) the failure to prevent police firing and lathi charge on students in Andhra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and other areas with the connivance of the Central Government;
- (l) the discriminatory Central policies in respect of food allocation and advances by the Reserve Bank to the non-Congress Governments;
- (m) the failure to constitute an anti-corruption commission to investigate charges against Central Ministers and present and former Chief Ministers, Messrs Sukhadia, K. B. Sahay, Nijlingappa etc." (92)

MR. SPEAKER: This amendment is also before the House now.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mahasu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are indeed grateful to the President for his Address to the Parliament, in which he has pinpointed the various

social, economic and political problems that the country is facing today. Our country has passed through a very difficult period. In the past few years, we have had to face two wars and a severe drought which affected a great part of our country. Faced with this situation, it was indeed a stupendous task to tide over the crisis. Now that we have turned the corner and things are looking bright, the Government deserves to be congratulated for the manner in which they have handed this difficult situation.

It is indeed gratifying to note that the production of foodgrains this year is expected to be more than in any year in the past. At the same time, it is indeed very shameful and also a matter of concern that even after 20 years of freedom, our country had to face threats of famine. It is not enough to blame the severe drought for this position. I think our Government has now learnt a lesson from this severe crisis. The Government and the planners are now according the priority which agriculture always deserved.

Now that the food situation has improved, there should be no complacency about it. The efforts to grow more food should continue with unabated vigour. At the same time, the Government should take adequate measures to build food stocks in the country. The Government should also review its policy with regard to feed zones, which in my view has not helped anybody—not even the surplus States—and has caused hardship to the people. Yesterday, the Food Minister said that this matter regarding food zones would be reviewed in the forthcoming conference of Chief Ministers. I hope he would advise the Chief Ministers and the conference would also decide to do away with the food zones.

The President in his Address has expressed concern about the emergence of divisive force which are causing conflicts and violence in the name of language, region or community in the country. I am sure all of us here must be greatly concerned about the general deterioration in the law and order situation and the growth of violence and separatist tendencies in many parts of the country. There have been many cases involving desecration of the National Flag and wilful disrespect shown to the National Anthem. In this morning's papers, we have read what happened at Coimbatore on the 22nd. According to the report a group of students in public park pulled down the national flag, burnt it and hoisted the so-called flag of independent Tamilnad. The police did nothing to prevent it. Later, after everything was over, they arrested four students and released them on bail.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do you want them to shoot the students?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I know the Government there is faced with a difficult situation. At the same time, the Central Government cannot help but take note of this very very serious situation. I think the time has arrived when our Government should take very drastic measures against the anti-national elements who are trying to divide the country. otherwise it would not be far when we will be united only in name and the very unity and integrity of the country will be threatened.

This is also a matter which should concern all the political parties of the country. I should say, all those political parties who have faith in parliamentary democracy and are loyal to the Constitution. They should get together and solve this problem at the national level. All parties should make a concerted effort to combat these divisive forces before it is too late. At the same time, Sir, I feel,

and feel very strongly, that our Central Government has also been rather weak and hesitant in dealing with these divisive forces. I realise the difficulties of the Government in these matters, but it should not be forgotten that ultimately it is the responsibility of the Centre to maintain the unity and integrity of the country.

The language problem has no doubt aroused very strong sentiments in the country and it has let loose powerful forces and sentiments which we are finding it very difficult to control. It is no doubt a very difficult problem, which should be dealt with in a cool and calm manner. But at the same time, this is a matter which has got a certain amount of urgency, because what is involved, and what is at stake, after all, is not the future of this language or that language but the very unity and integrity of this country. It is in this light that we should view this very difficult problem and try our utmost to meet the wishes and objections and also the views of those people who are opposed to Hindi. We should try to remove their difficulties as far as possible. At the same time, it should be understood by all that in a multi-lingual country like ours, a country as large as our country where so many languages are spoken, there is every need for a link language. That link language, due to various historical reasons, can only be Hindi. This is a matter which we should clearly understand. Also, as I said earlier, there is urgency to solve this problem. I think this problem should be solved after arriving at a national consensus and it should be solved very soon before it causes any permanent damage to our country.

The President in his Address, while referring to our relations with foreign countries, has expressed satisfaction on the fact that our relation with them, except Pakistan and China is growing very satisfactorily. This is a matter of great satisfaction. So

(Shri Virbhadra Singh)

far as relations with Pakistan, and China are concerned, our relations with them can never be cordial so long as these two countries harbour ill-will towards us and they continue to have aggressive designs against our country. I regret the President in his Address has made no mention of Tibet and the atrocities which are being committed on the Tibetan people by their Chinese rulers. We know that today China is indulging in genocide in Tibet. China is trying systematically to destroy the culture and religion of the Tibetan people. What is happening in Tibet today is something which has roused the conscience of mankind throughout the world. We on whom, the Tibetan people have so much faith, cannot remain silent spectators to what is happening in Tibet. I would strongly urge the Government to revise their policy towards Tibet. We should do our utmost to help the Tibetan people in their struggle for liberation from Chinese Imperialism and colonialism.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh, the area from where I come, for full-fledged statehood. The question of statehood has been agitating the minds of the people of Himachal Pradesh for a very long time and this demand has gained momentum since the integration of the hill areas of Punjab with Himachal Pradesh.

The people there are dissatisfied with the present set-up which, apart from many administrative shortcomings, is not in keeping with the hopes and aspirations of the people there. This demand has the unanimous support of all sections of the people and all the political parties. Recently, the Himachal Pradesh Assembly has also unanimously passed a resolution demanding statehood for the territory.

I am sorry to say that the attitude of the Central Government to this

genuine demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh has not been very sympathetic so far. A lot of arguments such as smallness of area and population or financial viability have been used against us in the past. I think the argument regarding smallness of the area or smallness of the population is no longer valid after the creation of a small State like Nagaland which is much smaller in area and population than Himachal Pradesh and has hardly any resources of its own. Himachal Pradesh now has an area of 22,000 sq. miles, which is larger than that of Punjab, Haryana or Kerala. So far as population is concerned, it is nearly 2.9 million which is almost the same as the population of Kashmir. So I think these arguments are no longer valid. So far as the question of financial viability is concerned, I would humbly submit that there is hardly any State in India today which could be said to be financially viable in the true sense of the word. Even bigger states like UP and Madhya Pradesh are not financially viable in the true sense of the term. There are some States like Kashmir and Assam which are getting hundred per cent grant from the Centre and the other States are also not very far behind. So, I would urge that this question of financial viability which is just a boggy, should not be brought in the way of granting Statehood to the people of Himachal Pradesh.

I know that the Centre may have some reasons for its stand. We have also got our case. Let the Home Ministry call the leaders of Himachal Pradesh and give us an opportunity to place our case before the Centre. Let them give us an opportunity to convince us. That is the attitude which open to conviction, if they can convince us. That is the attitude which the Centre should take. Let an impression not be created that the Government will concede a demand only when there are wide-scale rioting or agitations or when people resort to some other methods. So, in the case

I would urge that the Government should give consideration to the demand of the people of Himachal Pradesh and take immediate steps to fulfil the right demand of the people of that territory.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर काफ़ी लोगों ने चर्चा की है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोर्खाटो में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उसका सारा दोष केन्द्रीय सरकार पर आता है। सारी गतिविधियाँ आसाम की जो चल रही थीं उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को समय समय पर जतलाया गया लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो बरतवा किया उसी के कारण सारी घटनाएँ हुई और इतनी बड़ी हानि हुई। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के पीछे हाथ किसका है? पिछले बार भी मैंने इसका उल्लेख किया था, पुनः उसका उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि आज पाकिस्तान के 27 लाख नागरिक जो आसाम में घुसे हैं वे किसके इशारे पर घुसे हैं? उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि केन्द्र के एक मंत्री, श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद द्वारा उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया गया, उनका बढ़ावा दिया गया। इतना ही नहीं, केन्द्र को और से उन्हें भारत के नागरिकता दी जावे, ऐसी पहल भी उनके द्वारा की जा रही है। मेरी पहली मांग तो यह है कि केन्द्र का एक मंत्री जिसको कि आसाम के बारे में इस प्रकार का नीति हो, जिसका कि हाथ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को हिन्दुस्तान में बुलाने और उनको हिन्दुस्तान की नागरिकता दिलाने के पीछे हो—उनके ऊपर मेरा खूला आरोप है—उनसे इस्तीफा लेना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, शेख अब्दुल्ला की गतिविधियों को सरकार जानती थी लेकिन इसके बाढ़ भी शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा गया। एकबार नहीं, उसे छोड़ कर फिर पकड़ा गया और फिर छोड़ा गया। यही नहीं, उसे पकड़

कर उसके ऊपर लखों रुपये खर्च किए गए। अखिर रुपये क्यों खर्च किये गये? अगर वह दोषी था तो उसके ऊपर मुकदमा क्यों नहीं चलाया गया? अगर वह निर्दोष था तो उसे पकड़ा क्यों गया? उसको आज भी उसी प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ चल रही हैं जिनके कारण देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं। वह व्यक्ति अपनी आदत से बाज आने वाला नहीं है जब तक कि से कठोर सजा नहीं दी जाती। एक दिन वह फिर आएगा जब कि इस सरकार को उसे फिर पकड़ना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक भाषा का सवाल है, इस के सम्बन्ध में सारे झगड़े जो देश में हुए उनका प्रमुख दोष इस सरकार का है। इस सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण देश में दंगे हुए, देश में तोड़ फोड़ हुई। जो तोड़ फोड़ हुई, मैं उसका विरोधी हूँ। वह बड़ी गलत बात है। जो दोषी हों उनको दण्ड देना चाहिए, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को जो इस प्रकार हानि पहुँचाई जा रही है, आज देश में जो झगड़े बढ़ रहे हैं उनका कारण इस सरकार की झुलमुल नीति है और सरकार की लापरवाही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है उसका प्रमुख कारण सरकार की गलत नीतियाँ, सरकार की गलत योजनाएँ हैं इन्हीं के कारण देश में बेकारी बढ़ी है, लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिला है। सरकार ने अन्य देशों की नकल करके भारत में बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ, बड़े-बड़े कल कारखाने, बड़े बड़े बांधों की योजनाएँ रखीं, जिनमें बड़ी तादाद में पैसा जरूर लगा लेकिन उनसे जितना लाभ होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। आज देश की उन्नति के लिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि छोटे छोटी योजनाएँ हों, छोटे छोटे कल कारखाने हों, छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे हों

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

जिनसे कि देश की लोगों को अधिक काम मिल सके, अधिक रोजगार मिल सके और देश को बेकारी दूर हो। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और अच्छे अन्तिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिए। आज हम दुनिया के सामने अनाज की भीख मांगते हैं, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। वास्तव में जब देश अनाज दुर्घा था तभी इस क्षेत्र में अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए था कि अधिक अन्न पैदा हो। अगर उस समय इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाता तो आज जो देश के सामने अन्न का संकट बना हुआ है वह पैदा न होता। आज भी इस सरकार को जिस ढंग से कदम उठाना चाहिए, उस ढंग से वह कदम नहीं उठा पा रही है जिसके कारण हम आज भी यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम अपने देश में अधिक अन्न पैदा कर लेंगे और हमें दुनिया के किसी देश के सामने हाथ नहीं पसारना पड़ेगा। आज भी यह सरकार ऐसा नहीं कह सकती है। सरकार यदि छोटी सिचाई योजनाएँ, छोटे छोटे तालाब, छोटे कुएँ और छोटे बांध अधिक तादाद में बनाती और कानूनों को प्रोत्साहन देती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अधिक अन्न पैदा होता। लेकिन आज यह सरकार इस ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए, उतना ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस ओर कदम उठा रही हैं, लेकिन वे मजबूर हैं वे केन्द्र की ओर देखती हैं और केन्द्र से जो सहयोग उनको मिलना चाहिए, वह सहयोग नहीं मिलता है। राज्य सरकारों के सामने यह बड़ा संकट बना हुआ है और वे अपने ढंग से जितनी प्रगति करना चाहती हैं, वह प्रगति नहीं हो पाती।

मैं एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। आज कई राज्यों में जो संविद की सरकारें बनी हुई हैं, उन के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार जान बूझ कर योजनाबद्ध रूप से यह प्रयत्न करती है कि वे सरकारें ठीक न चल पायें। इसके फलस्वरूप उन सरकारों

के सामने आज संकट आ रहा है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उनकी मांग है कि उन्हें केन्द्र के बराबर महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिये। मुझे ज्ञात है कि जिस समय वहाँ पर श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद मिश्र मुख्य मंत्री थे और उस समय कर्मचारियों ने आन्दोलन उठाया था और उस समय की सरकार ने आन्दोलन को दबाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र से बातचीत की थी, केन्द्र से वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री को यह आश्वासन मिला था कि हम आपको सहायता देंगे और उसी आश्वासन के अधिकार पर उन्होंने विधान सभा के अन्दर घोषणा की थी कि केन्द्र से हमें मदद मिलेगी और हम आपको मांगें पूरी करेंगे। लेकिन आज वह सरकार नहीं रही और अब दूसरी सरकार है। अब केन्द्र से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, अगर हम इसके लिये पैसा देंगे तो दूसरी चीजों के लिए पैसा ही दे पावेंगे।

13 Hrs.

एक बात मुझे और बहनी है कि केन्द्र जो रेवेन्यू लेता है उसका पचास प्रतिशत केन्द्र राज्यों को लौटा देता है, लेकिन दिल्ली से जो रेवेन्यू मिलता है, उसका पचास प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं लौटाती है। मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली को भी पचास प्रतिशत मिलना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sitaram Kesri—absent, Shri Mahida.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. friend, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav on the President's Address.

MR. SPEAKER: He may resume his speech after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Narendra Singh Mahida to continue his speech.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: The President's Address is not supposed to make the crops more fruitful, nor the rains more regular, nor will it make every one wealthier, nor change the level of our education. It will not change the habits of mind we have grown up with, nor create any other miraculous changes in our conditions. The President's Address is a declaration of intent to live a certain kind of life and to act in a certain kind of manner for desired ends. By a mere declaration in the President's Address, we do not become socialists, nor does it give us the way to become more prosperous. All that is required is sincere act of dedication; the Party in power, whichever it may be, should show the way to the nation that only dedication in political life will carry us forward. After dedication come actions and actions should speak for the benefit of our people; it is from that angle that we have to consider the President's Address.

Now, I shall refer to certain issues. I had been to East Africa recently with some of our Members of Parliament. The issue there just now is very much in our minds and many of our members desire me to speak something on this. I must confess, Sir, that our Indian settlers went to East Africa some decades back not to rule but to serve and trade. They went

with intention to trade and with hard labour and hard work they earned money and they have improved the standard of that country and their own standard as well. And now, Sir, in respect of Kenya, they are facing a crisis. They were rightly advised by our former High Commissioner Shri Apa Saheb Pant in those circumstances then to accept the British citizenship. Kenya became independent thereafter. So did Uganda and Tanzania and our people of Indian origin there should adjust themselves to the local conditions. And we had rightly advised them to accept the citizenship of that country in which they had prospered. It is for them, for our settlers there, to accept our advice or not. A majority of them held British passport. They are at liberty to live in the country or go to England or any other place they want. The policy of our Government is very clear that we do not want to interfere in the affairs of any other nation. And in that respect our view must be judged by all. But if the people of Indian origin do not choose to remain there and if at any time they desire to return to India then this country welcomes all those people as we have done in the case of East Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon. In respect of all these people who have originated from India and have settled somewhere else, India will never refuse them asylum. My reference to these people of Indian origin is to assure them through you, Sir, and through this House that India has always been helpful. We have given asylum to Dalai Lama from Tibet. We cannot refuse admission to people from our own country, who have gone elsewhere, whether they come with wealth or whether they come without wealth. India, like a mother, shall never refuse help to the people of Indian origin. So, our stand is very clear. This has been expressed in clear language in this House. Hon. Members must be appreciative of our stand. Something should be done for the people of Indian origin in East Africa. But we should not speak in such a way, whereby we lose the sympathy of

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.]

our people there; nor should we speak in such terms where it may be considered that we are interfering with the affairs of an independent country.

Now, Sir, I will refer to some conditions in Tanzania. Particularly in Zanzibar some of our people had suffered. The subject of Zanzibar is a very delicate subject and Tanzania, I understand, is doing its best to bring round Zanzibar to its way of thinking. There are some interesting developments which I noted in Tanzania. It is a fully socialist country. And they have declared their policy in the Arusha Declaration. I will only just mention how Tanzania is developing. My hon. friends in this House should listen as to what their Government intend to do. It is a lesson for all those who believe in a socialistic way of life or a human way of life. I mean what they are aiming at or doing at present. It puts a restriction on members of that TANU party. A member of the party who is in office must be a peasant or worker and should in no way be associated with the practices of capitalism or feudalism; no leader should hold shares in any company; a leader should not hold any directorship in any privately owned enterprise, nor should he receive two or more salaries, nor should he own houses which he rents out to others. These are some of their objectives. It is their policy and way of life. Those who are dedicated to the progress of this country should remember that this country can only rise through a mixed economy and through a sense of tolerance. No hard and fast line will do us any good. India is ahead of Asian and African countries. We have twenty years of experience. These East African countries are also learning from experience. I am merely recounting what they are doing or thinking about. I will not add any comment on it. It is for them to decide what is best for them. My aim is to stress that I do not desire any interference of business in poli-

tics. The famous CACO episode, what they have done during the last elections, is an example to all of us; they had supported the Congress, the Swatantra, the Jan Sangh and other parties also. My objection is to business houses exploiting political situations. They should not make MPs or prospective MPs fight like cocks and watch over it.

I am glad that that organisation has been wound up. In future, we should ensure that our business houses do not dabble in politics, they do not exploit political situations. We MPs may be very poor, but we do not like interference from big business houses in politics. In my public speeches also I have strongly resented the intrusion of these business houses in politics; they should not be allowed to make political parties fight among themselves and enjoy it. This is most undesirable. I am sure our MPs would also oppose such interference of big business in politics.

Politics is a work of dedication. It is not a work of merely coming to this House, and secure more licences or more advantages. Those who come to Parliament with the idea of taking such advantage of their position, such advantages gained will, I am sure, alone be responsible for their undoing, because ultimately the people will find them out and reject them. They will not accept those who come here with bags of money or through money. My plea to members on this side as well as that side is: to reject the idea of big business entering politics.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about princes and privy purses?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: The princes and their privy purses is not discussed here. Because I wear a turban, one should not be misguided into thinking that I am a Maharaja. I do not hold any brief for the princes. Some of the princes, have been most patriotic. They have given away their states which were in their possession for thousands of years. Let

their privy purses be reduced; I am not against it. I am only speaking for the common man. The days of princes and big business have gone. Let us talk from the common man's point of view. Let us talk of raising the levels of our people. The only way to do that is to work in a sincere dedicated spirit, to whichever party one may belong. I make this appeal to all, even to my friends in the Swatantra, Jan Sangh, PSP and SSP. Once we are dedicated, once we adopt the ways of nationalism, all our small quarrels and bickerings will pale into insignificance.

Unfortunately, the present trend of disintegration disrespect shown to the national flag or national anthem, which have been accepted since the last twenty years, is very discouraging. I am sorry that in Gauhati or in some other places the national flag had been burnt. In future other parties can come to power and they can change the Constitution. They can do what they like. Till then let us all respect the national flag and the national anthem which had been accepted. It will be the height of disloyalty to our country and to ourselves to burn the flag and the Constitution and not to stand up when the national anthem is sung. We are in a sad plight. Thirteen Governments have fallen after the last general elections. I am not one of those who are very eager to see that Congress comes back to power after each general election. I would rather wish the Congressmen to remember the idea of selfless service. It is only because of selfless service that Congress has survived. Whether in power or not the Congress is the same to me. It is the sense of dedication and right action that will help us to raise the country. We have not come here to utter useless and extravagant words. What we preach, we must also practise. Only then people listen to us. My plea to Congressmen is: let us rededicate ourselves truly, sincerely and selflessly to raise our country, with the full understanding and tolerance of all the parties.

3251 L.S.—8

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिषेक में मसूर महाराष्ट्र सीमा विवाद का और महाजन कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसका उल्लेख किया है और इस समस्या को सन्तोषजनक रीति से हल करने की उन्होंने आशा व्यक्त की है। इस प्रतिवेदन के बारे में मेरे पड़ोसी राज्य के मसूर के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने अभिनन्दन प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करते समय महाराष्ट्र सरकार पर कुछ आरोप लगाए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र ने इस प्रतिवेदन को चुनौती दी है। उनकी यह बात सही है। महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा और महाराष्ट्र विधान परिषद ने एक प्रस्ताव पास कर कहा है कि महाजन कमिशन के प्रतिवेदन और उसकी सिफारिशें जैसी की तैसी एजेंड इट स्वीकार करने हम असमर्थ हैं। इनको हम स्वीकार इसी तरह से नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह दो राज्यों की सीमा का सवाल है। यह कोई विदेशी सवाल नहीं है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। राज्यों के बीच चाहे सीमायी विवाद हो अथवा नदियों के जल का विवाद हो, उसे तुरन्त दूर करने के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अगर यह समस्या ऐसे ही चलती रही तो इससे राष्ट्र तथा लोकतन्त्र को भी आघात पहुँचेगा। हमें इस समस्या के हल होने की बहुत आशा थी और इसलिए हम उत्सुक थे कि यह बहुत लम्बे समय से चली आ रही समस्या महाराष्ट्र और मसूर के बीच का सीमा विवाद जल्दी से जल्दी हल हो और इसीलिए हम लोगों ने महाजन कमिशन, एक सदस्यीय कमिशन की नियुक्ति को, विदाउट टर्म्स आफ रेफेंस मान लिया था और इस कमिशन की नियुक्ति का हमने स्वागत किया था। अब हम जो उस रिपोर्ट को चुनौती दे रहे हैं वह इसलिये नहीं दे रहे हैं कि हमारी इच्छाओं के अनुसार इस समस्या का हल नहीं सुझाया गया है बल्कि इसलिये दे रहे हैं कि श्री महाजन सरीखा एक आदमी जो बहुत ऊँचे पद पर रह चुका था अपने निर्विकार भाव, अनुभव तथा न्यायिक स्वरूप के कारण समानता और एकरूपता के

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

आधार पर न्याय देगा। लेकिन उस दृष्टि से यह प्रतिवेदन बहुत निराशाजनक रहा है और इसलिए हम जैसे आशावादी भी अब निराशावादी बन गए हैं। मुझे आशा है कि अगर इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य और मैसूर के माननीय सदस्य भी इस प्रतिवेदन पर बिना किसी प्रकार के पूर्वाग्रह के तथा एक पक्षीय भावनाओं को त्याग कर और प्रादेशीय भावनाओं को छोड़ कर विचार करेंगे और कोई भी बनियादी सिद्धान्त लागू करेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि मेरी जो राय है वही राय उनकी भी हो जाएगी।

महाजन आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशें करते समय किसी एक सूपरिभाषित सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। उसने दोनों राज्यों पर भिन्न भिन्न सिद्धान्त लागू किये हैं। उसने जो सिद्धान्त मैसूर पर लागू किया है, वह महाराष्ट्र पर लागू नहीं किया है और जो सिद्धान्त महाराष्ट्र पर लागू किया है, वह मैसूर पर लागू नहीं किया है उसने जो स्वयं अपने सिद्धान्त बनाए हैं उनको भी दोनों राज्यों पर लागू नहीं किया है।

इसके बाद मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन को एवार्ड नहीं माना जा सकता है। अगर हम पिछले इतिहास को देखें तो मालूम होगा कि जो कमीशन नियुक्त हुए उनके प्रतिवेदनों को एवार्ड नहीं माना गया। किसी कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन की स्थिति सिफारिशों की सी होती है। वे सिफारिशें इस सदन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रिकार्ड हो सकती हैं और इस दृष्टि से यह सदन उन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर सकता है। यह मेरा अपना मत नहीं है। इस बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि जो कमीशन नियुक्त होती हैं, उनकी सिफारिशें एवार्ड नहीं होती हैं।

आखिर यह सवाल एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है— दो राज्यों का सवाल है। इसलिए इस सदन को उसे हल करना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा अगर विधान परिषद् इस आयोग की सिफारिशों को उसी रूप में मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं। मैसूर की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वह इन सिफारिशों को उसी रूप में मानने के लिये तैयार है। मनिवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन सर्वोच्च संस्था है। जब दो राज्यों में कोई झगड़ा हो और उनके बारे में उनकी अलग-अलग राय हो, तो इस सदन का यह पवित्र कर्तव्य है कि वह राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से उस झगड़े को निपटाये और उस सवाल को हल करे।

इसलिये मैं इस सदन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वह महाजन आयोग को रपोर्ट को देखे और कोई भी बुनियादी सिद्धान्त लागू करके इस समस्या पर विचार करे। इस सदन से मेरा आग्रह है कि एक लम्बे समय से चले आ रहे इस विवाद को वह एक न्यायापूर्ण, समान और वैधानिक आधार पर हल करने की कोशिश करे।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for the time you were able to find for me. Democracy is often said to be government by discussion but now we have government by indiscretion. There are many examples which I could quote, going-back through history of the last 20 years. This morning during the Question Hour we heard a great deal about the problem arising out of Shri Sheikh Abdullah. Now, that can be traced to the indiscretion committed in 1947. In 1947, when Kashmir sent the instrument of accession without any conditions, some British gentleman stood by the side of the Prime Minister and said "Yes, in your broadcast perhaps you can also say later you will get

the opinion of the people." And immediately the Prime Minister in his broadcast adds the words. Till today, we are suffering the result of that indiscretion.

I need not go into several things. Last year, the last act of indiscretion was with regard to West Bengal, we are seeing the results. I think the indiscretion was not stopped. Even after the imposition of President's rule the same Governor is continued, the same Governor who is merely a projection of the P. C. Ghosh Ministry.

But worse than all these indiscretions is the indiscretion committed by this Government during the last session when they introduced the resolution along with the Official Languages Bill. When the Bill was published, those who insisted upon giving statutory recognition to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people were glad although they found that it was not to their complete satisfaction. Yet, as a compromise, they said outside and on the floor of this House, that they would accept it as a compromise. Government took advantage of it; some powerful lobbying went on; the names of two distinguished lady parliamentarians were associated with it and the resolution was amended overnight. The result is what we are now seeing. But the President coolly says in his Address "The overriding objective of the Governments language policy is to strengthen the unity of the country. Is it strengthening it? All of us are anxious that this country should stand united. Some of us are old. We joined the fight for independence when we were very young. We did not join this fight to divide the country. If we say there should be some re-thinking on this question, why should anybody say that we are for dividing the country? As long as they have got that attitude, they are taking steps towards the division of the country. They must give up that attitude. We fought for the independence of this

entire country. In those days, we used to say "Akhand Bharat". Unfortunately, in 1947, a bit of it was taken out, but still we are for the unity of the country.

The President says "It is Government's earnest hope that controversies about language will now be ended. How? They would have been ended if there was not that resolution or at least if it was not amended overnight. That was the whole trouble. Appeals were made here, but then there was an atmosphere of tension and passion, hurling of all kinds of adjectives, etc. Even now if we say, there must be some re-thinking, an appeal is made from the other side, "Unity of the country is above language. Yes, but let those who say it show in action that unity is greater than language, instead of insisting, "Heads I win; tails you lose"

The non-Hindi States are many. After the next elections, the non-Hindi States might get a majority and don't be sure that they will not think of amending the language chapter of the Constitution. Anything may happen in this country by the most democratic and parliamentary method. Therefore, let nobody think that because it is pronounced today that Hindi is the official language, all thinking should cease. I am glad the Prime Minister was good enough some time ago to announce that she would call for a conference of all the leading thinkers of this country from the non-Hindi States also and see what could be done about it. It is a right approach. I only suggest she should be firm now. She was not firm at that time during the last session. The result was so much shooting, unrest and bloodshed all over the country. If she is firm now in her opinion, if lobbying pressures are not too much upon her, I do believe that the unity of the country will be a firm fact.

14.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Otherwise, there is no use blaming always the south, particularly the

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]
DMK. The DMK is confused with the DK. South India is only a ballast for them and they do not know the geography of South India and which parties are there. We are always expected to be camp followers. We are willing to be camp followers, but let it be a united country. Let it be a country of union of hearts, not merely a union by lip service.

Sir, some time ago I happened to visit my home down Visakhapatnam where there was trouble. All the colleges are closed. The students are on strike. The engineering college students are on strike. The university and college students are on strike. Now they have gone one step further. They have taken the cue from Shri Annadurai, the Chief Minister of Madras. What the students want now is what Annadurai wants at Madras.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is very good.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): The people of Madras want it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It is all very good, no doubt, but why does Government lead the people to take to these extreme measures and all the time talk about the unity of India, allowing things as they are doing? Things should not be decided in the streets, as they say, but they drive people only to go in the streets to get things decided. Therefore, my earnest appeal to Government is that it is time to do some re-thinking. I was glad to hear—I heard it on the radio this morning—that the President of the Congress, Shri Nijalingappa, also said that some re-thinking on this question is necessary and this unequal burden upon the non-Hindi-speaking people should be removed. The Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed a resolution in which it was unequivocally said that this burden upon the non-Hindi Speaking people should be removed. Then there is Madras and Kerala. The whole of the south is of one way of thinking. Please treat south as part of this country. Sit

across the table and decide. Do not take the people for granted. Do not take even Andhra Pradesh for granted (Interruption). Shri Brahmananda Reddy, the Chief Minister moved a resolution in the Assembly in which it was said, "Do this, otherwise we will be obliged to follow some other course." What that course could be no one can foresee. As an old citizen of this country I shudder to think as to what is going to happen if we do not put this unity above other things and give it a top priority. Therefore, what I suggest is, on this question let there be not only re-thinking; let there be an earnest re-thinking.

There is one other point on which I want to say and that is the Kutch Agreement. It is unfortunate that we lost a good bit of territory on this. From the judgment given by the judge chosen by us I find that our case is very very strong indeed over the bit of the Rann of Kutch which we have lost. But there are some people who say, therefore do not accept the Award at all. Then, I believe, we lose not only 300 square miles there but we will also lose our face in the international sphere. Having accepted arbitration in the agreement if we say now that we shall not accept the Award because we lost we cannot lift up our face in the international sphere. It is a thing which is very important. Consider this before deciding it. Already the propaganda by Pakistan has always been in an advantageous position over ours. Today, if we say that we do not agree to the Award outsiders will say, "Here is India which makes agreements and breaks them, which says that she will accept the award and then when it goes against her says that she does not accept it." I am one with those who say that we lost a goods case. But it is our misfortune. Having been in courts of law I know that sometimes we lose excellent cases. Sometimes it happens like that in this world. We lost Pakistan itself for no

fault of ours. Overnight we were told the country was ready for partition. As members of the AICC we were not consulted. I think even members of the Working Committee were not first consulted. Gandhiji asked the Prime Minister: "Are you committed to partition?" When the Prime Minister said "Yes, in a way", Gandhiji replied: "In that case I cannot come in your way". We lost Pakistan itself. It is true I feel as sorely as anybody else for this loss here but we should do nothing by which we face in the international sphere. Let me thank you for the few minutes that you were able to give me.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, before you ask the Prime Minister to reply I want to raise a point of order under rule 343. I want to refer to two points. Firstly, while replying to the debate, the Prime Minister should not anticipate certain matters which are pending before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: How does he anticipate that the Prime Minister will refer to them?

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is our experience. Because, in the Rajya Sabha she referred to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not be guided by what transpired in the other House.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, you must listen to me. I have another point. After the Prime Minister finishes her speech on the motion of thanks on the President's Address, voting should not take place because it would prejudice the no-confidence motion, which is a very substantive one. So, first of all, I want an assurance from the Prime Minister that she would not make any reference to the Kutch Award, because she is precluded from doing so under rule 343. You may kindly see that rule. Secondly, no voting should be taken on this motion be-

cause a motion of no-confidence, which is a substantive motion, would be coming in after two or three days when a vote would be taken. Sir, you must give a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what to say.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): She should bear this in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the demand that voting should not take place is concerned, that is not possible, because so many other issues are also mentioned here. Also, I cannot anticipate what she would say.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Reference to Kutch issue is strictly prohibited.

MR. SPEAKER: He may resume his seat. Now, the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member should have been more alert earlier if he did not want me to mention Kutch, he should have seen to it that other hon. Members also should not have mentioned it. I am here to reply to the points raised by hon. Members. Even in the short time that I was sitting here one hon. Member touched upon this point, and I know many others have also done so.

There are 280 or so amendments before the House. I am sure that hon. Members realise that it is hardly possible for me to touch upon all of them or the very many points which have been raised. Therefore, I shall have to confine myself to only some which are the most important.

It is quite evident from the trend of the debate that our friends opposite have lost the gusto they had last year. This is understandable because whatever the year might have been like for this governments, it has been a year of disenchantment and disillusionment for our friends opposite and

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their colleagues in the States. Hurriedly got together. United Fronts of all kinds of parties, all manner of ideologies, have crumbled one by one, perhaps under the weight of their unity. It is all right to fasten the blame again and again on the Congress Party, or on the Central Government, but the fact of the matter is that this disenchantment is born out of the inherent contradictions and weaknesses of the patterns which were evolved.

Today there are many grave issues before the country, and many of these have naturally been referred to in the debate. But some of them however, serious and grave they seem just now, and however heart-breaking they are, are problems merely of the moment. Despite all the cynicism expressed by hon. Members opposite, we are going to get over these problems.

Some of our friends have constantly expressed cynicism. They may be interested to learn of the description of a cynicism given by an English writer, Oscar Wilde. He said that a cynic is "one who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing."

But there are some grave issues which are not merely issues of the moment.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): There are better quotations than from Oscar Wilde.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They involve our long-term interests; they involve higher stakes and they deal with matters of lasting and abiding importance. They involve the question of the very survival of this nation. Two of these issues are democracy and secularism. They are the pillars on which we have sought to build our society. I firmly believe that we must make them secure. This security is not a party matter nor a matter which could be dealt

with on a regional, local or any kind of a partisan point of view. They have to be dealt with on a higher plane.

I was glad to find in many of the speeches a really thoughtful note. This is certainly more welcome than the destructive anger which one sometimes finds in the utterances of hon. Members opposite. There has been a certain amount of passion also exhibited on the question of national unity. I myself share this passion and welcome it at a time when our young people and even some old trouble-makers are taking recourse to violence and perpetrate ugly events in Gauhati, Meerut, Ranchi, Madras and other parts of India.

As one looks at these events, one naturally thinks of the basic and fundamental issue which is before this fourth Parliament, which is to maintain and strengthen the unity and solidarity of India. My hon. friend opposite, Shri Viswanatham, spoke at some length on this subject and tried to give the impression that by the Language Bill or other acts we were trying to weaken this unity. But such talk can create misunderstanding, if I may say so, because it is very easy now to say that if this had not been done, that would have happened. At an earlier occasion we were being told, "If you do not bring the Bill, such-and-such a thing will happen."

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN rose—

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not yielding.

I am a little wary of all these ifs and buts which people think of after the event.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Why did you bring the Bill and the Resolution?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I shall come to that later.

It is for us to discharge this responsibility of maintaining unity and not

allowing the matter to be decided on the streets. It is certainly the business of those who are in charge, not only of the Government and officials, not only of political parties but even of non-political persons to see how these matters can be kept away from the streets, how these matters can be discussed and debated in the institutions which have been set up for the purpose. It is for us to decide whether we believe in Parliament and the parliamentary method or in mob rule.

It set exactly a year ago that the election results were coming in and they set the world wondering about India's stability. If there is stability in India, it is not due to odd combinations of Opposition parties but because the Centre is strong and stable and fully capable of balancing the instability of the States.... (*Interruption*). I had hoped that the opportunity to be in power and to bear responsibility would also give the opportunity to the Opposition parties to be more responsible. But our hopes have, unfortunately, been belied. I am one of the people who had welcomed these different governments and had sincerely hoped that the opportunity which our democracy gives even to smaller parties to come into power would have been better utilised. What did we find? I am saying this in sorrow—these parties set about furthering their own ends and did not hesitate to work against their own colleagues in the various governments. For some parties, it has become a pastime to make the Centre a kind of bogey-man for all their failures. I must say that I do not think anybody in this country is taken in by this posture. I hope that the second year after the General Elections will see greater stability in the States. We must now make up for lost time and we have to regain the tempo which two years of drought and two wars have interrupted in the development of our country.

This year, nature, have been kinder to us. But, at the same time, we must

not forget or ignore the human effort which countless farmers, scientists and officials have combined to put in to give us a good harvest this year. We want this record harvest to be followed by many others. In science, there is a saying that miracles occur only when the scientist works hard enough for them. If the House will allow me a few minutes. I may tell a story which I heard some years ago visiting a farming community in America. It is about a Negro who was utterly destitute, living on the charity of the village. There happened to be a very tiny plot of land which was regarded as useless. So, the village people said, "Why not give it to him? Even if he cannot grow anything, it will give him something to do." This poor man laboured day and night and managed to take out all the thorny weeds and all the rocks and other things here and there and even managed to grow something on the plot of land. Later when the village priest passed by, he remarked, "John, that is a fine bit of work which God and you have done together." John thought for a minute and said, "Perhaps, you are right, Sir. But you should have seen this plot of land when God alone was in charge!"

Sir, no nation, not even the most affluent nation, is without its ups and downs. No country is free from problems. In fact, as I have said so many times, I believe, that problems in a way determine the strength and the stability of a nation. One of our gravest problems is the problem of food. The Minister of Food and Agriculture has already spoken on the food situation. I think, Bihar has tested the mettle and proved the capacity of our wonderful people. Even in the midst of our grave difficulties, all kinds of programmes were pushed through there and elsewhere. I should like to emphasize that we are not slackening our efforts either on the production front or on the procurement front. We are installing 2 lakh pump sets and digging 32,000 tube-wells, to mention only two items. In

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the coming year, we shall provide 17 lakh tonnes of fertiliser as compared to 13 lakh tonnes this year. Our effort is to ensure that the spurt in agriculture should spread to other fields also. Some of our new trade agreements are expected to help us to overcome the big slack in engineering industries. I am sorry to say that some Members are annoyed even about the economic agreements with the Soviet Union.

The Budget will soon be presented to you. This morning my colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister, has placed before us a detailed economic survey which we will have occasion to discuss. Therefore, I need not go into the details of this matter. But the one thing that is rightly distressing to us all and is engaging our minds is the problem of unemployment, specially among our young people and our young engineers. The President's Address defines this problem, with clarity and frankness. It has also put the solution in the right perspective, by linking it to the growth of the economy as a whole at a rate and level which would absorb our growing population and its growing expectations. As economic activity picks up, the economic situation should also improve. But let us keep our eyes on the long-term perspective. Ultimately, it is better to have a sufficient number of engineers and technicians, rather than to be starved for them. Capital and equipment can be found, but talent is more difficult to have, trained personnel are more difficult to find to run our industry.

Hon. members have referred to the public sector. We fully share their concern and we are ourselves anxious and are taking every possible step to see that the public sector attains the maximum efficiency and the maximum success as soon as possible.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It has already attained.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:

Many projects have. But one thing you must also understand. It is very easy for people to ask, why is the public sector not giving profit. The answer is simple. It is because it is busy building a base; you cannot get profit out of certain basic industries immediately. But certainly where there is inefficiency, where there are other such grounds which will create losses, those problems should be looked into and are being looked into.

The Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission has been entrusted to a Committee of the Cabinet and Government's decisions will be placed before this House this very Session, I hope very soon. I see the Chairman nodding his head.

Inevitably, this debate, Sir, has drawn out familiar arguments and counter-arguments on economic policies and programmes, and the solutions are not only varying but, in many instances, contradictory. I can only make our own stand clear and say what we on this side of the House stand for. In the last two decades, we have put our faith in the process of planned development and, I think, this faith has been fully vindicated. But for the work put in this sphere, it would not have been possible for this nation to have overcome the major challenges which were posed in the last few years by repeated external aggression as well as by severe and unprecedented economic problems. I firmly believe that there is no other alternative possible despite the many passing difficulties that we face. I do not want to go into this matter in detail. I have, on earlier occasions, explained the steps taken for the formulation of the revised Fourth Plan and the work done on the annual plan in the intervening period.

It is indeed surprising that my hon. friend opposite, Prof. Ranga is still

harping on a plan holiday, especially since the very captains of industry on whose behalf his party speaks are urging the Government to increase their investment. There can be no holiday for this nation—not so long as this party is in charge of the Government of this country, not so long as their are hungry millions seeking social justice.

Our objective, Sir, is to rapidly promote economic development and increase the wealth of the nation, to promote greater economic and social equality, greater equality of opportunity.

One of the problems which makes us sad is our inability to do more for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and also our landless labour. But I would like to make clear that I am fully conscious of the gaps in these programmes, and that much more needs to be done. We are trying to fill in those gaps. However, at the same time, I think, the House is aware that it is the Congress party which took up this programme initially and it is the Congress party which is now taking it up and trying to push it forward. In the same way, I must express my concern for all the minorities of India. Here again we are deeply conscious of all that we owe them. We are constantly looking at this problem and are in touch with people from many organisations both other political parties and non-political organisations, to see what can be done to deal with it, and with the communal tension which rears its ugly head from time to time.

I had not really wanted to speak on language on this occasion, Sir, but many hon. Members have touched upon it. One of the last speakers, the hon. Member, Shri Viswanatham used a word, saying that I should be 'firm' and suggested that I was not firm on the last occasion. Now, you see, in language, as in many other matters each person interprets words or attitudes from his own point of view. If I agree with Shri Viswanatham, whatever I do, he will consider me

to be firm. But if I agree with some other person, he will think I am not being firm and that I am giving way to him. If I listen to Shri Viswanatham, then the other person will feel that I am not firm because I am not listening to him. It is very difficult to know what exactly the word 'firm' means. I think, Sir, that I have been very firm on the basic issue, and we must understand what the basic issue was. The basic issue was to see that certain assurances which had been given to the non-Hindi speaking people by my father and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri should be honoured. That is why it was important to bring this Language Bill here and that is what we did. Now, it is true that when it came to the House the Hindi-speaking people felt that it was going to create a difficult situation for them. So, what did we do? We did not change any basic thing in the Act. We did not take any position which would take away or lessen the assurance which was given to the non-Hindi speaking people. What we did was merely to add to the burden of whom? Not of the non-Hindi speaking people, but of the Central Secretariat officials, in that they have now to provide translations not only from Hindi into English, but also English into Hindi. This was the one thing that took place. It was made very clear by the Home Minister here in this House that this burden would be on us and not on the those who do not wish to use Hindi.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Home Minister definitely stated in this House. He said in this House that the burden will be on non-Hindi speaking people. It was said in this House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): On a point of order. She just now said that the Home Minister did not say that there would be an unequal burden on the non-Hindi speaking people.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Shri Chavan is here. (Interruptions).

15 hrs.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: This is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members have had their say.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What the Home Minister said on record, that that this is an unequal burden. But she says he has not said that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I did not say that. I am saying what the fact is.

Now, it is true that there will be a burden on everybody. I happen to come from a Hindi-speaking area (Interruptions). Let Prof. Ranga please listen to me.

SHRI RANGA: Did he not say so?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was sitting in the House when the Home Minister was speaking. I remember perfectly what he said.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: You have forgotten the whole thing.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Naturally, when a new step is taken, it imposes a burden. It imposes a burden on those who have to learn a new language. But those hon. Members who come from the non-Hindi States perhaps do not realise that the burden of learning Hindi is only slightly lesser on most people who live in the Hindi-speaking States. I can say for myself that the language that is now spoken here is for me an entirely new language, and I have had to learn it a new.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is a childish argument.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): He ought to be more dignified.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The Prime Minister just claim that this is a burden for the Hindi people. What

does she mean? This is an impossible position (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Prime Minister have her say.

AN HON. MEMBER: He must behave properly.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell hon. Members that all of them have had their say?

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, not all.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: We can appreciate that she is Hindi-speaking, but not this kind of argument.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: She should be reasonable.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: This kind of statement should not be made on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: She is Prime Minister of the country. You may not agree with her, not all of you. I do not expect that. In a democracy, cent per cent agreement will not be there. But still I am sure you can all give her a patient hearing.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Not this kind of reasoning.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously, those hon. Members do not know the languages that are spoken in the north or the great diversity which we have within this area. Anyway, if they object to this remark, I do not want to make it. But it does not change the facts. If you object, it does not change the facts.

SHRI RANGA: It is certainly your language, not ours.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Any new step does impose a burden on somebody or the other. What the Home Minister said was that the burden would be a little more on the non-Hindi-speaking people. He had said that, but he added that whatever this difficulty, we would discuss it and we would find ways

of minimising it. It was necessary for us to sit and talk and see what were the difficulties of the people of the different States as well as the difficulties of the administrators. He did say that also.

Therefore, from the beginning we did not say that we had closed minds or that we were not going to do anything about the matter, but we said that we are quite willing and anxious to discuss this matter. I repeated it yesterday in the other House, as my hon. friend, Shri Viswanatham, mentioned just now. I think this question is still exciting too much passion and emotion to speak more about it now. Therefore, I am sorry I initiated it. I think the least that is said about it from now until tempers calm down, the better it is; then we may all be in a better position to sit together and to discuss it and try of find a way out which will strengthen the unity of the country and facilitate communication not only between all of us who have had the privilege of a higher education but even amongst those who have not had that privilege. The time has now come when we should give them also this equality of opportunity and lessen this class distinction which has grown through language.

My hon. friends, Prof. Ranga and Shri C. C. Desai, have advised me to quit. I thank them for the advice. Prof. Ranga gave the same advice, as many older members of this House will remember, both to my father and to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I am glad to be in good company. The hon. Member, Prof. Ranga, has been a true nationalist. But what can I say about the other hon. Member? He has held high positions in Government. He has been in the Indian Civil Service. He has been in the Indian Civil Service at a time when the rest of us were in prison, when some of our colleagues were shot and others were being hanged.. (Interruptions.) Thereafter, he established himself in business.

श्री रवि राय (पूरी) : आपने ही तो गिरजा शंकर बाजपेयी का रखा था।

SHRI NATH PAI: Your father made him the High Commissioner in a foreign mission. You pampered them and you rewarded them. You depended upon them and you continue to depend upon.... (Interruptions.)

किसने उनका हाई कमिश्नर बनाया ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: After having been in office for a long time, he has chosen to enter politics now.... (Interruptions.)

श्री रवि राय : चन्दूलाल त्रिवेदी को किस ने बनाया ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is very amusing to see the hon. Members opposite. They feel that they can say anything they like but if we say the smallest thing, you see the anger in their faces. What does it show? It is only when you have no argument that you show anger like this. One Member said that I made a childish remark when I said that there were many dialects in the North. But it is not childish for Mr. Nath Pai to say that my speeches are written by the officials! I should like him to come and see whether they write my speeches.... (Interruptions.) It is upto them to make any kind of remarks they like.... (Interruptions.) I am not angry. I have to shout like this only because they are shouting. Anyway, it is only we who have passed through the ordeal of sacrifice who know better where the shoe pinches and how to conduct our affairs and evolve policies and programmes calculated to promote the interests of our country. It is presumptuous on the part of the people who have not gone through this, who have no idea of the hardships of people who live in the villages or what sacrifices are our poor people forced to make, to tender us advice.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI RANGA: Is it not presumptuous on their part to talk in this manner? Is this not the most irresponsible manner to talk? What does she think of this House? They are here by contesting elections, by getting the votes of the people. She is a baby compared to these people. Does it lie in her mouth to speak in this irresponsible manner? Nobody else is childish.... (*Interruptions.*) Go to another subject.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I shall go to another subject only when I want to do so.

SHRI RANGA: Do not talk in such irresponsible manner about your own services.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Is it not being irresponsible for hon. Members to ask us to resign on every single question?

SHRI RANGA: You ought not to talk in this irresponsible manner.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was only referring to Prof. Ranga's remarks which he makes on this issue. It is not for them to say who should be our leader. That statement was equally irresponsible if my remark is considered irresponsible..... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI RANGA: Your Government depends upon their advice.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The ICS people are welcome to give advice in matters in which they have been trained. They have not been trained in the political school of service and sacrifice.

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Sir, on a point of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is not yielding. Please sit down. (*Interruption.*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let the Prime Minister sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Let us hear the point of order raised by the hon. Member and let us hear the Prime Minister. I feel I am helpless now!

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM: I have listened to the speech of the Prime Minister; I would like to submit that it is expected of the Prime Minister to show all courtesy to the Members who might have opposed the policy of the Government and her policy. But I regret very much that she has cast aspersion on the Members of the Opposition. Firstly, she says that the Members of the Opposition have never lived in any village.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. You are commenting on her speech.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a point of disorder.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not point of order. You are making a speech. Please resume your seat. May I appeal to both sections of the House?

SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM: She cast aspersions on the Members of the Opposition; and secondly, she said that ICS officers were not trained in the political school of service and sacrifice.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. After all, we have had five days' discussion; not one or two days.

AN HON. MEMBER: She was angry.

MR. SPEAKER: Angry in the sense that, when interruptions were there on both sides, there is bound to be a little loss of temper. After all, when you interrupt and do all that, naturally she is also—(*Interruption.*)

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, do not try to defend the Prime Minister's anger. She is very angry. (*Interruption.*)

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to both sides of the House. Let us hear the Prime Ministers reply. You have so many opportunities in this House when you can raise the points through so many motions later on, if you do not agree with them. You have the right later on to move so many motions; the no-confidence motion is also coming. So many other motions are coming. You have the right to say something. Will you all kindly listen now to the Prime Minister?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): Can the Prime Minister speak something which goes against the fundamental right of a citizen?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Now, please sit down.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Can the Prime Minister say that an ICS officer is not trained to take any action in politics? Is she permitted to say so?

MR. SPEAKER: She did not say that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: She did say. I request that those words should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: She did not say that nobody can take action. She only said he has not gone through this mill of political suffering and all that. She did not say that ICS men cannot do that. (Interruption).

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha): In so far as election is concerned, I fought the elections in villages on principles and not on names. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let me appeal, for Heaven's sake, do not make any more interruptions.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I welcome the point which the hon. Member has made just now, about courtesy being shown to all Members, and I only hope that he will

see to this aspect from the side of the Opposition on other occasions also.

Now, turning to External Affairs there was hardly any new point raised; the usual points were there on Viet Nam and West Asia, and there is not much to say on this, as this opportunity is given to us time and again. The conflict in Viet Nam and its escalation is something that saddens us very greatly, and it is of great concern to us. What happens in South-East Asia is of very great concern to us in India. We have always maintained that the solution cannot be a military one and later events have proved the rightness of our assessment. Today our view is shared by a growing number of nations. We still maintain, as we said many months ago, that the first step should be the stoppage of the bombing of North Vietnam and that this would lead to other steps which could take the conflict from the battlefield on to the conference table.

There were references here to West Asia. Here again, we have always stood for the principle that no party should be allowed to keep the fruits of aggression and that every country should be able to live in peace and security.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): What about Pakistan?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Regarding Pakistan and China, the President in his Address has stated our stand....

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about China enjoying the fruits of aggression in Ladakh?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think I have anything to add at this moment about either Pakistan or China.

Some hon. members have referred in their amendments and otherwise to the new situation in the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Indian Ocean area. We maintain a close and careful watch over the political and other developments in this area and have noted the intention of the British Government to withdraw militarily from there in the near future. Our relations with all these countries of South and South-East Asia are very friendly and cordial and continue to grow satisfactorily. We feel that the security of these countries can best be ensured not through military alliances but by the strength of their national economies and by their political stability.

One hon. member said that I should not say anything about the Kutch Award. But as I mentioned at the beginning of my speech, I feel that this omission would be conspicuous.

SHRI S. KUNDU: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: When Mr. Viswanathan and other members were speaking about the Kutch Agreement, you were there and you did not raise any point of order. I have given my ruling.

SHRI S. KUNDU: With all respect to the Chair, I submit that no point of order was raised at that time. Now I am raising it. Rule 343 says:

"No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given, provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time."

Within 3 days, on Tuesday next, the no-confidence motion is coming up. There are several earlier rulings also. Shall I refer to them?

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessary.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The only thing is, she is not to read her prepared text on this.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: No submission. I do not want any reply to that point of order, unless you have a point of order.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: My point of order is....

MR. SPEAKER: That he cannot raise a point of order? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Mr. Kundu's point of order has not been disposed of yet. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. On what issue your point of order is I am not able to understand. He may kindly resume his seat.

When the no-confidence motion was admitted I had mentioned that it was a single-line motion. Now the Prime Minister is speaking under Rule 20 which says:

"The Prime Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion....."

If all the hon. Members of all parties had a right to speak about this, she has also a right and she can explain the position.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, you have given your ruling and we accept it. But your predecessor has also given some rulings on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want any further explanation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, I would have very much liked to oblige the hon. Member and agree to his request had this not been such an important matter and had we not to

wait for three full days before the House meets again. Then I will be replying only on the 28th. Therefore . .

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am only saying that it will prejudice the discussion.. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, since I made my statement in the House on this subject, the introductory and concluding chapters of the Award have been received.

With your permission, Sir, I lay on the Table, of the House a set of these documents.* Copies of these are under print and as soon as they are ready, perhaps by Sunday or at the latest by Monday, they will be made available to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for hon. Members who are interested.

We are closely examining the Award. But in the meantime, since some anxiety has been expressed about the position relating to certain points, I should like to share with the House the information that the Award has determined that Point 84, Sardar Post, Biar Bet, Karim Shahi, Bavarla Bet, Sarf-Bela Bet, Vighokot, Gainda Bet, and the entire Nara Bet Chain, lie on the Indian side of the border. A marginal area to the south of Rahimki Bazar, including Pirel Valo Kun and Kanjar Kot, and Dhara Banni and Chhad Bet are determined to lie on the Pakistan side of the border.

श्री मधु लिखते : इस निर्णय को फैंक दो ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I have said earlier, as soon as the examination is complete, a further statement will be made. We shall naturally honour our commitments. I feel it would be a sad day if we fail to meet an international commitment.

श्री मधु लिखते : बहुत गलत बात कह रही है ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, I would like to repeat the point with which I started. It is the question of violence on the streets and the feeling of parochialism. This is a national problem. I fail to understand how it is that a handful of people can create so much trouble even when a majority are not with them on some of these occasions and on some of these issues. How can a small minority terrorise a larger majority into either just tolerating them or encouraging them? It obviously shows that there is a great need to mobilise the entire community against these acts of violence and against the tyranny of the minority and this is where political and non-political citizens of this country should also take a hand and help to control such activities. As far as the average citizen is concerned, it is not right for him to say that he is not concerned. It is something with which he is very much concerned, because it affects not only his daily life but the future of his children.

In this connection, I should like to say a word about the various *senas* which are cropping up all over the place. I cannot understand what battles these *senas* are going to fight. As I see the Indian situation, there is only one battle to fight and that is the battle against poverty. And it requires only one *sena* and that is the *sena* of a united, determined Indian people. I was greatly heartened to hear one or two voices from the other side—Acharyaji's and hon'ble member, Shri Vajpayee's recognising this. Since Shri Vajpayee is the leader of a party, if he feels this way, I am sure he will exercise his influence to see that on these national problems we can work together.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय में निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने हमारी पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहना है, वह

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

स्पष्ट तौर पर कहें। हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है, हम उसको निवाहेगे।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं यही चाहती हूँ कि सब अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझें।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : वह बतायें कि हमारी पार्टी की क्या गलती है, हम ने कौन सा गलत काम किया है। अगर हम यह महसूस करेंगे कि हमारी कोई गलती है, तो हम उसको सुधारेंगे, वरना हम पर जो आरोप लगाया जायेगा, हम उसका खंडन करेंगे।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं सिर्फ यही चाहती हूँ कि सब लोग अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझें।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या सरकार को कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ? सब गड़बड़ तो वह कराती है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): If you want to get some more territory, you will get our co-operation, but not for the loss of territory.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was talking about the communal situation and the violence that goes about due to communal tension. I think these are issues which deserve to be placed above party, region, caste and creed. As I said earlier on, and as Shri Nath Pai said the other day—I am saying this only to attract his attention to this side—we should be Indians first and Indians last. I ask the same question, I repeat the question which Acharyaji put to us: are we likely to secure this objective if the opposition always adopts a negative and opposing role, regardless of the issues before us?

AN HON. MEMBER: What about

श्री मधु निषधे : सहयोग का मतलब है हाँ में हाँ मिलाना।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is clear evidence that we are following the policies and measures which the Congress have evolved after years of consideration and deliberation. They are in accord with modern trends. But the difficulties in solving these problems have not been mitigated by the opposition but, I am sorry to say, they have been increased. However, it is still not too late for us to get together to evolve methods of working together on certain issues which can be recognised or identified as national issues. As the President said, on our part, we shall continue to work for such a national co-operative approach toward the major national problems. Indeed, we shall welcome every effort towards a united and determined effort by this nation to solve these problems and to march ahead and I am convinced that it shall do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion to the vote, I have to dispose of the amendments. I will put separately those amendments which are pressed.

I shall first put amendments Nos. 30 and 31 moved by Shri Nayanar to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put Amendment No. 80 moved by Shri Kanwarlal Gupta to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for abolition of food zones in country." (80).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2]

[15.44 hrs.

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Bansh Narain Singh.
 Shri
 Basi, Shri S. S.
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Khan, Shri Zulfikar Ali
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.

Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nayar, Shrimati
 Shakuntala
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi

Santosham, Dr. M.
 Sharda Nand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Beni
 Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Ram
 Avtar
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
 Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv
 Kumar
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Sreedharan, Shri A.
 Tapuria, Shri S. K.
 Viswanatham, Shri
 Tenneti
 Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri
 Shashibhushan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash
 Singh, Shri
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Butta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri
 Krishna Kumari
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri
 Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Shingh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Girja Kumari,
 Shrimati
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Harzarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri
 Tulshidas
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Chand

Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Minimata Agam Dass
 Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mukerjee, Shrimati
 Sharda
 Naghnor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri
 Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd.
 Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramalal, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.

Kam Swarup, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K.
Narayana
Rao, Shri J.
Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri P.
Antony
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Rohatgi, Shrimati
Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saigal, Shri A. S.
Salve, Shri N. K.P.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam,
Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri M. R.
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri
Sheopujan
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shiv Chandika
Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya
Charan

Siddheshwar Prasad,
Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya
Narayan
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Surendra Pal Singh,
Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri
K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Veerappa, Shri
Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah,
Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh
Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra-
jeet.

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 44; Noes 141*

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendment No. 92 moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 92 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put Mr. Masani's amendment, Amendment No. 98, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that while referring

to the question of the reorganisation of a border State like Assam, no reference whatsoever is made in the Address to the deplorable attack on Indian citizens of non-Assamese origin and their property that took place in broad daylight in Gauhati and other places in Assam on Republic Day, 26th January, 1968 resulting in a large number of them becoming homeless and in the destruction of property worth crores of rupees as a result of the denial of even elementary protection to those who were left at the mercy of the mob.'" (98)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

AYES

AYES

[15.44 hrs.

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Bansh Narain Singh,
Shri
Basi, Shri S. S.
Bharat Singh, Shri

Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R.
Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.

Dhirendranath, Shri
Gowd, Shri Gadil-
lingana
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar
Lal

*Sarvashri B. N. Bhargava, V. N. Jadhav, Hanumanthaiya, Narendra Singh Mahida, Ramanand Shastri, M. Y. Saleem and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani also wanted to vote for 'NOES'.

Jha, Shri Shiva
Chandra
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Latafat
Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar
Ali
Kikar Singh, Shri
Kirutinan, Shri
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri
V.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Majhi, Shri M.
Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra,
Shri M.

Mohamed Imam,
Shri J.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Nair, Shri Vasu-
devan
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Puri, Dr. Surya
Prakash
Ramamoorthy, Shri
S. P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Santosham, Dr. M.

Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni
Shanker
Sharma, Shri Ram
Avtar
Shastri, Shri Rama
Avatar
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir
Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv
Kumar
Singh, Shri J. B.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Viswanatham, Shri
Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahrwar, Shri Nathu
Ram
Ahmed, Shri F.A.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Babunath Singh Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashi-
bhushan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya
Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh,
Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati
Jyotsna
Chatterji, Shri
Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri
Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Dalbir Singh, Shri

Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri
Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati
Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khanra, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati
Sucheta
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Chand
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra
Singh
Malhotra, Shri Inder
J.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Minimata Agam Dass
Guru, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mondal, Shri Jugal
Mrityunjay Prasad,
Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati
Sharda
Naghnor, Shri M. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panigrahi, Shri
Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri
Bhaljibhai
Pratap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Anantrao

Patil, Shri Deorao
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha,
 Kumari
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhanj Das,
 Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh.
 Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J.
 Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.

Reddy, Shri P.
 Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shatri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Rama-
 nand
 Shastri, Shri
 Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri

Shiv Chandika Prasad,
 Shri
 Shukla, Shri S.N.
 Sukla, Shri Vidya
 Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad,
 Shri
 Sinha, Shri Satya
 Narayan
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Surendra Pal Singh,
 Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uiksey, Shri M. G.
 Veerappa, Shri
 Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
 P.
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh
 Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra
 Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 58*; Noes 144†

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put Mr. Indrajit Gupta's amendments, Amendments Nos. 118 and 126 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 118 and 126 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham's amendment, Amendment No. 273, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 273 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The other amendments Nos. 1 to 4; 12 to 16; 17 to 29; 32; 43 to 55; 68 to

72; 74; 81 to 84; 93 to 97; 99 to 102; 106 to 117; 119 to 125; 127 to 134; 158 to 160; 170 to 176; 230 to 245; 260 to 272 and 274 to 276 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the main Motion, moved by Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav to the vote of the House.

The Question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th February, 1968"

The Lok Sabha divided:

*Sarvashri A. Sreedharan, Ghayoor Ali Khan, Madhu Limaye, Anbuchezhian and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar also wanted to vote for 'AYES'.

†Shri G. C. Dixit also wanted to vote for 'NOES'.

AYES

Division No. 4]

(15.52 hrs.)

Achal Singh, Shri
 Anurwar, Shri Nathu
 Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F.A.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Snashi-
 bhushan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya
 Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh,
 Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhola Nath, Shri
 Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati
 Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri
 Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri
 Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmik
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri
 Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri
 Nageshwar
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao,
 Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati
 Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Gnosa, Shri Bimalakanti
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati
 Sucheta
 Krishnamoorti, Shri V.*
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Chand
 Maharaj Shingh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra
 Singh
 Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder
 J.
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Minimata Agam Dass
 Guru, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad,
 Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati
 Sharda
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panigrahi, Shri
 Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri
 Bhaljibhai

Patil, Shri Anandrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Poornachandra, Shri C. M.
 Qureshi Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Kadhagai, Shrimati B.
 Ragnu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha,
 Kumari
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhanj Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh,
 Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J.
 Ramapathi
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri P.
 Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati
 Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Rama-
 nand
 Shastri, Shri
 Sheopujan

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'

Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Shri
Shukla, Shri S.N
Sukla, Shri Vidya
Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad,
Shri

Sinha, Shri Satya
Narayan
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Surendra Pal Singh,
Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Shingh, Shri
Tiway, Shri K. N.

Uikey, Shri M. G.
Veerappa, Shri
Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
P.
Virbhadr Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh
Chandra
Yadab, Shri Chandra
Jeet

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Bansh Narain Singh,
Shri
Basi, Shri S. S.
Bharat Singh, Shri
Brij Bhushan Lal,
Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh
Shri
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri K. P.
Singh
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R.
Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.
Devgun, Shri
Hardayal
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gowd, Shri
Gadilingana
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jadhav, Shri
Tulshidas*

Jha, Shri Shiva
Chandra
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor
Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat
Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar
Ali
Kiruttinan, Shri
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Majhi, Shri M.
Manoharan, Shri
Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra,
Shri M.
Menon, Shri
Vishwanatha
Mohamed Imam,
Shri J.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nair, Shri N.
Sreekantan
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patodia, Shri D. N.

Puri, Dr. Surya
Prakash
Ramamoorthy, Shri
S. P.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishak
Santosham, Dr. M.
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni
Shanker
Sharma, Shri
Yogendra
Shastri, Shri
Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Raghu-
vir Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv
Kumar
Singh, Shri J. B.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Viswanatham, Shri
Tenneti
Xavier, Shri S.

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the motion is carried
division is: Ayes 149†; Noes 66†. The *The motion was adopted.*
'ayes' have it; the 'ayes' have it. The

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

†Sarvashri Parthasarathy, Tulsidas Jadhav and Pratap Singh also wanted to vote for 'AYES'.

†Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha, Mohammed Ismail. G. Viswanathan, Kanwar Lal Gupta, V. Krishnamoorthi, Anbuc bezhian, Nanja Gowder and Shrimati Shahikuntala Nayar also wanted to vote for 'NOES'.

15.51 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twentieth Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st February 1968"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st February 1968".

The motion was adopted.

15.52 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE NEEDS OF INDIA—Contd.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall resume discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ranjeet Singh on the 22nd December 1967:

"This House resolves that a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence be appointed to study the problems of India's defence needs and periodically to keep scrutinising her defence preparedness and suggest ways and means to the Government to ensure the security of the country's frontiers".

Out of two hours allotted, the hon. Mover has taken so far 40 minutes. 1 hour and 40 minutes remain. He may continue his speech and conclude in ten minutes.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): Twelve.

Hon. Members may be reminded that this Resolution continues from the

last session. I will now conclude my observations in a few minutes. To refresh your memory, I had recounted how certain inherent weaknesses of democracy, primarily the conscious desire for peace leading to the sub-conscious make-believe of peace lulls democracies into a sense of complacency. Therefore, in the past no democracy has been prepared for a war that its people could see under their very nose. The example of Britain was cited and indeed, we cannot forget the example of the USA which, with Pearl Harbour only a month away, had almost rejected the famous Selective Services Bill necessary for increase in the strength of the US armed forces, passing it by a ridiculously thin majority of 23.

Therefore, I plead that in considering this Resolution, we concern ourselves here with nothing but the truth, nothing but the objective analysis of our defence needs, nothing but the stark facts that glaringly point to the imperative necessity for the acceptance of this Resolution. I hope that for once our international Minister of Defence will gather the courage, that for once our Government will display the foresight to accept this Resolution. I still have faith in both bodies.

In case there are any reservations advanced, let me destroy beforehand those puerile answers that have been prepared for our international Minister by his ill-advisers. The first argument is going to be on the ground of defence secrecy. What according to our Defence Minister, is defence secrecy? I had pointed out last time that a pamphlet circulated on the organisation of the Chinese Army is marked 'top secret'. Let me now disclose to you that hundreds of pamphlets on the detailed organisation of our defence forces are not even marked 'confidential'. Whose secrets is the Defence Minister guarding? China's but our Defence Minister does not know of such perverted sense of secrecy that prevails in the Defence head-

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

quarters. I shall point out to you another example of this secrecy. If you ask the Defence Minister about the performance of the Vijayanta tank, he will say that it is a secret and he cannot give out the details. But the Vijayanta tank uses guns manufactured in England. It uses an engine that has been designed by the United States; it uses Asok Leyland engine. All its performances are available from the open market. But he will not give them out. If we ask him about the performance of the MIG aircraft, he will say that it is a secret but if you look up any international journal on aircraft industry, you will get every information. This is his secrecy. Yet he is going to harp on this secrecy. I shall warn him that he cannot exploit any ignorance in this House because at least on this side it does not exist. That after all is his own sense of secrecy? There is another case. He will refuse to give any information to this House on machine guns that we have ordered from Fabrique National, Belgium. He will say that it is not in public interest. But when I visited that factory in Belgium I found that the number of machine guns that we had ordered from that factory was given out publicly and it was displayed. It is then that I came to know that we had ordered these machine guns. If we ask about the Russian SU 7, then again he will say it is not in the public interest. But its details can be had from any journal on aircraft. Secrecy in modern concept of defence does not lie in preventing a small culvert or a wayside railway station from being photographed. Yet, even on some urinals you may find the sign "photography prohibited". I shall allow that for some persons that may be the proper place to be safeguarded because it is there that they will seek shelter when war comes. You cannot prevent the enemy agents from photographing anything. There are cameras now built into small lighters into coat lapels with lenses in the buttons or tiepins. What needs to be safeguard-

ed is your strategy, your tactical plans and the proposed committee is not going to touch these.

May I further ask the Defence Minister: from whom is he going to keep our defence a secret? From the USA? After the Chinese aggression a team of experts from the United States came and it is they who have drafted all our future expansion programmes for the armed forces. It is they who felt that we needed twenty divisions to hold the Chinese. It is on that plan that we are working. It is they who planned how much air force we should have. It is they who planned all our air defence arrangements.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या गलत बात करते हैं ? यह अमेरिकन प्रॉपेगेंडा करते हैं कि अमरीका हमारे देश की फौज का प्लान बनाता है। इस तरह का बेकार का अमरीका का प्रॉपेगेंडा करते इन को शर्म नहीं आती ?

श्री रणजित सिंह : माननीय सदस्य कुछ समझते तो हैं नहीं बेकार यूँ ही बोलें जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does he make any statement which goes against the general security of the country? The Minister is sitting here. If he is making any incorrect statements he will contradict him.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I am only saying that the security arrangements had been evolved by having the Americans probe into our plan and arrangements. He is not understanding it. I can well understand his groans and grunts because he is forced by his party to commit such zoological antics now and then. (An Hon. Member: There is no party whip on this issue): I am not talking of party whip. I know there is no whip

am not concerned with any party. I am concerned only with the bare truth.

Look at the other side. Are we going to keep these things a secret from Russia? We have had their experts who came here. All our weaponry system is based on the Russian weaponry system. We are getting tools from them and we are getting aircraft from them and we are going to manufacture MIG aircraft here. It is they who are planning the weaponry system over here, and our organisation over here. The Americans plan our divisions; they gave detailed outline plan on our mountain division and the Russians are planning all our weaponry system. From whom are we going to keep these things secret? From our own countrymen and from this House? I hope the hon. Member will now understand the point that I am making.

16 hrs.

There is another assumption, that we might keep these things a secret from China. It is just an assumption that the left hand will not come to know what the right hand does. When the Russians know something, how can you say that the Chinese will not come to know of these things?

Another thing that I would like to point out is that the modern concept of defence does not lie in preventing the enemy from knowing our strength; it lies in preventing the enemy from knowing our intentions. I had been to certain foreign countries; Israel for instance. They permitted me to photograph every installation. There was no secrecy because they know that these installations are already photographed by the enemy.

I assure Sardar Sahib, or, if he would prefer to be called Sardarji, that I have no intention to advocate that a committee should pry under his veil where strategy tactics and planning are concerned. But the iron curtain must be removed, must be

lifted now, from the state of morale, from the state of corruption and the state of inter-service, inter-arm and inter-departmental conflicts that tell upon the nation's security, and there, this committee must and will interfere. The Defence Minister alone cannot. If he could, the following situations could never have arisen.

There was an embodiment of certain units on an emergency basis in 1960. Some of these units were unique in the whole of India. For instance, amongst this was a regiment of medium artillery of which we had only four in the whole country. Three months before the Chinese aggression orders went from the Ministry of Defence that these units should be disembodied and everybody was to be sent home. And when did this disembodiment start? Just before the Chinese attack and throughout the period when the Chinese were advancing in our territory, our people were being sent home; the arm was being reduced. On the one hand, orders had gone to call up special reserves, and on the other hand, the army was being reduced. When the Chinese ceased fire, these people were called back and re-embodied. And do you know when they were disembodied again? Just nine days before Pakistan attacked Kutch. On the 1st April this unit was disembodied. Along with it six more units were disembodied. On the 9th April, Pakistan attacked Kutch and on the 27th April, these people got their recall back. After we had agreed to cease-fire in Kutch, these people were recalled. Again, with another disembodiment of these units, the strength of the army was cut. On the 31st August, 1965, these units were disembodied, and on the 1st August, 1965, Pakistan attacked with Six Armoured Divisions in Chaamb. We all know that. During the advance of Pakistan through Chaamb, these units were being disembodied.

Sir, that is why a defence probe is essential as to who is behind this

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

lessening of the strength of the armed forces at the moment of crisis. It is such a committee consisting of members of all shades of opinion that will go into it and it is such a committee alone that will get all the information regarding such matters and the effect of such things.

Let me point out another case. During one of the battles, there was a solitary case, when under the stress of battle, the Commanding Officer and 10 men remained on the spot facing the enemy shelling, and the rest of the battalion disappeared. This Commanding Officer was there only for a period of six days in actual command of the unit, and in six days he could not do anything. But instead of being rewarded for having held to his post, for having remained at his post, he has been removed because somebody on the top was not satisfied with his boldness.

There was a case of another high-ranking officer who displayed exemplary courage by remaining on the front under the direct fire and shelling of the enemy, but because his superior did not see eye to eye with him, he was charged with cowardice and shunted out. We all know it was a wrong action, but we are not ready to rectify it. This type of committee can rectify it and raise the morale of the people, because the morale suffers on account of such things.

I will mention another case which will stun the House. There was a battalion called the Second Battalion of Assam Regiment, posted in Srinagar in a very remote spot. It was very difficult to get water up to the trenches of the troops there. The commanding officer had brought his family and the troops had to fetch water for his family from a distance of 1½ miles. One day one person made a stray remark in privacy, which a soldier is always permitted to make, viz., "If this person's wife had not been here, we would not have had to face this situation of fetching water from a mile for his family."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got a long list of members who want to speak. He should conclude now.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: You know, Sir, it is a matter of national importance. Nobody can disclose these things. I will finish in five more minutes. What I am pointing out is the root cause of the trouble in Mizoland. Because of this remark of a soldier, the commanding officer stopped the food of the whole battalion, something that is never done in the army. The soldier's stomach is never touched. In the evening, when they went to the langar, they found that food had not been prepared. They opened the langar, had their dinner and after a hearty meal retired to bed. Next day the commanding officer reported to the Brigade Commander that the battalion had revolted. Next day, a group of people wanted to go to the commanding officer to apologise to him for this misunderstanding. But when he saw them coming, he left his mess, ran away to the Brigade Headquarters and reported that the battalion was coming to kill him. The Brigade Commander came with tanks over there with another battalion to arrest this battalion. He found that the battalion was not in revolt and nobody was armed or was raising any hue and cry. But for two months, the whole battalion was put in an operation called "operation pinjra". It is a shame upon us that in Alwar, in small enclosures of barbed wire barricades, the people were separated one by one and were exhibited like cattle for two months. There was a general court-martial and they were sentenced. The high officers came to know that it was wrong, but in order to protect the honour of a single commanding officer, they punished the whole battalion. Those people filed a writ in the Supreme Court. They were summarily dismissed from the army and they are now leading the Mizo revolt because a majority of them were Mizos. Such a thing would

not have occurred if we had a committee of this type, because somebody would have informed.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): What would a committee do in such a case?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: You will never understand defence matters. That is the whole trouble. That is why I have called you the International Minister of Defence, because you are concerned not with our defence, but with the defence of Vietnam, Korea, Israel and so on.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): This is an unfair remark.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: If he also thinks that is an unfair remark, I will take it back. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): We have got a very competent Defence Minister. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: The aim of this Committee would be merely to function as a watchdog to ensure that the morale of the services, their strength, their consciousness and faith in their leaders do not dwindle by such acts as I have narrated. I do not mean it is going to interfere with the functions of the Defence Minister. It is going to help the Defence Minister.

I would request the Government to let this leadership be now diversified instead of being personified. A sainik's morale depends mainly upon the leadership he possesses. We have reached a state of affairs when one single man is not there to infuse confidence into him. There is no Lal Bahadur Shastri. There is no Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, let him derive confidence from a body of people representing all shades of opinion. It is only they who can assure the House and assure the Prime Minister that the country is well prepared in all directions for its defence.

I will request now that this great cause be supported by all sections of

the House. I have much to say, but I pass the ball to other colleagues for swifter shot at the goal.

I thank you, Sir, I thank the House for giving me this opportunity. I will say again, as I said in the opening part of my speech that if I have said something provocative it should not be taken as something against the resolution. It may be taken against me personally but not against the cause which I am advocating.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"This House resolves that a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence be appointed to study the problems of India's defence needs and periodically to keep scrutinizing her defence preparedness and suggest ways and means to the Government to ensure the security of the country's frontiers."

There are two amendments. Are hon. Members moving them?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,

add at the end—

"and such suggestions must be endorsed by Parliament." (1)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "periodically to keep scrutinizing her defence preparedness and suggest ways and means to the Government to ensure the security of the country's frontiers"

substitute—

"to make necessary suggestions in that regard" (2)

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाडमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव को रखते समय, माननीय सदस्य मेजर रणजीत सिंह जी ने एक बात स्पष्ट कर दी। उन्होंने पहले ही कहा कि प्रजातंत्रीय देश कमजोर देश होता है।

श्री रत्नार्जुन सिंह : यह तो नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा चन्द कमजोरियां होती हैं।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैं नोट करता हूं।

"I will give example of how on the question of defence even England, perpetually fighting wars since hundreds of years, maintaining an empire by the force of might, failed owing to the inherent weaknesses of democracy. The psychology of a democratic Government is a psychology of peace."

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Some weaknesses. I have pointed them out.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: You said "owing to the inherent weaknesses" not "some".

यही आपने कहा है कि प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर कुछ कमजोरियां निहित हैं। सब नहीं हैं।

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: This is his approach.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Yes, this is my approach because it is not a secret that the leaders of their party have repeatedly called democracy a 'brothel' and Parliament 'talking shops.'

जब माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि प्रजातंत्र में कुछ निहित कमजोरियां हैं तो इसको उनके मुंह से सुन कर मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। इसका कारण यह है जिस दल में वह हैं उस दल ने प्रजातंत्र के प्रति अपनी हिकारत को कभी छिपाया नहीं है।

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: The hon. Member should know the facts about our party.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sardar): How can we remove his ignorance, Sir?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Sardar Sahib being the senior member of the Congress present in the House should control this hon. Member.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : गुरु गोलवलकर ने प्रजातंत्र को बेश्यालय कहा है। अगर जनसंघ वाले कहते हैं कि गोलवलकर साहब उनके नेता नहीं हैं और उनकी बात को वे नहीं मानते हैं तो यह बात उनके मुंह से सुन कर मुझे खुशी होगी।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : नहीं है।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है उनका आपकी पार्टी के साथ? अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है तो मुझे खुशी होगी। उनके नेतृत्व को आपने माना है। अगर आप कहेंगे कि नहीं माना है तो मुझे यह जानकर खुशी होगी। मेरी तो यह मान्यता है कि गुरु गोलवलकर इनके स्पिरिचुअल गुरु हैं।

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair]

एक माननीय सदस्य : महात्मा गांधी क्या आप के नहीं थे?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : महात्मा गांधी कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं थे। लेकिन कांग्रेस ने कभी इसको छिपाया नहीं कि महात्मा गांधी हमारे नेता हैं। लेकिन ये लोग तो कहते हैं

श्री रत्नार्जुन सिंह : रेजोल्यूशन पर बोले सदरवाइज सैट मोर नासिजेबल परसन स्पोक।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : जब आप पर आती है तब आप टाइटले हैं।

मेरी मान्यता है कि प्रजातन्त्र में निहित कमजोरियां हैं यह बयान गलत है। बल्कि दुनिया में यह सक्ति हो चुका है कि चाहे

सैनिक शक्ति के क्षेत्र में हो और चाहे आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हो, प्रजातांत्रिक स्वरूप की जो सरकारें होती हैं वे दृढ़ और मजबूत सरकारें होती हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं इस बात को जरूर मानता हूँ कि सुरक्षा अ.ज. के युग में कोई एक क्लोज, एक बन्द चीज नहीं है। आज के युग में यह कहना कि यह कुछ खास चन्द मुट्ठी भर स्पेशलिस्टों की चीज है, सही नहीं है। बियतनाम ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि साधारण, जनता, सामान्य लोग देश की रक्षा करने में जब आगे बढ़ते हैं तो बड़ी बड़ी फौजी ताकत उनके सामने धूल चाटती है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस के मामले में सारे देश की जनता को आगस्त करना चाहिये। हमारी डिफेंस की क्या रिकवियरमेंट्स हैं, क्या आवश्यकताएँ हैं हमें यह मान कर चलना है और हमने यह सिद्धांत स्वीकार भी किया है और देश में कई बार इसकी घोषणा भी की है कि हमारे यहाँ सिविल आथॉरिटी सुप्रीम है और अगर सिविल अथॉरिटी सुप्रीम है तो पार्लिमेंट सुप्रीम है। यहाँ डिफेंस का बजट आता है, उस पर बहस होती है। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे आदरणीय सुरक्षा मंत्री समय समय पर पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की राय भी लेते हैं और उनको लेनी भी चाहिये। जिस तरह से दूसरे मंत्रालयों के लिए सलाहकार समितियाँ बनी हुई हैं, पार्लिमेंट के सदस्यों की उसी प्रकार से इस समिति जायद इनके मंत्रालय के लिए भी बनी हुई है और अगर नहीं बनी हुई है तो इस प्रकार की समिति की उसकी स्थापना कर देनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इससे सहमत होंगे। जब सिविल अथॉरिटी सुप्रीम है और हम नागरिकों...

श्री रणजित सिंह : यह कहाँ से इस में आ गया ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: May I suggest to the hon. Mover that he is

not serving his cause by continuous running commentary?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: It is not my fault. This is a national cause.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This is the type of thing which I do not want him to do. Even when I am speaking he is interrupting. I would suggest that there is no use making a running commentary when another Member is speaking. That will only consume time unnecessarily. No speaker says or expects that everybody should agree with what he says, much less a person like Shri Ranjit Singh, who may have a lot of experience about the army but no experience of public life or Parliament.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: How does he say that I am a public man. I have come here after going through the elections. Why does he say that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is his opinion. Why do you bother about it?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: He says that I have no experience of public life.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He says that other people do not understand defence. But if it is pointed out to him that he does not understand parliamentary matters, he at once gets up excited.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The mover contradicts himself when he says that Members of Parliament do not understand defence and only those who are in the army understand defence. By saying that he is contradicting himself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let him speak on the subject.

श्री अमृत नाहटा : यह सही है कि हमारी सेनाओं में अफसर शाही है, हमारी सेनाओं में अहंकार है और जब कोई फैसले किये जाते हैं तो समझ लिया जाता है कि उन्होंने जो फैसला कर लिया है वह खुदा का फैसला है। इस प्रकार की संभावना से, इस प्रकार की गलती से बचना चाहिये। इससे बचने के

[श्री अनृत नहटा]

लिए यह आवश्यक है कि नागरिकों के प्रतिनिधि निगरानी रख फौज पर और निगरानी रखने का तरीका यह पार्लिमेंट है, हमारी पी०ए०सी० है, हमारी पार्लिमेंट के सदस्यों की सलाहकार समिति है जिस को बुला कर समय समय पर सुरक्षा मंत्री जी राय लेते हैं और हमारे इस सदन के प्रतिनिधि स्वयं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा मंत्री सारी चीज पर ध्यान रखें। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह अपनी सत्ता को, अपनी शक्ति को अधिक जागरूकता से डिफेंस फोर्सेस पर लागू करें। उनके जो अफसर हैं उनके जो अधिकारी हैं जिनके बारे में मूवर ने टाप ब्रास कहा है, उनकी राय को आँख मूंद कर न मान लिया करें। बल्कि सिविल रिप्रजेंटेटिव होने के नाते, इस देश की जनता के प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते बहुत गहराई से उनके सुझावों पर, उनके जो ब्रीफ्स होते हैं उन पर विचार करके उन पर कुछ फैसले किया करें।

यह प्रस्ताव डिफेंस नीड्ज से संबंध रखता है इसलिए मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी का विशेष ध्यान पाकिस्तान के साथ जो राजस्थान की सीमा लगती है उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वहाँ की डिफेंस नीड्ज को अब तक इग्नोर किया गया है। पिछले हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध में पाकिस्तान ने हमारी सबसे अधिक भूमि पर कब्जा जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर के क्षेत्र में किया था, क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में डिफेंस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। मैं मानता हूँ कि अब ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और सड़कें बन रही हैं, लेकिन वे बिल्कुल न काफी हैं। समय समय पर मैं ने सुरक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है। मैं ने एक पूरा स्मृति पत्र डिफेंस रोड्ज पर दिया है। मैं ने यह भी माँग की है कि जिम

प्रकार डिफेंस के लिए पोखरण से जैसलमेर तक रेलवे लाइन बनाई जा रही है, उसी प्रकार डिफेंस के लिए जैसलमेर से बाड़मेर तक रेलवे लाइन बनाना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं ने यह भी माँग की है कि राजस्थान नहर को सिंचाई की नहर न समझा जाय, बल्कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से उस नहर का बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। वह नहर हमारे लिए इच्छोगिल कैनल का काम करेगी। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बाडर है, जो डिफेंस के दृष्टिकोण से बिल्कुल इग्नोर किया गया है। एक बार मैं ने इस संबंध में कुछ सुझाव दिये, तो मज क में कहा गया कि क्या इतने लम्बे बाडर पर दीवार खड़ी कर दें। कोई दीवार खड़ी करने का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ पर सड़कों का जाल बिछ जाना चाहिये, रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जानी चाहिए, संचार व्यवस्था की की जानी चाहिए और राजस्थान कैनल बनाई जानी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोग बहादुर हैं और उन्होंने आत्ममरण और उस से उत्पन्न स्थिति का मुकाबला बहादुरी से किया है, लेकिन जब तक कम से कम डिफेंस रेक्वायरमेंट्स पूरी नहीं की जायेंगी तब तक हमारा बाडर कमजोर रहेगा। मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

ग्राप ने मुझे वक्त दिया, उम के लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, I cannot claim to be an expert on defence but I am trying to become an expert on defence. I come from a place which is contributing so much to the defence of this country. M district, North

Arcot, Tamil Nad, is at present having 43,000 servicemen.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN (Krishnagiri): Krishnagiri, my constituency, also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: First of all, at the outset, I must thank our friend, Major Ranjit Singh, for having brought forward this Resolution which has focussed the attention of this House on the problems of defence. In his pamphlet he has suggested ways and means of improving our defence potentiality. He has visited recently a country which in four or five days has won a major battle. He has suggested from his own experience what can be learnt from this country.

As far as our country is concerned, we are spending huge amount of money on defence. I do not decry that, but at the same time we cannot afford to allot so much money for defence because it talks away more than half of our Budget when we have other fields also, for example, agriculture, industry and the welfare of the downtrodden.

Some of the other countries do not have a large army but they have large reserves. We can follow that example. Our Defence Minister was also connected with the Foreign Ministry for a long time and it is good that one aware of foreign policy as well as of defence, because our defence policy is dependent on foreign policy.

We have two enemy countries on both sides. Our defence problem has to be discussed from that view. We cannot always be preaching peace outside and be enemies to our neighbours. We have to pursue a policy of negotiations. My hon. friend, Major Ranjit Singh, will not accept this suggestion because he says that the country must always be ready for a war. That is good to a certain extent; at the same time, we have to keep our doors open for negotiations so that our neighbouring countries will come to terms with us. At the same time, the agreement must be an

honourable agreement to this country also

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Negotiation about what?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: For peaceful and honourable settlement.

We have to look at the expense of the Defence Ministry as to how the money sanctioned is being spent. I had an interesting conversation with a military officer. I was asking him about the expenses in defence. He was telling me some interesting things. He said that for a building which can be built with Rs. 1-lakh by the State Government, by the Public Works Department the Defence takes at least Rs. 4 lakhs. They consume so much amount of money. I would request the Defence Minister to go through this and to cut down extravagant expenses of the Defence.

Again, to read the Audit Report, we understand that there are so many lapses and so much extravagant expenditure incurred by the Defence Ministry. In his suggestions, rather, recommendations, Maj. Ranjit Singh has suggested very many things. Some of them are very interesting and must be discussed and some of them must be accepted by the House.

He has suggested, first of all, that this country must be defence-oriented. That has to be accepted by all because, at present, we have two enemies on our borders. He has suggested that there should be only knowledgeable Ministers and officials dealing with defence. I do not know how far this can be implemented in the present set-up in a democratic country. But this suggestion has to be taken very seriously. He has also mentioned that many of our Ministers have not tried to use even a toy pistol. This is an interesting thing. I want to state one thing that when I visited the H.A.L., Bangalore and asked them whether the Defence Minister has visited that factory, where our famous gnat plans are produced, to my surprise. I was told that the Defence

[Shri G. Viswanatham]

Minister has not so far visited the H.A.L., Bangalore.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because it is in the south.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: To clarify, I would like to say that the Minister of Defence Production is in-charge of it and the Minister of Defence Production has visited it almost every 5 to 6 months.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is not only the question of defence production. The Defence Minister should also visit the place where gnat planes are produced in which we have won the battle and defeated Pakistan. We must have a knowledge of it. Previously, I did not have the idea of gnat planes. After visiting the H.A.L. I have got so much idea about that. I would request the Minister to have intimate knowledge of our defence forces.

Another suggestion made is that in the field of education; the curriculum should be defence-oriented. The students in colleges, particularly, must be taught something about defence. That is very necessary in the national interest.

He has given very many suggestions from his experience of the recent visit to Israel. One of the interesting suggestion is that their air force is very superior so that they won the battle against all the Arab forces combined together. We have to keep that in mind. Our radar system is very poor. Even the Defence Minister will not refute that. We have to improve our radar system. Again, as far as air force is concerned, we have got very intelligent airmen who can defeat any other country. But our navy is not strong. Though we have a long coastal line, our Minister and Government have not concentrated their efforts to strengthen the Navy. I think they do not have even a submarine. Even if there is one submarine, they will have it only for showing to the

foreign dignitaries and the VIPS. We must strengthen our Navy also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may conclude now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Finally, I would request the Minister that, while spending money, he has to be very prudent and has to take care of each pie that is spent for the defence of this country.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): I understand Major Ranjit Singh's spirit and feelings because Army possesses very fine men and we all are anxious to improve our defence needs. I appreciate his sincerity. I recall my own experience 37 years back, when he was probably very small. I have received regular training in the army and I have some background. I was connected with the Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guide, a famous British Regiment. The circumstances then were such that one could not survive that ill-treatment which one received in those days. I have been very close to the defence forces in India. Many members of our family are there and I have also seen some other Armies in the world. I have also seen the working of famous Luftwaffe while receiving training in gliding in Germany and I have also seen the spit of pre-War Germans. We are a peace-loving country but have to learn a lot in regard to defence and its needs, and I very much appreciate the suggestion that there should be a standing Parliamentary Committee on this matter. It is a welcome suggestion. But the conditions in England and other places are different; many of the Members of Parliament have seen both the Wars, the First and the Second, but here, I am afraid our Members are very keen only on talking—of course, they should be; but when we have established an MPs Rifle Club, the response is very poor. I would wish our Members to learn the art of shooting, to defend themselves (Interrup-

tions). We should learn the art of shooting for self-defence, not for shooting at others but to defend. I request all our Members here to join the Club and learn the art of shooting.

Defence is a very vast subject and as one of our Members very rightly said, it has to be under the civil authority. We also have a record of it, we have the famous Chanakya's saying, given 2500 years back, that "Kshatriyatva" should be under Brahmanatva i.e. the military authorities must be under the civil authorities.

I am very glad, Major Ranjit Singh, after receiving training in the Army has come to us and has given us the sincere advice. He may be a little less tolerant because he is overzealous about the defence progress in the country. Of course, there are no two opinions about this. We possess the finest material in the jawans that we have in India. I am proud that jawans, as nowhere in the history of the world has been standing as a gaint for the last six years from Ladakh to NEFA to defend the borders. We must realise that nowhere in the history of the world has an Army stood at a height of 12 to 15 thousand feet for six years, and for that, how much we pay to our Jawans. I visited the front in August last and I am proud that they are standing today under 45 feet of snow without grumbling while we are talking about the defence needs. I should say that their spirit is worth praising; it is not merely the material that counts; but much more the spirit. We have defeated the Pakistanis and we shall defend our country and defeat the Chinese also if they attack our country. It is the spirit which is important and the material comes in the second sense; the spirit has made our jawans what they are. They can stand up and fight all over the world. In the battles that have been fought like the battle of Casino by the eighth division in Italy, even the Germans ran away from the famous gorkhas. Recently along with a team 3251 L.S.—10

of Members of Parliament, had visited Tithwal front and our jawans were inspired and happy to see us. I request Members of Parliament to go to our various fronts after the winter season is over. All they want is a little pat. Certain materials are required and we are now supplying them.

Defence is a subject which is very important, and near to my heart. But if any thing is neglected amongst us here today, it is the defence subject. It is no use criticising the Minister. Let us admit we have less knowledge about defence services. We cannot now fight with swords and old weapons. The need is there to modernise our Army. If we have to reduce some of our extra staff, we should understand, it is not a question of unemployment. It is a question of modernisation; and when we modernise, it has to be expensive. We have to learn from many nations. We are yet a developing country. We have not got all the know-how. So if we have help from the Russians or the Americans, there is no harm about it. If we think that they know our secrets, yet we should not publish them further and we should not allow our papers to be in the hands of our enemies. Recently the Iranian General was here. We had conducted him to Nathu La and other places. That does not mean that we are showing them our secrets. Secrets have to be preserved. There should not be any laxity in that matter. But defence is a subject which cannot be openly discussed in the House, and cannot be lightly treated. The Minister is expected to give us all the information about our strength, about our divisions and all other things. We know the recent incidents about the Award of the Kutch Tribunal. I was the first to go there in 1965. And the Kutch Award has to be judged from the strategical point of view, not merely from the point of view of the political part of the award. We are just now worried and feel that this is a wrong award.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

These are political matters which ultimately lead to defence matters. Defence matters have to be understood. Whether the award is accepted or not, it is a different thing. It is for Members of Parliament to consider. My plea is this: Please consider all this from defence point of view as well. Even if we accept the award, and our defence strategy will have to be adjusted. So defence is very important—especially in the border areas. At the same time I wish that Members of Parliament take more interest in defence matters. I wish that Minister takes us around. Because many of us have not even seen a tank. Some might say: is there water in the tank? So, we are yet children in the matter of defence. So, let us learn. I would request the Hon'ble Minister of Defence to take our Members of Parliament to different places to see the tanks, the aeroplanes, machine-guns and all those things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I rise to add a few words in support of the hon. Member, Major Ranjeet Singh's plea for a new Committee of Parliament Members to be set up, to be taken into confidence on defence matters, and also to act as some sort of advisory body at least to the Government on this question. Our party is dissatisfied with the functions and the rôle of these informal consultative committees, which are attached to the various Ministries. And certainly, as far as defence matters are concerned, a consultative committee of that type is not serving any useful purpose whatsoever.

My hon. friend, Shri Mahida, just now said that it is not possible to discuss defence matters openly in Parliament. Of course, these are relative terms, because we have seen that in Parliament in Britain or even in the US Congress, very much more discussed than we are permitted ever to discuss or even to receive information on in this House. Never-

theless, I agree with him that there is a certain field which cannot be opened up perhaps for public discussion always. For this reason, this type of committee suggested here is, I think, a very good and sound idea.

There are two aspects to this question. One is that of national defence from the security point of view, which is a national question transcending all political differences. There is also the financial implication. I shall just refer to it briefly because I find that a former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri H. V. R. Iengar, is reported in the press as having said at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Calcutta on the 13th instant that in his opinion, the basic cause of the present economic recession in the country is what he describes as the gigantic defence expenditure we are having to incur. Nobody has grudged this to Government since 1962 when the defence budget was boosted up to its present proportions of 800 to 900 crores of rupees per year, when we have felt that it is necessary for the defence of the country. But the time has come when everybody in the country is seriously concerned over the question as to whether this money is being properly spent or not, how much of it is being wasted, what part of it is put to infructuous or unproductive purposes and whether the money that is being expended can be put to better use or not.

I have a suggestion to make. I think the time has come after six years when this kind of defence budget outside the general budget should no longer be permitted as a luxury or an extravagance. It is time the defence budget was incorporated in the general budget and made part of it so that it could be budgeted for as a whole on the basis of whatever available resources there are in the country, and could be discussed and debated in that way. This allotment of Rs. 800—900 crores giving a sort of blank cheque to the Defence Ministry to do what they like with it, and

then not being answerable to the House in the sense that whenever certain questions are raised, the veil of secrecy in the name of public interest descends upon it, is something which I think we should give the go-by to.

Only recently, the estimates Committee reported on one aspect of defence. I was glad to see it the other day. I have not had time to study it. But I notice one point which some of us have been making repeatedly, year after year, in the discussion on defence matters that more money should be allotted for defence research, not less. Because we find that the amount devoted to defence research in our country is proportionately much less than is spent by other countries. Essence of our defence programme should be self-reliance so that more should be spent on indigenous research by our defence scientists in research laboratories in this country so that we become less and less dependent on external sources.

The Estimates Committee has more or less substantiated this criticism and suggested that this amount should be increased. It is much too niggardly now. These matters are there. There is no time to go into details.

I will just refer briefly to one matter which troubles us, the question of self-sufficiency in aircraft. For example, I know it is very difficult now overnight to become self-sufficient in all types of aircraft required for modern military operations. But we have to progress towards that. Some good work has been done—I do not deny it. But we find from reports available to us that the Government is dabbling, in so many types and varieties of projects that the essence which should be there of a minimum amount of standardisation in aircraft, which is linked up with the question of spare parts, components and everything, that aspect is being neglected very seriously which may land us in very great difficulties.

For example, we know that Hawker-Hunter aircraft have been purchased from Britain. We have had to purchase them outright. The expenditure is not disclosed to us on the ground of public interest. This was the reply given to a question yesterday or the day before.

We are told that certain planes have been bought from Italy, diverted from somewhere else. That was not divulged. In reply to my question, it was said that it was not in public interest to disclose details. Anyway we can assume that large amounts of money are spent and we know that modern aircraft are very expensive things. Thus large sums are spent for the direct purchase of combat planes from outside. At the same time we have not been told about all our projects which are on hand for so many years. For instance, we are not told about the HF 24 project. It was to become a supersonic plane. It was held up for technical reasons. Perhaps you will say that we cannot discuss all that in the House. Therefore, I should like a committee like that where we can know at least something about these things. What has happened to the Indo-UAR project? Some persons are in favour of it; others are against it. As far as I know, Government has not given up that project. For how many more years will it go on and when is it anticipated to be ready? It was to have a supersonic engine from the UAR and an aircraft body built in India. There is then the MIG project. When it stabilises itself, it can make us self-reliant in one type of fighter aircraft. Progress reports about that project also are not made available because of public interest. I was amazed to find that an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs had been advanced by the Government to an American gentleman, Alan Bragg, to set up a workshop in Simla in the mountains. I have seen it myself from a distance; I do not think I shall be allowed to enter it. The Ministry of Defence thought that he was an expert in designing helicopters and he is supposed to develop some

(Shri Indrajit Gupta)

prototype of helicopter for our Air Force. Several years have passed and my reports indicate that the machine he has designed had failed to get off the ground; it is static. Several Defence Ministry experts had been visiting that place to see the progress but I do not know what their report is. At the same time we are buying helicopters from foreign sources and some are being developed at Bangalore. Yet so many lakhs of our money are spent on this projects. He is a US citizen living in this country. I cannot understand what is going on.

When we talk of defence expenditure, it is not because we are against any defence effort. But surely this country and Parliament are entitled to know whether this money is spent properly or wasted on useless projects. That is why I say that this idea of having a committee is quite attractive. We know the bottlenecks in various ordnance factories. We know that Ambajhari and Chanda projects were facing difficulties. At one stage the Americans and the British stopped giving us aid and the know-how and so these were held up. Where are we going to discuss these matters? We must discuss it somewhere, if not here. I thank you for the opportunity you have given me and I strongly support the idea behind this resolution. The form of the committee could be the subject of further discussions but the idea is sound and so I support this resolution.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आदरणीय चेयरमैन साहब, बहुत अहमियत का प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने है। मेजर रणजीत सिंह ने तमाम फौज पर, बल्कि मैं कहूंगा तमाम देश पर, एक अहसान किया है कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने पेश किया और मुझे ज़ाति तौर पर मौलाना दिया कि मैं अपने विचार आपकी मार्फत अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर तक पहुंचाऊँ। मैं इस बात का खास तौर पर एतराफ करता हूँ और शांति देता हूँ डिफेंस

मिनिस्टर साहब को, क्योंकि मैं ने खुद जाकर देखा है कि हमारा डिफेंस आजकल, क्या नेफा, क्या काश्मीर, क्या लद्दाख और क्या हमारा साहिल, हर जगह हमारी डिफेंस प्रियेयडनेस आज के पांच साल पहले से दुगुनी और तीन गुनी है।

बौरडर रोड्स, मेन स्पलाई लाईस आफ कम्युनिकेशन को देखा, अपनी फोर्स और अपनी डिफेंस को देखा उस से मैं मुतमईन हूँ और उस दिशा में अच्छे इंतजाम के लिए मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बघाई देता हूँ।

इसके अलावा जो फौजों के खाने, कपड़े और जो उन के आर्मिमेंट्स हैं उन में मैंने दुगुनी और तिगुनी बड़होत्तरी देखी लेकिन जो खास बात उन के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ वह इस वास्ते भी कि हमारे जो मौजूदा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं वह एक मार्शल बैंकप्राउन्ड रखते हैं क्योंकि वह पंजाब को बिलौंग करते हैं और हमारे पंजाब के, हरियाणा के ही क्या वह तो सारे देश के हैं और उन के दिल में जो फौज के लिए एक तड़प होनी चाहिये वह उन में कूट कूट कर भरी हुई है।

लेकिन जो कमियां कुछ थोड़ी सी हैं वह मैं उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस देश का 2500 मील का रकबा, वह 2500 मील का साहिल दुश्मन के हमले से हमेशा एक वनरेबुल स्पॉट है, हमेशा इस का खतरा बना रहता है। उस की सरहद चाहे वह चीन के साथ मिलती हो, तिब्बत के साथ मिलती हो या पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलती हो, वह इसे तरीके से दुश्मनों से घिरी हुई है और वह दुश्मन भी ऐसा खतरनाक है जोकि 24 घंटे हिन्दुस्तान से लोहा लेने के मसूबे बनाता रहता है। मेकबली अपनी किताब "दी प्रिंस" में लिखता है कि जहां पड़ोसी मजबूत हो जाय, साजिशी हो जाय, खतरनाक हो जाय तो उस से आदमी को बीबीषां बंदे

चौकन्ता रहना चाहिए। ऐसे दुश्मन से सदैव
हर घड़ी सतर्क रहना चाहिए।

आजकल पहाड़ों पर जो हमारी फौज
के रहने की हालत है उस की तरफ मैं आप को
और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह
खींचना चाहता हूँ। कितने खतरनाक
हालात में, कितने सख्त हालात में हमारी
फौज देश का बचाव करती है? हर एक
हिन्दुस्तानी को इस बात की सोचना है कि
हमारी फौज का एक, एक जवान साल के बारहों
महीने, दिन के चौबीसों घंटे, रात दिन अपने
देश को बचाने के लिए, अपने पचास करोड़
आई, बहनों को इज्जत, उन के माल, जायदाद
आदि को बचाने के लिये कितनी कठिन परि-
स्तिथियों में चौबीसों घंटे अपने कर्तव्य पालन
में जुटा रहता है कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं।
उसे अपनी ड्यूटी के सिलसिले में काफी कठि-
नाइयों से दो, चार होना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता
हूँ कि उसको तरफ देश तबछाह दे और उन-
की आवश्यक सहुलियत प्रदान करने का व्यवस्था
को लें।

यह मानी हुई बात है कि वह हमारे
बहादुर फौजी जवान जो सकड़ों मील-दूर
अपने घरों से पड़े हुए हैं और देश को रक्षा
कर रहे हैं, सालों उन्हें अपना घर देखना नसीब
नहीं होता है आखिर वह भी इंसान हैं और
वह भी दिल रखते हैं और उनको भी अपने
स्त्री, बच्चे आदि याद आते हैं। इस के लिए
मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा
कि उस आदमी को 4-6 महीने के लिए दो,
चार साल में पीस टाइम स्टेशन पर अपने
बच्चे लाने का बंदोब त होना चाहिये। अपनी
फैमिलीज से इतने लम्बे-लम्बे अर्से के लिए
जुदा रहने से जो तकलीफ उन फौजियों को
होती है उस से हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब
बखूबी वाकिफ हैं। वह भी उसी मांशल इलाके
से आते हैं जहां से मैं आता हूँ। मार्शल, फौजी
उनके से आप भी ताल्लुक रखते हैं और मैं भी
ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। हमारे और आप के

खानदानों से दर्जनों आदमी फौज में गये हुए
हैं और इसलिए मैं उस तकलीफ को जाती
तीर पर समझता हूँ।

एक चीज खास तीर पर आप नोट
फरमायें कि हमारे फौजी जवान दो, दो और
तीन, तीन साल तक अपने घरों पर नहीं आ
पाते हैं और जो उन्हें एक या दो महीने की
छुट्टी मिलती भी है वह अर्सा बहुत छोड़ा
होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर
साहब द्वारा कुछ ऐसा बंदोबस्त किया जाय कि
6-7 महीने के बाद वह कुछ ज्यादा लम्बे
अर्से के लिए अपने घरों पर आ सके। लेकिन
अगर उनको इतनी छुट्टी नहीं दे सकते और
मैं वाकिफ हूँ कि हमारा देश आज किन नाजुक
हालात में से गुजर रहा है और ऐसे समय हम
अपने दुश्मनों से चौबीसों घंटे चौकन्ता बने
रहना है तो उस हालात में मैं यह चाहूंगा कि
ज्यादा से ज्यादा पीस टाइम स्टेशंस पर मिलटरी
जवानों के लिए, मिलटरी अफसरों के लिए
फैमिली क्वार्टर्स आप बनायें। यह एक ऐसी
चीज है जिसकी कि तरफ मैं आप को तबज्जह
दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे फौजी जवानों को जो दूर मोर्चों पर,
सरहदों पर तैनात हैं उन को जहां भगवान
याद आता है, देश याद आता है वहां उनको
अपने बाल बच्चे भी याद आते हैं। मैं एक
जाति बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन जवानों
को अपने घरों से गैरहाजिरी में कई दफे उनके
बीवी, बच्चों को तंग किया जाता है, लिटिगेशंस
से तंग होते हैं और दूसरों के अलावा उन के
खुद कुनवे वाले भी तंग करते हैं। अब वह
बेचारे फौजी जवान 10-20 साल नौकरी
में रहते हैं और वह हर महीने अपनी तनख्वाह
अपने घरों पर भेज दिया करते हैं जहां कि
उनकी फैमिलीज होती है।

वहां पर ज्वलेंट फैमिलीज होती है,
बाप, चाचा, मां, चाची, ताऊ, ताई आदि

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जो घर पर होते हैं वह सारी उस कौमी जवान की तनख्वाह हजम कर लेते हैं और 10-20 साल की नौकरी करने के बाद जब वह वापस रिटायर होकर घर पर आता है तो उस जवान आदमी को पेंशन 10 या 20 रुपये मिलती है। उस के कुटुम्ब के दूसरे सदस्य खर्च आदि को लेकर झगड़ा करते हैं और कहते हैं कि इतने में कैसे उसका और उसके परिवार का गुजर चल सकता है और वह अलग हो जाय, अपना अलग बंदोबस्त कर ले। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि सारी उम्र तो वह एक कुली की तरह से बोझा बोता है, तनख्वाह सारी हर महीने अपनी घर भेजता है और जब वह रिटायर होकर घर आता है तो चूंकि उस बेचारे की पेंशन बहुत एकम मिलती है, इसलिए घर वाले भी उसे ज्वाएंट फैमिली से अलग कर देते हैं तो उसे बड़ा दिक्कत का सामना करना पता है क्योंकि वह तो फक्कड़ होता है उसके पास कुछ होता नहीं है। यह एक प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टी उन को अपने जीवन में पेश आती है। मंत्री महोदय इधर ध्यान दें और आप इस किस्म की सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करें कि जो उस का फैमिली ऐलाटमेंट हो उस पैसे का कुछ परसेंट कम्पलसरी तौर पर बचाया जा सके। कुछ आप करते हैं लेकिन वह थोड़ा है और मैं चाहूंगा कि उस थोड़े को और बढ़ाया जाय। ऐसा करने से उन में एक सिक्योरिटी की भावना पैदा होगी और वह खद अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकने के लायक हो सकेगा।

जैस मैंने पहले कहा उसके कुनबे वाले उसे ज्वाएंट फैमिली से अलग कर देते हैं क्योंकि आज हमारे देश में मैटीरियलिज्म आ गयी है और इसलिए जरूरी है कि जब वह अपने कुनबे से अपने, बाल बच्चों को लेकर अलग है तो उसे थोड़ी बहुत सिक्योरिटी हासिल रहे।

यह मैं मानता हूं कि फौजियों को अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के सिलसिले में और लिटिगेशन के सिलसिले में सहायता मिली हुई है लेकिन उन को अमली रूप नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि घर पर उस की तकलीफ न हो, इस के लिए सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों जो सहायता देते थे मैं खास तौर से उन का नाम लेकर कहना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि आप में प्रताप सिंह कैरों से कम मोराल स्पिरिट नहीं है और उन फौजियों को चाहे वह राजस्थान के हों, पंजाब के हों, कहीं के भी हों, हर जगह के फौजियों को आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दें।

एक बात जो मैं फिर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा वह है फौजी जवानों और अफसरों की तनख्वाहों में इजाफा। हमारे यह फौजी जवान फ्रंटियर्स पर बड़े ही कठिन हालात में ड्यूटी दे रहे हैं सालों अपने घर से जुदा रहते हैं उनको जो तनख्वाह मिलती है वह बहुत थोड़ी मिलती है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि उन की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए अगर कोई स्पेशल टैक्स भी लगाना पड़े तो उसे लगाने से भी आप को हिचकिचाना नहीं चाहिए। हमारी फौज के सिपाहियों और अफसरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ाइये। जहां हम देश की सुरक्षा की खातिर विजयांता टैक्स, सैबरजैट्स और रीकुवर्ल गंस पर या दूसरे आवश्यक हथियारों के निर्माण आदि पर पैसा खर्च करते हैं और वह मैं आवश्यक खर्चा मानता हूं। वहां यह भी जरूरी है कि जो आप के फौजी जवान हों वह भी संतुष्ट हों, आर्मी आप की कंटेंटेड हो तभी वह अपनी उस अहम ड्यूटी को मुस्तैदी से अदा कर सकती है। फौजी जवानों को आज के हालात में बहुत कम तनख्वाह मिलती है। देखने में यह आता है कि और सविसेज की तनख्वाहों में बड़ोत्तरी के लिए आये दिनों यहां पार्लियामेंट के बाहर प्रदर्शन आदि होते

हैं, नारे आदि लगते हैं और इस तरह उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ जाती है लेकिन जो हमारे भाई यहां से हजारों मील दूर बैठे हैं उन की इस तरह की कोई आवाज यहां पार्लियामेंट के दरवाजे तक नहीं आती है। उनकी कोई लेबर या ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं है। जैसा कि हमारे महीदा जी, मेजर साहब और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने उनकी कंडीशंस को बेहतर बनाने और तनख्वाहों में इजाफा करने की मांग की है, मैं भी अपनी आवाज उन के साथ मिलाते हुए कहूँगा कि चाहे उस के लिए एक्सचेंजर पर बोझ ही क्यों न पड़े हमें फौजियों की तनख्वाहों को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि हमारे पास इस के लिए पैसा नहीं है। जब तक आप उन की तनख्वाहों में बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं करेंगे वह सैटिस्फाइड नहीं होंगे और एक सैटिस्फाइड आर्मी रखनी आवश्यक है। जब आप और जगह मंहगाई भत्ता आदि देते हैं और तनख्वाहों में इजाफा करते हैं तो फौज की क्यों नहीं देते? हम लोग पापुलेशन को सहूलियत वगैरह देने को बात करते हैं और वह ठीक है लेकिन आखिर को सिविल को फौज की तरफ भी तो देखना चाहिए क्योंकि इस देश की रक्षा करने की अंश जिम्मेदारी उनके कंधों पर है और वह लोग बड़ी कठिन परिस्थितियों में इस काम को अंजाम दे रहे हैं। वह देश के लिए अपनी जान लड़ा रहे हैं, जानों की बाजी लगा कर देश की हिराजत कर रहे हैं और जरूरी है कि उनकी हमलत को बेहतर बनाया जाय और उन्हें रिलीफ दी जाये। वह ऐसी जगहों पर इपटो दे रहे हैं जहां इंसान तो इंसान परिन्दा भी जिंदा नहीं रह सकता है, ऐसे जोखिम और कठिनाइयों से भरे हुए स्थानों पर वह खड़े हुए हैं और वहाँ अपने बाल, बच्चों से जुड़ा रहते हैं। इस लिए इधर कास तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

मैं केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है कि हमारी

इंटीलिजेंस सर्विस कमजोर है चाहे वह इंटीलिजेंस नौवी की हो, ऐयर की हो या आउन्ड आर्मी की हो। उस को मजबूत बनाना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

एक आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहूँगा वह यह है कि आप एम० पी० लोगों में से जैसे हमारे महीदा साहब हैं, हमारी बहन श्रीमती मुंजर्जी हैं या मेजर साहब हैं ऐसे आर्मी में दिलचस्पी रखने वाले मैन्यूरों को इंटरसेशन के दौरान आर्मी, नौवी और ऐयर की युनिट्स में भेज दिया करें जो कि उन की कंडीशंस को स्पॉट पर स्टडी कर सकें और वह मिनिस्टर माहब को उनकी बेहतरी के लिए और जिससे कि काम में भी और सुधार आये, अपने सुझाव दिया करें। ऐसा करने से हमारे जवानों को इनकैंरिजमेंट भी मिलेगा कि हां इस देश के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि हम में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया उसके लिए मैं मशकूर हूँ।

17 hrs.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Sir, I accept most of the suggestions that have been put forward in the resolution but I want to suggest one amendment that the recommendations of the Committee should be placed before Parliament and discussed.

The hon. Members who preceded me have spoken on the subject of defence. Parliament Members do not know what is going on in defence. When war breaks out collection is made, but we do not know what is going on in the Defence Department.

Sir, every year the method of warfare is changing. The modern warfare is not what it was some years before. The main force of war is jawans. Weapons are also needed but, as Shri Randhir Singh also pointed out, jawans constitute the

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

greatest force. I am not a military man like Shri Ranjit Singh, but number of soldiers belonging to Kerala are even now working at places 3500 miles away from their homes and that too at places 18500 feet above the sea level in the Kashmir area. The Hitler-technique of war is gone. Hitler attacked Poland in 1939. When he failed with the mighty Red Army of the Soviet Union in 1945 he withdrew and drank a cup of poison-water. Red Army means the technique of jawans as the main force. Romell attacked North-West Africa in 1941 but at last he had to withdraw from that area. What happened to America? The 18-nation army attacked Korea in 1952. It tried to cross Yalu, but it had to withdraw. What is happening in Vietnam during the last eight years? Only three crores of peasantry in Vietnam are resisting the so-called mighty power. I am not calling America a mighty power. With all its modern weapons, with its modern bombs and rockets it is not able to bring round the Vietnam people. Only three crores of ordinary peasantry, jawans, in Vietnam are fighting during the last eight years with the help of the surrounding nations.

The only thing that is needed is a political agitation among the jawans. Our country with 50 crores of people has the mightiest force. Why can't we put the same spirit in our jawans? The other day I was travelling in a train. There I met a Commissioned Officer who was going to be retrenched. He was recruited in 1962. He got training for three or four years. He was recruited in the Emergency Commission. He was asking me: "What am I going to do? What am I going to do with my family?" He said that Government spent thousands of rupees on him to give him training and he was now going to be retrenched. The funniest thing is that Government are going

to recruit new Commissioned Officers also. Those who have fought, who have got training are being retrenched and new people are being taken in. It is just like the Narayanathu Bharanthan a mad man who used to pull a stone all the way up the hill and then leave it allowing it to come down. Just like that trained officers are being retrenched and new people are being taken to be trained. The Defence Department is prepared to take only 20 per cent of the Commissioned Officers. The rest of them are going to be retrenched.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER in the Chair]

While I was in Poona three members of the armed services, who come from Kerala, told me that they are being retrenched, even though they have put in a service of 8 to 10 years. You will be surprised to know that the reason is that they have not passed a Hindi examination. So, the question of Hindi has penetrated into even military service. Merely because they have not passed a Hindi examination, they are being retrenched in Poona. Those people met me and complained to me about it.

Then, while we are spending Rs. 1,000 crores every year on defence our jawans are very poorly paid. The behaviour of the officers towards the jawans is also far from satisfactory. The mentality of imperialist bureaucrat of the British period still persists in the armed services. That should be changed. The jawans must be given political education. The patriotic urge must be injected into the jawans. The economic position of the jawan has its effect on his efficiency. While a jawan is fighting for the country at an altitude of 18,000 ft. he is always thinking of his poor family which is not able to balance its budget 3,000 miles

away from him. So, I would say that the Defence Minister must look into the poor conditions of service of the armed services personnel and try to improve them.

Now there is a restriction on the types of books and newspapers which they can read. By imposing such a restriction, which is a legacy of the British period, we are keeping our jawans ignorant of what is happening in the country or outside. That should stop. All books and literature must be freely accessible to them so that they can improve their literacy.

The Defence Minister should make a sincere effort to reduce the expenditure on defence. Already, so many States are demanding a cut in defence expenditure. While reducing the expenditure on unnecessary items, he should ensure that the salaries of the jawans are improved in order to give them confidence that this government will look after them. That is the only way in which we can have a strong defence force. Also, those who are retrenched from the armed services must be provided with alternative jobs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will the Minister need?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will take 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another 10 minutes will be required by the mover to reply. We have already spent 20 minutes on this on the earlier day. Today we have to conclude it by 5.33 p.m. I can extend it by another 15 minutes. At least by 6 O'Clock we must give an opportunity to the next Member to move his Resolution, so that it may not lapse. I want to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible. I have already got 5 or 6 names with me and others are appearing on the scene. I will

try to accommodate at least those who had given their names long ago.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): Sir, this debate, like all debates on defence, I think, is liable to end up in an emotional crescendo. I think, the matter under discussion is not welfare amenities for the services and so on; the matter under discussion is whether a standing parliamentary committee to look into the problems of defence need, and to scrutinize defence preparedness etc. should be appointed. I quite agree that there should be a parliamentary committee because parliamentary committees are necessary for control of defence matters in a democracy, but I do not agree that a parliamentary committee which will scrutinize defence preparedness and also defence strategy should be set up. Therefore, much as I sympathise with Major Ranjit Singh's efforts and appreciate his efforts, I think, I cannot support this Resolution.

What are the Conventions prevailing in this country? Shri Nayanar, just before me, said that the officers are liable to behave in a bureaucratic manner. Once upon a time I had much to do with the services. I was an officer's wife and let me tell Shri Nayanar for his elucidation that when my husband was the Chief of Air Staff, among the children whom I used to drive to school was an airman's child. In the Air Force today there are schools where airmen's children and officers' children go together.

So, it is not enough to hear what one person or another person tells you about what is happening. It is necessary to appreciate the situation as a whole, to go and live in an area, stay with the people and be among them to understand what the situation is. Somebody who has got a chip on his shoulder or some sort of a resentment may come and tell you some inflated story. It is also

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

our duty to check up whether it is true or not.

Regarding retrenchment, if we expanded during war time, it is only natural that there should be retrenchment later on. Every country faces this. During a war or an emergency you have to increase your manpower strength and you do not expect to carry that manpower when the emergency is over. If this is the manner in which the parliamentary committee is going to be effective on defence matters, you can appreciate my doubts about having a parliamentary committee of this nature.

There is another thing with regard to this parliamentary committee. You know that apart from the security angle there is also the discipline angle. Therefore, if these people who are disgruntled already, without there being a parliamentary committee for them to approach and tell what is going on, how much more will be the danger when there is a parliamentary committee? Every fellow who wants a transfer or who thinks that he has been superseded will immediately rush to a member of the parliamentary committee. I have gone through it. I know that these people constantly take advantage of this situation whenever they go.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you imagine that without a parliamentary committee being there Members of Parliament are not being approached?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: They may come, but when you are a member of the parliamentary committee, you must admit that you are in a more powerful position. As long as you are only a Member of Parliament, it is a different matter. But when you are a member of a parliamentary committee, you may be in a position to ring up X, Y or Z and say, "Look here, is it true that

you have promoted A, B or C when D, E or F should have been promoted?" Is that the situation that you want to bring about?

Then, there is already a considerable effort going on in various directions regarding certain political ideologies. As Shri Nayanar said, there is not enough political education among the forces. That is one thing we do not want. Whatever government is in power after fair elections, the armed forces must follow the policies of that government. Therefore, we do not want our armed forces to be political. Until democracy is established in this country over a number of years and there is a proper convention which has come about, I do not think that the same sort of pattern which obtains in America or other places can be followed in our country. For instance, in America I asked somebody, "What is the difference between your Democratic Party and the Republican Party?" They said that the only difference was that one was in and the other was out. That is not the case in our country. The case in our country is that whether it is students, whether it is religion or community, language or anything, everything becomes a political problem. Do you want your defence forces to be brought into this political net? Would you want that? That means to say that at the time of war one political party will say, "No, no; we do not think that you should fight against China or Pakistan" and those people who have access to that political way of thinking or who are influenced by that political way of thinking will say, "Why should we fight?" So, you cannot have this sort of a thing. The convention in the armed forces is that they must follow the policy as laid down by the Government in power. Therefore, I would say that the parliamentary committee can, by all means, go into the defence production aspect of it,

can, by all means, look into the welfare activities but they should not, in any way, have anything to do with the problems of defence needs or to scrutinise defence preparedness because that is too wide and too comprehensive a field for the politicians to enter.

श्री सिधु लाल (मधुबनी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव है यह डिफेंस नीडज के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अपनी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह भी तैयारी की जा रही है कि यदि भारत की सरजमीन पर कोई न्यूक्लियर आफेंसिव होता है, कोई न्यूक्लियर हमला होता है तो उसका मुक़ाबला करने के लिए आप में पूरी शक्ति है? भारत के इतिहास को आप देखें। उसकी देखते हुए यह बहुत ही जरूरी चीज है कि आप पूरी पूरी तैयारी करके रखें। दुनिया के मुल्क जिस रूप में तैयार हैं मैदान जंग में कूदने के लिए उसी तरह से क्या भारत भी तैयार है या नहीं, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में एक बहुत बड़ी बात यह रही है कि जिस समय हिन्दुस्तान जीत रहा होता था उसी समय आधुनिक हथियार चुकि दुश्मन इस्तेमाल कर लेता था इस वास्ते इसकी हिम्मत पलट जाती थी। इसी कारण से हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत का पलड़ा इधर से उधर होता गया। हिन्दुस्तान में दौलत थी, हिन्दुस्तान की तिजारेत थी, हिन्दुस्तान एक बड़ा देश था लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुक़ाबले में युद्ध के मैदान में अपटूडेट नहीं था और इसीलिए इसको मुंह की खानी पड़ी और पीछे हटना पड़ा, मोचों से। इसी कारण से यह गुलाम हुआ। यही समस्या आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के सामने है। क्या भारत अब फिर वही गलती दोहराने जा रहा है जो गलती इसने पहले की है और जिस की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के दूसरे

मुल्कों के मुक़ाबले में पिछड़ गया, गुलाम बन गया? दोही उदाहरण इस सम्बन्ध में मैं देना चाहूंगा।

एक उदाहरण मैं पानीपत की पहली लड़ाई का देना चाहता हूँ। उस वक़्त हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में जोश था, हिन्दुस्तान की फौज की तलवार में तीकत थी। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज के सामने हमलावर के पैर उखड़ रहे थे। मैदान उसके हाथ में लगने वाला था। लेकिन एक वक़्त मैदान दुश्मन के हाथ लग जाता है। दुश्मन पानी में वजू करता है और उस ज़माने की नई ईजाद यानी तोप की सामने लाता है और जिस मैदान से उसके पैर उखड़ रहे थे देखते ही देखते वह उस मैदान का फातहा हो जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में जोश था, सब कुछ था लेकिन युद्ध के मैदान में हिन्दुस्तान अपटूडेट नहीं था इस वास्ते हिन्दुस्तान को किस्मत का पलड़ा इधर से उधर हो गया।

दूसरी नज़ीर मैं सूत की देना चाहता हूँ महावीर शिवा दिल्ली की मरकजी हुकूमत को, मुंगलिया खेमें की कई बार रौंद चुके थे। दिल्ली की मरकजी हुकूमत में ताकत नहीं थी कि शिवा जी की तलवार के सामने वह खड़ी हो सके। लेकिन बाद में उसी सूत में थोड़ी दूरी पर अंग्रेजी किला था। उस में चार अंग्रेजी बंदे रहते थे। जिन को दिन के उजाले में रौंद दिया गया था। और जिन के आधे से ज्यादा आदमी मर चुके थे लेकिन इतना होने पर भी चालाक और चालवाज चार अंग्रेज बंदे चारों कोनों पर खड़े हो गए और फायर ब्राम्बं चारों तरफ चलाने लग गए। महावीर शिवा की काँजे चारों तरफ मडराने लगी। युद्ध कौशल होने के बावजूद भी क्योंकि उन के पास आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्र नहीं थे इस वास्ते उनको वहाँ से वापिस भा जाना पड़ा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि फायर ब्राम्बं अगर होते तो हिन्दुस्तान का

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

पलड़ा उधर से इधर आ जाता । यही समस्या आज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने है । इतिहास इसका साक्षी है । आपके पास सैनिक शक्ति है । लेकिन जिस तरह से और दुनिया के मुल्कों के पास अपटूडेट हथियार हैं क्या उस तरह के भारत के पास भी हैं और क्या वह उनको बना रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान पर अगर कोई व्यक्तिपर हमला होगा तो क्या उस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान तैयार है । इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्योंकि वैसी तैयारी आप भी नहीं कर रहे हैं । जहाँ हम दर्शन की बात करते हैं, बुद्ध, तिलक, महात्मा गांधी, और बिनोबा की भूमि की बात करते हैं उस के साथ हमें यह भी याद रखना होगा कि यह चाणक्य की भूमि भी है, चन्द्रगुप्त की तलवार की भूमि भी है, यह खुदी राम बोस और भगत सिंह की भूमि भी है । हमें ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये , ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिस से बाद में आगे चल कर हमें पश्चाताप न करना पड़े, हमें पछतावा न हो और वैसी गलती हम से न हो जैसी कि हिन्दुस्तान पहले करता रहा है और जिन के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास साक्षी है ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पीकर की लिस्ट में मेरा नाम पहला है । मैंने अभी सभापति से बात की थी । उन्होंने कहा था, कि मेरा नम्बर अभी आयेगा । तब से तीन सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We must realise one thing on Private Member's business, I have got a long list.....

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जिसका नाम पहले आया तो, उस को पहले बुलाया जाना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will get his chance. I must also see that those who rarely speak in the House get an opportunity to speak. That is my attempt. He will get his turn...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : लेकिन जिस का नाम पहले आया था, उस को पहले बुलाया जाना चाहिए था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For instance, Mr. Shastri's name was the first, but he has not yet been called. Mr. Barua

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): The question that has been raised by the Mover is not essentially a military question because it involves political or Parliamentary control over the Armed Forces of India. In that way, it is not a question of experts supervising the functioning of the Army. It is essentially a question of Parliamentary control over the Armed Forces of India. The Mover himself said in his speech in the last Session that it also involves the question of Generals running away with democracy. It may be that it is essential that Parliament goes into the details of the functioning of the Army, so that the trends that are opposed to democracy may be scutled at the starting point. It is also important that Parliament should have control over the Army without trying to impair the efficiency of the Armed Forces because the Armed Forces need to function under certain discipline and under a certain unified command and control. As Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee said, the unified command and control is likely to be affected if there is individual interference, as politicians are want to do. * . .

Then there is also the question of secrecy. A lot of unwanted and

meaningless secrecy is imposed over our country to the annoyance of the people who visit this country and our own people. While the Americans have mapped out by satellites and rockets every inch of the world, we are imposing this needless and meaningless secrecy over airports, etc.

Unless there is control, we will meet with the same situation as in Mizo or NEFA. Control over the Army is essential for even they proved in NEFA and Mizo operations that they could be wrong. A certain amount of supervision is, therefore, essential. It is not a question of confidence in the Army. As I said, control over Army was considered essential in regard to Chinese or Mizo situation.

I would say that this is a very delicate question. I can quote from William Snyder's book on Parliamentary control in Britain. They have said:

"Except for those who hold political office, MPs are not privy to classified information..".

My friend quoted Britain, how Baldwin sent Eden in Thirties and about the Germans' preparation. The actual position in Great Britain is this. I am quoting from this book.

"Except for these who hold political office, MPs are not privy to classified information. Nor are Parliamentary Committee able to receive regularly the secret testimony of political and military leaders on political matters. Illogical and paradoxical as it may seem, Parliamentarians obtain most of their information, even unclassified data, from the Press and other news media."

This is the position in Great Britain.

We should, of course, have some control because of the corruption that may otherwise come into the

Army. I belong to Assam and, therefore, see the Army at close quarters, particularly when they get bogged down at places like Nagaland. They have also to do something with purchases. We should see that there is no deterioration in the Services. It is necessary that all these things are scrutinised.

So far as defence policy is concerned, I have moved an amendment. In that I have said that this matter needs to be considered. If Government agree, there should be a Parliamentary Committee. But its scope should be limited to making suggestions. It may not be able to probe into every aspect of the Army because it may affect our defence arrangements and all that. But defence expenditure and certain other matters need to be scrutinised in the way I have suggested.

I believe the Army of our country, which has certainly been effective, however, suffers from certain traditions, which is again a political matters which has to be considered. We have faced the Chinese on the frontiers. There also they have a different type of system, mentioned by the Mover himself. In the Chinese army, they have completely revolutionised the officer-men relationship. There is something to be said for the officer-men relationship that obtains according to standard traditions in India, USA or in England. But it certainly needs some probe and, possibly, some revision also.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मेजर साहब के इस संकल्प का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत आशंकाएँ प्रकट की हैं कि यदि यह संसदीय समिति बनाई जायेगी, तो पता नहीं हमारी सीक्रेसी और अन्य गुप्त सूचनाएँ भी सुरक्षित रह सकेंगी या नहीं और यह कि सेना के मामलों में इन्टर-फायरेंस होगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

इस बात से जो लगभग सभी मामलीय सदस्य सहमत हैं कि संसद को डिफेंस के मामलात में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुचि लेनी चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिसचस्यी लेकर डिफेंस के कामों में सहयोग देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेजर साहब के रेजोल्यूशन का उद्देश्य ही यही है कि संसद डिफेंस के मामलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुचि ले और इस के लिए उन्होंने यह एक तरीका बताया है कि संसद एक कमेटी के द्वारा यह काम करे।

इस वक्त पोजीशन यह है कि हमारे बजट का चालीस फीसदी से ज्यादा भाग डिफेंस में चला जाता है और हमारी संसद को उस पर विचार करने के लिए केवल कुछ घंटे मिलते हैं। देश की दृष्टि से जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिस पर राष्ट्रे के करीब हमारा बजट व्यय होता है उस पर अपने अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए हमें केवल कुछ घंटे ही मिलते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है मेजर साहब का संकल्प यह कहता है कि संसद इस विषय में बराबर रुचि लेता रहे और उस के लिए एक तरीका यह है कि संसद की एक समिति बनाई जानी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की डिफेंस प्राब्लेम बहुत व्यापक और स्थायी हो गई है। यूँ तो हमारा बड़ा पुराना देश है और उस को सीमाओं के खतरों, गिदेशी आक्रमणों और उन का मुकाबला करने का बहुत पुराना अनुभव है लेकिन जिस प्रकार का और जितना स्थायी खतरा इस समय है, वह शायद पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। आज हमारे देश की सीमा के एक एक चपे पर दुश्मनों के आक्रमण का खतरा बना हुआ है। ऐसे समय में केवल कुछ लोग और मंत्रिमंडल ही डिफेंस के बारे में चेत और जागरूक रहें इससे काम नहीं चलता।

आज इस के लिए सारे देश की जनता के पुरुषार्थ की सहायता लेनी होगी। चाइना के आक्रमण और पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध के समय सारे देश की जनता और सब राज-नैतिक दलों ने एक मन हो कर सरकार का साथ दिया और राष्ट्र की रक्षा में सहयोग दिया।

देश की सुरक्षा के लिए सारे देश की जनता का पुरुषार्थ संयुक्त हो और सारे देश की जनता डिफेंस में रुचि ले उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक संसदीय कमेटी बनाई जाये, क्योंकि यह संसद सारे देश की जनता की भावनाओं, आकांक्षाओं और इच्छाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

चूँकि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए एक स्थायी संकट पैदा हो गया है इसलिए देश के कुछ बड़े बड़े नेता राष्ट्रीय सरकार के निर्माण की बात कहते हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि किन परिस्थितियों के कारण यह राष्ट्रीय सरकार नेशनल गवर्नमेंट नहीं बन पा रही है। मैं इस के लिए किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराता। लेकिन नेशनल गवर्नमेंट बने या न बने एक नेशनल डिफेंस कमेटी तो बन जानी चाहिए। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और निर्दोष काम है क्योंकि जब संसद और पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ सरकार को सहयोग देना चाहती हैं तो सरकार को क्या आशंका हो सकती है? और अगर उस को आशंका है तो वह संसद से भी हो सकती है क्योंकि सरकार की संसद को भी सारी सूचना देनी पड़ती है और उस के सम्मने सारा मामला रखना पड़ता है। बावजूद इस के कि संसद हमारे देश की सुप्रीम बाडी है सुरक्षा की खातिर और डिफेंस के इन्ट्रस्ट में सरकार की ओर से उस को सारी बातें नहीं बताई जाती हैं और सारी सूचना नहीं दी जाती हैं। तो कमेटी को भी प्राप्त जिस हद तक समझते हैं डिफेंस की सूचनाएँ दी

जा सकती है उसी तरह से जैसे कि आप संसद् को ट्रीट करते हैं उस कमेटी को भी ट्रीट कर सकते हैं ।

इस लिये मैं इन शब्दों के साथ मेजर साहब के इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ : इस को इस दृष्टि से लिया जाना चाहिये कि जिस प्रकार से संसद् अधिक-से अधिक सहयोग देना चाहती है, अधिक से अधिक रुचि लेना चाहती है, उसी तरह से एक संसदीय कमेटी बनाई जाय, स्थायी तौर पर, जो संसद् के विचारों का, जनता के विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती रहे ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो स्ताव माननीय मेजर साहब ने पेश किया है मैं उसकी कद्र करता हूँ । उन्होंने जिन भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर यह प्रस्ताव यहाँ रखा है, वह सराहनीय है । मैं भी एक फौजी फैमिली से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ और जानता हूँ कि फौजी की जिम्मेगी कितनी कठिन होती है और उस का फर्ज, उस का कर्तव्य क्या होता है । परन्तु फिर भी उन्होंने जो यह सुझाव दिया है कि एक पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी बनाई जाय, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ । क्योंकि पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी का मतलब यह है कि उन सारी चीजों को जो हमारे देश के डिफेन्स से ताल्लुक रखती हैं, उस को हम सब लोगों के सामने रखें, जबकि फौजों का तरीका यह है कि अगर रात को 12 बजकर 1 मिनट पर हमला करना है, तो एक कमाण्डर दूसरे कांड को नहीं बताता है, मेजर साहब को तो मालूम होगा, 12 बजे ही पता लगता है कि हमें कहां जाना है । इस लिये यह बात मुनास्सिब नहीं होगी, क्योंकि इससे पोलिटिकल खेबात न बन सकेगी ।

दूसरी बात, ज्ञा साहब ने कहा कि हमने गलतियाँ की हैं और गलती कर के पीछे जा रहे हैं । उन्होंने पानीपत के मैदान का हवाला दिया, सूरत के मैदान का हवाला

दिया, मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ— हालांकि उन्होंने पानीपत के मैदान की मिसालें दे दी, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान फौज की कमजोरी की वजह से कभी गुलाम नहीं हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान की फौज हमेशा ताकतवर रही है और आपको मालूम होगा—गुरू गोविन्द सिंह जी के टाइम में एक-एक सिब सौ-सौ आदमियों से लड़ा । राजपूतों के टाइम में एक-एक राजपूत सौ-सौ मुगलों से लड़ा, मराठों के टाइम में एक-एक मुराठा हजार मुसलमानों से लड़ा है—इस बात को इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमारा इतिहास इस बात को बताता है लेकिन अगर हम हारे हैं, अगर हम गुलाम हुए हैं तो गुलामी का कारण एक था—पृथ्वी राज के जमाने में जयचन्द पैदा हुआ महाराणा प्रताप के जमाने में मानसिंह पैदा हुआ और महाराणा ज्ञानो के टाइम में भी ऐसा ही हमारा साथी पैदा हुआ । हमें इस बात का डर रहता है कि जब चीन के साथ हमारा जंग होगा जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा जंग होगा तो जयचन्द और मानसिंह पैदा हो सकते हैं । इस लिये जब चीन में हमें लड़ना है पाकिस्तान से हमें लड़ना है, तो जयचन्द और मानसिंह को मौका न दें कि वह अपनी कार्यवाहियों से हमारे मुल्क को नुकसान पहुंचायें—इस लिये इन बातों का हमें ध्यान रखना होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे चन्द छोटे छोटे सुझाव हैं, जिन्हें मैं अपने डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने अर्ज करना चाहूंगा । मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि डिफेन्स सर्विसिज के अन्दर जो हमारे सिपाही भरती होते हैं—जिस इलाके से मैं ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, फौज के सब से ज्यादा सिपाही कांगड़े के डोंगरे हैं, वे झुलू में सिपाही भरती होते हैं और बाद में जा कर सिपाही ही रिटायर होते हैं, हमारे लोग बहुत कम अफसर बनते हैं । मेरी उन से यह अर्ज है कि जब प्रमोशन का टाइम आता है तो मोतिराही और छोटे अफिसर रेग्यूलर सर्विस

[श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा]

में हैं, उन के प्रमोशन की परसेन्टेज बढ़ाई जाय, उन को प्रमोशन दिया जाय ।

दूसरे—हमारे फौजी जो फौज में चले जाते हैं, 15 साल सर्विस में रहते हैं, जब चीन और पाकिस्तान का हमला ही या मल्क में डिस्टर्बेन्जेज हों, तो गोलियों का समना करते हैं, हैं, वे बहादुरी से अपनी जान पर खेल जाते हैं, देश की रक्षा के लिये लड़ते हैं, जब वह वापस आते हैं और जमीन को जोतना चाहते हैं तो जमीन उनकी नहीं रहती । क्योंकि हमारे यहां का कानून ऐसा है कि जो बोनेवाला होता है, जमीन उसके पास चली जाती है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस के बारे में आप जरूर तब्दीली लायें ।

तीसरे—जो लोग फौज में चले जाते हैं, सरहदों पर जाकर लड़ते हैं, जो बरफ में रहते हैं, हम तो यहां पर अपने लिये हीटर जगाते हैं, एयर कन्डीशन में बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वे लोग हमारे लिये बंक्स में रहते हैं, उन के बच्चों के लिये, उन की फैमिलीज के लिये कोई न कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाय, जिससे उनको यह महसूस हो कि हमारी सरकार हमारे बीबी-बच्चों की पीछे से ठीक तरह से देखभाल कर रही है ।

मैं चाहता था कि मेजर साहब के रेजोल्यूशन की ताइद करूं, लेकिन इस लिये कि मैं पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी बनाने के हक में नहीं हूं, इस लिये इस की ताइद नहीं करता हूं और विरोध करना हूं ।

श्री कंवर लाज गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत धन्यवाद है कि आपने मुझे आखिर में समय दिया । सिद्धान्तरूप में जो प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं परन्तु मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस प्रकार की जो कमेटी बने, वह पार्लियामेंट की इन्क्वेस्ट कमेटी नहीं होनी चाहिये, सरकार उसे नौमिनेट करे और जो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं, विशेषतः डिफेन्स का जिनको ज्ञान है, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स

का जिनको ज्ञान है या देश की इन्टरनल सिचुएशन के बारे में जिनको अच्छा ज्ञान है, उन लोगों की कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि डिफेंस का सम्बन्ध एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स से भी है और डिफेंस का सम्बन्ध फाइनेंस और होम-अफेयर्स से भी है, ये चारों विभाग ठीक चलते हैं तो देश का डिफेंस ठीक रहता है । तो मेरी धारणा यह है कि इस प्रकार के सदस्यों को नौमिनेट करके कमेटी बनाई जाय ।

दूसरी चीज—जैसा अभी शारदा जी ने कहा, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूं। ठीक है पोलिटिक्स इस में आता है लेकिन जब हमने अपने देश में प्रजातन्त्र बनाया है तो लोगों का पार्टीसिपेशन उसमें जरूर होना चाहिए, डेमोक्रेसी में यह अवश्य होगा । हमारे जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, इनका भी किसी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध है, ये भी पालिटिक्स कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह हमारी डेमोक्रेसी का तरीका है । इसलिये डेमोक्रेसी में अगर आप लोगों का एक्टिव पार्टीसिपेशन चाहते हैं तो आपको यह करना चाहिये । डिफेन्स का मामला मैं किसी पार्टी का मामला नहीं समझता, क्योंकि अगर देश का डिफेन्स ठीक है, तभी ये जनसंघ पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टियाँ रहेंगी, लेकिन अगर देश का डिफेंस ही खतरे में है तो कोई भी पार्टी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती है और न ही इनके रहने का कोई लाभ है । इसलिये डिफेन्स के मामले को पार्टियों से परे समझना चाहिये । देश की आज जो हमारी हालत है, उस में 50 हजार मील जमीन हमारे दुश्मनों के पास है और दुश्मन चारों तरफ से हमें घेरना चाहता है, वह उस मौके की तलाश में है कि कैसे मौका मिले और कैसे वह लपके, ऐसी स्थिति में सब लोगों को साथ लेकर, जो इस देश को अपना मानते हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं, उन लोगों को साथ लेकर उनका एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिये । एक बाच-डींग की तरह से यह कमेटी काम करेगी । जैसे

कई मेम्बरों ने उदाहरण दिये, मैं उस की तफ़सील में नहीं जाना चाहता ।

मान लीजिये जवानों की सर्विस कन्डीशन्स हैं, डिफ़ेन्स प्रोडक्शन की बात है, मैं मानता हूँ कि सीक्रेसी के नाते ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि सारी चीज़ें आपके सामने रख दी जायें, लेकिन ऐसा भी तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि कहीं अगर ब्लंडर्स हुई है तो उनका भी पता न लगे और उनसे हमें आगे सबक सीखने का मौका न मिले । जो हैंड्सन कमेटी बनी, उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई । ठीक है, सारे सदन के सामने वह नहीं आ सकती, वह पब्लिश नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन जो विश्वस्त लोग सरकार नामिनेट करेगी कम से कम उन को तो विश्वास में लेकर आपको यह बताना चाहिए कि सरकार ने यह भले कीं । हर एक सरकार भूल करती है । मैं यह नहीं मानता कि कोई सरकार भूल नहीं करेगी, लेकिन उसके बाद आइन्दा हमारी क्या क्या तैयारियाँ हों, इसको तो देखना चाहिए । मिनिस्टर महोदय से तो जब सवाल पूछा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान ने सन् 65 के मकाबले डबल सेना कर ली है, अपनी एयर फ़ोर्स बढ़ा ली है, आप क्या कर रहे हैं तो डिफ़ेन्स मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हमारी भी बराबर की तैयारी है । कोई भी डिफ़ेन्स मिनिस्टर—केवल स्वर्ण सिंह जी ही नहीं, दुनिया का कोई भी डिफ़ेन्स मिनिस्टर हो, जब उससे सवाल पूछा जाता है कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं तो वह यही कहता है कि हम पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं । चाहे अगले दिन ही वह ग्रेन्डर कर दे लेकिन कहेगा यही, इसके अलावा उसके पास कोई और जवाब ही नहीं है । इसीलिये मैं यह सजेस्ट करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की कमेटी जरूरी है जिसके जरिए से पार्लियामेंट को और देश को विश्वास रहे कि सही मानों में हमारी तैयारी हो रही है और हम मकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं, किसी पर हमला करने के लिये नहीं बल्कि मुद्दाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि स्वर्ण सिंह जी काम्प्यूटेन्ट नहीं हैं । मैं तो उनको सब से ज्यादा काम्प्यूटेन्ट मानता हूँ । वे हमारे एक्सटर्नल अफ़ेयर्स मिनिस्टर, स्टील मिनिस्टर, फूड मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं और उनका नाम भी स्वर्ण है यानी सोना । सोने को चाहे किधर ही ढाल लीजिए, वही बन जाएगा, काँई भी ज़ेवर बना लीजिए वही बन जाएगा, चाहे नेकलेस बना लीजिए या हाथ में पहनने का कोई ज़ेवर बना लीजिए । इसी लिए सरकार कोई भी मिनिस्टरी उनको दे देती है और वे हर जगह अच्छी तरह से काम करते हैं ।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सही मानों में हम कोई चीज चाहते हैं, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन हो, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में इस प्रकार की कमेटियाँ बनी हुई हैं, यहाँ भी यह कमेटी बन जाये तो उससे पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन भी होगा, लोगों में विश्वास भी आयेगा और कहीं पर अगर हमारी गलती होती है कहीं पर कोताही होती है सर्विस कन्डीशन्स की बात है आपस में झगड़े हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि मिलिट्री में काफी कमियाँ हैं जिनको कि सुधारने को आवश्यकता है, मैं उनसे तफ़सील में जाना नहीं चाहता, वे सारी चीज़ उस कमेटी में आ सकती हैं और वे ठीक हो सकती हैं । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे पार्टी सि ऊपर उठ कर और देश को सामने रख कर इस पर विचार करें ।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, the discussion on this resolution has quite understandably split over areas which really are not within the compass of this resolution. It was not unexpected and I do not have any objection, because this shows that hon. members have been giving thoughts to defence matters and they have come forward with certain suggestions. We need not take a technical view with regard to the scope of the resolution. But it should be appre-

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

ciated that we will be discussing all these various aspects in greater length when the demands relating to defence come up before this House for consideration. That will be a more appropriate time when we can go into some of the specific points that have been raised about service conditions, hardships being experienced, equipment, etc. They are important, but I am afraid they do not come within the purview of the resolution, which seeks the constitution of a parliamentary committee to go into defence matters. Although I have a strong temptation to touch upon the other points that have been raised, but to save the time of the House, I do not want to go into those aspects. On the committee itself, as to whether there should be a committee, and whether there could be a committee and what should be the scope of that Committee, certain views have been expressed. My task has been greatly lightened particularly by two speeches which were couched in very straight language but extremely informative. In this connection I would like to mention Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee and Shri Mahida. Both of them have given cogent reasons why a committee of this type is not likely to achieve the objective which may be before the mind of the hon. Mover of this resolution. But the complications that will flow from the constitution and working of a committee of the type that is suggested is not likely to solve any of those matters; if anything it is likely to complicate many things as also likely to impinge upon that sphere which should be left to be handled effectively by the army personnel at their various rank formations, the naval officers and the officers of the air force. I have precious little to add to the very cogent arguments of these two hon. Members. Certain other hon. Members also gave thought to this.

The basic point before Parliament in the question of parliamentary

control. What is the most effective way of exercising that parliamentary control? The most effective way is this process of discussion which itself highlights the points and Government is expected to answer those points. Even in relation either to defence production or expenditure control there is the Public Accounts Committee, there is the Auditor General who scrutinises the various transactions, they came up before the Public Accounts Committee and they are contained in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. I am perfectly in agreement with going very fully and completely into all these transactions of a financial nature, incurring of expenditure and matters which relate to defence production. These are general matters and we should try really to involve Parliament in a more and more purposeful manner.

One method which I thought should be effective was to include such material as we possibly can, erring rather on the side of giving more information than withholding information, in the annual report of the Defence Ministry. I would beg all Members to study that carefully. It may look to be a little voluminous but if they go through it many of the matters which trouble them and about which they want information, they will find it is contained there. Then again, we have the forum of the Informal Consultative Committee where I have never hesitated to give information even of a character which normally cannot be publicly divulged. I must say the confidence that has been reposed in the Member of Parliament functioning there has been respected.

I greatly value that because they make suggestions and leakages have not taken place.

One other matter about which more than one hon. Member made a reference is the question of reluctance

on the part of Government to give information. I will be quite candid that personally and also from the point of view of projecting our defence preparedness and the like I have a strong temptation that information should be given but, at the same time, when it is also pointed out that open statements made on the floor of the House apart from leaking valuable information, might seriously affect our procurement programmes abroad, it might seriously affect our capacity sometimes to get things, I will not be divulging any secret, if I were to say that there are several sources of supply of arms and equipments it is all right, but I have been told clearly that even if others go on guessing that we got this and we got that, it does not bother them. If we make an authoritative statement in Parliament or to the press, they resent it because they find it extremely embarrassing to continue the supply of defence equipments after that authoritative announcement. I have shared this information with you in all earnestness. We should be interested in getting that equipment even if we have to deny this sensation of having the information about the actual receipt of that equipment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You should we get them if we can make them here?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised a very valid point: why should we get it from outside; we should make it here. I agree with him completely. But our situation is such that even with the best of will, with the best of effort, it will take time before we manufacture them in the requisite quantity and quality. Our problems are pressing and urgent; they cannot wait till the guns or aircrafts are available from our own manufacture.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have not said anything on defence research.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I accept most of the points urged by Shri

Indrajit Gupta, except the constitution of the committee. We should certainly spend more on defence research. We have increased it considerably, both in the nature of defence research and also in the new subjects which should be taken up. We have also taken steps to manufacture a large number of equipment. Some of the information has been made available to the House—for example, MIG programme, HF-24, Gnat, certain transport planes etc. Up to the point to which information can be given, I have not hesitated to give information.

But the point is, to meet the immediate requirements we have to depend on certain imported equipments, I would appeal to the hon. Members to think about the other side of the question. Our Government in the External Affairs Ministry and in several other spheres have been wrongly castigated, saying that our opponent, Pakistan, has got so many transport aircraft and other defence equipments from this country or that country, but what have you done about it? Now, has the Pakistan Government at any time made any statement to the effects that it has received these things? Even the suppliers continue saying "No, your information is incorrect we have not supplied it". So, in this matter the unfortunate state of affairs in the world supply position is that the supplying country is also subjected to all types of pressures. So, naturally, whereas that country would be anxious to supply, it would not like that to be officially confirmed, whether it be India or Pakistan. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members to view this question in the proper perspective. Personally, it would give me satisfaction if I were to come here and announce that I have so many MIG aircraft, so many HF 24, so many L-70 guns, tanks and rifles and so on. But, what do we get out of it? Nothing except satisfaction. On the other hand, we unnecessarily expose our suppliers.

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

Sometimes people make light of this element of secrecy. I could understand that, but when a person who has actually been in defence says that, I could only say that he has not yet applied his mind to the various implications and ramifications of that. It is one thing for a person who gives me supply of aircraft to say that he has supplied it. For instance when a Soviet concern comes and helps us technically in organising production etc., they can say that. But to say that I should advertise it and make it known to everybody is something which I cannot understand. What is the utility of it? What is the object of it?

We are getting equipment from various sources and each one is anxious that we should not pass on the information from the one to the other. In that we have a good record. You may accuse me of not giving information, but those with whom we have to deal know that if India receives from one source the information or technical know-how, it will not be passed on the other side. We have honoured that and I am proud of that. That is the tradition that our country should build. Those who supply any know-how or information or any sophisticated equipment should have the confidence that this is not being passed on to the other side.

So, these are matters which cannot be openly discussed although from my own personal point of view it is more irritating and difficult for me to say that I am sorry I cannot give this information. It would be much easier for me to give that information, but I have to weigh the risk involved for the country as compared to my personal embarrassment merely. I have talked in a very frank manner.

I was rather surprised when matters were mentioned by the mover that this happened and that happened. If those things have really happened, Major Ranjit Singh should have passed those things on to me and I certainly

would have looked into it. What is the implication? I would like this House to give grave consideration to the drawbacks that he pointed out. One case he mentioned and he brought in that contest the Commanding Officer had his wife there and that there was some trouble. He ended up by saying that there was general court martial and several people were dismissed. Is it his suggestion that this committee that is sought to be constituted by Parliament should review the cases that are decided by general court martial? Is that the scope of the Committee? I am surprised that a man who has been in the defence services should cite that as an example to show that a committee of this type will ensure that justice will be done. What will be that justice? Even I do not interfere in these judicial matters. There is the general court martial and then there is the appellate system. He himself has been in the army and he knows that the general court martial and other court martials' proceedings are extremely fair.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Military people are poor politicians.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is not the point. The point is: Is that the type of work that you expected this committee to do? If it is so, I am afraid, with all his experience of the army, naturally, in view of the fact that he was in a specific limited position, he does not show the depth of vision as to whether this type of interference at the political level will instil discipline or will undermine discipline. The reply is quite obvious. A committee of that type interfering in as to whether there should be a general court martial or not, what was their sentence and what is the punishment that they awarded will be disastrous. No armed forces can be run if the decisions taken in disciplinary and criminal cases are going to be the

subject matter of scrutiny by a parliamentary body.

Then he mentioned two or three other interesting matters. I do not want to argue with him because I want to take advantage if he has got any concrete points. He talked of embodiment of regiments. Is it going to be the function of the committee of his concept that it will consider whether each unit is going to be embodied, if it is a territorial unit, or whether it is going to be disembodied? What is this committee going to do? Whether it should be embodied five days or ten days before or after the Chinese aggression or after the Kutch aggression and how many days before it was abolished—these are matters which have to be left to the professional generals and professional heads of the armed forces. No parliamentary committee can decide as to when a particular unit is to be embodied, when it is to be disembodied. We should never think that we are competent to advise in a matter like this.

Then, he talked of another case where a Commanding Officer, because he stayed on a particular position and showed bravery was punished whereas in the other case he did not show bravery and got applause. These are again individual cases which have nothing to do with the parliamentary committee. If the concept of the parliamentary committee is that they are going to look into matters of this type, whatever little enthusiasm or softness I had for this committee idea is eroded when these are the type of instances that are cited with a view to showing that that the committee will do something, which will enhance or increase the discipline or the enthusiasm of the armed forces. Certainly, these are precisely the matter which should never to be looked into by a parliamentary committee. After giving very careful thought to it, I have come to this conclusion. Whereas the desire is understandable, I want him to take more interest of a constructive nature of trying to air views with a view to focus the attention of the

country and of the armed forces so that we can take some action. Already with the various bodies that are constituted, whether it be the Consultative Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the discussions here and the Questions raised here, there is an ample parliamentary control and I would like to assure him that I will not look at these problems from the point of view of a party. It is a national matter and a national problem. I want the cooperation and proper understanding from all quarters, not only from my party.

18 hrs.

With these words, I am sorry I cannot accept the Resolution moved by my hon. friend for constituting a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence needs of India.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उनको बहुत तकलीफ होती है जब वह देश की रक्षा के सिलसिले में कोई सूचना सदन के सामने नहीं दे पाते हैं। मैं आपके जरिये से उन से सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब चीन का आक्रमण चल रहा था तब जिस कारण से हम लोगों की हार हुई थी उसके बारे में इस सदन में बार-बार-मांग करने पर हैडर्सन बक्स को लेकर कोर्टी बंठाई गई थी। हम लोगों ने इस सदन में बार-बार मांग की है कि पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के बाद, जब कि हम लोगों की जीत हुई और हम लोगों का हौसला बढ़ गया, कम से कम भारत सरकार की ओर से हैडर्सन एंड बक्स की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने पेश की जाय ताकि हमको मालूम हो सके कि हम लोगों के क्या-क्या दोष हैं और किस कारण से हम पीछे हटे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी भी मंत्री महोदय उस रिपोर्ट को सदन पटल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं ताकि हम लोग उस पर बहस कर सकें ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: On this, I would like to say that based on the

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

Handerson Brooks Report, my colleague, Shri Y. B. Chavan, who was the Defence Minister at that time made a very lengthy statement of, I think, about 9 pages or so....

श्री रजि राव : मैं रिपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री शर्मा सिंह : माननीय सदस्य तुन ले पहले मेरी बात । वह क्यों बार-बार रिपोर्ट की बात लाते हैं ।

That statement was made by him. It was also stated that follow-up action of corrective nature has been taken. I have examined it and, with a view to satisfy the curiosity and the desire of some of the hon. Members, I have come to the conclusion that the stage has not yet arisen when we can place a copy of that Report on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: But we have the summary of the Report.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many points have been raised by the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and by the hon. Minister. I will deal with them point by point. I start with the points raised by the Defence Minister himself.

There are certain things that have been misunderstood in the spirit of the Resolution. It is not to be an interference in the day-to-day administration of the armed forces. I have already said that we will not touch upon the strategy of the armed forces. The Committee is not going to interfere as to when and why a certain division was placed in Meerut and not at some other place. We are not going to discuss these things. We are not going to interfere in those matters. But sometimes certain things occur repeatedly which may be a pointer to something

and the Committee will take note of it.

The hon. Minister mentioned about the disembodiment of units. I am very sorry to say that he has not understood the absolute seriousness of several units of the Indian Army being disembodied a few days before an enemy attack. It is such a type of thing which points to something. The Committee will not enter the Army Headquarters or the Air Headquarters or the Naval Headquarters, but will only bring to the notice of the proper persons—the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister. At the moment, a lot of Members are receiving a lot of information. It is not that Army officers are completely secluded from being in conversation or contact with MPs. After all, MPs represent them also. It is not that they are not making individual efforts. But if such a Committee is there, then all this information that filters down to MPs will come to this Committee. Why this information cannot be handed over directly to the Defence Minister is because it involves a breach of discipline as per the present code that exists in the Armed Forces. Naturally it should not be encouraged that a Sepoy should write a letter to the Defence Minister or to somebody in authority that his Commanding Officer has not given him leave and all that. We are not going to look into such matters. He has used such pointers as I pointed out as a means of trying to say that I have remained in the Armed Forces with a very limited scope and, therefore, I have not viewed these things from a larger angle. This is not the time for me to eulogise my qualities or my performance in the past. I have only tried to confine the duties of this Committee to such acts that I have pointed out. I have in the very beginning made these very clear. Therefore, the hon. Defence

Minister should get it out of his head that this Committee is for the purpose of examining the day-to-day working.....

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Those were the instances that he cited.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I have cited the instances which have repeatedly taken place—the disembodiment of the units before attacks by the enemy....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: These things should not be discussed in the House. This is a question of security.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I pointed out the cases which are so remote that they are not going to affect our security at all. I have pointed out cases of a particular nature which are taking place repeatedly and such cases taking place repeatedly affect the general morale of the Armed Forces.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Is it that disembodiment of a unit should be decided by this Committee?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I have made it quite clear. I have just now pointed out to him. I have given a few examples.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Security matters should not be discussed here.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: How is this a security matter? This happened years ago. This is one thing that should be a pointer that, as Mr. Varma pointed out, some Jai Chand exists somewhere in the Defence who reduces the force of the Army just when an enemy attack takes place. It is not a coincidence.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I strongly repudiate any such thing that there is anybody in the Army Headquarters who is interested in reducing the strength. He should be careful in making such statements. It is amazing!

श्री प्रेम चन्द बरार : मालूम होता है कि जो बात मैंने कही उसको माननीय सदस्य समझे नहीं। मैं ने मिलिटरी के अन्दर जयचन्द और मान सिंह की बात नहीं कही थी। मैंने पोलिटिकल प्रादमियों के लिये कहा था कि इस कमेटी में आ जायेंगे।

श्री रणजित सिंह : मैं मिलिटरी की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं डिफेन्स की बात कर रहा हूँ। मिलिटरी लाइन्स में सिविलियन सेट-अप भी आता है जिसमें सारे क्लर्क लोग हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I stated earlier, any statement which is likely to affect the discipline or the administration or the security should be avoided. What is the scope of the Committee, that is the main question, and the Defence Minister has made it amply clear that the day-to-day administration is left to the High Command in the Army itself.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: What have I said?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: You said, there is somebody in the Army Headquarters interested in reducing the strength.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: What I have said is this. We will not interfere in strategy, tactics and the day-to-day administration, but when certain things take place repeatedly and come to the notice of the Committee, then the Committee will not go into the units and all that, but will only bring it to the notice of the competent authority—Prime Minister or the Defence Minister.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Can he cite a single example anywhere in the world, except a little discussion in the Senate of the US, where in their parliaments they have such a committee where the question of embodiment or disembodiment of a unit is discussed? I am very sorry the hon. Member is so keen to probe into these things. I would request him to use his knowledge in a bet-

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.]

ter way than asking for this committee.

श्री रवि राय : सरमन मत करिये ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I am not giving a sermon. Let him ask for a committee to deal with wider questions.

श्री रवि राय : जितना समय दिया है उसका घाघ्रा समय और लोग बोलते रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has to finish in five minutes.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: It is a very sad thing that a matter of such national importance affecting our security has been misunderstood. At the same time, it is with full responsibility that I am pointing it out because it is remote in time. I raise this because this should not be repeated.

Mention was made of the informal consultative committee. We all know how it functions. As a Member himself has pointed out, there is general dissatisfaction with the working of this committee. The committee works not as an advisory body, not even as a recommendatory body; it works as a forum where members can bring to the notice of the Minister certain things and where the Minister takes no notice of them. The hon. Defence Minister has himself said that he encourages people in the committee to voice their views and give information. I have attended one of his meetings. of the time allotted for the meeting, half was taken up by the Minister himself in giving us a monologue on the world situation. Then he said that there should be another sitting. He said that he would ensure that. But nothing came out of it.

From that committee and the committee as envisaged in this Resolution, there is a vast difference. I have never said that the Defence

Minister should get up in the House and disclose his day to day purchases and things like that. But there are certain things about defence which we still adhere to in the tradition of 30 years ago. We keep them as secret, knowing that modern armed forces in the world do not now regard these things as things that could be kept secret from the enemy. It is from our own people that we keep them secret.

Shri Amrit Nahata has pointed out that the supremacy of civilians would be violated by this committee. I do not know how he says that. It is to impose the supremacy of the civilians that it is being done. That is the spirit behind this move. The general deterioration in the morale in the country everywhere has seeped to the armed forces also. I am sorry to say it. But we have personal experience of these things. We all know it. It is likely to seep in everywhere. The general sense of political disintegration may not be permitted to seep into the armed forces. For that purpose, we require this committee to suggest ways and means for not only better indoctrination and reorientation of the armed forces, but also for better public participation in defence affairs.

In these days in the modern world there is no distinct category of civilians. Every civilian is a soldier. Sardarji is a soldier, I am a soldier, everybody is a soldier. Our children are potential soldiers. It is not only the 10-lakh strong army that fights at the front that will be called soldiers. There are the crores of citizens and who work in the factories under a disciplinary code like the armed forces, day and night to sustain the defence effort. Therefore, there is no such thing as a civilian in the modern concept. A civilian is a potential soldier.

I have dealt with the fears expressed by certain members. Secrecy cannot be maintained in a democracy as Mr. Verma envisages. As soon as the opposition, SVD, came to power in U.P. a communist became the Home Minister and the first thing he did was to tour the border areas. How can you prevent it? How can you prevent the Kerala Home Minister from getting at the secrets of the Government. He is the man doing everything there. How can you prevent people from winning a particular office in a democracy? Mrs. Sharada Mukerjee said that we should keep political education away from our soldiers.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Not theoretical political education but party politics. They may know what democracy is, what dictatorship is. They should not be communist Party members or Jan Sangh members.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I should like to say that Lord Louis Mountbatten later Admiral Mountbatten, had one of the largest and the best marxist Hibraries in the world. I know that there are other people well versed in political affairs. But they do not take part in politics. If you read about Marxism, it does not mean that you will take part in politics. Gen. Thimmaiah and Gen. Cariappa—did they not know poltical theory? Those who are voicing the feelings of the top brass do not want the iron curtain to be lifted. I am not making any personal references but I am sorry I have to say that she is looking at things from the angle of an Air Marshal's wife and not from the angle of a common soldier.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: On a point of order. Since he has made a personal reference to me and said that I was looking at things from the point of view of an Air Marshal's wife I was not born an Air Marshal's wife. Secondly, I meant that yqu should not try to get political support from those people. I do not think that it would

be a healthy tendency for the Defence Forces to be affiliated to any political organisation. I do not mind their reading about Marxism or about any other 'ism'. There are books in all these 'isms' in every defence library.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I was about to conclude my speech. This is the last minute allowed to me and so I thank you. I thank the Defence Minister who has taken such pains to reply to the debate and also certain hon. Members who had seen things in the correct prospective. I thank Mr. Verma, I do not know whether he supports me or not—and also Mr. Barua. Even if the Defence Minister is not ready to agree to my resolution, even if the House rejects my resolution, it may accept his amendment because it is going to do no harm and so the House may accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is Mr. Nayanar's amendment. Is Mr. Nayanar pressing it?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: I think it was accepted. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then there is the amendment of Mr. Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, let us take the resolution moved by Shri Ranjit Singh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He is not pressing.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I am pressing. Let me see whether you have issued a whip or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is,

"This House resolves that a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence be appointed to study the problems of India's defence needs and periodically to keep scrutinizing her defence preparedness and suggest ways and means to the Government to ensure the security of the country's frontiers."

The motion was negatived.

18.21 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: GOLD CONTROL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Xavier just to move,—

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli): Sir, I move the following resolution.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) :

जनाब, कौरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung.—

There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet again on Tuesday the 27th February at 11 a.m.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 27, 1967/Phalguna 8, 1889 (Saaka).