

Fourth Series, Vol.XXII, No.59

Wednesday, May 8, 1968
Vaisakha 18, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol.XXII contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2679

2680

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 8, 1968/Vaisakha 18, 1890
(Saka)

— — —
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo—U. A. R. Project for Jet Aircraft

*1707. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri C. Subramaniam, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Aeronautics Development Committee, told a Press Conference in early March, 1963 that the Indo—U.A.R. Project for building a jet aircraft had failed ; and

(b) if so, the truth and propriety about his statement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) According to the newspaper report Shri C. Subramaniam, Chairman, Aeronautics Committee, stated in a press conference on 2nd March, 1968 that the Indo—U. A. R. collaboration plan may not go through.

(b) No final decision about the project has yet been taken. The trials are still in progress.

श्री जोगेन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हम सभी जानते हैं कि 4 या 5 महीने पहले यह विमान विज्ञान समिति कायम की गई थी और उसमें इनकी अपनी देकारी का भसला हल करने के लिए श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम को उसका अध्यक्ष

बना दिया गया । उसके दो महीने के अन्दर ही यह विकाशसील देशों भारत और संयुक्त प्रवर्ग गणराज्य में समझौता, जो मन्त्री महोदय के अभी के जवाब के मुताबिक अभी तक वह रह नहीं हुआ है, उसकी आजमाइशें चल रही हैं, के बारे में श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने इस विमान विज्ञान विकास समिति के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से ऐलान किया कि यह असफल हो गयी है और इस परियोजना को छोड़ा जा रहा है । यह जो उन्होंने अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से ऐलान किया उसके दूसरे दिन वह रोकफैलर संस्थान की ओर से निमंत्रण पर तकरीर देने के लिए अमरीका गये हैं । अब जानना यह है कि क्या उस संस्थान की ओर से तकरीर देने का जो उनको निमंत्रण मिला या उसकी शर्त के बदले में उन्होंने यह ऐलान किया या वह वहां सरकार की ओर से कोई समझौते की बातचीत करने के लिए गये हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इसके औचित्य के बारे में सफाई दे ।

प्रतिरक्षा बंत्रालय में राज्य भान्डी (धी स० ना० मिथ) : मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम जो कि एयरोनोटिक्स डेवलपमेंट कंपेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं उनका संयुक्त प्रवर्ग गणराज्य के साथ जो हमारा समझौता हुआ है उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । यह कहना गलत है कि किसी शर्त पर या किसी के निमन्त्रण के आधार पर या किन्हीं कारणों के कारण इस तरीके का उन्होंने बयान दिया था । ऐसा उनका अपना अनुमान था और अपने अनुमान के आधार पर उन्होंने इस तरीके का बयान दिया । वह बयान उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से दिया था, सरकार की ओर नहीं दिया था ।

श्री जोगेन्द्र भा : जो मैंने पूछा था वह भंडी

महोदय ने बतलाया नहीं। क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि यह बयान देने के दूसरे दिन वह अमरीका गये और वहां वह रौकफैलर संस्थान की ओर से निमन्त्रण पाकर वह गये? जाने के ठीक एक दिन पहले उन्होंने बयान दिया यह बात ठीक है क्या नहीं और विमान विज्ञान विकास समिति के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से जो उन्होंने वह बयान दिया उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

श्री सौ. सुब्रह्मण्यम् को मतदाताओं ने पिछले चुनावों में ठुकरा दिया था और इस तरह जो उनकी मुद्रा अवमूल्यन की नीति और अमरीकी सरकार की जी हृज्जरी करने की नीति थी मद्रास के मतदाताओं ने उन्हे चुनाव में हरा कर उसका माकूल जवाब दे दिया था। चुनाव में हारने के बाद वह इस विमान विज्ञान विकास समिति के अध्यक्ष बनाये गये और उसके एक महीने के बाद उन्होंने वह बयान दिया तो उनके उस बयान का क्या अधिकृत्य है और सरकार उन्हें अध्यक्ष पद से हटाने की बात सोचती है या नहीं?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उनको अध्यक्ष पद से हटाने की बात नहीं है। वह बहुत अच्छे ढंग से वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। अच्छा काम उन्होंने किया है। यह कहना गलत है कि किसी उद्देश्य से या किसी मंशा से इस तरह का उन्होंने बयान दिया था। अपने अध्ययन के बल पर जो उनका अनुमान निकला उसके आधार पर उन्होंने वह बयान दिया था। बाकी वह सरकार का ख्याल नहीं है यह उनका अपना निजी ख्याल था जो कि उन्होंने प्रकट किया था।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा॒ : वह भारत सरकार की ओर से गये हैं या रौकफैलर संस्थान की ओर से गये हैं?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वह हमारी ओर से नहीं गये हैं। उन्होंने इस बारे में अमरीका, फॉस लूथा लिटेन आदि में ऐयरोनोटिक्स का अध्ययन किया था ऐसी सूचना हमें मिली है।

SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, is it a fact that these planes have only been recently produced in UAR and they are still under trial; if so, why is the Government of India entering into negotiations for production of the same in our country?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Engines are only produced by the UAR People. We have produced the frame. The frame and engine are on trial flights there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, it is very strange that the Government try to defend the loose talk of Shri Subramaniam which he is not warranted to make in his capacity as the Chairman of the Aeronautics Committee. I would like to know categorically from the Government whether it will not adversely affect the cordial relations that exist between India and UAR if a man like Shri Subramaniam goes on speaking things with which, obviously, the Government is not in agreement? Is it not proper for the Government to ask him to submit his views and proposals to the Government before he goes and makes statements to the Press?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We had asked for his comments on the reported remarks in the Press. We have got his comments and views. Those remarks were made in his personal capacity and not as Chairman of this Committee (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In his personal capacity or as President of the TNCC?

SHRI RANGA : He is Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Government itself. He is not even a Member of Parliament. If they are not prepared to take him to task or pull him up they do not deserve to be there.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Sir, with reference to this question which refers to HF.24, I understand, this very frame was made eight or nine years ago, but we are trying to get Mach-II engines for this. May I know what modifications

if any are going to be made in the air-frame in order to accommodate Mach-II engines ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : This frame was made only in 1966 and sent in 1967. It has been on trial with the engine.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Sir, he has not answered my question. This airframe was designed several years ago for Mach-I engine. We want to get Mach-II engines now. Are any modifications contemplated in the airframe to accommodate Mach-II engines ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is being developed and modifications also are being made.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि अध्यक्ष, विमान विज्ञान विकास समिति ने जो बयान दिया वह बयान मंत्री महोदय के कथन से लगता है कि वह गलत बयान था। मंत्री महोदय यह भी कह रहे हैं कि श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम का कहना है कि वह बयान उन्होंने अपनी परसनल कैरेंसिटी में दिया था तो क्या हमारे शासन को उनके इस ऐक्सप्लेनेशन से संतोष हो गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : वह उनकी निजी राय थी और जो अध्ययन उन्होंने किया था उसके आधार पर वह निजी राय उन्होंने प्रकट की थी और इसका उनको हक था।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या उनका जवाब द्वृकूप्त को संतोषजनक लगा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया जो कि हमने छोड़ा नहीं है और वह टेस्ट फ्लाइट्स चल रही है। वाकी जो उन्होंने बयान दिया था वह उनका निजी ख्याल था और उनका वह ख्याल शायद सही ख्याल नहीं था वह तो मैंने बतलाया ही है।

एक मानवीय सदस्य : इसमें अब तक कितना लर्ज हुआ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रांडर, आंडर। श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार ।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Sir, I want to know facts. Shri Subramaniam apparently made that remark after studying the details of the plan. Is it the considered opinion of the Government as such that whatever was stated by Shri Subramaniam was not factually correct but was merely his opinion ; if so, may I know whether and how far Government is prepared to push through the project ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As far as the first part of the question is concerned I have already said that whereas Shri Subramaniam said that the Indo-UAR collaboration plan may not go through, the real position is that trial are still in progress and no final decision about the project has been taken.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : For how long has it been going on ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Since April, 1967.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The hon. Minister said that Shri Subramaniam made this statement in his personal capacity and not as chairman of this Committee. May I know whether Government will consider his statement as one made in an irresponsible manner ? May I also know whether it will adversely affect the relations between UAR and India, if so, what steps Government will take about this statement ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a matter of opinion. He has made his comments.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Do Government accept them ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This point was raised by me and other friends during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry and then the hon. Minister replied in a very equivocal manner that it has not succeeded but we have not yet discontinued it and the impression that we gathered was that actually the scheme has failed but for

keeping up faces they are saying this thing. So, Shri Subramaniam has only stated the position without mincing words and I think he has done a service to the country and to the people. So, why blame him? Then, what I want you to do is this, Do not state things equivocally. Please tell us clearly whether the scheme is there and whether you are going to develop the engine in collaboration with UAR, when UAR is depending on some other country, or whether it has failed. If it has failed, then do not try to deceive the House or the people.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I said earlier, no final decision about the project has been taken. The UAR is developing E-300 and, as the Defence Minister has stated in the course of the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, for HF-24 we are developing our own engine.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Everybody knows that Shri Subramaniam has stated the correct position. The UAR project will not go through. I want to know whether it is to keep UAR in good humour that they are keeping quiet. If so, they are doing a great disservice to the country because they are not proceeding with the manufacture of our own engine. In the interests of the country, will the Government think of manufacturing an engine in our own country?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We are manufacturing our own engine for HF-24. There is no question of their manufacturing it.

कीनिया में बसे भारतीय

*1704. श्री श्रोता प्र० त्यागी: क्या बैंडेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की पता है कि कीनिया और अन्य देशों में रहने वाले जो भारतीय भारत वापस आना चाहते हैं और यहां बसना चाहते हैं वे अपने कारखानों की मशीनें और अन्य उपकरण वहां से लाना चाहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन मशीनों

और उपकरणों पर बिना कोई शुल्क लिये इन भारतीयों को ये मशीनें और उपकरण लाने की अनुमति देगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन भारतीयों को यहां आने के बाद अपने जीविकार्जन के लिए अपने खर्च पर अन्य नई मशीनें लाने की अनुमति देगी ?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य भारतीय में राष्ट्र अंगी (श्री श्रोता प्र० त्यागी) : (क) जी हां । लेकिन, कीनिया में रहने वाले अथवा किसी अन्य पूर्व अफीकी देश के किसी अधिकार ने बिसेषकर इस बारे में कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की है ।

(ख) और (ग). पूर्व अफीकी देशों से भारतीय मूल के जो व्यक्ति स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए भारत लौट रहे हैं, उन्हें कस्टम की कुछ रियायतें पहले ही दी जा रही हैं । इनमें अन्य बातों के अलावा एक यह बात भी शामिल है कि वे अपने व्यापार के यथार्थ स्टाक से 16000/- रु० तक के सामान का निःशुल्क आयात कर सकते हैं । अगर किसी के यथार्थ स्टाक में 16000/- रु० से ज्यादा का भी माल हो तो भी पहले 16000/- रु० के माल पर उससे शुल्क नहीं लिया जायेगा । व्यापार में जितना भी स्टाक हो उसे किसी आयात लाइसेंस अथवा कस्टम क्लीयरेंस परमिट के बिना ही आने दिया जायेगा । इसके अतिरिक्त, कुटीर उद्योग किसी की 16000/- रु० मूल्य तक की ऐसी कुछ मशीनरी भी किसी देश-प्रत्यावर्ती को लाने की इजाजत दे दी जाती है जिसे कि वह भारत आने से पहले ही काम में से रहा हो ।

SHRI RANGA : Only Rs. 16,000? What business can they do with that?

श्री श्रोता प्र० त्यागी : इस्ट अफीका में स्थिति यह है कि वहां की गवर्नरेंट भारतीयों के कारखानों और व्यापार पर कब्जा करने का बहाना हूँड रही है, और सीधे ही यह स्थिति भी आयेगी जब उनको अवास ही नहीं होता

अपना सामान भारत लाने की । मैं गवर्नर्मेंट से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जिन भारतीयों के मकान और व्यापार वहां संकट में पड़ गये हैं, और वह वहां आकर बसने के लिये अपनी मशीनें और कारखाने लाने के लिये तैयार हैं तब गवर्नर्मेंट उन लोगों को 16 हजार ६० तक की लागत की सम्पत्ति पर ही छूट क्यों देती हैं, सस्ते कारखाने को बर्ग ड्रूटी लेकर आने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं देती ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This question relates to Indians living in Kenya and other countries. This matter is not new. From 1963 onwards people of Indian origin from East African countries started coming here and this matter was considered at an inter-Ministerial meeting and some concessions were given. Stock in trade upto Rs. 16,000 will be without duty. They can bring the entire machinery without import licence or customs clearance permit but they will have to pay duty like other Indians for stock worth above Rs. 16,000. They are not prevented from bringing anything. The first Rs. 16,000 is free of duty. Agricultural and other machinery is also free of duty. But if the value exceeds Rs. 16,000 they have to pay duty like other Indian citizens.

SHRI RANGA : But other Indians are not being driven away from other countries.

SHRI PILOO MODI : They are driven away only from this country.

श्री श्रो. प्र० त्यागी : अच्युत महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारतीय वहां जाकर बसे हैं, जिन्होंने अफीका को बसाया, अफीका की गवर्नर्मेंट भी उनको मारना चाहती है और भारतीय गवर्नर्मेंट को भी उनके लिये कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है । इस प्रकार का अवहार गवर्नर्मेंट ने क्यों अपनाया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, और मन्त्री महोदय का यह उत्तर सन्तोषजनक नहीं है ।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I may say...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member

has only expressed his opinion. He need not reply to that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I said, there is no distress or hardship. Then as I stated in reply to part (a), we have not received any request from the people for bringing the entire machinery. So, the allegation that people are being thrown out is without basis.

SHRI RANGA : I think the best thing for you would be to resign and go.

श्री श्रो. प्र० त्यागी : भारतवर्ष को फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की आवश्यकता है और ईस्ट अफीका में रहने वाले भारतीयों का अरबों रुपये का एक्सचेन्ज पाउंड्स और डालर की शक्ति में इंगलैंड में जमा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नर्मेंट ने कोई ऐसा प्रयत्न किया है कि वह भारतीय उस रुपये को भारत के बैंकों में जमा करें और यहां आकर उससे वह अपना व्यापार स्थापित करें ? यदि ऐसा प्रयत्न गवर्नर्मेंट के द्वारा किया गया है तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As the House is aware, a couple of years ago certain concessions were given. We announced that certain concessions will be given, but the response was not what we expected.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Our publicity abroad is so inadequate that even.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Since when has he started criticising the Government ?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : ...good businessmen are ignorant of the facilities given by the Government.

SHRI RANGA : There is no facility given by this government.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : They do not get correct information. May I know what special arrangements are being made to convey these facilities to certain leading businessmen who are in the East African countries ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : These concessions have been publicised in the papers. I met a large number of people in Kenya and I found everybody knows about it. So, this particular concession is not unknown to them. Then, our Embassies and missions abroad see to it that these facts are known to all people.

श्री बृज मूर्खण लाल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो इंडियन केन्या में हैं और जो अपनी मशीनों को और सामान यहां ले आयेंगे उनसे 16 हजार रु० की कीमत के सामान पर कोई पैसा नहीं लिया जायेगा। उनकी मुसीबत को देखते हुए और परेशानी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू० कि जो रूप्त्व 16 हजार रु० तक के लागू हैं उनको अमेंड करके क्या गवर्नरमेंट उनको इस बात की सूचना देगी कि कोमत की कोई लिमिट नहीं रहेगी और वहां के लोगों को यह सुविधा दी जाती है कि वह जो मशीनरी या रिहेविलिटेशन का कोई सामान लायेंगे उसको वह फ्री करेंगे, ताकि उन को होसला हो और वह जल्दी से यहां आने का इन्तजाम करें?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, Sir. It is not considered desirable to allow everything duty-free.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Keeping in view our friendly relations with Kenya and also the reluctance of many Kenyans of Indian origin to opt for India, may I know whether it is desirable that this matter should be played up, thus straining our relationship with the Kenya Government? Since many Indians who are living in Kenya are opting for Britain and going to UK, may I know whether Government propose to tackle this matter in a dignified manner?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what they are doing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister has said that the response is not encouraging and my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, has said that people are going to Britain. Has the Government

taken care to see why Indians, who want to go away from Africa, are not coming to India and are preferring to go elsewhere? What are the reasons for that? Considering those reasons will the Government think in terms of relaxing those measures and adopt suitable measures by which people of Indian origin are not permitted to take their money to other countries and are encouraged to come back to the country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter has been discussed threadbare in this House. So far as people of Indian origin, who are UK passport holders, are concerned, our policy is that we consider only special cases on compassionate grounds. It is not our policy to keep an open door for everybody in this category.

SARI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, my question was very specific. Is the Government of India aware that people of Indian origin, who want to get away from Africa, instead of coming to India are going to other countries for want of facilities here and, if they are aware, what are the findings and reasons for that?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are aware. Most of these people have opted for Britain. The fact that they took the British passport shows that they do not want to come here. Now, the present difficulty has arisen because they are denied the facility of going and settling there. It is not a fact that they want to come here; if they wanted to come here, they would have come. Therefore, we have said that our policy is that these cases will be considered on merits. We have announced it. We do not propose to follow an open door policy in this matter.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in the case of people, who brought foreign exchange and handed it over to the Government, not even a very small fraction of that is allowed to them to go back and collect the remaining funds there so much so that they are forced to resort to underhand means and deny a lot of foreign exchange to the Government of India which is remaining

with the Bank of England? If the Government changed this policy, things would have been otherwise. Is this factor before the Government?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am sorry, Sir, I could not follow the question.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: A lot of people have already come and handed over their foreign exchange to the Government of India. They wanted to go back and collect further sums from other East African countries. They were denied that facility and were denied even small amounts to send their children abroad for education, so much so that other decided to take a British passport and keep their money in the Bank of England. Is this known to the Government and will they consider giving such people some concession in foreign exchange so that they will be attracted to India and bring much needed foreign exchange to our country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If the hon. Member means persons who have come from other countries and have deposited foreign exchange, I can take into it if he gives me specific cases where they are denied facilities for remitting money for the education of their children. But generally our policy is that to those who are admitted and are being educated in England and other places, we allow remittances and I do not see any difficulty in such cases.

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सोलह हजार तक का माल वे लोग बगैर किसी प्रकार की डूबूटी में किए हुए ला सकते हैं। मेरी पास इत्तिलाआत है, मुझे ऐसी सूचनायें मिली हैं कि कुछ बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति इस रियायत का नाजायज लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार पर यह दबाव ढाल रहे हैं कि बिना कोई लिमिट लगाए हुए वे लोग जो कुछ भी लाना चाहे उनको लाने की इजाजत दे दी जाए, और यह जो सोलह हजार की लिमिट है यह न रहे। जितना भी माल वे मंगाना चाहते हैं विना कस्टम डूबूटी पे किये हुए मंगा लें।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: वाह वाह।

श्री प्रेमचन्द्र बर्मा: प्रगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं नाम बता दूँगा।

यह बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट सवाल है। उन लोगों की पूरी कोशिश है कि सरकार पर दबाव ढालकर यह रियायत प्राप्त कर ली जाए कि बगैर किसी प्रकार का शुल्क दिए हुए, बगैर किसी प्रकार की कस्टम डूबूटी दिये हुए वे करोड़ों रुपये का माल यहां मंगा लें। उनका जो करोड़ों रुपये का माल यहां मंगा ले लें। उसका माल स्वीकृत कर और उस पर कोई डूबूटी दिये बगैर और गवर्नर-मेंट को घोस्ता देकर उसको यहां मंगा ले लें और यहां पर ब्लैक मार्किट करके उसकी बहुत ऊँची कीमतें हासिल करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जब इस प्रकार की रियायत देने के सवाल पर विचार किया जायेगा तो क्या इस चीज की भी जांच करने के बाद ही कोई रियायत दी जाएगी? क्या यह रियायत उसी सूरत में दी जाएगी जब इसकी जांच कर ली जाए कि जो आदमी अपने साथ कोई मशीनरी लाता है वह वहां पर उस विदेशी मुल्क में क्या काम करता था, अगर दुकानदार था तो कब से दुकानदारी करता था, इनकम टैक्स पे करता था या नहीं करता था, उसकी कितनी आमदनी थी? ऐसे लोगों को बिड़ला और टाटा टद्दह बनाकर, उनके ग्रूप सारा रुपया जो उनका वहां जमा है, उनकी मशीनरी बगैर ही मंगा लेना चाहते हैं। ये जो सम्भावनायें हैं इन सबकी पूरी आनंदीन करके और इस बात को भी देखकर कि देश को नुकसान तो नहीं होगा, कोई रियायत देने का एलान किया जायेगा?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Under the present policy that possibility does not occur. Nobody can bring money, machinery or other things without Government's permission or control.

श्री रवि राय: जो पाटोदिया साहब ने सवाल पूछा है, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। हिन्दुस्तानी लोग जो केनिया में रहते हैं, उनकी दाय को आप छोड़ दीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि बाकायदा तौर से आपकी तरफ से क्या उनको हिन्दुस्तान आने के लिए कहा गया था ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान न आने के उनके सामने क्या कारण है, क्या आपने इसकी तह में जाने की कोशिश की है, क्या उन कारणों को आपने सोजने की कोशिश की है और अगर की है तो वे क्या हैं ?

श्री व० रा० मगत : शुरू में जब उनकी नागरिकता का प्रश्न आया तो हमारी तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि वे चाहें तो जहां वे रहते हैं, वहाँ के नागरिक बन जायें और उस देश के उत्थान में वे लग जायें या फिर भारतीय नागरिक बनना चाहते हैं तो भारतीय नागरिक बन जायें। इन दो आपांज में से एक को एक्सरसाइज करना था। हम ने यह नहीं कहा कि आप आओ और यू० के० के पास्पोर्ट होल्डर बन जाओ।

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया : आपने कंडीशंज ही ऐसी लगाई थी...

श्री श्र० प्र० त्यागी : भारतीय नागरिकता लेने की इन्होंने कोई सुविचार ही नहीं दी है... (इंटरप्रेटर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रंगा।

SHRI RANGA : It is none of our intention, I am sure, of any of us who have put these supplementaries to try and put up a plea in favour of those people who wanted to escape our taxation and invest their money abroad or anything like that. We are concerned with the special issue of the fate of these Kenya Indians who have come in for such a lot of trouble from that Government and also various other things that have followed therefrom. In view of the fact that we are keeping an open door for capitalists from America, England and other countries and also for Soviet State capitalism to come over here into partnership with our capitalists or with our Government and we have welcomed them with open hands, why is it that the Government are not

prepared to consider—I am putting this question to the Prime Minister because I find that the poor Minister concerned is not in a position to make a response free from conservatism that we expect on a special issue like this—why is it that the Government are not prepared to reconsider their policies and rules and regulations which have been formulated for application to various other people, all sorts of people, and not to such special sufferers as Indians who had settled down in Kenya and who are obliged to come over to our country ? Would they at least now begin to give fresh consideration to this need of our country for these factories and capital to be brought over here and also for these people to come here and get themselves rehabilitated if and when they wish to come over here ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister has dealt with this question and replied to many questions. There is no question of having a policy and sticking to it. If it is in the national interest, it can certainly be reviewed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Apparently, the Minister has some difficulty in understanding these questions. The simple question that is being asked of him, in many different ways, is whether the Government is aware why these Kenyans have opted to go to the United Kingdom instead of coming to India and, if they are aware, whether they will apply their mind and analyse the question. If they analyse the question, they will find that there are several things that are lacking on our side—our regulations. There is the iron curtain ; There is the bamboo curtain and, in India, we have the Reserve Bank curtain. The Reserve Bank curtain is penetrated by smugglers and nobody else. Has the Government given any thought and consideration to this aspect of the matter that we have made our country an extremely undesirable place for our people from outside to come because they lose freedom of communication, sending their children abroad for education and things like that ? Will the Government consider the matter from this angle ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The matter has been considered from all these angles. I think it is fairly simple why people may not want to come to India. India is a developing country. The conditions here are not easy for anybody and it does need a certain amount of self-sacrifice for a person to come and to participate in the development of the country.

श्री रवि राय : लेकिन आप लोग तो कोई सेक्रिफाइस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये लोग तो कोई त्याग नहीं कर रहे हैं। मंत्रियों और नौकरशाहों के अलावा सब लोगों को तकलीफ है।

व्यापारी जहाज बेड़ा

* 1709. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में नाविक प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें उपलब्ध न होने के कारण व्यापारी जहाजी बड़े का पूरी तरह से विकास नहीं हो सका है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नाविक प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) I presume that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the development of merchant marine. The answer is "No, Sir".

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, हम अपने व्यापारी बड़े का टनेज बढ़ा रहे हैं, परन्तु उसके मुकाबले में हमारे यहां मेरिन इंजीनियर्ज और दूसरे टेक्निकल व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण बहुत कम है, जो कि इस की प्रगति में बाधक है। उदाहरण के लिये 1967 में 75 व्यक्तियों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई, जब कि आवश्यकता 200 सीट्स की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कब तक ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर सकेगी कि

हमें जितने मेरिन इंजीनियर्ज की आवश्यकता है, उन के लिए प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाये।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The facilities for training the officers and also the ratings are being considerably increased. Before Independence, there were only 25 officers trained in one training centre. But now there are 6 centres where the officers and also the ratings are being trained. We do not find any shortage for officers or for the ratings.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : आजकल जहाजों के निर्माण में बहुत प्रगति हो रही है और नये-नये टाइप के जहाज पानी में उत्तर रहे हैं। इसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि हमारे ट्रेनिंग कोसिंज अप-टु-डेट नहीं हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन कोसिंज को रिवाइज करने का यत्न करेगी?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : This is constantly revised by the Board which has been set up by the Ministry where some of the experts are there. On the advice of them, the facilities for training and to improve the training is also being considered and implemented.

श्री शिकरे : इस समय हमारा जो मर्केट नेवी है, वह हमारी आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए कम पड़ता है. क्योंकि भारत में ट्रेनिंग की सुविधायें कम हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार मर्मगोदा में, जो कि एक नैचरल बन्दरगाह है, मर्केट नेवी के लिए कोई ट्रेनिंग सेंटर स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठायेगी।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : This is also one of the recommendations of the Board that in Goa there should be an academy set up to train more officers and the ratings. But if the need arises and if the resources permit, we will be able to consider it;

Kashmir in Geographical Magazine

*1712. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the maps drawings published in the "Geographical" Magazine's January 1968 issue in which Kashmir is shown as independent and Maladive Islands as British possession ;

(b) if so, whether the British Government's attention has been drawn to these errors ;

(c) whether the circulation sale of this issue has been proscribed in India ; and

(d) if the replies to parts (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) As the ownership and publication of the magazine is in private hands, it would not have been appropriate to draw the attention of the British Government to its errors. However, our High Commission in London has been instructed to take the matter up with the publishers.

(c) Yes, Sir. Necessary orders have been issued and the magazine proscribed in India.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिनों पहले इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस में प्रकाशित एक नक्शे को लेकर मैंने यह नक्शे का सवाल उठाया था। उस बत्त गृह-मन्त्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस देश में ऐसे जो नक्शे बगैरह परिचालित किये जाते हैं, उनके लिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के बारे में सरकार सोचेगी। मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि चूंकि यह मैगाजिन एक निची व्यक्ति का है, इस लिए सरकार ने इसके बारे में विदिश सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना उचित नहीं समझा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि या इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर भविष्य में भी इस्लामारों, मासिक पत्रिकाओं और विदेशियों

के द्वारा इस तरह के नक्शे परिचालित किये जायेंगे और उनको हिन्दुस्तान में भेजा जायेगा, तो उस के बारे में सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी।

क्या यह सही है कि मालदीव द्वीप समूह पर पाकिस्तान की खाराब नजर पड़ी है और वह ब्रिटेन की सहानुभूति और मदद से उन पर कब्जा करने या वहां पर नाविक अड्डा बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक कार्यवाही का सवाल है, वह हम करते हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, इस मामले में भी कानून के मुताबिक जो कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, वह की गई है और इस मैगाजिन का भारत में आना बन्द कर दिया गया है। मालदीव एक स्वतंत्र देश है। उसके बारे में हम इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकते। पाकिस्तान की क्या नजर है और अंग्रेजों की क्या नीति है, इसके बारे में हम जहर ध्यान रखते हैं, भगव चूंकि वह एक स्वतंत्र देश है, इसलिए हम वहां पर अड्डा बनाने के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

MR. SPEAKER : True. But he has replied that it is an independent country.

श्री मधु लिमये : मालदीव अरब सागर में है और हम से बहुत नजदीक है। वहां क्या हो रहा है, इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी रखनी चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मैं जानना हूँ। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि वहां पर पाकिस्तान के द्वारा नाविक अड्डा बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जिस का हिन्दुस्तान के पश्चिमी किनारे की सुरक्षा पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वहां पर नाविक अड्डा बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, इस की मुक्के अधिकृत रूप से सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, वह एक स्वतंत्र देश है। दूसरे देश का अङ्ग वहाँ कैसे बनेगा? वह युनाइटेड नेशन्स का भेस्टर है। हमारे लिए यह कहना बड़ी अजीब बात होगी कि किसी देश के द्वारा वहाँ पर अङ्ग बनाया जा रहा है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अपनी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमें इस बारे में जानकारी रखनी चाहिए।

जियोग्राफिकल मैगाजिन के अतिरिक्त मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि इस बक्त इस तरह के जो नक्शे हिन्दुस्तान की सरकारी किताबों, गैर-सरकारी किताबों, अखबारों और मासिक पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, क्या उन के बारे में व्यापक ढंग से कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई फैसला हुआ है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हिन्दुस्तान में?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : हाँ, हिन्दुस्तान में। मैं अमरीका में प्रकाशित नक्शों के बारे में कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जिस मैगाजिन के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया है, वह युनाइटेड किंगडम में छपता है। इसीलिए मैंने पूछा है कि क्या माननीय सदस्य का मतलब यहाँ पर प्रकाशित नक्शों से है। उनके बारे में जरूर कार्यवाही होगी।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : क्या किया है? पिछले वर्ष राजस्वान सरकार ने एक किताब प्रकाशित की थी। मन्त्री महोदय बताये कि उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : But now he is answering only about this magazine, not about other things.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस का सम्बन्ध गृह मन्त्रालय से है।

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेही : यह एक बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है कि इस देश में जाली नक्शे और जाली नोट बहुत प्रचलित हो चुके हैं।

कुछ लोग तो इसे राजनीतिक आतिशबाजी का साधन बनाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐन्वायरी कमीशन बिठाया जा रहा है, ताकि अगर इस तरह के आपत्तिजनक नक्शे आयें, तो उनको रोका जाये और जिनके पास ऐसे नक्शे मौजूद हों, उनको सजा दी जाये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जाली नोट और जाली नक्शों के बारे में जो कानून अधिकार है, उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है। गृह मन्त्रालय जाली नक्शों के बारे में कार्यवाही कर सकता है और जाली नोट के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक कार्यवाही कर सकता है। इसके लिए कमीशन बिठाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम चरण : क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान का स्पाई रिंग इस बारे में इतना एक्सपर्ट हो गया है कि वह विभिन्न इन्टरनेशनल पब्लिकेशन्स को ब्राइब करके इस तरह के मैंप पब्लिश करा कर इन्टरनेशनल डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहता है? क्या सरकार भविष्य में ऐसे मैगाजिन्ज को बैन करेगी और हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आने देगी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस मैगाजिन को भी बैन किया है और आगे भी जरूर बैन करेंगे।

श्रीबती इन्विट्रा गांधी : एक चीज में कह दूँ—माननीय सदस्यों के जो विचार हैं, उन के अनुसार ये चीजें बैन होती हैं। लेकिन जैसा एक दफा मैंने पहले भी कहा था अगर दूसरे मुल्कों में ये चीजें फैल सकती हैं, दूसरे लोग गलत देख सकते हैं, तो हमारे यहाँ बैन करने से क्या मिलता है—यह मेरे सामने स्पष्ट नहीं है। कम से कम हमको यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि दूसरे देशों में कौन हमारे विलुप्त क्या प्रचार कर रहा है।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सवाल यह है कि यहां पर जो प्रकाशित होता है, उसको तो देखें, अपने नक्शों को तो मानें। हाई कोर्ट में गलत हलफनामे देते हैं, अपने नक्शों का आदर नहीं करते हैं.....(व्यवधान).....आप अपने नक्शों का आदर करना सीखें।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Is there any international understanding or code in practice, by which it is enforced that the maps of various countries are published only after their authenticity is confirmed by the countries concerned ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no international code.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We are very careful in India not to injure the sensitivity of the British, particularly at the Government level. May I know how is it that, even though this map was published in the National Geographical Magazine in January 1968, upto this time, in spite of Maladive having been shown as a British possession, neither, as far as we know, have our Government protested to the U.K. Government about it nor has our High Commission written to the Magazine correcting the position and insisting on the publication of the corrected position ? Why is it that the default continues for such a length of time ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : About Maladive ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why so many are shouting at a time ? Let him reply.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As soon as the Magazine came, this was detected and we took up the matter. It is not a question of our not being aware of it.

About Maladive, if he has asked whether we should have protested, may I say that Maladive is, as I have said, an independent country and is a member of the United Nations ; it is for them to protest.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : लेकिन आप को भी आक्षेप करना चाहिए था।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता

हूं कि वे कौन-कौन से देश हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के गलत नक्शे छापे हैं और इसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? विदेशों में हमारे जो राजदूत हैं, क्या उन लोगों ने इस बात की सूचना आपको दी है तथा क्या आपने उनको कोई आज्ञा दी है कि वे इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करें ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां भी ऐसे नक्शों की बात आती है—जैसे जर्मनी के एक पब्लिशर ने ऐसा किया था, वहां हमने उस मामले को उठाया था।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैंने पूछा था कि कौन-कौन देश हैं जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को गलत छापा था तथा इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? विदेशों में हमारे जो राजदूत हैं, उनको इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने की हिदायत दी गई है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में देश का सवाल नहीं है, किसी सरकार ने नहीं छापे हैं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि पिछले दिनों जर्मनी के किसी पब्लिशर का मामला उठा था, और किसी कि फहरिस्त इस समय मेरे सामने नहीं है। इसके बारे में जो कानून है, वह यह है कि ऐसे नक्शों को हम यहां आने से रोक सकते हैं, उस पर पाबन्दी लगा सकते हैं—इस लिए जो हमारा अधिकार है और कानून की बात है, वह हम करते हैं।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : The National Geographical Association is a very responsible organisation in the world and their maps are being followed not only in this country but all over the world, including the Arctic regions, and the maps of the National Geographical Magazine are considered authentic maps. May I know whether the Government intends to move, through the High Commissioner in England, the National Geographical Magazine to remove this discrepancy ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The National Geographical Magazine is a U. S. publi-

cation whereas the one in question is a U. K. one. They are two different things.

Extension of Commercial Broadcast Services on A. I. R.

***1713. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposal to extend the commercial broadcasting services of All India Radio to Calcutta, Delhi and Madras will finally materialise ;

(b) the likely annual incomes from these proposed extensions ; and

(c) the success achieved by the Bombay, Poona and Nagpur-projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SETPATHY) : (a) The proposal to extend the Commercial Broadcasting Service to Calcutta, Delhi, and Madras is under examination of the Government and is likely to materialise soon.

(b) A very rough estimate puts the annual income from Calcutta, Delhi and Madras Centres at Rupees 40 lakhs, Rupees 30 lakhs and Rupees 15 lakhs respectively.

(c) The Bombay-Poona-Nagpur project has made a very promising beginning. A far bigger demand for time in excess of availability goes to popularity and success of the Project.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय भ्रमी माननीय उप-मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शीघ्र कलकत्ता, मद्रास और अन्य शहरों में विज्ञापन प्रसार करने का काम आरम्भ किया जायगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कार्य चन्दा कमेटी के सुभावी के अनुसार किया जा रहा है। चन्दा कमेटी नवम्बर, 1964 में गठित की गई थी, मार्च, 1967 में उसकी रिपोर्ट आपको मिली, ठाई वर्ष चन्दा कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट देने में लगाये, अब आप कितना समय लेंगे जिससे कि कलकत्ता मद्रास, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद सरीखे शहरों में जहाँ से विज्ञापन प्रसार के कार्य से काफी आय होने की सम्भावना है, इस कार्य को शुरू किया

जा सके ? यह कहना कि बहुत जल्दी करेंगे बड़ा आमक है। आपकी बहुत जल्दी का अर्थ हमें मालूम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस निश्चित तिथि तक आप इन शहरों में विज्ञापन प्रसार काम आरम्भ कर देंगे।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : It is to our advantage and in our national interest to start as early as we can, but the difficulty is about consoles. Whatever consoles are in our possession, we are trying to use them, and the rest are either to be manufactured by BEL or have to be imported.

The second difficulty is about space. The present space available in the offices of the All India Radio is not enough to start new studios—studios for the purpose preparing spots. This takes time. We are training our best in this regard.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विज्ञापन प्रसार की कला को सीखने के लिए क्या हमारे आकाशवाणी के कुछ अफसरों को विदेशों में भेजा गया था ? यदि भेजा गया था, तो कितने अफसरों को भेजा गया किन किन देशों में वे गये और उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ ? मैं एक बात और पूछता चाहता हूँ—रेडियो सीलोन का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। रेडियो सीलोन द्वारा प्रसारित विज्ञापन तथा उसके मध्य में दिये गये संगीत आदि भारत के रेडियो मुनने वालों में बहुत लोकप्रिय हुए थे, क्या उसी पद्धति की आधार पर माननीय मंत्री जी भी यहां शीघ्रतिशीघ्र व्यापारिक प्रसारण आदि का काम आरम्भ करेंगे, जिससे कि हमारी आय का इतना बड़ा स्रोत अवरुद्ध न हो ? आप जानते हैं विदेश की बजट को पूरा करने के लिए हमें पोस्ट-कार्ड के दाम बढ़ाने पड़े हैं, लिफाफों के दाम भी बढ़ाने पड़े हैं, हम हर चीज पर टैक्स बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो हमारी आय का बहुत बड़ा माध्यम बन सकता है, उस को हम जल्द से जल्द काम में क्यों नहीं लाते ?

श्री कें. कें. शाह : मैं आपका बहुत शुक्र-गुजार हूँ कि आप भी चाहते हैं कि इसको बहुत

जल्दी शुरू किया जाय। मुझे तो डर लग रहा था कि कहीं आप यह कहें कि इसे जल्दी शुरू न करें। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इसे जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू किया जायगा।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि कितने अफसर आपने बाहर भेजे हैं।

श्री के० के० शाह : किसी अफसर को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : May I know whether the Government has got any proposal to bring Bangalore also under this commercial broadcasting service?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Yes, Sir.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Being in the hands of the Government, the advertising programmes of All India Radio generally tend to be in favour of the ruling party—there are quite a number of feature programmes and all that. May I ask from the Government whether they have considered the proposal of allowing the other political parties to buy time on its advertising programmes during elections, and whether they have also considered the proposal to sell time to various candidates for various election programmes?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The allegation is not correct. During the last general elections, we had approached the Election Commission for the purpose of allotting time to different parties, but unluckily no agreement could be arrived at. We have again written this time also to the Election Commission...*(Interruptions)*

श्री रवि राय : कांग्रेस के लिए ज्वादा समय मांगा, इसलिए एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो पाया। सबको समान समय देना चाहिए था।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Till a settlement is arrived at, it is not possible to give time to any party.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about

the second part of my question, about selling time?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It will not be sold to political parties.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The hon. Minister has said that there is shortage of studios and that is why there is difficulty in extending this service. May I ask the hon. Minister whether there are any imported parts which are necessary to build the studios, and if not, if the entire studio can be built with India material, why is there the delay?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The BEL want us to place orders on them in advance so that they can prepare their production programme, because some items have to be imported. That means that we have to get financial sanction, and we are trying to get financial sanction in advance so that orders could be placed on a phased programme.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरदा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विज्ञापन प्रसारण करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी नीति अपनाई है और उस नीति के अन्तर्गत कितने विज्ञापन आये, उनमें से कितने विज्ञापन आपने स्वारिज किये और इस नीति को सरल करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : We have laid down certain rules about accreditation. According to that accreditation, the advertising agencies are given accreditation. If no accreditation is given, then the next facility that is given is this; if they are prepared to give a bank guarantee or pay in cash, they are given time then also. And the system that is followed is 'First come first served'.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : As far as the sales promotion for time for commercial broadcasting is concerned, may I know whether it will be entirely handled by AIR or some advertising agency or some other commission agents will be appointed for the purpose?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : We do not

propose to give any sole selling agency to anybody.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन कामशंल ब्राडकास्ट के लिये आपने कोई कोड बनाया है कि कौन से एडवर्टीजमेंट ब्राडकास्ट करने चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि बहुत सारी फारेन कम्पनीज की तरह से ब्राडकास्ट के लिए एडवर्टीजमेंट आये जिनको कि सरकार डिस्क्रेज करना चाहती हो ?

दूसरे यह कि क्या यह सही है कि इस ब्राडकास्ट से कुछ छोटे-छोटे अखबारों पर भी असर पड़ेगा ? यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है, क्या योजना बनाई ।

श्री के० के० शाह : योजना बनाई है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है कि हमारे देश के उत्पादन करने वालों को इसमें ज्यादा सह-लियत मिले, उनके साथ कोई कम्प्टीशन न हो ।

दूसरे जो आपका डर है कि छोटे अखबारों को इससे नुकसान होगा तो उनको कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, बड़े अखबारों को भी नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कोड आपने बनाया है क्या ?

के० के० शाह : जी हाँ, बनाया है ।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Certain items which are contrary to Government policy cannot be allowed to be advertised through this commercial broadcasting. Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that some time back it had been reported that he had said that advertisement for liquors also would be broadcast over AIR? It appeared in the newspapers. May I know whether that is true ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I did not say that such advertisements would be broadcast. I said that that would be considered, but we have decided not to accept advertisements for liquors.

श्री कुमोक बाकुला : मैं बूचना मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपको जान है कि आजाद काशमीर रेडियो से चलती जवाब में भारत विरोधी प्रचार होता रहता है यदि हाँ, तो उसके जवाब में आकाशवाणी से लहास की भाषा में कोई जवाब दिया जाता है ? यदि नहीं, तो उसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : यह प्रश्न तो कामशंल एडवर्टीजमेंट के सम्बन्ध में है

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I know how much foreign exchange is being drawn by Radio Ceylon and what efforts Government are making to popularise our radio programmes so that the popularity of radio Ceylon may go down and that of our programmes may go up ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am glad to inform my hon. friend that the bookings of Radio Ceylon have gone down considerably.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : By what percentage ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि छोटे-छोटे समाचार पत्रों, खास तौर पर भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को अधिक से अधिक विज्ञापन दिये जायं लेकिन मेरे पास एक स्टेटमेंट आया है जिसके अनुसार, जो पञ्चिक अंडाटेकिंग है उनके 80 प्रतिशत विज्ञापन विदेशी भाषाओं के पत्रों को मिले हैं और 20 प्रतिशत यहाँ की भाषाओं के पत्रों के मिले हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन से ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक विज्ञापन छोटे-छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को मिल सकें ।

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to commercial broadcasting. But he is referring to newspapers. I do not know how it arises out of the main question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether there will be complete freedom in regard to the nature of the advertisements, and if so, whether there is a possibility of even traders in obscene literature having freedom to advertise their literature or whether Government will impose any restriction on it ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have said, there is a code and the code controls the advertisements. Therefore, obscene things will not be broadcast.

Nuclear Plant in Bihar

*1714 **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have made representation to the Central Government for setting up a nuclear plant in Bihar ;

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

(c) if not, how much money the Central Government have spent until now for developing the nuclear potentiality in Bihar and what is the estimated amount to be spent on the same during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 12.50 crores has been incurred so far on survey, prospecting, development and production of atomic minerals and establishment of an Uranium Ore Mill in Bihar State. A decision regarding the amount to be spent during the Fourth Plan period is yet to be taken.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्तनिज पदार्थों के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान में बिहार नम्बर एक स्टेट है बल्कि कुछ स्तनिज पदार्थों में तो दुनिया में यह नम्बर एक स्टेट है। मैं तो इतना कहूँगा कि मोटे तौर पर भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिहार पर मुनहसिर करती है। यदि आज बिहार कोई दूसरा रास्ता अस्तियार कर ले तो भारत की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पैराला-

इड हो सकती है। लेकिन बिहार ऐसा करने नहीं जा रहा है किन्तु भारत सरकार कदम कदम पर बिहार की उपेक्षा कर रही है। कोसी कैकाल योजनायें इत्यादि वहां पर ठप्प हैं। इसी प्रकार से न्यूक्लियर प्लान्ट की भी भी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में न्यूक्लियर प्लान्ट बनाने में कौन सी खास खास हिचकिचाहटें हैं, उनकी क्या वज़हात हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है, तो क्यों?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The information given by the hon. Member in the first part of his question is not correct.

As regards the second part of his question, I would like to say that Bihar has not been neglected. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. has been established and work is being carried on in the Singhbhum area, and in the copper belt of Singhbhum and also Narwa Pahar and Bhatin etc. where uranium ores and reserves have been found out, further investigation and survey and further processing is being made in the light of the material collected and the study made by the particular committee set up by the Atomic Energy Commission.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा सवाल या कि सरकार को क्या हेजिटेशन्स हैं, तथा हिचकिचाहट है और उनकी क्या वज़हात हैं? क्या वहां पर रा-मीटीरियल नहीं है या क्या बात है, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The Energy Survey Committee of India has made a survey and has stated that it is not economical to have atomic energy power plant in a place which is nearer the coal mines. And this has been taken into consideration that it is cheaper to produce power in those places with the help of the raw material that is available there, whether it be coal, oil or fossil fuel, rather than with atomic energy plants. It is based on this consideration that there is no atomic energy plant in Bihar.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए योजना में बिहार में न्यूक्लियर डेवलपमेन्ट करने के लिए कितनी रकम रखी गई है ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The total authorised capital of the Uranium Corporation Ltd. is Rs.15 crores. Out of this, nearly Rs.12.5 crores have been invested now in the Uranium mines and also the mill. The total output of the Uranium concentrates that is going to be processed from the Uranium mines is something like Rs.120 lakhs during 1968-69.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Is it a fact that as there is no stable government in Bihar at present, the Government of India do not make any progress there in this respect ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As Bihar provides the largest reserves of uranium in Jaduguda and a plant has been set up for mining it, what is the reason for locating a plant at almost a thousand miles away in Hyderabad for purification and concentration on the one hand and separation of uranium isotopes on the other ? Secondly, already we have three reactors, Apsara, Zerlina and another. In all these reactors, a large quantity of plutonium has been accumulating. For what purpose are Government going to utilise this by-product ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI ; As regards the first part, the Electronics Corporation is also set up in Hyderabad and there is a fuel complex being created nearer that. This is only a part of that. The processing of the concentrates taken from Jaduguda is only a part of that bigger complex that is to come up. Therefore, it is set up there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is not the answer. Thousands of tonnes of ore will be taken out and transported and out of that only a few pounds will be produced.

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question, No. 33.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Foodgrains Lying in Rajasthan for want of Wagons.

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SNQ 33. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI MEEHTA LAL
MEENA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether several hundred trucks loaded with foodgrains are stranded at various Railway stations in Rajasthan for want of railway wagons;

(b) whether official apathy and corrupt outlook are responsible for harassment of the grain owners and the truck operators; and

(c) whether Government are taking any action to provide wagons to enable the foodgrains to be cleared from Rajasthan to various places of their destinations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such report has been received by the Railway Administration concerned.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Yes, Sir. 1897 broad gauge and 7267 meter gauge wagons of foodgrains were loaded from various stations in Rajasthan from 1st April to 4th May, 1968. A higher level of despatches could have been achieved had the trade not cancelled registrations for 1485 broad gauge and 6225 meter gauge wagons.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Accidents happen in railway more regularly than the supply of wagons to indentors. The largest part of the hon. Minister's answers, as usual, distorts the picture and gives a very wrong impression. He says that despatches would have been higher but for cancellations by the trade. I hope he will also bear in mind that the cancellations had been due to the long waiting period between indent and actual supply of wagons. The foodgrain traders cannot wait for such a long time and possibly they despatch them through trucks,

What is the maximum number of days an indentor has to wait before he gets the wagons to his yard?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : After the withdrawal of the ban on the movement of coarse foodgrains by the Rajasthan Government from 1-4-68, there have been heavy registrations for wagons by trade without assuring themselves of stocks to load. This has been the main reason why such cancellations have taken place.

Secondly, according to the priorities we have, government-account movement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments which enjoy higher priority. The other category of foodgrains movement registered by traders enjoy (D) and (E) priority. In accordance with those priorities movements take place. According to these priorities, it is likely that there would be some delay the actual movement of wagons after date of registration. According to information with me, the oldest date of registration has been something like one month or one month and ten days.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : As regards the first question, again it is a serious charge that he has made that when traders indent they do so without surveying their actual need. Yesterday in a written answer also, he made allegation that grain traders have been placing heavy bulk registrations to monopolise the wagons. He cannot indicate its the exact number of days. He himself admits it is between 30 and 50 days. Naturally traders cannot wait for such a long period and send their goods by trucks. What do they do in such circumstances except to cancel the registration? So knowing the position, why does he give a wrong picture?

Another funny thing is that after the wagons come in the yard, a certain number of them are declared as rejected, and once they are declared rejected, they are not allotted to the traders in the strict priority of their bookings. Anyone who wants the rejected once can claim them. The result has been that in the last couple of months in Rajasthan the number of such wagons which have been declared rejected has been very high. What is the number of wagons despatched to various yards in Rajasthan in the last two months and how

many of them have been declared rejected in such manner?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : So far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have moved wagons as follows:

"Western Railway, broad gauge, on government account, 441 wagons from 1st April to 4th May; on trade account 1456 wagons;

Western Railway, metre gauge: 383 wagons on government account and 2364 wagons on trade account;

Northern Railway, metre gauge: 416 wagons on government account and 4104 wagons on trade account."

Only to explain that we have done all that could be done under the circumstances.

So far as wagons unfit for loading certain types foodgrains, which require protection from rain and other things are concerned, it is true that certain wagons found unfit for loading are withdrawn and wagons fit for loading put instead. I do not have all the particulars with me just now.

श्री श्रीठा लाल भीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी विभाग के फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार की तुलना प्रतियोगिया की जाय तो राजस्थान में रेलवे में फैले हुए व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार को देखते हुए सबसे पहले वहां से रेलवे मंत्री श्री पुनाचा को स्वरूप पदक मिलना चाहिए। परिचमी रेलवे के कोटा डिवीजन के स्टेशनों से व्यापारियों को माल लदान करने में बड़ी असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है और खुलेआम डिब्बों के बारे में सम्बन्धित रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार किया जा रहा है। मालगोदाम आफिसर जान-कूम कर अच्छे बैगनों को रिज़ॉन्ट कर अपने मन चाहे व्यापारियों को दे देते हैं और उसके लिए वह उन से 100 रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये तक ले लेते हैं। जो अच्छे डिब्बे हैं उन को भी यह अधिकारी नम्बर से देने पर उन के भी 50 रुपये ले लेते हैं। पूर्ण बैगन देने वालाये लोग खुदरा भाल लोड करने में अधिक दिल-चूस्ती लेते हैं क्योंकि उस में वह 4 ग्राम फी जोरी खुले भाल व्यापारियों से लेते हैं। इसकी

जांच करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए वह व्यापारियों के कागजात देख सकते हैं। गंगापुर स्टेटी 24 अप्रैल 1968 को सारबान डारा भारी मात्रा में खुदरा माल का लदान किया गया और जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया वह 4 बारे की बोरी की बजह से 90 प्रतिशत तक यह खुदरा माल का लदान करते हैं। और बन्द गाड़ियों नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि उसमें उन्हें ऊपर का मिलन बाला वैसा अपेक्षाकृत कम मिलता है। केवल 25 रुपया बैगन ही मिलता है।

इसी प्रकार पश्चिमी रेलवे के जयपुर डिवीजन में जयपुर स्टेटी आदि स्टेशनों पर व्यापारियों को गल्ला लोड करने के लिए बैगनों के नम्बर लगाये लगभग एक महीना हो गया है लेकिन फिर भी बैगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। हालत यह है कि जयपुर जंक्शन के मालगोदाम में लगभग 500 बैगनों के नम्बर लगे हुए हैं और उस सिलसिले में जो भ्रष्टाचार खुले आम चल रहा है क्या उसकी जांच करने का आश्वासन रेलवे मंत्री महोदय देंगे ? यह जो जयपुर डिवीजन में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसकी जांच पड़ताड़ करके वहां की व्यवस्था ठीक करने के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे ? दूसरे बड़ी लाइन और छोटी लाइन में डिब्बों के कितने रजिस्ट्रेशन व्यापारियों ने वापिस लिये और कितने रेलवे ने जब्त किये जिससे सरकार की इनकम हुई वह कितने थे ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : As for the complaint about corruption and other things, if the hon. Member could kindly give a specific incident, I will have it thoroughly enquired into and take necessary action in that regard. So far as withdrawals are concerned, on the broad-gauge in the Western Railway 1485 wagons were withdrawn and on the metre-gauge 737 wagons were withdrawn. On the Northern Railway metre-gauge 5488 wagons were withdrawn. This amply proves the fact that in their anxiety to register and indent wagons in advance, the parties had resorted to registration of wagons without the material to load in them and so they had withdrawn their indents.

श्री भीठालाल भोजा : यह बात नहीं है। व्यापारियों में माल रोकने की ताकत नहीं है। वह एक महीना माल रोक कर कहां बैठेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

श्री भोठा साल मोना : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया कि कितने रजिस्ट्रेशन व्यापारियों ने वापस लिये और कितने जब्त कर लिये गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस होना चाहिये इस के लिये।

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The Railways have their own priority and they have divided the goods into some categories, A, B, C and 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. Indents are registered according to those priorities. The number of indents increases for those items and the number of wagons supplied are ..

MR. SPEAKER : The Railway Minister knows it ; you may ask your question.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : May I know from the hon. Minister if to regulate the proper use of wagons. The wagons are supplied early at places where they are demanded ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates to Rajasthan only ; this is not a general question.

श्री घोंकार साल बेरवा : मैं जानता हूँ कि रत्नाम और दोहद के बीच जो ऐस्सिडेंट हुआ और तीन चार दिन तक उस की सफाई नहीं हुई इस कारण से आप उन को डिब्बे नहीं दे सके, और क्या यह भी सत्य है कि राजस्थान की मंडियों में, रामगंज मंडी, इन्द्रगढ़ मंडी और बाराबंदी में 5,000 बैगनों की मांग थी और आप उस में से केवल 1500 दे सके थे ? क्या आप उन की मांग पूरी हो गई है ? अभी जो माल स्टेशनों पर पड़ा हुआ है उस के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : A temporary blockade in that sector, near Kota,

did cause some difficulties in the movement of wagons to certain areas in Rajasthan. For about 85 hours that blockade was there.

श्री झोंकारलाल बेरवा : माल रुका पड़ा है।

MR. SPEAKER : They have removed the blockade after 85 hours.

श्री भोला नाथ : राजस्थान में बैगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं इस के बारे में शायद मंत्री महोदय के पास अलवर से रोज टेलिग्राम आ रहे हैं। मैंने खुद भी लिख कर दिया है। दूसरी तरफ जब बजट पेश होता है तब मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि उन की आमदनी कम हो गई है क्योंकि लोग बैगन का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। दूसरी बात मन्त्री महोदय ने कही, जो कि मार्क की है, कि उन्हीं दिनों में वह स्कैप कर रहे हैं जब कूड़ग्रेन की क्राप बहुत ज्यादा ढुई है और खास तौर से मंडियों में माल नहीं रोका जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में स्कैप करने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी। इस की कुछ सफाई होनी चाहिये। असल में करपान की बजह से सारी गड़बड़ है। अगर मंत्री महोदय दें तो लोग ओपन बैगन भी लेने को तैयार हैं अगर थोड़ा सा तिरपालों का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाय। लोगों में माल को रोक रखने की शक्ति नहीं है जब बड़ी अच्छी फसल चले और जो की हुई है। अगर खुले हुए बैगन्स पर तिरपाल डाल कर अनाज निकालने की इजाजत भी दे देंगे मंत्री महोदय तो उन की शिकायत दूर हो जायेगी।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The suggestion made by the hon. Member is worth consideration and I shall look into it.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अभी कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस मामले में बहुत करपान हो रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन की बात बिलकुल ठीक है, और अगर मंत्री महोदय किसी सीनियर आफिसर को भेज कर

उन मंडियों में, जहां पर स्टेशन हैं पता लगायेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम हो जायेगा हर एक जगह पर पैसे ले कर लदान होता है। मंत्री महोदय हमेशा कहते हैं कि पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक में उन को नुकसान होता है और गुड्स ट्रैफिक उन को मिलता नहीं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह ऐश्योरेंस देंगे कि राजस्थान और दूसरी सरप्लस स्टेट्स में अनाज मिलने के समय में बैगन्स की कमी नहीं आने दी जायेगी और उन की मांग पूरी की जायेगी जिस से कि रेलवे को भी फायदा पहुँचे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सिनियर आफिसर भेज कर एन्डवायरी करवायेंगे?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That has been our effort. The fact is proved by what I have said; that is to say, we have been loading at such a high rate as 1456, 2364, 4104 wagons in this sector during the period of one month as against the Government indent which is not that high. This shows the anxiety on the part of the railway's to utilise their capacity to the fullest extent and to handle the additional crop that has come in this area. We shall do all that is necessary in this regard as movement of goods by railways would be of great interest to the railways because of the revenue that we can earn. But we have other priorities too and we have to allot wagons according to priorities to move other goods according to that priority.

श्री हीर जी माई : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्यान्न मालिकों को जो समय पर रेलवे बैगन हासिल नहीं हो पाते हैं क्या उस के लिये उन को और भारवहन-बालों को सरकार का क्षतिपूर्ति देने का विचार है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That point does not arise.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : राजस्थान में बड़ी लाइन भी है और छोटी लाइन भी है, और जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया अगर सरकार द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर खाद्यान्न खरीदा जायेगा तो उस को ढोने के लिये प्राथमिकता

दी जायेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदामों के लिये जिन जिन मंडियों में माल खरीदा जायेगा वहाँ के लिये रेलवे विभाग ने क्या कोई ऐसा सुझाव दिया है कि जो छोटी लाइन पर माल लादा जायेगा वह ऐसे गोदामों पर जाय जहाँ छोटी लाइन के जरिये पहुँच सकता है। मेरी अपनी जानकारी में ऐसा है कि बड़ी लाइन पर माल लाद कर छोटी लाइन के गोदाम में जायेगा। फिरबे बदलेंगे बीच में और छोटी लाइन का सामान बड़ी लाइन पर जायेगा। जो वैग्नस की कमी पड़ रही है उस को पूरा करने के लिये क्या आप ने कोई इस किस्म का ताल मेल फूड कारपोरेशन से किया है?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The suggestion would be examined; I shall look into the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a fact that when Shri Jagjiwan Ram visited Calcutta in the first week of April...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question about Rajasthan; if you bring in Calcutta others can bring in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Almost similar in nature. The Governor of West Bengal and the Food Commissioner told Shri Jagjiwan Ram that a section of traders in their bid to boost up prices by creating sort of artificial scarcity have been delaying clearance of their consignments from Howrah station. This is a serious complaint. The Governor told Mr. Jagjiwan Ram that unless the Centre took a serious view of the rackets being indulged in by a section of traders who had been systematically using the railway sheds and the wagons as their godowns and the standing rules regarding delivery of consignments were not altered accordingly, it would be impossible for the State Government to cope with the problem of scarcity and price rise. Is it a fact that this complaint was made to Shri Jagjiwan Ram and that he has communicated that complaint to the Railway Minister and if so what steps had been taken by the Railway Minister?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA . This fact has been brought to our notice and we are discussing with the Ministry of Food as to how best we could eliminate these mal-practices that are occurring in certain areas.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Does the Government propose to introduce the QTS in Rajasthan for carrying the goods quickly?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : That relates to other high-rated traffic and so far as foodgrains are concerned, we proceed according to the indents that are registered with the railways for loading.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : The hon. Minister has said that wagons were damaged and had to be scrapped. But the fact remains that wagons are not available when required. In view of this, can the Minister tell us what steps they are taking both for making more wagons available for broad gauge as well as metre gauge and for manufacturing more wagons and supplying them? What steps are they taking?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We have a regular programme of replacing the old wagons and adding additional numbers according to our requirements.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment of Home Guards as Air-Craft Spotters

*1710. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to employ Home Guards as aircraft spotters to give timely information about the low-flying planes to the nearest Air Defence Control when called out for this duty is under consideration;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

Electronics Development Corporation

*1711 SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form Electronics Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the proposed capital outlay thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For guiding the Government in the development of electronics, keeping in view the recommendations made by the Bhabha Committee report, the Electronics Committee has been re-constituted. This Committee takes account of the most urgent needs, keeps track of the research being undertaken in design and development and gives guidance where necessary, identifies the sectors where indigenous production could be built up, and promotes the building up of such capacity.

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के लेखकों द्वारा वार्ताओं के प्रसारण सम्बन्धी मिशन

*1715. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के लेखकों तथा आकाशवाणी से इन भाषाओं में वार्ता देने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों की वार्ताओं के प्रसारण के बारे में कुछ नियम बनाए गये हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में वार्ताएं देने

वाले व्यक्तियों को भुगतान फिस दर पर किया जाता है;

(घ) क्या इन दोनों श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों को किये जा रहे भुगतान की दरों में कोई अन्तर है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस अन्तर को दूर करने का है और यदि नहीं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के. शाह) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी से प्रसारणों के लिये एक 'आकाशवाणी संहिता' बना ली गई है और उसकी एक प्रति 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 को सदन की बेज पर रख दी गई है।

(ग) वार्ताकारों को दिए जाने वाले परिश्रमिक की कोई निश्चित दर नहीं है। उनको जो फ्रीस दी जाती है वह वार्ता के स्वरूप, वार्ताकार का अपने विषय क्षेत्र में स्थान और विशेष कार्यक्रम जिसमें वार्ता प्रसारित की जाती है, के अनुसार अलग-अलग होती हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Display of Photographs of Famine Areas of India

*1716. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that during 1966 and 1967, under the Emergency feeding programme international Organisations like the UNICEF, CARE and Red Cross, operating in the famine areas, took photographs of the naked and hungry millions of India for display in U. S. A. and other foreign countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Government have no information whether any international organisations engaged in relief work took photographs of the drought situation in Bihar in 1966 and 1967 and circulated them abroad. It, however, came to the notice of Government that some foreign voluntary organisations had displayed photographs abroad which were of an objectionable character. Our missions were asked to present facts correctly.

भारत की सीमाओं के बारे में आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से प्रचार

*1717. श्री शशिष्ठल बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हमारे देश की सही सीमाओं के बारे में आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से प्रचार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री कें. कें. शाह) : जब भी सामयिक सूचि की घटनाओं के कारण भारत की सीमाओं के बारे में प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता होती है, आकाशवाणी द्वारा बातचीं और समाचारों के माध्यम से इसका प्रचार किया जाता है। स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों के लिये कार्यक्रमों में भूगोल से सम्बन्धित पाठों की बातचीं में भारत की सीमाओं का वर्णन किया जाता है।

Cuts in Staff of Indian Missions

*1718. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the two Indian Missions where cuts in staff were effected in 1967 resulting in a saving of an annual foreign exchange of Rs. 7 lakhs ;

(b) the reasons why similar inspections in other missions are not being done ;

(c) the estimated amount that could be saved if excess posts were abolished ;

(d) whether it is a fact that several estimates of over-staffing in our High Com.

mission in London have been made and that a couple of hundred employees have been found superfluous ; and

(e) if so, what prevents Government from removing the superfluous staff and saving money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The High Commission of India, London, and the Embassy of India, Stockholm. Other Missions inspected during 1967 were Budapest, Paris, Rangoon, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

(b) The Foreign Service Inspectors have completed inspection of Missions in Canberra, Sydney, Suva, Manila, Phnom Penh, Singapore and Wellington in February March, 1968. Further inspections are continuing. The process has necessarily to be spread out over a period of time.

(c) The recommendations of the Inspectors on the above Missions have been received and are under consideration. These recommendations envisage an approximate saving of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Action is being taken in this direction in consultation with the Finance Ministry and other Ministries concerned.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

*1719. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move by Government to try to convene Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference for discussing the position of persons of Indian origin who have been forced to leave their overseas homes and who have also been barred to enter U. K. as a result of the recent immigration Act ; and

(c) if so, at what stage are the attempts and whether any reaction of the British Government has been known ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

N. C. C.

*1720. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring about reorientation and change in the mode of training in National Cadet Corps ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The question of making NCC Senior Division training more interesting, purposeful and Defence oriented has been under consideration for some time. It has now been decided that with effect from the next academic year, some new subjects should be introduced such as Military History, Military Geography with particular reference to our country, study of the defence set-up of the country and lecturettes and discussions on Defence-oriented topics. The weapon training syllabus would include knowledge of modern weaponry in use here and in other countries. Some items of social work will also be included in the camp syllabus to vary the routine and to enable cadets to come into contact with local people.

Training given to Foreigners by the Indian Navy

*1721. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Navy has been imparting training to foreigners ;

(b) If so, how many foreigners have been trained so far and from which countries and the expenditure involved in this regard ;

(c) whether these countries have suggested that an expert delegation from India should visit these countries ; and

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

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

(b) Nearly 1500 foreign personnel be-

longing to Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Iraq have so far been trained by the Indian Navy. Details of the expenditure involved in the training of foreigners in the Indian Navy are not readily available. The countries from where foreigners are received normally pay charges like tuition fees, cost of ammunition, Messing and Victualling charges and accommodation and allied charges at the rates prescribed by Government from time to time.

(c) and (d). Ghana, Malaysia and Iraq requested for an expert delegation from India. The request was acceded to and expert delegations visited these countries.

Secret Circular Issued by Dy. Commander-in-Chief of Naga Federal Army

*1722. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Naga Federal Army has issued a secret circular to his men not to do anything till June, 1968 even in the face of extreme provocation by the Indian Army ; and

(b) if so, whether it is in any way connected with Government's decision not to further extend the suspension of operations agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such circular having been issued by the Underground Nagas.

(b) Does not arise.

Chairman, Press Council

*1723. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Chairman of the Press Council visited foreign countries in 1967 flouting against the decision of the Council ;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange was spent on his foreign tour in 1967 ; and

(c) what were the considerations which made Government to sanction the foreign exchange when the trip was made against the decisions of the Press Council?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). The question of Shri J. R. Mudholkar, the then Chairman of the Press Council of India, visiting the United Kingdom came up for discussion at the Emergency Meeting of the Press Council held in May, 1967. Some of the members in the Council felt that it would be premature for the Chairman to visit U.K. on behalf of the Council for discussions with the British Press Council.

2. However, in July, 1967 the British High Commission, New Delhi, invited Shri J. R. Mudholkar to stay in the United Kingdom for 10 days as the guest of Her Majesty's Government. During that stay, the Commonwealth Office offered to make the necessary appointments especially with the British Press Council. Shri Mudholkar performed the journey at his own expense and did not spend the funds of the Council for this purpose. He did so because he felt that it was necessary for him to study the working of the British Press Council which would assist him in guiding and dealing with the affairs of the Council in India. At it was a private visit, there was no question of his flouting the decision of the Council.

3. Foreign exchange equivalent to £ 105/- was released to Shri Mudholkar as per details given below:—

(i) For incidental expenses during the period covered by British Government's invitation	£ 15/-
(ii) Expenses @£10/- per day for 5 days extended stay in the U. K. in connection with the work indicated above.	£ 50/-
(iii) Expenses in connection with medical check up (This was released on the basis of a certificate from a specialist indicating the need for such a check up.)	£ 40/-

£ 105/-

4. Shri J. R. Mudholkar has since resigned the post of the Chairman of the Council. His resignation has been accepted by the Central Government with effect from the 1st March, 1968.

Lay out for Delhi Fourth Five Year Plan

*1724. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any consultations have been held so far between the Planning Commission and the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi about the lay out for Delhi for the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to have such talks with the leaders of the Delhi Administration before finalising the Plan for Delhi ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

Code for Commercial Broadcasts

*1725. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Code of Conduct has been evolved with regard to commercial broadcasts ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the main provisions of the Code of Conduct for Commercial Broadcasting Service of All India Radio is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) Advertisements should conform to the laws of country and should not offend against morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the people ;

- (ii) Advertisements should not deride any race, caste, colour, creed or nationality. They should not also militate against any of the objectives, principles or provisions of the Constitution of India;
- (iii) Advertisements should not incite people to crime or to promote disorder, violence or breach of Law or adversely affect friendly relations with foreign countries. They should not also present criminality as desirable. Similarly, they should not exploit the National Emblems, or any part of the Constitution or the person or personality of national leader or State dignitary;
- (iv) Advertisements should be truthful, avoid distorting facts and misleading the public by means of implications and omissions;
- (v) In all other respects, the Director General, All India Radio, will be guided for purposes of commercial broadcasting and telecasting in All India Radio by the Code of Ethics for Advertising in India issued by the Advertising Council of India, as modified from time to time.

Special provisions are also incorporated in the Code to deter advertisers from taking advantage of the superstition or ignorance of the general public. In the case of sponsored programmes or advertisements in children's programmes, due care is taken to see that parental authority or the authority of teachers is in no way undermined.

Conference of Himalayan States

*1726. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have considered the advisability of convening a Conference of the friendly Himalayan States and kingdoms to discuss matters of mutual interest;
- (b) if so, when the Conference is likely to be held, and what is the tentative agenda for the Conference;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would consider the desirability of working in closer consultation with our friendly Himalayan neighbours in view of the mounting hostility of China towards India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Government do not consider it necessary to convene a Conference of the kind suggested by the Hon'ble Member. The purpose which such a Conference might serve is achieved by means of continuous close and intimate contact and consultations and reinforced by exchanges of visits at the highest level.

Report of the India-Burma Boundary Commission

*1727. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : SHRI SWELL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the report of the India-Burma Boundary Commission has been approved by the Surveyors-General;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) when the demarcation of boundary is expected to be started; and
- (d) the area which is likely to go to Burma and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). It is not necessary that the report of the Boundary Commission should be approved by the Surveyors-General. At its first meeting, the Boundary Commission assigned to the survey officials of the two Delegations the task of examining the technical matters involved and putting up proposals for the demarcation of the India-Burma boundary for consideration by the Joint Boundary Commission. At the second meeting, the Boundary Commission generally approved the recommendations put up to it by the Surveyors-General of the two countries. It will not be possible, at this stage, to disclose all the relevant details. The work of actual demarcation on the ground is expected to commence

after certain cartographic and other studies are completed and it is accepted that demarcation could be taken up in the coming winter.

(d) No Indian territory will go to Burma. The task of the Commission is to undertake the actual demarcation of the boundary as already agreed and depicted in the boundary Agreement signed by the two countries last year.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के प्रकाशनों में काश्मीर

*1728. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1960 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रश्न उठाया था कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के रिकार्डों में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को भारतीय क्षेत्र नहीं दिखाया गया है;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ सचिवालय ने अब तक इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करने के बारे में हाल ही में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : (क) से (ग) : मानवीय सदस्य का ध्यान तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था 252 और 58 की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है जिनका उत्तर लोकसभा में कमशः 14 नवम्बर 1966 को और 14 फरवरी 1968 को दिया गया था। सरकार को और कोई सूचना नहीं देनी है सिवाय यह बताने के कि न्यूयार्क स्थित हमारा स्थायी मिशन संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय से संपर्क बनाए हुए हैं और उसने उनसे यह अनुरोध भी किया है कि इसे शुद्ध करने से संबंध आवश्यक कार्यवाही जल्दी की जाए।

Release of Nepalese Armed Personnel

*1729. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of well-trained Nepalese armed personnel are being released by the U.K. Government ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to absorb these Nepalese armed personnel in the Indian army ?

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

(b) As Gurkha Nepali citizens can be recruited to the Indian Army under the Tripartite Agreement of 1947 between India, Nepal and U.K., there is no need for any plan for absorbing such of them as might be released by the U.K. Government.

Torso of an Asian Woman Found in a Train in London

*1731. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 13th April, 1968 that the torso of an Asian woman believed to be a Punjabi Sikh aged between 18 and 30 was found in a blood-stained suitcase aboard a train which left London for the Midlands City of Wolverhampton on the 4th April ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this methodical butchery may indicate that the girl was destroyed as part of deep hatred of coloured girls particularly Indians or Pakistanis ; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiries about this from the U.K. Government, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Government have received reports that the dismembered body of a young woman, believed to be Asian, was found in two suit-cases : the upper torso in one suit-case and the lower in another. The two suit-cases were found in spots separated by

several miles. As the head of the woman has not yet been found, the deceased has not so far been identified. The police authorities in the U.K. are doing everything possible to solve the mystery. They have made appeals for assistance in investigation of the case through the press, radio and television. The Police have also sought assistance and advice from the religious and social groups of Asian immigrants. Our High Commission in London have assured the United Kingdom Police authorities assistance in any investigation which they may consider necessary in India for the purpose of establishing the identity of the deceased. There is nothing to support any suggestion that the tragedy is the result of racial animosity or hatred.

Television Broadcast in Paris about India

*1732. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in a Television Broadcast in Paris in February, 1968 the image of India was depicted as the land of snakes, monkeys and beggars ; and

(b) whether the Indian Foreign Office had taken any action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A short Film taken in India by Vitold De Golish was televised in Paris in February, 1968 in a series called "The Tribune of the Explorer". It depicted the life and customs of the Todas and glimpses of certain former princely States. According to our information, neither the film nor the commentary was animated by an anti-Indian purpose. Consequently, the question of taking action did not arise.

Discussions with Soviet Prime Minister

*1733. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions

were held recently with the Soviet Prime Minister in Delhi ;

(b) the nature of the discussions held ;

(c) whether the Soviet Prime Minister made any suggestion to solve outstanding Indo-Pak. disputes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). During the brief period of the Soviet Prime Minister's stay in Delhi on his way to Moscow, discussions were held with him on matters of mutual interest. The disclosure of details of such talks would be contrary to normal established practice.

Staff Artists in A.I.R.

*1734. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of staff artists at various stations of All India Radio as on the 1st January, 1968 ;

(b) whether news readers and announcers of various Indian languages receive equal emoluments as those of English language and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the usual channel of their recruitment and confirmation and what is the maximum period of their contract ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to allow them Contributory pension scheme and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 2,461.

(b) Yes, Sir. The fee scales for English and Indian language Announcers and Newsreaders are the same.

(c) The recruitment is done through advertisement in newspapers and AIR programme journals, besides announcements over Radio and display of the advertisement over the notice boards of A.I.R. Stations/Offices. Newsreaders and Announcers belong to this category of Staff Artists. Staff Artists in regular employment have so far been given 5 years renewable contract.

(d) No, Sir. Staff Artists being engaged on contract basis they are eligible to sub-

scribe to Contributory Provident Fund and not Contributory pension scheme.

Screening of Chinese Films in Kerala

*1735. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chinese-made films are being displayed in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, what is the theme of these films ;

(c) who supplied these films and to whom :

(d) whether these films are screened with the knowledge and consent of the Central Government ; and

(e) whether these films are meant for special audience and with special aim ; and if so, what are those ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (e). Government have so far no information about any Chinese-made film being exhibited in Kerala. Facts, are, however, being ascertained regarding the exhibition of uncertified films in that State. Under the existing law, no film can be exhibited without being certified by the Central Board of Film Censors or without getting specific exemption from such certification. Even films imported through diplomatic bag cannot be exhibited outside the embassy premises without being either certified or exempted under law.

सैनिक अधिकारियों को विद्यवादीयों को आजीवन पेशन

*1736. श्री यशवत्त तिह कुशवाह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिक अधिकारियों की विद्यवादीयों को आजीवन पेशन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किमे यह निरांय का और क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस निरांय को वीरगति प्राप्त जवानों की विद्यवादीयों के मामले में भी किया-न्दित किया जावेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ग). रक्षा सेवाओं के उन अफसरों और जवानों की विद्यवादीयों को जो युद्ध में मारे जाएं या जिनकी मृत्यु या तो सशस्त्र सेनाओं में सेवा के कारण मानी जाए या उससे प्रभावित, कुटुम्ब पेन्शन दी जाती है। कुटुम्ब पेन्शन विधवा के जीवन तक जारी रहती है, जब तक वह उसके लिए अवैध प्रमाणित न हो, या वह पुनः विवाह न कर ले। जवानों की हालत में कुटुम्ब पेन्शन जारी रहती है, चाहे वह अपने मृत पति के साथ माई से पुनः विवाह हो क्यों न कर ले।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। रेलवे संस्था LT-1224/68]

Arms Supplied by China to Naga Rebels

*1736-A. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the types and quantities of weapons which China has supplied to Naga rebels ;

(b) whether these Chinese weapons include extraordinary high capacity bombs and land rockets ;

(c) whether these Chinese weapons have been directly supplied by China and also sent through Pakistan ; and

(d) whether over 2,000 Nagas after receiving guerilla training in China and in East Pakistan have returned to Nagaland to handle the latest Chinese weapons supplied to the Nagas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). As the information sought by the Hon'ble Member in his questions is classified, it would not be in the public interest to disclose it. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1146 in the Lok Sabha on the 10th of April, 1968.

प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थायें

10069. श्री दुर्गम चंद्र कक्षवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए कितनी प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संस्थायें स्थापित की गई हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी प्रतिरक्षा कमंचारी, कमीशन प्राप्त और गैरकमीशन प्राप्त, काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) 1968 में कितनी प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संस्थायें स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिथ) : (क) (रिसर्च तथा डिवलपमेंट मुद्दायालयों में दो क्रियाशील दलों समेत) 28 रिसर्च तथा डिवलपमेंट विविन्दियां/प्रयोगशालायें, 3 फ़ील्ड प्रयोगशालायें, 2 कृषि अनुसंधान कार्म, रक्षा रिसर्च तथा डिवलेपमेंट संगठन में स्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ख) कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर 238

गैर कमीशन प्राप्त सेविवर्ग 405

(ग) बस्त्र तथा सामान्य स्टोर के लंबे में अनुसंधान, विकास और परिकल्पना कार्यों के विभाजन के कारण आर० तथा डी० पक्ष में वर्तमान कमंचारीगण और साजसामान से एक रिसर्च तथा डिवेलपमेंट प्रयोगशाला और बढ़ाई जाएंगी। 1968-69 में एक नई नौसेना वैज्ञानिक टेक्नालोजिकल प्रयोगशाला स्थापित किए जाने की आशा है।

Unsold Stock with Publication Division

10071. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the cash value of all unsold books

in stock with the Publications Division published by various Minister as on date ;

(b) the cash value of such unsold book published by his Ministry ;

(c) the authority who decides the number of copies to be printed regarding each publication of various Ministries and the basis on which the demand of books is assessed ;

(d) whether Government will print lesser number of copies in future ;

(e) the details of the plan to dispose off those unsold books ; and

(f) the cash value expected to be realised by such disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) In the case of publications meant for sale to the public, print orders up to 5,000 copies are decided by the Director, Publications Division, keeping in view the following factors :

(i) whether the proposed publication has a limited or wide appeal to the public ;

(ii) its importance, educative and informative value ; and

(iii) its sales potential assessed in the light of experience of sale of similar publications in the past.

For print orders beyond 5,000 copies, prior approval of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is necessary.

(d) The Division is already restricting itself to a minimum economic print order which is generally 3,000 copies. In many cases, where the appeal of a publication is limited, even a smaller print order, i.e., 1,500 to 2,000 copies, is also fixed.

Large print orders are fixed in cases where, in the Division's judgment, the publication has potentialities of sale.

(e) and (f) The sales of publications of the Division are organised on business lines through trade channels, comprising about 3,000 booksellers and by direct mailing to a large number of educational institutions and libraries in India and abroad. The unsold stocks largely consist

of books of permanent value which are slow moving but have a lasting demand. Continuous efforts are being made to promote the sale of these books. It is not possible to anticipate revenue from the sale of book in stock.

Curbs on Indians Going to Taiwan

10073. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Indians who wish to go to Taiwan for purposes of business, or otherwise, have for the past few months, been subjected to severer curbs and have to fulfil many an exactly formalities before they can obtain proper visas ;

(b) if so, what are the new restrictions imposed on Indians under the new rules ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure proper facilities to Indian particularly those having business interests in Taiwan, to secure visas for visiting that country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A few Indian nationals wishing to visit Taiwan have brought to the notice of our Commission in Hong Kong that the consular representative of Taiwan in Hong Kong was requiring them to have their passports endorsed for Taiwan or produce a letter from an Indian Counsular Office certifying that the holder of the Indian passport was proceeding to Taiwan. According to the present procedure, Indian nationals proceeding to Taiwan and people from Taiwan coming to India are given visas on sworn affidavits. This is in accord with the international practice. We are adhering to the present practice and are not aware of any Indian national having been refused visas to visit Taiwan. We, therefore, see no reason for changing the present practice which is reciprocal and has been working satisfactorily.

Monazite found in Orissa

10074. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that monazite has been located on the East Coast of Orissa ;

(b) the industrial potential of such deposits ; and

(c) whether Government propose to exploit those deposits ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Surveys, which are still in progress, on the Orissa coast have shown that Monazite occurs in the beach sands.

(b) The estimates of reserves are yet to be made.

(c) It is too early to say.

विदेशी जासूस

10075. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह तीन देशों में कुछ विदेशों को विदेशी जासूसों की गतिविधियों के बारे में तथा विदेशी एजेंसियों द्वारा भारतीयों तथा भारतीय संस्थाओं को बन दिये जाने के बारे में कोई विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं तथा ये विरोध पत्र उनको किन कारणों से भेजे गए थे; और

(ग) इस बारे में उनसे क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुए ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अमृता सत्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Former Headquarters of Azad Hind Government

10076. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have a proposal to buy, with the help of Governments concerned, the former Headquarters of Azad Hind Government and the residences of Netaji at Singapore and Rangoon and to preserve them as relics of freedom movement?

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

Director General of National Security

10077. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the rank, emoluments and functions of the Director-General of National Security?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI) : No orders have been issued fixing the rank of the DG of Security. He has however been declared as a head of department. The officer's pay is Rs. 3250 (fixed). The DG of Security is in charge of the security schemes in some of the border areas.

Central Intelligence Bureau

10078. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to shift the Central Intelligence Bureau directly under the Cabinet Secretariat or Prime Minister's Secretariat?

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

Fall in Exports of Ilmenite

10079. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in

the exports of ilmenite from Kerala to foreign countries during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the extent of decline and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

Industrial Development

10080. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any details from the State Governments as to their available resources in different fields;

(b) Whether on that basis, or independently, Government have prepared guidelines for the Industrial development of the various States; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The guidelines for industrial development will be drawn up after the broad approach to the Fourth Plan is decided.

(c) Does not arise.

Rearorganisation of Exhibition Branch of D. A. V. P.

10081. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Exhibition Branch of the Directorate of Radio Visual Publicity was reorganised in 1967;

(b) if so, under what scheme and what are its financial implications each year;

(c) how many officers have actually

gained and what are their gains individually;

(d) whether Govt. are paying 20 per cent more to the same Regional Officer and how they have been selected; and

(e) how much Government are losing by paying 20 per cent more emoluments each year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, in implementation of the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. No extra expenditure was involved in the reorganisation of the Branch.

(c) Twentyseven officers of the Exhibition Branch became entitled to additional emoluments as a result of the reorganisation and details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1225/68]

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. As recommended by the Staff Inspection Unit, 5 posts of Regional Exhibition Officer in the scale of Rs. 350.800, which had been included in the Central Information Service, were abolished and 2 posts of Inspector of Exhibitions, in the scale of Rs. 400-950, have been created. Pending the finalisation of the recruitment rules for the posts of Inspector, they have been filled on an *ad hoc* basis by 2 former Regional Exhibition Officers because of their experience and record. The expenditure on deputation allowance in respect of these two officers will be about Rs. 3,500 per annum.

Air Dropping Equipment used in NEFA

10082. SHRI TENNETI VISWA-NATHAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the supply dropping equipment in use in NEFA;

(b) how much of it is under use and what is the reason for not using the rest; and

(c) the quantity and the value of surplus equipment and how Government propose to utilise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The Minister of Defence have no depot/forward ordnance

post in NEFA stocking supply dropping equipment. Details of supply dropping equipment with NEFA Administration are not readily available.

High Power Transmitters

10083. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what would be the capacity of the two high power transmitters likely to be commissioned in the border area for augmenting radio coverage during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Two high power medium wave transmitters, one each at Calcutta and Dibrugarh are expected to be commissioned during the current year in addition to one at Jullunder which is already on the air. Their capacity is sufficient to serve the border areas in the West Bengal, Assam/NEFA and Punjab respectively.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली घर

10084. श्री श्रो. प्र० त्यारी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में एक परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर बिजली घर कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, भ्रष्ट शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (वीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी सम्मिलित है, में नये परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में परमाणु ऊर्जा शायोग द्वारा आजकल अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) नये परमाणु बिजली घर कब स्थापित किये जा सकेंगे यह बताना भी सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Distribution of Publicity Material by West Germany at Madras Fair

10086. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the distribution of publicity material by West Germany in the exhibition fair at Madras a few months back prejudicial to the interest of East Germany ;

(b) if so, whether Government had prior knowledge regarding the matter ;

(c) if not, when it came to Government's knowledge ;

(d) whether the action of West Germany to circulate such material on Indian soil is justified ; and

(e) the action taken in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). The attention of the Government was drawn towards certain publicity material being distributed by authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany at their pavilion at the Madras Trade and Industries Fair. It contained *inter alia*, certain maps of Europe not in conformity with existing frontiers. The Government had no prior knowledge in the matter but as soon as its attention was drawn to the material, it was brought to the notice of the Embassy of the F.R.G. in New Delhi. The Embassy informed the Government of India subsequently that the distribution of the material under question had been stopped.

Defence of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10087. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the Naval patrolling of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands ;

(b) the number of times the Naval patrol boats covered the Islands in 1967 and up to March, 1968 ; and

(c) how many times naval patrolling has been conducted of Narcondam, great

Nicobar and Landfall Islands during the above period ?

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

(b) and (c). Patrolling of the Andaman and Nicobar Group of islands including Narcondum, Great Nicobar and Landfall islands is being carried out consistent with the resources available with the Navy. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the frequency of such patrols.

Allegation by Nepalese Press against India

10088. SHRIJ BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepali Press have put out an allegation that India is not cooperating with Nepal in her efforts to expand the trade with neighbouring sub-continents ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to refute the allegation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTR OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) Some sections of the Press in Nepal have made allegations of this nature.

(b) Our Embassy has made a detailed statement to the Press explaining that the allegations are without basis. A copy of the Press statement released by the Embassy on 10th April, 1968, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1236/68].

गोरखपुर में योजना कार्यालय के कमंचारी

10089. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना कार्यालय, गोरखपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में काम करने वाले कमंचारियों की श्रेणी-बार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उन कमंचारियों में से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं, कितने अनुसूचित

आदिम जातियों के तथा कितने अन्य जातियों के हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्विरा गांधी) : (क) गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय योजना आयोग का कोई कार्यालय नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

लंदन में भारतीय उच्चायोग

10090. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन में भारतीय उच्चायोग के अधिकारी कर्मचारी भारत के स्वतंत्र होने से पहले से वहां पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनकी सेवा की शर्तें “ब्रिटिश राजकोष नियमों” द्वारा विनियमित होती हैं, न कि भारतीय असंविधान सेवा के नियमों द्वारा, —जब कि वे नए कर्मचारी, जो भारत से वहां गये हैं, भारतीय सेवा के नियमों के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दो प्रकार के इन नियमों के कारण “ब्रिटिश राजकोष नियमों” के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों को अन्य कर्मचारियों की तुलना में अधिक लाभ तथा सुविधायें मिलती हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन भारतीय कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने ब्रिटेन की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है, और जो “ब्रिटिश राजकोष नियमों” के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आते हैं पॉड में पेशन दी जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां पर दो प्रकार के नियम रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्विरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन में ऐसे बहुत से कर्मचारी हैं जो भारत सरकार

की सेवा में वहां स्वतंत्रता से पहले से ही हैं। इन कर्मचारियों की नौकरी की शर्तें ब्रिटिश देशी नियमों के यथानुरूप होती हैं इनके अलावा, वहां पर भारत-भास्थानी अधिकारी और कर्मचारी भी हैं जिनकी नौकरी की शर्तें पूरी तरह भारतीय सेवा नियमों के अनुरूप होती हैं। कार्यालयी वर्गों में स्थानीय कर्मचारियों का एक और वर्ग भी है जिसकी नौकरी की शर्तें एक खास स्कीम के अनुरूप होती हैं जिसे “लंदन लोकल काडर स्कीम” कहते हैं जिसमें वेतनमान और भत्ते रूपये में होते हैं; यह स्कीम अनिवार्यतः किफायत की दृष्टि से 1-4-63 से लागू की गई थी। यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश देशी नियमों के अन्तर्गत आने वालों को रूपये वेतन-मान में “लंदन लोकल काडर” में काम करने वालों के मुकाबले ज्यादा लाभ और सुविधायें मिलती हैं। इस दूसरे वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य के बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) स्थानीय कर्मचारियों को पेशन उन की राष्ट्रिकता के अनुसार नहीं दी जाती। सभी स्थानीय कर्मचारियों को सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ, अगर दिया जा सकता हो तो, पॉड स्टॉलिंग में दिया जाता है, उनकी राष्ट्रिकता चाहे कुछ भी क्यों न हो।

(घ) जैसा की ऊपर बताया जा चुका है, इस हाई कमीशन में कर्मचारियों के तीन वर्ग हैं और बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों के कारण यह अपरिहार्य था।

Bugging of Confidential Discussions at UNCTAD

10091. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items in London "Times" of the 15th March 1968 with "Delhi, March 14" date line to the effect that a serious diplomatic dispute has developed behind the scenes at UNCTAD Conference because of the suspected attempt

at "bugging" of confidential discussions among the industrial nations of the West by under developed countries ;

(b) if so, whether any formal or informal protest have been launched ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the news item and the protests referred to in part (b) above ?

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

(b) The item in the London "Times" was factually incorrect and the UNCTAD Secretariat, through Press Note No. 6 dt. 18 March 1968, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1226/68] denied that there had been any bugging.

(c) Government feel that the issue was between the newspaper concerned and the UNCTAD Secretariat and in view of the latter's denial, no further action was considered necessary.

Yugoslavia's Stand on Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty

10092. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: SHRI DEIVEEKAN :**

SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President Tito of Yugoslavia has written to Indian Government about Yugoslavia's stand on the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

Prime Minister's Visit to Sikkim and Bhutan

10093. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime

Minister propose to visit Sikkim and Bhutan ; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor in view of the fact that the Deputy Prime Minister has recently visited those places ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister visited Bhutan and Sikkim between 3rd May and 6th May on a goodwill visit in response to invitations received by her from the rulers of these two States.

Resignation of Chairman, Press Council

10094. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Press Council has sent his resignation to the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, what are his allegations against Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman has objected to the setting up of the Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament on the Press Council ; and

(d) if so, Governments' reaction thereto ?

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

(b) to (d). In his letter to the Prime Minister Shri J. R. Mudholkar had commented on the circumstances leading to the setting up of the Advisory Committee on the Press Council and regarding the composition and the objectives of that Committee. The resignation of Shri Mudholkar has been accepted by Government with effect from the 1st March, 1968. He has been invited to express his views before the Advisory Committee on its next meeting.

Documentary on Tribal India

10095. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any

documentary film depicting tribal India with special reference to the tribal religion, their way of life, customs, manners, dance and music and the trying circumstances under which they are labouring with a view to educating the general public who are quite unaware of the tribes ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the films so far produced by the Films Division and the films under production, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1227/68].

(b) Does not arise.

Tribals in Film Industry

10096. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create a few scholarships for training young tribals in film industry with a view to bring them on par with other advanced communities in so far as film industry is concerned ; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Film Institute of India has provision for a few scholarships which are awarded on merit regardless of caste, creed and community. There is no intention to make special reservation for tribal candidates.

आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक के दौरे

10097. श्री जश्नि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपना पदभूषण करने के बाद आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक कितनी बार विदेशों के दौरों पर गये हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उक्त अवधि में नागालैंड, सद्गुरु तथा बांग्लादेश सीमा क्षेत्रों का भी कभी दौरा किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) बारह बार - दो बार आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक के रूप में सरकारी दौरे पर बाकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों प्रादि में भाग लेने के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप में।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यदि परिस्थितियां ऐसी हैं कि आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक का खुद दौरा करना जरूरी है तो उनको आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों/कार्यालयों में दौरे पर जाना पड़ता है। समय-समय पर दौरे वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के द्वारा किये जाते हैं।

सीमा क्षेत्रों में प्रचार अधिकारी

10098. श्री जश्नि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने अधिकारियों को प्रचार कार्य करने के लिए सीमा क्षेत्रों में लगाया गया है, और उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों ने तबादले के लिए मन्त्रालय को आवेदन भेजे हैं; और

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों को जो आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से सीमा क्षेत्रों में सराहनीय प्रचार कर रहे हैं सरकार ने क्या विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) सीमा क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार संगठन के अन्तर्गत 4 अधिकारी तथा 84 अन्य कर्मचारी तथा गीत और नाटक प्रभाग के अन्तर्गत 6 अधिकारी, 25 अन्य कर्मचारी तथा 207 आर्टिस्ट काम कर रहे हैं। आकाशवाणी में सीमा क्षेत्रों में प्रचार के लिए कोई पद नहीं है। पिछले 12 महीनों में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार संगठन में काम करने वाले 19 व्यक्तियों से तबादले के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। जहां तक गीत और नाटक

प्रभाग का सम्बन्ध है, सीमाक्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों से तबादले के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

(ल) सीमा के कुछ क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले अपने स्टाफ के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पहले ही अलग-अलग वेतनमान में विशेष भत्ते (पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए भत्ते को मिला कर, जहां लागू हो) स्वीकृत किये हैं।

आकाशवाणी में उपनिदेशक तथा सहायक निदेशक

10099. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में उपनिदेशक के दर्जे के अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जो भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रचार तथा प्रसार के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ल) भारतीय भाषाओं के ऐसे विशेषज्ञों (भाषा-वार) का व्योरा क्या है जो उपनिदेशक तथा सहायक निदेशक के पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ल). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारतीय प्रसारण सेवा

10100. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेषज्ञों का एक दल संगठित करने की हिंदि से जिन्हें आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के प्रचार में लगाया जा सकता है, सरकार का विचार भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा की भाँति भारतीय प्रसारण सेवा बनाने का है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian Government's Property Confiscated by Chinese Authorities

10101. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2876 on the 4th December, 1967 and state :

(a) the reasons given by the Chinese for seizing the Indian property at Lahasa, Yatung and Gartok and the action taken by our Government;

(b) the particulars and value of the property owned by China in India and the place where it is situated and the purpose for which it is used; and

(c) the reasons for not seizing this property in lieu of ours seized by the Chinese?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No valid reasons have been given by the Chinese for seizing Indian property in Tibet. A copy of note No. (67) Ling Yi Fa Tzu No. 193, dated the 2nd September, 1967, given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1228/68].

(b) China owns a complex of buildings in New Delhi which are being used to accommodate the Chinese Embassy offices and residential quarters for the members of their staff. The present value of this property is not available. However, land measuring 30.595 acres was leased in 1955 to the Chinese Government at a price of Rs. 13,76,775 plus a commuted groundrent of Rs. 12,23,800.

(c) While protesting against the arbitrary and high handed action of the Chinese authorities, Government have reserved the right to take appropriate action. It will, however, not be in the public interest, at this stage, to disclose the measures proposed to be taken to safeguard our interests.

Indian Internees in Pakistan

10102. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been pressing our Government to accept over 60 deaf, dumb and demented Muslims at present in Lahore Internment Camp as Indian nationals ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the so-called Indian internees in Pakistan's Detention Camps are Muslims stricken with leprosy and other diseases and Pakistan is anxious to palm them off to us ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the repatriation of these so called Indian nationals ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) Out of the persons offered by the Government of Pakistan for repatriation to India as Indian nationals in the course of the past two years, 60 are deaf and dumb or demented. The Government of Pakistan, however, have not pressed the Government of India to accept these persons.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Through enquiries into the national status of persons offered for repatriation to India are made in consultation with the State Governments concerned and only those who are found to be Indian nationals are accepted for repatriation to India.

Indian High Commission, London

10103. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 800 persons are employed in the Indian High Commission in London ;

(b) if so, what is their annual wage bill ;

(c) how many of the employees are Indians and how many non-Indians ?

(d) whether it is a necessary to maintain this show and expense in London now that the status of Britain as a world power has shrunk considerably ; and

(e) the reasons why some drastic economy should not be enforced in the expenses of this High Commission ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (c). The present total strength of the High Commission of India, London, is 794 composed of 557 Indians and 237 non-Indians.

(b) Rs. 11,905,470 for the year 1967-68.

(d) and (e). The Foreign Service Inspectors who inspected the High Commission of India, London, in March/April 1967 recommended a substantial reduction of posts. Some economy has already been achieved bringing down the strength from 931 in 1967 to 794 at present. A further reduction is under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Complaints made to Press Council of India

10104. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints/instances which have been received/noticed by the Press Council of India in respect of newspapers which are encouraging obscenity or exploiting sex through newspapers ;

(b) the number of cases, which the Councils are examining at present for inciting communal feelings in the country ;

(c) the names of the newspapers in categories mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above separately ;

(d) whether the Press Council have evolved any code of ethics to be followed by newspapers in the above matters ; and

(e) if so, to what extent the code has been implemented by the newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Four complaints on matters which are alleged to be obscene or in bad taste.

(b) One complaint.

(c) (a) *Obscene writings*

(i) "Mother India" (two cases)

(ii) "Nawan Zamana"

(iii) "Blitz"

(b) *Communal writing*:

(i) "Mother India"

(d) and (e). Newspapers and Journalists, by and large, follow a basic, though unwritten, code developed by practice and convention. The Council decided that it would build up, in course of time, a code of ethics based on its decisions.

Mr. Phizo's Meeting with Indian Deputy High Commissioner in U. K.

10105. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga Leader, Mr. Z. A. Phizo recently met the Indian Deputy High Commissioner, London and made some proposals on the Naga issue ;

(b) whether the Naga Leader further wants to have direct talks with the Centre on this issue ; and

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

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

(b) Government have received no such request.

(c) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Station at Jhansi

10106. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in establishing an All India Radio station of capacity of 20 kwt. at Jhansi, announced by the former Minister for Information and Broadcasting to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether there are any alternative proposals in this regards, and if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Bundelkhand

area has been surveyed, and a Station is to be established in Jhansi, and a transmitter of adequate power will be installed in that region. This is included in the present draft Fourth Five Year Plan, but further implementation will depend on the availability of resources.

510 वर्कशाप, मेरठ छावनी

10107. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 510 वर्कशाप, मेरठ छावनी के कर्मचारियों के पास पर्याप्त काम नहीं है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें काम देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने नये डिजाइन की मशीनों का प्रयोग करके तथा लकड़ी के स्थान पर लोहे का प्रयोग करके निर्माण का तरीका बदल दिया है, परन्तु नये कर्मचारियों को इस नये तरीके का प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया है जिस के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारी बेकार रहते हैं तथा सरकार बाहर से ठेके पर काम करवाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नये तरीके का प्रशिक्षण कर्मचारियों को देने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्न) : (क) जी नहीं; 510 आर्मी बेस वर्कशाप में कर्मचारियों के लिये पर्याप्त कार्यभार है।

(ख) तथा (ग). मशीनों के अभिकल्पनों के प्रयोग द्वारा उत्पादन के तरीकों में वर्कशाप ने कोई बदरियाँ नहीं किया है। तदपि, देश में उपयुक्त व्यारे के सस्त काष्ठ की व्यापक कमी के कारण बैकल्पिक द्रव्यों जैसे कि माइल्ड स्टील चादरों और लैंगल भायरन के प्रयोग का विचार किया जाता है, और जहां सम्भव हो अपनाया जाता है, श्रीर कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण योजना आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई।

यह सब नहीं कि कर्मचारी बेकार हैं, या काम ठेके पर बाहर से कराया जाता है।

नागालैंड में युद्ध विराम

10108. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नागालैंड में युद्ध विराम की अवधि को जो कि 30 अप्रैल को पूरी हो गई है, और बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात के होते हुए कि नागा लगातार इस संबंध में हुए करार का उल्लंघन करते रहे हैं उक्त अवधि को कब तक के लिये बढ़ाया गया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) कार्यवाई बंद रखने से संबद्ध करार की अवधि 30 जून 1968 तक के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है। सरकार ने यह निर्णय नागालैंड की सरकार की सलाह से लिया है।

West Asian Crisis

10109. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. A. R. has sought to a new U. N. Study of the problems arising out of the West Asian crisis ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Protest to Pak. Govt. for encouraging Naga Hostiles

10110. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lodged a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan recently for encouraging with material help Naga hostiles in their revolution against India ; and

(b) if so, the response of Pakistan's Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan on the 16th August, 1967.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have denied that they are providing any assistance to the hostiles.

Armed Resistance by people of Rhodesia and South Africa

10111. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Rhodesia and South Africa have begun armed resistance against the racist, fascist regimes of those countries ;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India, in view of the failure the U. N. O. and Commonwealth to take effective measures against the above two Governments, propose to support the resistance movements of the patriots of the two countries ;

(c) if so, the details about the form of support ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir ; the Government of India have declared their support for the freedom movements in Rhodesia and

South Africa in the U.N. and at other international forums. They are rendering material support to the freedom fighters.

(d) Does not arise.

मोतिहारी में रेडियो स्टेशन

10112. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिये मोति हारी में कोई स्थान चुना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अभी तक प्रारम्भिक कदम न उठाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस बारे में प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू करने के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई राशि नियत नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ङ), चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मसीदे में मोतिहारी में रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। तथापि, कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि विहार के सरना या चम्पारन जिले में किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर एक अलग केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाए और इसके लिए मोतिहारी या बैट्टैहा पर विचार किया जाए। क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र पहले ही पटना केन्द्र द्वारा संवित किया जा रहा है, अतः मोतिहारी में एक रेडियो केन्द्र लगाने के बारे में पहले के बचन पूरे किये जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

चलचित्र उद्योग का विकास

10113. श्री ओ० प्र० स्पार्गी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चलचित्र उद्योग के विकास के लिये

सुझाव देने के लिये केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रब तक कितनी समितियां नियुक्त की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने इन समितियां दारा दिये गये सुझावों को कियान्वित किया है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये समितियां नियुक्त करने तथा उन पर सरकारी धन खर्च करने में सरकार का उद्देश्य क्या था ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दो फिल्म जांच समितियां नियुक्त की थीं—एक में श्री टी० रंगाचारी की अध्यक्षता में तथा दूसरी 1949 में श्री के० के० पाटिल की अध्यक्षता में। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 1965 में जस्टिस के० सी० सेन के नेतृत्व में एक समिति बनाई और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने श्री पी० जी० खेर की अध्यक्षता में 1966 में एक समिति बनाई।

(ख) और (ग), पाटिल समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उद्योग से सम्बन्धित कुछ बड़े-बड़े कदम उठाये गये—जैसे फिल्म वित्त निगम, इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ इंडिया, बाल चित्र समिति, हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म दी इंडियन मोशन पिकचर, एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन और फिल्मों के राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्रदान करने की संस्था। सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से रिपोर्ट अभी आनी है। जहां तक पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य फिल्म निर्माण तथा विकास बनाई है जो कि पश्चिम बंगाल उद्योग के पुनर्वास के बारे में के० सी० सेन आय की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर रही है।

A.I.R. Station at Amritsar

10114. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medium

wave transistors and radios in the border areas of Punjab catch Lahore station better than Jullundur station of the A.I.R. as a result of which Pakistani propaganda stuff gets undue publicity ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open an A.I.R. station at Amritsar to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) In certain portions of the border areas of Punjab, which are much nearer to Lahore than Jullundur, the signal from Lahore station is better.

(b) Recently, another high power transmitter has been commissioned at Jullundur which is able to provide satisfactory signals at Amritsar and hence it is not proposed to set up another station of A.I.R. at Amritsar

S. E. Asian Ministerial Conference in Singapore

10115. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India took part in the S. E. Asian Ministerial Conference at Singapore in April, 1968 as an observer ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Conference decided to have greater collaboration between countries of S.E. Asia on economic matters and also decided to set up a permanent committee to that ; and

(c) if so, India's reaction thereof ?

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

(b) The participating nations decided to constitute a working committee to prepare for the next conference and "to examine the establishment of a study group or groups on basic problems relating to effective promotion of regional co-operation."

(c) Since India attended this conference only as an observer and not as a participant, it is not involved in this decision. However, the Govt. of India favour regional economic co-operation which could help

economic progress and development in South-East Asia.

Arab League

10116. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the countries that the Arab League in Delhi represents ;

(b) what are the specific functions of this institution ;

(c) whether the Arab League has been recognised by any other country in the world ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Arab League was founded in 1945 by a Pact signed by seven independent Arab States.

According to the Pact the object of the League "shall be to strengthen the ties between the participant States, to coordinate their political activities with the aim of realising close collaboration between them, to preserve their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in general, the affairs and interests of the Arab countries". At present the Arab League has 14 members namely Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, U.A.R., Sudan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen. The main function of the Arab League Office in New Delhi is to provide information etc. about Arab countries and the Arab League.

(c) The Arab League maintains offices in several countries including U.S.A., Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, U.K., Italy, Canada, Argentina, France and Japan.

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक अधिकारियों के लिये शूमि का नियतन

10117. श्री गं. च० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह अंत लगाई गई है कि जिन सैनिक अधिकारियों और जवानों के तीन से

अधिक बच्चे होंगे उन्हें मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि अलाट नहीं की जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में उनके मन्त्रालय की पूर्व अनुमति ली गई थी; और

(ग) सेनिक अधिकारियों और जवानों को भूमि नियत करने के मामले में इस जरूर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री म. रे० कृष्णा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयुष कारखाने

10118. श्री गं० छ० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयुष कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में और आयुष कारखाने स्थापित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके कब तक स्थापित होने की संभावना है तथा ये किन स्थानों पर स्थापित होंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) (क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में पहले से ही तीन फैक्ट्रियां काम कर रही हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त जबलपुर में गाड़ियों का एक कारखाना स्थापना अधीन है। आशा है यह फैक्ट्री 1970 में कमीशन हो जाएगी। मध्य प्रदेश इस समय कोई और अडिनेस फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Radio manufacturing and parts Industries

10119. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of unusual slump in the radio and parts manufacturing industries ;

(b) the steps being taken to remove the slump ; and

(c) the reasons why the Bharat Electronics Ltd. have increased the rates of their products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any slump in the radio manufacturing and electronics components industry.

(c) Due to larger volume of production and utilisation of better techniques, cost of manufacture of electronic components in BEL has been going down. In view of this BEL reduced the prices of their transistors/diodes by about 18% with effect from 1.1.1968.

Campaign for Educating People of Nagaland

10120. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a State-wide campaign to educate the people of Nagaland about the dangers of Chinese influence has been launched from the 11th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the broad features of this campaign ; and

(c) through which agencies the scheme will be operated ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Government of Nagaland State have embarked upon a campaign aimed at reaching the entire population of the State in order to inform it of dangers inherent in the illegal contacts with China which the extremist section of the Underground have established. Leaders of the State Government, Church leaders and other prominent public figures in Nagaland have addressed largely attended public meetings in various parts of the State. Use of other publicity media is also being made to convince the people that the policy being pursued by a

section of the Underground is not in the interest of the people of Nagaland and the country as a whole.

Prime Minister's proposed visits abroad

10121. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries the Prime Minister proposes to visit between now and September 1968 ;

(b) the propose of the visits and the duration of stay in each of the countries ; and

(c) the dates on which invitation to visit these countries were received ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). In response to long-standing invitations extended and renewed from time to time, the Prime Minister has decided to visit the following countries between now and September, 1968:

Singapore — 19.5.68 to 20.5.68

Australia — 21.5.68 to 26.5.68

New Zealand — 27.5.68 to 28.5.68

Malaysia — 29.5.68 to 31.5.68

The object of the visit is to meet the Heads of Governments concerned and other leaders and to exchange view on matters of mutual interest.

जेनेवा, लन्दन, वार्षिकटन तथा न्यूयार्क में
भारतीय दूतावास

10122. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जेनेवा, लन्दन, वार्षिकटन तथा न्यूयार्क स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी विदेशी राष्ट्रजन हैं ; और

(ग) इन विदेशी कर्मचारियों में से कितने व्यक्ति राजपत्रित पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, असुशस्त्रि मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). यह सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभापत्ति पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया]। देखिये संस्पर्श LT—1229/68]

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला सूचना अधिकारी

10124. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला सूचना अधिकारियों के पद समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पदों के समाप्त किये जाने के कारण पत्रकारों को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है और वे सरकारी समाचार भी प्राप्त नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन पदों को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अन्य राज्यों में ये पद समाप्त नहीं किये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के. के. शाह) (क) नवम्बर, 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चमौली, उत्तरकाशी और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के अतिरिक्त जिला सूचना अधिकारी के अन्य सभी 54 पदों का खाली रखने का निर्णय किया।

(ख) 8 पदों के व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्त पर हैं और शेष को राज्य सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन विभाग में रख लिया है। इस प्रकार अतिरिक्त व्यक्तियों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं हुई है। अब प्रत्येक जिले के उप-जिलाधीश अपने सामान्य काम के अतिरिक्त प्रचार कार्य को भी देख रहे हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय बचत के दृष्टिकोण से लिया गया है।

बुलन्दशहर के समाचारपत्रों में सरकारी विज्ञापन

10125. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) बुलन्दशहर में जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा सरकारी तथा नगरपालिकाओं के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित करने के लिए किन-किन समाचारपत्रों को अधिकृत किया गया है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इन समाचारपत्रों को कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1967 से 15 अप्रैल, 1968 की अवधि में सरकारी तथा नगरपालिका विज्ञापन ऐसे समाचारपत्रों को भी दिये गये थे जो उन्हें प्रकाशित करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : (क) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित है। सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

कलाकारों को टेलीविजन का प्रशिक्षण

10126. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री 17 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1285 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश भेजे गये कुल सतरह ल्यक्षितयों में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग से केवल एक प्रोड्यूसर को ही शामिल किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : 17 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1285 के उत्तर में बताये गये 17 व्यक्तियों में से 8 इंजीनियर थे। इंजीनियरों के लिये जो प्रशिक्षण होता है उसके लिए स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों

को भेजने का प्रश्न नहीं उठा। स्टाफ की अन्य श्रेणियों जैसे कार्यक्रम संयोजकों को सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी आदि के लिये जो प्रशिक्षण या उसके लिए स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भेजने पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका। टेलीविजन में विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण के लिये इस आधार पर चयन किया जाता है कि उस प्रशिक्षण से उनको और टेलीविजन केन्द्र में उनके कार्यों में कितना लाभ है। जब उपयुक्त समझा जाता है स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को भी इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण के लिए चुना जाता है।

सांस्कृतिकीय प्रकाशन

10127. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सांस्कृतिकीय विभाग तथा केन्द्रीय सांस्कृतिकीय संगठन द्वारा कितने नियमित तथा सामायिक सांस्कृतिकीय प्रकाशन निकाले जाते हैं ;

(ख) संसद-सदस्यों, विश्वविद्यालयों और राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिकीय निकायों को कितने प्रकाशन भेजे जाते हैं ;

(ग) इन प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण न निकाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या राज भाषा अधिनियम को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इन प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण निकाले की व्यवस्था की गई है। और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अख्यातिकृत मन्त्री, योजना मंत्री तथा देवेशक कार्य-मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) नहीं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों एवं निकायों में वितरित होने वाले प्रकाशनों की संख्या :-

(i) संसत्सदस्यों को.....3

(ii) विश्वविद्यालयों को.....6

(iii) राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सांस्थिकीय निकायों को.....9

(ग) से (ड). इन प्रकाशनों में से दो अर्थात् (i) राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद के अनुमान तथा (ii) उत्पादों का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण खंड 1 द्विभाषी (अंग्रेजी हिन्दी) हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रकाशनों में से और अधिक प्रकाशनों का क्रमशः हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Uranium Deposits in Salem District

10128. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reports regarding Uranium deposits occurring in Salem District in Tamil Nadu (Madras) have been received ;

(b) If so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to exploit these deposits ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Surveys by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy in the Salem District revealed some uranium occurrences, but these occurrences were found to be small, low-grade and uneconomic for exploitation.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion to the Grade of A P.Os.

10129. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Personnel Assistants to Senior Officers, Stores Keepers and U.D.Cs. etc. have been promoted as A.P.Os. in the Department of Atomic Energy without conducting any test and ignoring the claim of senior capable assistants ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that promotion to A.P.O's grade, as a matter of rule, is generally done on the basis of

departmental test conducted by the Department of Atomic Energy ; and

(c) whether Government have received certain complaints to this effect and if so, whether Government propose to promote to this grade strictly according to the results of the test and to see that those who have already been promoted without any test, are required to qualify the test ?

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

(b) The constituents units of the Department hold interviews or written tests followed by interviews by duly constituted Selection Committees for appointment to the grade of Assistant Personnel Officer.

(c) Representations were received but no action was found called for in regard to them, as the promotions had been made strictly on the basis of written tests or interview as indicated above.

A P.O's Grade Tests

10130. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy conducted a A.P.O. grade test in May, 1967 and a Supplementary test was also conducted later on for a few persons and in both those tests the candidates who belonged to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre only were declared successful ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the papers set for those tests leaked out at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and for this reasons candidates belonging to that Centre were declared successful ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to hold another test for promotion to A.P.O's. grade and declare the successful candidates as illegally promoted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) In May 1967, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre had conducted a

written test for appointment of Assistant Personnel Officers. Out of eight candidates selected in that test, four were departmental employees and four belonged to other Central Government Offices in Bombay. A separate written test was also held for Superintendents in that Centre in July 1967 and successful candidates were appointed as Assistant Personnel Officers after an interview.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

10131. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH :
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, as proposed by USA and USSR, was discussed recently at a special session of the U. N. General Assembly ; and

(b) if so, whether India proposed any amendments to the draft treaty and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) This is under the consideration of the resumed session of the General Assembly, which convened in New York on April 24.

(b) India does not propose to move any amendments, as its views have already been made known to the sponsors of the Treaty and at the meetings of the Eighteen Nation's Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

Demolition of Shops in Ordnance Factory, Kanpur

10132. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several shops belonging to the Armapore Shopkeepers Association, Ordnance Factory

Kanpur were demolished on the 10th April, 1968 without any prior notice ;

(b) whether any material, stores and cash have been found missing from the shops ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to intervene in the matter and pay compensation to the effected shopkeepers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

One encroachment by a timber merchant on the factory land was removed on 10.4.1968 with the assistance of the local police after he had failed to vacate the encroached land despite notices and requests from the factory management.

(b) and (c). A complaint received from the Armapore Shopkeepers Association is being investigated.

Sainik School, Korukunda

10134. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4566 on the 20th March, 1968 regarding Sainik School, Korukonda and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any steps to get the report from the Sainik School management regarding the poor quality of food and other matters ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The report of the principal along with the comments of the Chairman, Local Board of Administration, has been received and is under examination.

Complaints against Indian Assistant Commissioner in Birmingham

10135. SHRI GADLINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTEANAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received against the Assistant Commissioner in-Charge of the Branch of the Indian High Commission in Birmingham ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereof;

(c) whether his transfer was ordered but it has been held in abeyance; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). There has been a complaint against the conduct of the Assistant Commissioner posted in Birmingham. The matter has been enquired into and the official concerned is under orders of transfer back to Headquarters.

Production of Parachutes

10136. SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nylon fabrics required for the production of man-dropping parachutes are still being imported even though the local producers are producing the same successfully;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof imported in the last three years and its value; and

(c) the reasons for importing such fabrics instead of using indigenous products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEPENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Indigenous production of nylon fabric is being established with the active assistance of the Defence Research and Development Organisation. Full advantage is being taken of supplies available from indigenous production. Some quantities are being obtained from abroad only to meet the immediate requirements.

Border Roads

10137. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that target fixed for the construction of the border roads in the country has not been achieved;

(b) if so, the road mileage constructed upto March, 1968;

(c) the time by which the remaining road milage is expected to be constructed; and

(d) the causes of the delay in the construction of the border roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Having regard to the resources including funds available, the targets for achieving road access have by and large been adhered to.

(b) By the end of March 1968, 2808 miles of new roads of width ranging from 20 ft. to 8 ft. have been constructed. In addition improvement of 2,400 miles of existing roads/tracks has been completed.

(c) The construction and improvement of the roads included in the immediate programme are expected to be completed within a period of 4/5 years.

(d) There are inherent limitations subject to which works are carried out in the Himalayan regions. The most important of them are:

(i) Limited season for construction;

(ii) Difficulty in logistics;

(iii) Vehicular traffic on roads while works are in progress.

रीवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में सेनिक स्कूल

10138. श्री लखन लाल गुप्ता : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा रीवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक सेनिक स्कूल चलाया जा रहा है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जिला बस्तर (मध्य-प्रदेश) के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में एक सेनिक स्कूल खोलने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण तिहर) : (क) अन्य सेनिक स्कूलों की तरह रीवा का सेनिक स्कूल सेनिक स्कूल सोसाइटी द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। रक्षा मंत्री सोसाइटी के अध्यक्ष हैं।

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ग) रीवा के स्कूल से मध्य प्रदेश के सभी लोगों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी होने की आशा की जाती है। चूंकि स्कूल अभी 525 लड़कों की जनशक्ति तक नहीं पहुँचा, मध्य प्रदेश में कोई दूसरा स्कूल खोलने का विचार करना समय से पूर्व की बात होगा।

Tripura—E. Pak. Border

10139. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how much and which portions of the borders of Tripura with East Pakistan still remain underdemarcated and how much has already been demarcated ;

(b) whether any area of land claimed by Tripura Government as being under the reign of the erstwhile Maharaja of Tripura has been surrendered to Pakistan in connection with the actual alignment of the boundary and whether any such area is under dispute ; if so the details thereof ;

(c) whether an Indo-Pakistan Conference on the demarcation of Tripura-Sylhet border was held on the 17th April 1968, to review the demarcation of the border already made and to chalk out plans for further demarcation ; if so, what specific points were discussed thereat ; and

(d) what is the scheme for completion of the demarcation work and erection of pillars ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total length of the Tripura-East Pakistan boundary is approximately 550 miles divided into the following sectors :—

(i) Tripura-Sylhet	188 miles (approx)
(ii) Tripura-Comilla-Noakhali	206 miles (approx)
(iii) Tripura-Chittagong/Chittagong Hill Tracts	156 miles (approx)

Work is now going on in the Tripura-Sylhet sector where pillars have been embedded over about 30 miles of the boundary.

Boundary pillars had been embedded over a stretch of 186 miles on the Tripura-Comilla-Noakhali sector and a test check of this demarcation will be carried.

Work on the other sector has not yet been taken up.

(b) No area has been surrendered to Pakistan in the course of demarcation.

(c) and (d). The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of Tripura and East Pakistan met on the 17th April to carry out an inspection of the work already done. They are scheduled to meet again in July 1968 for drawing up a programme of work for the next field season.

Speeches of Sir Zafrullah Khan

10141. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has urged the international Court of Justice to clarify as to what extent the speeches made by Sir Zafrullah Khan on accession of Kashmir to India in his capacity as a judge of the Court was justified ;

(b) whether the World Court has sent any reply in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government addressed a communication on the 19th March, 1968, to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice about the speeches made by Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan and a copy of it was laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd April, 1968.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Fire in Equipment Branch, Air Head-Quarters, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

10142. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire

broke out on the 17th April, 1968 in the Equipment Branch No. 1 of the Directorate of Equipment, Air Head-quarters, R. K. Puram, New Delhi ;

- (b) the extent of loss of records ;
- (c) the action taken by Government in the matter ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the same record office was set on fire twice before ; and
- (e) whether this is in close proximity of Air-Vice Marshal and Air Commodores' Office Rooms ?

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

(b) This is still to be assessed by a Court of Inquiry which is investigating the incident.

(c) Further action will depend on the report of the Court of Inquiry.

(d) It is a fact that fire broke out on two other occasions—once on 10th March, 1967 and again on 16.8.1967—in the premises of Directorate of Equipment, Air Headquarters, R. K. Puram ; this involved different sections of the Directorate.

(e) Yes, Sir.

National Sample Survey

10143. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pendharkar Report on the re-organisation of National Sample Survey envisage, large scale retrenchment and dislocation of employees ;

(b) whether the Pendharkar Report considered the views of the specialists and workers of the Indian Statistical Institute before taking any final conclusion ; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Pendharkar Report has suggested substantial re-organisation of National Sample Survey work including decentralisation of a part of the work and some reduction in staff.

- (b) Yes, Sir ;
- (c) Does not arise.

Grade IV C. I. S. Officers

10144. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grade IV Officers in the Central Information Service start on a basic salary of Rs. 270 ;

(b) how many officers have been recruited in this grade since 1960 ;

(c) how many of them have been promoted and to what grades and how long it normally takes to earn promotion ; and

(d) what are the remaining number of officers and how long it will take to earn a promotion for each one of them ?

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

(b) 106 persons of whom 10 have since left the Central Information Service and 96 are in position.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Central Information Service Rules, 1959, Grade IV Officers are eligible for promotion to the next higher grade, i.e. Grade III (Class II-Gazetted—Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800) after they have completed five years' service in a duty post in Grade IV. None of the officers mentioned in part (b) fulfils this condition.

Recruitment to C. I. S.

10145. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers in the Central Information Service in different grades have been recruited through open competitive examinations from the journalistic world, State Governments and undertakings during the last seven years ;

(b) how many of them have been promoted to higher grades ; and

(c) what are the promotional channels for the existing staff ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1230/68].

Selection Grade :

Senior Administrative Grade (Senior scale)
Senior Administrative Grade (Junior scale)
Junior Administrative Grade (Senior scale)

(c) Vacancies in the various Grades of the Central Information Service are filled by promotion in accordance with the Central Information Service Rules, 1959, as follows :

Junior Administrative Grade (Junior scale)

Grade I

Grade II

Grade III

100% by promotion from the lower grade.

87½% by promotion from the lower grade.

75% by promotion from the lower grade.

100% by promotion from the lower grade in temporary vacancies.

50% by promotion from the lower grade in permanent vacancies.

100% by promotion from the lower grade i.e., Grade IV.

Upgrading of Posts in C.I.S.

10146. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many posts in the Central Information Service have been upgraded since September 1967 and what is the additional financial liability *vis-a-vis* the ones which have been upgraded ; and

(b) when and how Government propose to upgrade the rest of the Central Information Service posts ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) One ; Rs. 250/- per mensem.

(b) A small departmental committee is currently studying the various aspects relating to the pay and grade structure of the Central Information Service with a view to suggesting possible improvements after taking into consideration the relevant recommendations of the Chanda Committee and the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Another small departmental committee which went into similar questions in regard

to All India Radio has submitted its report. It is under consideration.

Central Information Service Posts

10147. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain posts have been excluded/included from the Central Information Service since 1960 ; and

(b) if so, what they are and why they have been done so and the financial implication of each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1231/68]. The posts are included/excluded from the Central Information Service by reason of the nature of duties involved. As such, inclusion/exclusion of posts does not involve any financial implications.

भारत में तिब्बतियों का अवैध प्रवेश

10148. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्दाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ तिब्बती राष्ट्रियों ने भारत में अवैध रूप से प्रवेश किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नवम्बर 1967 से अब तक कितने तिब्बती राष्ट्रियों ने भारत में अवैध प्रवेश किया है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को बापस भेज दिया गया है और अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति अब भी भारत में हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें बापस भेजने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के प्रवासन को असल में धूसपैठ नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि ये ऐसे मुसीबतजदा लोग हैं जो चीन सरकार के हाथों धार्मिक अत्याचारों के कारण भाग कर आ रहे हैं ।

(ख) 242 तिब्बती शरणार्थियों ने भारत में शरण ली है । इनमें से 111 नेपाल से आए हैं ।

(ग) किसी को भी प्रत्यावर्तित नहीं किया गया । 242 तिब्बती शरणार्थी अब भी भारत में हैं ।

(घ) नेपाल से आने वाले तिब्बतियों को बाहर भेज देने का आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं । तिब्बत से सीधे आने वाले शरणार्थियों को प्रत्येपित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । इन शरणार्थियों के बारे में सरकार की नीति निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के ज्ञातर में बता दी गई है ; इन प्रश्नों की प्रतियां सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई हैं : [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई] । देखिये तस्या

LT—1232/68]

(i) लोकसभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1470 दिनांक 21-2-68 ।

(ii) लोकसभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6282 दिनांक 3-4-68 ।

Engine for HF-24 Supersonic Aircraft

10149. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the alternative steps which have been taken to secure a suitable engine for the HF-24 supersonic aircraft being produced at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., since the efforts to secure such an engine from the United Arab Republic have failed ; and

(b) the countries from which the proposals for providing suitable engine for the aircraft are forthcoming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Flight Development trials of the E-300 engine installed in an HF-24 airframe are still in progress in UAR and a firm decision is yet to be taken regarding the fitment of E-300 engine in HF-24.

प्रधान मंत्री के नियमी कर्मचारी

10150. श्री दिनकर देसाई :

श्री एस० एम० जोशी :

श्री जाहै फरनेन्डोज़ :

श्री मोहन प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज चिंह मारसी :

श्री देवेन सेन :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जो उनके निवास स्थान और कार्यालयों में, जिनमें राष्ट्रपति भवन, रेल भवन, सांख्य ब्लाक वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग और अग्रुशक्ति विभाग स्थित कार्यालय भी शामिल है, काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जो उनके निवास और उपर्युक्त भाग (के) में उत्तिलिखित कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में उत्तिलिखित ऐसे कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें ऐसे संगठनों और निधियों से बेतन और भत्ते मिलते हैं जिनसे उनका (प्रधान मन्त्री का) सम्बन्ध है,

(घ) ऐसे सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जो उनके निवास-स्थान और उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में उत्तिलिखित कार्यालयों में वर्दी में और सादे कपड़ों में काम करते हैं;

(ङ) प्रधान मन्त्री के प्रेस और जन सम्पर्क विभाग में काम करने वाले प्रेस अधिकारियों, सूचना निदेशकों और सूचना अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(च) उनके निवास स्थान तथा उपर्युक्त कार्यालयों में कितनी स्टाफ कारें हैं; और

(छ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) से (ख) में उत्तिलिखित सभी कर्मचारियों पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना बन व्यय किया जाता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अश्व शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (शीमती इन्विरा गांधी) : (क) प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय का कोई भाग राष्ट्रपति भवन में नहीं है और न योजना भवन की इमारत में है जहां योजना आयोग का कार्यालय है। विदेश मन्त्रालय, योजना आयोग और अरण् शक्ति विभाग प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय के अंग नहीं हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय भारत सरकार के नियमित विभाग के रूप में कार्य करता है। इसमें काम करने वालों की कुल संख्या 203 है।

(ख) प्रधान मन्त्री के निवास स्थान पर काम करने वालों की संख्या कोई विशेष रूप से नियत नहीं की गई है। निजी अमले के सदस्यों अथवा सचिवालय के अन्य अधिकारियों को आवश्यकतानुसार समय-समय पर विभिन्न

सरकारी काम करने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय के सभी सदस्यगण भारत समेकित निधि (कन्सोलिडेटिड फंड आफ इंडिया) से अपना बेतन पाते हैं।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन प्रधान मन्त्री की सुरक्षा के लिए अमले की नियुक्ति करता है; ये लोग प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय के सदस्य नहीं होते। दिल्ली के संबद्ध अधिकारी यह निश्चय करते हैं कि उनकी संख्या कब कितनी हो और उन्हें कब कहां-कहां विशेष रूप से लगाया जाए।

(ङ) प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय में एक सूचना सलाहकार और एक उप सूचना सलाहकार है; उनके साथ एक छोटा-सा रिसर्च यूनिट है। सूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय का एक प्रमुख सूचना अधिकारी (डिप्टी प्रिंसिपल इन्कारमेशन औफिसर) भी प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय और मन्त्रिमंडल सचिवालय के प्रेस-संबंध कार्य की देखभाल करता है।

(च) प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय की चार स्टाफ कारें हैं जिनमें प्रधान मन्त्री के लिए नियत गाड़ी भी शामिल है; और

(छ) 1967-68 में प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय पर होने वाला कुल खर्च लगभग 16.91 लाख रुपए था।

U.S. Threat on refusal to sign non proliferation treaty

10151. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports that U.S.A. might use the threat of cutting off assistance to India in case India refused to sign the non-proliferation treaty ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-to ?

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

(b) The Government have not received any communication to this effect from the Government of the USA.

U. S. Electronic base near Peshawar

10152. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a report in the "Washington Post" that the electronic base near Peshawar enables Pakistan to monitor signals from India ; and

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

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

(b) Since it is a secret installation, it is difficult to verify such reports. The U. S. Government insists that the base is not being used to spy in India.

कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग

10153. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि का माल आयात किया जाया है;

(ख) शराब, घरेलू सामान तथा अन्य वस्तुओं के आयात पर कितनी राशि प्रतिवर्ष व्यय की जाती है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी वस्तुओं के आयात को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) गत 5 वर्षों में कैन्टीन

स्टोर विभाग (इंडिया) द्वारा किये गये आयातों का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

1963-64	80600	रुपये (62000 पौंड)
1964-65	2313350	रुपये (177950 पौंड)
1965-66	1237600	रुपये (95200 पौंड)
1966-67	2373000	रुपये (113000 पौंड)
1967-68	2400000	रुपये (19841 पौंड)

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में मदिरां तथा अन्य पदों के आयात पर खर्च की गई राशि दर्शने वाला एक विवरण सभापाल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेल्से संख्या LT-1233/68]

(ग) इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि ऐसी मदें जो प्राप्य हैं और/या देश में उत्पादित की जाती हैं, सी० एस० डी० (माई) द्वारा आयात न की जाए, और आयातों पर कम से कम राशि खर्च की जाए, कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग (इंडिया) की आयात नीति का वार्षिक पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

Satellite Launching Station in India

10154. SMT. TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal that India should start a Satellite Launching Station ;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed ; and

(c) where the Station is to be located ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Plans for establishing a Satellite Station are under study.

Retirement Age of Officers in Army

10155. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the age of compulsory retirement of Officers in the army;

(b) whether it is a fact that Officers are sent out on compulsory retirement even before they reach the prescribed age; and

(c) if so, how many officers were retired in 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The rules regarding the age limits for compulsory retirement for different categories of officers in different Arms and Services of the Army and the tenure of appointment in certain higher ranks after completion of which the officers are retired even before reaching age of compulsory retirement, are reproduced on pages 127 to 131 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1967-68.

(b) Yes Sir. Such cases arise on completion of the tenure in particular ranks or on premature termination of service on grounds of inefficiency, discipline or medical unfitness.

(c) 41.

Radio Rural Forums

10156. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 10,000 Radio Rural Forums have been established to maintain contracts with the villages;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the working of the Forums has been made; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do so in near future along with expansion of the programme in the Fourth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There were 15,953 Radio Rural Forums as on 31-12-67.

(b) Yes, Sir.

The Study Team on Plan Publicity headed by Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar evaluated the Radio Rural Forums as part of the total information scheme and came to the conclusion that "there could be no doubt at all about the general impact of the forums on rural life, particularly on the introduction of advanced methods of

farming and allied pursuits." Certain other studies by Universities and Research Institutes have also pointed to the potential of the Radio Rural Forums in motivating and educating Villagers. International organisations like UNESCO, FAO and ECAFE have recommended the Forum Scheme for adoption by other developing countries. In our own country many States have formulated plans for extending the scheme during the Fourth Plan period-

(c) Does not arise

Meeting with Nagaland Peace Observers

10157. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8348 on the 24th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received the details of the outcome of the meeting of the underground Nagas and the Peace Observer's team;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The Agreement mainly covers the following point:-

(i) Categorical re-assurance that both sides would honour the terms of Agreement on Suspension of Operations.

(ii) Underground confirmed that honouring the Agreement also includes an assurances that they (underground) would not import any arms and ammunition etc. from abroad.

(iii) To ensure speedy implementation both sides agreed to accept unanimous decisions of the Nagaland Peace Observers Group in

matters relating to the Agreement on the Suspension of operations.

- (iv) It was agreed to open two Peace Sub Centres at Mokokchung and Tuensang.
- (v) It was also decided to review the cases of Underground personnel in police custody.

Government of India welcome the decisions taken. On their part they have always abided by the terms of Agreement and they hope that the Underground would honour their commitments.

Nylon Fabrics

10158. SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :
 SHRI P. K. DEO :
 SHRI D. N. DEB :
 SHRI V. NARASIMHA
 RAO :
 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has capacity to manufacture Mandropping parachutes from Nylon fibres;

(b) the estimated demand of nylon fabrics for the above purpose;

(c) the extent to which it is met from the indigenous production; and

(c) the total quantity and value of nylon fabrics imported during the last three years for the above purpose?

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

(b) to (d). Demand of nylon fabrics depends on the demand for the parachutes. It is not in the public interest to disclose the demand of nylon fabrics for this purpose.

Foreign News Agencies

10159. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SARI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) the total number of foreign News

Agencies functioning in India, employing Indians; and

- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). In addition to representatives of individual foreign newspapers, 16 foreign news agencies who have been given accreditation facilities by the Press Information Bureau are functioning in India. Details are given in a statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library—See No. LT—1234/68] Government do not have information about the number of Indians employed by them.

Film Institute of India-Liaison with other countries

10160. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering that the film Institute of India should establish closer liaison with its counterparts in other advanced countries in order to keep itself in touch with what is happening in other similar institutions ; and

(b) whether Government think it feasible to improve the curriculum consistent with India's cultural heritage and making the course longer as in other foreign institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Film Institute of India is already a member of the International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television Schools, Paris to which all the leading Cinema Schools of the world are affiliated.

(b) The curriculum of the Film Institute is reviewed from time to time with a view to improving it. However, it is not considered advisable at present to make the courses longer.

Chinese Nuclear Missiles

10161. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :
 SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China is expected to station its nuclear missiles in Fukien province opposite Taiwan and in Tibet, presumably aimed at India ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have seen certain speculative press reports stated to be based on the news carried in the New York Times, but it will not be possible to corroborate or deny such reports.

The development of nuclear capability of China and its impact on our defence is kept under review.

Technical Assistants Posts in A. I. R.

10162. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of technical Assistants were merged into Assistant Engineers' post few years back in A. I. R. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that same posts in old scale of technical Assistants are being created with a new name as Senior Engineering Assistant ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such merger and re-opening of same cadre and pay-scale in A.I.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1st July, 1959.

(b) No, Sir. Posts of Senior Engineering Assistant were created from November, 1966 as part of the re-organisation of the Engineering Division of All India Radio. The duties and qualifications prescribed for the posts are different.

(c) (i) The two types of posts were merged because their duties and academic qualifications were identical.

(ii) The grade of Technical Assistant has not been re-introduced.

Posts of Gazetted Technical Officers in A.I.R.

10163. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gazetted Technical Officers posts created after 1962 in A.I.R.

(b) the total number of Class III posts of technical employees (excluding Engineering Assistants), created during 1962-1968 ; and

(c) what is the ratio fixed in A. I. R. between creating higher and lower technical cadre posts ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : On the assumption that the term technical Officers/employees is taken to mean—the Officers and Staff on the Engineering side of the A.I.R., the following information is furnished :—

(a) 276 posts were created from 1963 till March 1968, including 110 posts in the cadre of Assistant Station Engineer which were created in lieu of an equivalent number of Assistant Engineers. Thus, the effective creations are 166.

(b) 152 posts.

(c) No ratio is fixed for creation of posts in higher and lower technical cadres in A. I. R. Posts are created in the various technical cadres according to actual necessities and requirements depending on the type of work and workload at different levels.

Sending of a Ram Lila Party to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10163-A. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Ram Lila party was sent

by his Ministry to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1967;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred on the party?

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

(b) As a part of normal activity of the Song and Drama Division in the interest of national unity and emotional integration.

(c) Rs. 36, 687.37 P.

दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व संनिकों के लिये भूमि

10163-स्थ श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजधानी में भूतपूर्व संनिकों को सेती के लिए भूमि तथा निवास के लिए मकान आवंटित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन को किन-किन स्थानों पर और किस प्रावाहर पर भूमि तथा मकान आवंटित किए जायेंगे?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं. रं. कृष्ण): (क) जी हां।

(ख) कृषि कार्य के लिए भूतपूर्व संनिकों की एक सहकारी समिति को, अभी निर्णय किये जाने वाले किसी स्थान पर 100 से 200 एकड़ भूमि ग्रालाट करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। अधिकाधिक तीन से चार वर्षों के लिए कृषि कार्य के लिए गोवानी सभा की भूमि पट्टे पर देने के लिए प्रार्थनापत्रों पर गोवानी पंचायतों द्वारा विचार भी किया जा रहा है। अभी तक 4 भूतपूर्व संनिकों को पट्टे पर भूमि दी गई है। जहां तक मकानों के लिए भूमि का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने सेवाओं के अफसरों के लिए रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए संनिक सहकारी भवन निर्माण समिति दिल्ली को वीतमपुर और नरेला में अधिकाधिक 400 एकड़ भूमि ग्रालाट करने का फैसला किया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त भूतपूर्व संनिकों के लिए नरेला में 24 फ्लैटों का निर्माण किया गया है।

आयुद्ध कारखाना मुराद नगर

10163-ग. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादनगर में आयुद्ध कारखाना कितने एकड़ भूमि में स्थापित किया गया था और कितने एकड़ भूमि अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है;

(ख) यह भूमि कितने वर्षों से अप्रयुक्त पड़ी हुई है और इस भूमि पर यदि कोई चीजें पैदा की जाती हैं, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं, और पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष यह भूमि कितनी राशि में पट्टे पर दी गई;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन किसानों को जिन से यह जमीन लारीदी गई थी पूरी राशि दे दी हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन किसानों को पूरी राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिथ्या): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे में पेटर

10163-घ. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सेना से लिए गये पेटरों ने, जिन को हिन्दन हवाई अड्डा, गाजियाबाद में काम पर लगाया गया था। सरकार से इस आशय की शिकायतें हैं कि उनको कम बेतन दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई। तदपि, पता लगाया गया है कि एयरफोर्ज स्टेशन हिन्डन के कमांडर को एक पेन्टर से एक प्रायंना पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसे एक सैनिक यूनिट में फालतू घोषित किये जाने के पश्चात वायु-सेना में वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्रदान किया गया था। संबंधित आडिट अधिकारणों से सलाह सहित प्रायंना पत्र स्थानीय प्रशासन अधिकारणों के निरीक्षण अधीन है।

Visas Issued to Indian Visiting Pakistan

10163—E. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of categories of visas issued by Pakistan to Indians who are permitted to visit Pakistan ;
- (b) whether any restrictions are observed by the Governments of India and Pakistan in the case of a property-holder or a pensioner ; and
- (c) if so, details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI IINDIRA GANDHI) : (a) As far as Government of India are aware since the 1965 conflict only category 'C' visas meant for short-term visit are being issued by Pakistan, to Indians for visiting Pakistan, apart from category 'D' visas which are issued to diplomats and officials assigned to the Indian Missions in that country. Visas in other categories are not being granted.

(b) and (c). Government of India have not imposed any restrictions on the grant of visas to Pakistani property holders or pensioners. The practice followed by the Government of Pakistan in such cases of grant of visas to Indian nationals is, however, not known.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported forcible taking over of Gurgaon Canal Headworks by Haryana Engineers from U. P. Engineers with the help of Police

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Barati) : I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"the reported forcible taking over of Gurgaon Canal headworks by Haryana engineers from U. P. engineers with the help of police."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : To understand the reported trouble on 6th May 1968 at the Gurgaon Canal Temporary Headworks, it is necessary to have an idea of the special features of the Gurgaon Canal Project. Gurgaon Canal gets its waters from Bhakra system making use of the Bhakra Canals, the Yamuna River and the Agra Canal.

The Agra Canal takes off from the Yamuna river at Okhla and, after passing through Delhi State for 6 miles, enters Haryana and flows through that State for 44 miles before entering U. P. This Canal was commissioned in 1874 and irrigates 60,000 acres in Haryana and 4 lakh acres in U. P.

In 1961, Punjab prepared the Gurgaon Canal Project. Western from the Bhakra Project are let down into the Yamuna river near Karnal, about 80 miles upstream of Delhi and are picked up at Okhla and diverted into the Agra Canal. At the fifth mile of the Agra Canal, the Gurgaon Canal is to take off on the right side to irrigate 2.5 lakhs of acres in Gurgaon District and 60,000 acres in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan.

The Gurgaon Canal has been mostly completed except for the first ten miles where further work involving an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore is yet to be done. This may take another 2 years. In order to achieve benefits even from the partial construction

Gurgaon Canal, the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power held discussions with the Ministers of Irrigation and Power of Punjab and U.P. in January 1966 and arrived at an agreement. According to this Haryana is to draw water from the Agra Canal at the 15th mile instead of at the 5th mile as a temporary measure but should take all necessary steps to complete the first ten miles of Gurgaon Canal as early as possible. Accordingly, Haryana is drawing 200 to 250 cusecs in the Gurgaon Canal from the 15th mile of the Agra Canal after letting in the water into the Yamuna as stated earlier. This water is now being used for irrigating about 30,000 acres in Haryana.

The Gurgaon Canal Project includes two new distributaries—Chainsa and Rampur—which will irrigate 49,000 and 27,000 acres respectively in Haryana. These distributaries are to take off from the Gurgaon Canal on the left side, cross the Agra Canal by suitable masonry structures at mile 9 and mile 15 respectively and irrigate lands lying on the left side of the Agra Canal.

At the meeting held in January 1966, it was agreed that as a temporary measure, till the first reach of the Gurgaon Canal is completed, U.P. would allow waters required for the two distributaries to be taken directly from the Agra Canal. This arrangement was subject to Haryana paying U.P. for the construction of the permanent cross masonry structures on Agra Canal at mile 9 and 15 as mentioned above. Haryana has not paid the amount and the structures have not yet been started.

Meanwhile, Haryana completed the two new distributaries—Chainsa and Rampur—and wanted permission from U.P. to excavate the small connecting lengths with the Agra Canal to take water directly as a temporary arrangement. This was agreed to. The Chief Engineer of U.P., however, insisted that the permanent arrangements should also be initiated simultaneously and for this he wanted Haryana to deposit the cost of the structures as per the agreement reached earlier in 1966. On the 27th April, 1968, the Superintending Engineer of U.P. agreed that excavation of connecting links may be done by Haryana officers and sent his recommendation to his Chief Engineer for approval. The work was started

by the Haryana officers in anticipation of this approval.

On the 4th May 1968, the Chief Engineer of U.P. inspected the site and stopped the work because no action had been taken by Haryana for payment of the cost of the permanent cross masonry works. On the 5th night, at about 8.00 p.m., Haryana officers resumed the work. On the 6th morning, the U.P. officers protested and the local Haryana officers called in the Police as a precautionary measures. It is also alleged that regulation of supplies into the Gurgaon Canal were also interfered with.

When this was brought to my notice by the Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department of U.P., I directed a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission to proceed to the site and investigate the matter. Work was stopped from the morning of the 7th.

On the 7th May I held a meeting with the Chief Engineers of U.P. and Haryana, the Joint Secretary, Irrigation and Power, U.P. and officers of Central Water and Commission, at which the following decisions were taken :

- (i) A sum of Rs. 50,000 should be paid immediately by Haryana to U.P. for providing temporary connections to Chainsa and Rampur distributaries. This work should be carried out by the U.P. engineers and completed before the end of this month ;
- (ii) Design for the permanent works should be finalised in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission within the next two months. Meanwhile, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs should be paid by Haryana to U.P. before the end of this month, as deposit towards the permanent works.

It is unfortunate that this incident should have occurred. I am glad to report that there is complete agreement now. Officers of both the States have assured me of full co-operation in implementing it as well as in ensuring the smooth functioning of the Agra Canal system while providing irrigation supplies to the new lands under the Gurgaon Canal Project.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : पानी का जो भगड़ा है वह बहुत दिनों से चलता आ रहा है। यह आज का भगड़ा नहीं है।

"For the construction of the permanent cross masonry structures on Agra Canal at mile 9 and 15 as mentioned above."

बहुत दिनों से यह भगड़ा पानी का चलता आ रहा है। नौबत यहां तक आ गई कि दोनों तरफ से इंजीनियर पुलिस लेकर पहुंच गए, हरियाणा सरकार के भी और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के भी। अगर उन्होंने इस पानी के भगड़े का कोई फैसला नहीं किया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सैंट्रल गवर्नरेंट ने इसमें दखल क्यों नहीं दिया आज तक और इसका फैसला क्यों नहीं करवा दिया ताकि देश में इस तरह का बातावरण पैदा न हो। यहां पर बजाय इसके कि दो स्टेट्स आपस में भगड़े इंजीनियर्ज ने भगड़ा शुरू कर दिया। दोनों तरफ के इंजीनियर्ज ने भगड़ा शुरू कर दिया। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि वे अपने तौर पर नहीं भगड़े हैं बल्कि उसके पीछे वहां की गवर्नरेंट का भी कोई हाथ होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले कि इस तरह की मुसीबत देश पर आये, सैंट्रल गवर्नरेंट क्यों बैठ रही है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सोती रही है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : इस पानी के भगड़े और जगहों पर भी हैं। जैसे महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और आंध्र में हैं, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। जहां जहां भी इस प्रकार के भगड़े हैं उन भगड़ों का फैसला करवाने के लिए सैंट्रल गवर्नरेंट दखल क्यों नहीं देती है ताकि उनका शान्ति से समाधान हो जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो क्या यही एक रास्ता महाराष्ट्र मैसूर, आंध्र प्रादि के सामने नहीं रह जाएगा। इस मामले में सैंट्रल गवर्नरेंट की भी जबाबदारी है, उसकी भी रिसपांसिबिलिटी है। अभी तक उसने अपनी इस रिसपांसिबिलिटी का पालन क्यों नहीं किया है? मैं यह भी जानना

चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा हरियाणा ने उत्तर प्रदेश को देना था और जो नहीं दिया, उसके बारे में सेंटर ने इस तरह की कोई मशीनरी क्यों नहीं स्थापित की कि सैंट्रल गवर्नरेंट यू० पी० को पैसा दे दे और बाद में उस पैसे को वह हरियाणा से बसूल कर ले? इस रीति से सरकार क्यों नहीं कार्य करती है जिससे इस तरह का भगड़ा ही पैदा न हो?

DR. K. L. RAO : In this particular case there has been no dispute at all on water. On the other hand, this is an example where there has been extreme cordiality between the two States in arriving at very good solutions. In fact there is good co-operation between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in this arrangement of letting water temporarily and then taking it up later on as a permanent measure. The only question was that Haryana did not pay the money; evidently it is very hard-pressed for money and they thought they might postpone it a little. Recently there was some confusion and this is a small thing, really not very great.

The moment we came to know about this at the centre, I think it was settled in the course of few hours.

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेट्समेंट में हिस्ट्री तो दे दी आगरा कैनाल और ग्रोखला हैडवर्क्स की, लेकिन वह फैक्ट्रस को डेनाई कर कर गये। फैक्ट्रस क्या है, यह बताने के लिए मैं जरा डीटेल में जाना चाहता हूँ। जमुना का पानी तीन स्टेट्स को जाता है, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और यू० पी०। सबाल यह पैदा होता है कि इसमें से किस स्टेट का कितना हिस्सा है। तेजेवाला हैडवर्क्स से बैस्टर्ज जमुना कैनाल में पानी हरियाणा में चला जाता है। इसी तरह दिल्ली को पीने के लिए पानी तेजेवाला हैडवर्क्स से मिल जाता है। जहां तक यू० पी० का सम्बन्ध है, जमुना के आधे से ज्यादा पानी पर उसका हक है। लेकिन असल में उसको सिर्फ दस परसेंट पानी मिलता है। ग्रोखला हैडवर्क्स को फीड करने के लिए हिंडन कट फोडर कैनाल बनी है, जो गाजियाबाद से

निकलती है और ओखला पर जाकर जमुना को पानी देती है। वही पानी आगरा कैनाल में होकर यू० पी० को मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य क्या पूछना चाहता हैं ?

श्री राम चरण : यू० पी० का हक सबसे ज्यादा है, लेकिन उसको सब से कम मिलता है। 4, 5 और 6 मई को हरियाणा के अफसरों ने वहां पर जबरन पानी को काटा। जब यू० पी० का अफसर वहां गया, तो उस के साथ दुर्घटनावहार किया गया, उसको बन्दूक दिखाई गई। पुलिस ने उसको घमकाया।

दरअस्ल इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाजाज़ ज हरकत है। वह एक इलंकशन स्टंट खड़ा कर के यू० पी० और हरियाणा को इनवाल्ब करना चाही है। हरियाणा के इलंकशन के मौके पर कांग्रेस सरकार ने यह भगड़ा कराया है। यू० पी० और हरियाणा में आज तक कोई भगड़ा नहीं हुआ। यह भगड़ा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कराया है। इसी तरह मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र में भगड़ा कराया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जानकर यू० पी० और हरियाणा को लड़ाने के लिए एक पोलीटिकल स्टंट रचा है। सरकार एक इन्कायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर करके इस बात की जांच कराएं कि यह इन्सेंडेंट क्यों हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका क्या जवाब हो सकता है ? उन्होंने भाषण दिया है।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Apart from the fact that both UP and Haryana are under President's rule, UP and Haryana have behaved as though they are independent States. UP sent some engineers with 50 men to the water site. Haryana sent some engineers with 100 men to the water site. That is

the trouble. In that context, may I know whether the Central Government have warned the States not to take the law into their own hands, much less apply physical force in order to preserve the integrated image of India ? At this rate, we would not be able to solve anything if they start behaving like independent States.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am afraid in this particular case there has been a little bit of confusion. There is really nothing intended from any higher officers or anything of that kind.

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : असल में यह मामला तो अभाव का है। जब पानी का अभाव पैदा हुआ, तभी यह भगड़ा शुरू हो गया। हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली और राजस्थान, इन चार राज्यों को पानी देने के लिए किशाऊ बांध की परियोजना चालू कर देने के बाद फिर स्थगित कर दी गई जिसके कारण पानी का अभाव पैदा हो गया और उस अभाव के कारण अब यह भगड़ा शुरू हो गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किशाऊ बांध की योजना क्यों स्थगित कर दी गई और अब वह कब प्रारम्भ की जायेगी, ताकि भविष्य में हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली आपस में न लड़ सकें।

अधिकारियों ने जिस प्रकार कानून को अपने हाथ में ले कर कार्यवाही की, उसकी न्यायिक जांच की जानी चाहिए। जब किसान बिना इजाजत के पानी ले लेता है, तो भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता के मात्रात्तूर उसको सजा दी जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन अधिकारियों ने यह रवैया अस्त्यार किया है, क्या भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता के अनुसार उन्हें भी सजा दी जायेगी।

DR. K. L. RAO : Kishau project is under investigation. In view of its large size, I am not quite certain whether it can be taken up in the fourth plan, as the fourth plan is essentially to complete the projects already undertaken. About the

[Shri K. L. Rao]

other question, there is no question of dispute about water at all. It is a very simple thing. The Haryana people are taking their own waters from Bhakra and making use of the Yamuna river and a portion of the Agra Canal to take the water to their area in Haryana. Otherwise, they have to dig across the ridge near the Parliament House which means cutting about 100 feet deep here. It is economical way of doing things, taking the water about 80 miles along the Yamuna and 15 miles along the Agra Canal to be taken to their lands in Gurgaon district. I am happy the UP Government has cooperated entirely. This project was made possible on account of the cooperation between these two parties. The only dispute is about the connecting link. It is only about 200 feet. Chainsa and Rampur distributaries have been dug. Only 200 feet of connecting link in the UP canal portion has to be constructed. The only difference here is not about the connection at all. Both are agreed about the connection. The only point is, UP officers say, please make the payment for the permanent structure. They were afraid that if they allowed the temporary structure, Haryana people would not construct the permanent structure. That is why they said, please pay the amount to us. That is the only question.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि किशाऊ बांध की परियोजना क्यों स्थगित कर दी गई और अब उसको चालू करने में क्या कठिनाई है। यह भी बताया जाये कि वह परियोजना क्यों प्रारम्भ की गई और बाद में क्यों स्थगित कर दी गई।

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already said that the Kishau Project is under investigation. It will cost a lot of money.

MR. SPEAKER : He says it is under investigation.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अगर पानी का अभाव रहेगा, तो इसी प्रकार भगड़ा चलता रहेगा। आज हरियाणा उत्तर प्रदेश से लड़ गया, तो कल दिल्ली और राजस्थान आपस में लड़ जायेगे। वास्तव में यह चुनाव का मामला है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कांग्रेस को हरियाणा के चुनावों में जिताने के लिए यह भगड़ा लड़ा कर दिया है। बाद में ऐसी ही कोई समस्या लड़ी करके वह यू० पी० के चुनावों में कांग्रेस को जिताने का प्रयत्न करेगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह चौचिल की नीति बहुत धातक है। उसे समाप्त करना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों पड़ोसी राज्य हैं और दोनों के पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध प्रारम्भ से ही बहुत मधुर रहे हैं। ये दोनों प्रदेश भारत के अभिन्न भाग हैं। लेकिन इस घटना में हरियाणा के इंजीनियरों ने जिस प्रकार व्यवहार किया है, उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जैसे एक देश के इंजीनियरों ने किसी दूसरे देश की नहर काटी हो। दुर्भाग्य से या सौभाग्य से इन दोनों राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों राज्यों की देल-रेल कर रही है। प्रश्न यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बिना ऊपर के प्रोत्साहन के इतना साहस कैसे दृश्य कि वे इतना बड़ा निर्णय लें कि पुलिस की देल-रेल में इतनी बड़ी नगर को काटें और उस के पानी को बलात् लें। डा० राव ने नहर के पुराने इतिहास को तो बताया, लेकिन कुछ तर्फों को छिपाया, जिसकी जानकारी मैं आप को और सदन को देना चाहता हूँ। इस नगर के पंद्रहवें मील पर कटाई हो रही थी, जहां से नहर का पानी निकाला जाना था और गुडगांव नहर में डाला जाना था। डा० राव ने पुरानी हिस्ट्री को बताते हुए एक समझौते का उल्लेख किया। लेकिन जब तक हरियाणा के राज्यपाल और हरियाणा के इंजीनियरों द्वारा समझौते की पूरी शर्तों का कार्यान्वय नहीं किया जाता, तब तक वहां की पुलिस की देल-रेल में किसी प्रकार भी उस नहर की कटाई या नाला बनाने का अधिकार नहीं था। इससे भी बड़ी चीज तब हुई, जब यहां से 9 मील 4 किलोग्राम पर जहां पुलिस की देल-रेल में यह सारी

कार्यवाही चल रही थी—पहले दिन चानिंग दिये जाने के बाद मजदूर चले गये। दूसरे दिन फरीदाबाद पुलिस याने के कुछ सिपाहियों को लेकर वहां फिर आये। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो एस० डी० औ० वहां था, जब वह वहां गया और उसने मना किया, तो पुलिस ने उसको और बन्दूक तान दी। इस पर उस एस० डी० औ० ने छाती लोल कर कहा—आप चाहें तो मुझे मार सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक मैं जीवित हूं, तब तक बिना किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचे हुए इसकी खुदाई नहीं होने दी जायेगी और उसके बाद वह एस० डी० औ० वहां लेट गया।

लेकिन जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं—वह यह है कि डा० राव बराबर इस बात को टाल रहे हैं कि जिस इन्जीनियर ने यह नायाय वरकत की है और इन दो प्रान्तों के मध्यर सम्बन्धों को आवात पहुँचाने की कोशिश की है—आप उसकी निष्पक्ष जांच कराने से क्यों डर रहे हैं? आप सदन को आवासन दीजिये कि इस मामले कि उच्चस्तरीय जांच करवाई जायेगी तथा जो इन्जीनियर आ अधिकारी इस में दोषी पाये जायेंगे, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

दूसरी बात—जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि फरीदाबाद के पुलिस याने और गुडगांव के पुलिस सुप्रीनेटनेट के पास उत्तर प्रदेश के एकजीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर इस रिपोर्ट को लेकर गये। लेकिन न फरीदाबाद के पुलिस याने ने इस रिपोर्ट को दर्ज किया और न एस० पी० गुडगांव ने इसको दर्ज किया। बल्कि दर्ज करने से इन्कार कर दिया। इस प्रकार की वरकत जो एकजीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर नहर काटने के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाये—बिना ऊपर के इशारे के इतनी जुर्त नहीं हो सकती कि वे रिपोर्ट लिखने से इन्कार कर दें। यह सब किस आधार पर चल रहा है? कौन इसके पीछे है? इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच के बाद उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी या नहीं; इन सब बातों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट बतायें?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member has not got the correct information. It is unnecessary exaggeration of a very simple matter. The cut was not on the right side but on the left side of the Agra canal. This was not really a cut but at mile 15 a branch takes off to the Rampur distributary. The canal is all completed except in the land of U.P.—that is to say, 250 feet from the canal. It was agreed to. That must be done. There is no question of any difference here. In fact, it is going to be done now—that cut or whatever it is called—and that is the agreement.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : 15 मील पर जो पानी जाता है और जितने क्यूंजेक पानी आपने परमिट किया हुआ है, वह उस से ज्यादा पानी ले रहे थे।

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no question of any water dispute there. I am sorry. The question is not at all about water, it is only about giving connection between Agra canal and those two canals. The canals are completed except a portion near the main canal which is going to be done. It is not as if it is not going to be done. Therefore, the only question is one of payment. That is nothing. I would submit to the House that that is absolutely nothing extraordinary.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have a half-hour discussion for this.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को डा० राव फिर टाल गये, आप इस की जांच क्यों नहीं कराना चाहते हैं। इतना बड़ा काण्ड हो गया है, दो प्रान्तों के सम्बन्ध बिगड़ने जा रहे हैं, इस की जांच करानी चाहिये। सध्यक महोदय, इस का जवाब आना चाहिये। यह तो बड़ी गलत बात है जो सरकार इसे टाले।

श्री भोलहु प्रसाद : आप जांच कराने का आवासन दिलावाइये।

MR. SPEAKER : He will enquire into it.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : The only question is about the enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has placed his point of view about the enquiry also. The Minister has heard it. If he thinks it is necessary he will consider it.

12.45 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalikas (Alpakkalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhha) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 12 of 1968)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalikas (Alpakkalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhha) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 12 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1968 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. 1205/68.]

श्री मधु लिम्बे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आइटम 4 पर मेरा प्वाइट आफ आर्डर है। आप अपने अध्यक्षीय निर्देश को देखिये— इसी समय मैं इस को उठा सकता हूँ। मैं आपका ध्यान नियम सं. 369 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। कल आप को याद होगा सरकार ने हलफनामे की प्रति सदन की टेबल पर रखने से इन्कार किया था। उस के बाद आपके आदेशानुसार मैंने उस की प्रति यहाँ पर रखी और आपने कहा कि आप उस को पढ़ेंगे और उस के बारे में अपना निर्णय देंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकारी दस्तावेज़ है, जिसे मैंने प्राप्त किया है और सदन की सेवा में पेश किया है। आप नियम 369 को देख सीजिये—

"A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

यह मैं करने के लिये तैयार हूँ

"(2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public."

इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे सदस्यों को लोक सभा सचिवालय इस की साइक्लोस्टाइल कापी बना कर बांटे और इस को सार्वजनिक डाक्यूमेन्ट के तौर पर ट्रीट किया जाय— इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

12.46 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 29th April, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1968 and ending on the 30th April, 1969 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1968, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha were declared to be duly elected to the said Committee :

1. Shri A. P. Chatterjee
2. Shri K. Damodaran
3. Shri M. M. Dharia
4. Prof. Shantilal Kothari
5. Shri S. S. Mariswamy

6. Shri N. R. Muniswamy
 7. Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey'

12.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ORGANISATION OF ASSAM

12.47 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegrams dated the 7th May, 1968 from the Magistrate First Class, Chazibabad :—

"Shrimati Ganga Devi and Shri Sunderlal, Members, Lok Sabha, were convicted this day for an offence under Section 447 I.P.C. to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- each or in default each one of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months. They were released immediately after allowing on their request ten days' time to pay fine imposed on them."

भी भयु लिखये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर वही बात हो रही है। इस में 447 आरा के बारे में कह दिया है, जिस से कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। नियम में साफ लिखा है कि उन को कारण देना चाहिये। बार-बार यहां पर इस का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। आप उन को आदेश दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : We will bring it to their notice. Whatever telegram I received exactly verbatim I have quoted now. I will inform them that they must give the reasons.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-first Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.49 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ANAPARTI

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, information has been received that 38 Down Madras-Howrah Janata Express collided with the rear of a Down Goods Train at Anaparti Station on Rajahmundry-Waltair Section of the South Central Railway at about 01.48 hours this morn-

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

ing. As a result of the collision, the engine of the 38 Down Janata Express and a parcel van marshalled next to this engine derailed and capsized and the brake van of the Goods Train as well as the wagon marshalled next to this brake van derailed. Two other wagons of the goods train also derailed. The driver and a fireman of 38 Down Janata Express died. The Guard of the goods train and another railway employee along with two other unidentified persons have also died.

About 27 passengers travelling in the 38 Down Janata Express sustained minor injuries.

The second fireman of 38 Down Janata Express sustained serious injuries and has been removed to Rajahmundry hospital.

The General Manager, South Central Railway, the Chief Medical Officer, the Chief Mechanical Engineer along with other railway officers have proceeded to the site of the accident.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What would they do ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : The cause of the accident is under investigation.

भी भोलालाय (असदर) : अभी अभी अलीगढ़ से किसी एस्टीडेन्ट होने की सबर आई है।

MR. SPEAKER : No we to take up the discussion on the Central Laws (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the Kutch discussion ?

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow we will see. We are discussing the Central Laws (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill. We have now got only 15 minutes, but some more members want to participate.

SHRI RANGA : You are not giving your ruling ? Yesterday you said, you do not remember that ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : There are now only three days left. By that time the High Court would have given its decision and then it will become infructuous.

MR. SPEAKER : I am wondering whether it is proper for me to allow discussion before the High Court gives a decision... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA : Will you kindly resume your seat for a moment so that I can make my submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you have anything to say I would hear.

SHRI RANGA : It is not a question of discussion. It was already discussed yesterday and you put it also, as we thought, quite satisfactorily to the Law Minister as to what objection could the Law Minister possibly take to allowing that affidavit to be placed on the Table of the House, discussion apart. On that point there must be a full discussion in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You please leave it to me. After all I would like to give careful attention to it.

12.52 hrs.

**CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
BILL—*Contd.***

MR. SPEAKER : Now there are only 15 minutes left, but as some more hon. Members want to speak, we may extend the time by half an hour.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me to take part in discussion of this Bill relating to the extending of certain Central Laws to Jammu and Kashmir. I did not have any intention of taking part in this discussion, but, when I heard yesterday certain statements which were being made ..

12.53 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would request those hon. Members who are withdrawing, should do so quickly and quietly.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : As I was saying, I was provoked by certain things which I have heard yesterday into thinking of taking part in the discussion of this Bill. I notice a predilection which is very often seen in this House to wish away a problem which we have not been able successfully to grapple with. We all want a certain solution of the Kashmir problem. But merely wishful issuing of declarations are not going to deliver the goods. And that is why, whenever Jammu and Kashmir is discussed, I expect of this House to show a sense of responsibility in regard to the nature of the problem with which we are confronted. If we could imagine that the problem has already been solved, then everything would be lovely in the garden and there is nothing to worry over. But, unfortunately, everything is not lovely in the garden and it is time, more than time, that we recognize it. I heard my hon. friend Shri Sharma, who is not here, saying yesterday and being applauded for it, very naturally because it was a very unexceptional sentiment, that Kashmir is ours and will remain ours. I would also echo it, but, at the same time, if I were a Kashmiri and I do want, and properly too, to put myself into the skin of a Kashmiri when I discuss Kashmir problem, I would like to have the conviction that a Kashmiri would feel that India is ours.

Unless the Kashmiri is feeling in that way and if the rest of India talked about Kashmir being ours, then, that is a variety of chauvinism which we should avoid. I had also heard some friends from Jammu and Kashmir like my friend Shri Inderjit Malhotra. He tried to point out how the problem is being unnecessarily magnified and we are giving a certain amount of exaggerated importance to a person like Sheikh Abdullah. I am disturbed at the way the activities of Sheikh Abdullah are being discussed from time to time in this House. Sheikh Abdullah has made certain provocative statements. But we should

know the kind of person that Sheikh Sahib is. He has rendered outstanding services to this country at several points of time. He has certain defects, but those are the defects of his qualities, and we should recognise it. And we should recognise also that if India was run in the proper way today Sheikh Abdullah would be one of the national leaders of the entire country and not a sectional leader who is perhaps provoked by certain circumstances into playing a role which most of us disapprove of. But there is no reason for them to imagine that they can rule out the presence of Sheikh Abdullah. Sir, I do not understand why we should take up this kind of attitude. Government does occasionally point out that after all they have to move warily, carefully and discreetly in this matter. I am very sorry the Home Minister is not here, and the Minister of State is a little too busy with his own thoughts, with his tete-a-tete one way and the other. I am very sorry, Sir, because I have found the Home Minister oscillating so often between wisdom and bravado in regard to certain matters whether they relate to Kashmir or Nagaland or the Mizo area and so many other things. It is about time the Government is told sharply to put its house in order and put its own thinking in order and to make up its mind about the really imaginative, constructive approach to this problem. Can we wish away the existence of Sheikh Abdullah ? We cannot. If we lay our hands on our hearts we will know this. I don't pose to be a Kashmir expert but I know a thing or two about that part of my own country. Can any of us lay our hands on our heart and say that really and truly the Kashmiri today is happy in the Indian Union as it is ? I don't think we can, whatever the temporary bravado we might introduce into the kind of statement that we make in Parliament, statements which taken out of their context are absolutely unexceptionable, but they show an absolutely unrealistic approach to this problem. This is how things pass muster.

I am astonished that only this morning I got another of those brochures sent to us by a Member of this House who perpetrates certain things which occasionally have to be confiscated by Government ; and Shri Baburao Patel has sent this pamphlet to all Members of Parliament

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

I believe, because I am in no special favoured category, in regard to something appearing in his paper called Mother India, where in an article, it is said like this. It is written in so many words : 'In September 1965 when Pakistan attacked India the defence of our country had no other face but the Hindu one'. Our country had no other face than the Hindu face! This is a flagrant violation of historical facts when the most striking personage to emerge out of India's fight against Pakistan was Havildar Abdul Hameed Khan, who got the Param Vir Chakra. And yet, this is the kind of thing which is at the back of the minds of so many of our Members who speak from time to time in regard to this subject.

It is just no good for us to imagine that we can wish away the Kashmir problem. Men like Acharya Vinoba Bhave have said that, after all, we have got to settle this question. There is a certain quality, *qui generis*, unique quality in regard to the kind of problem which Kashmir is, and let us try to solve it in the only way in which it is possible to solve it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I suggest that the hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch ?

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen hours of the Clock

— — —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri H.N. Mukerjee to continue his speech.

जी ओंकारसाल बेरबा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्याग्रहियों के ऊपर लाठी चार्ज करना कहां का इन्साफ है और वहां डी एस पी...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot raise it here like this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, as I was saying, it is really very wounding to be told that India's face when she confronted Pakistan in 1965 was a Hindu face. I have quoted to you something which has been circulated to all Members of Parliament. I recall how, in the first phase of the trouble over Kashmir, the most remarkable martyr was Brig. Usman in 1947 and on the last occasion, in 1965, it was Havildar Abdul Hamid Khan who got the Param Vir Chakra.

Sir, I will never forget what a Muslim once told me even before Pakistan came into picture but when Pakistan was being talked about. He said, "We belong to India in life and in death." He added. "When a Hindu dies, his body is burnt and the ashes are thrown into a river to be carried by the current, God knows where. But when a Muslim dies, he wants 6 ft. by 3 ft. of an Indian soil. I belong to India in life and in death." That is the kind of attitude which I wish is broadcast all over the country and I do not see why all sorts of prejudices and passions are introduced in order to mar the harmony of our country, the harmony which is there in spite of diversity of our land. A Muslim in Kashmir who is in favour of India would, naturally, want a settlement which embraces Pakistan and this is because Kashmir must cease to be a convenient powder keg. which Pakistan can easily ignite and it is his interest, first of all, because he lives in Kashmir, he lives in that powder keg. areas and he wants a settlement to embrace Pakistan as well as India. This is why have to have an imaginative understanding of what is going on in the mind and the heart of the Kashmiri Muslims.

We have seen so many of them. Sheikh Sahib we have known ; Bakshi Sahib also we have known and seen him in operation. Sadiq Sabib is there. Some people have sometimes said about him that he is a crypto-Communist. We have seen all of them in operation. But somehow all of them put together have not been able to solve this question yet

and that is why a really imaginative effort is needed for which the total Indian leadership has got to get ready. And that is something which they have not done.

It is not enough to state repeatedly that Kashmir's right of self-determination has already been exercised and that the whole matter is a chapter which is completed. When Pakistan has committed aggression and does not propose to vacate aggression, when a referendum, in these circumstances, would adversely affect the interests of the minority both in India and in Pakistan, when India cannot possibly leave her defences in disarray in that part of the sub-continent, what is necessary is not heated reiteration of the declaration about the accession being full, final and irrevocable but what is necessary is a get-together with all relevant elements. I suggest to the Government that we must have a get-together with Sheikh Abdullah and other people to discuss and agree on practical ways of a settlement. I say this because, whatever you might say against Sheikh Abdullah, he has been against Kashmir merging into Pakistan and has been realistic enough to note that India after her last experience of Pakistani aggression, can never accept anything remotely like de-accession of the State from the Union. Therefore, my suggestion is, let us not merely reiterate that Kashmir is a domestic question which we have already disposed of. Whether we like it or not, Kashmir has become a world question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri himself had said that almost every country wants that we should somehow settle the question of Kashmir peacefully. Acharya Vinobha Bhave and others have also suggested the same thing. My suggestion to the Government would be to go ahead in this matter.

We have this Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, has an amendment that all the laws passed by Parliament, *ipso facto*, should apply to Jammu and Kashmir. It is a very logical statement, an absolutely logical statement. If we forget the context of things, this should be accepted without the slightest demur.

But life is not logic, life is much too complicated and our country is much too vast, much too old; we have inherited a

legacy, a legacy which is so heavy that we really have to grapple with it seriously and imaginatively. I suggest, therefore, that irresponsible statements in regard to Sheikh Abdullah and that sort of thing, irresponsible statements about the Kashmir question having been settled irrevocably, that kind of statement cannot continue to be made, and Government should proceed with introspection, with imagination, with discretion and at the same time keep our powder dry. In case there is trouble, we have to be ready. But we have to trust in good faith, trust in the quality of man, whether in India or in Pakistan, in order to be able to solve this question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I have great respect for Shri Mukerjee. He has said about irresponsible statement. I want to submit this. If saying that Kashmir is a part of India is an irresponsible statement, then I cannot think what can be a responsible statement! I think, it is very irresponsible on the part of Shri Mukerjee to have made a statement like this.

14.12 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE ON SATYAGRAHIS

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी लगभग एक घण्टा पहले मध्य प्रदेश के पहले फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री गुप्ता और उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मन्त्री श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह आदि को मिला कर लगभग दो सौ व्यक्ति जो सत्याग्रह कर रहे थे उसको हमने देखा है। हम वहां पर इस सदन के दस बारह लोग मौजूद थे। उन पर लाठी जार्ज किया गया है। इतना ही नहीं कि लाठी चार्ज किया है बल्कि...

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभाई) : यह सत्याग्रह है ही नहीं। गुजरात में वे सत्याग्रह करने नहीं गए थे। मधु लिमये जी ने कहा है कि हम तो पुलिस का बेराब करेंगे। जो टीम बोर्डर का डिमार्केशन कर रही है उस टीम का बेराब करेंगे। बेराब करना कहां से सत्याग्रह हो गया?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप सुनिये तो सही ।

वहां पर हम करीब दस बारह सदस्य मौजूद थे । हमने स्वयं देखा है कि लोग शान्ति-पूर्ण डंग से आगे चल रहे थे । नारे लगा रहे थे और राष्ट्रीय और अपनी-अपनी संस्थाओं के फटे उन्होंने अपने हाथों में लिये हुए थे । पुलिस के घोड़सवार जोर से आए, उन्होंने घोड़े दौड़ाये और उनको ठोकरें लगाई । पुलिस वालों ने लाठी चांज किया । किसी को गले से पकड़ा । उनकी पुलिस ने बैइज़बॉटी की । तीन चार सत्याप्ती ही तो बेहोश हो गए और बहुत से बर्सी भी हो गए । यह हमारे सामने की बात है । इतना ही नहीं । जो पार्टी फैलैख वे लिये हुए थे, पुलिस वालों ने उन फैलैख को फाड़ डाला । यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है ।

इसके मुकाबले में आप यह देखें कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ जब उसको पकड़ा जाता है तो किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है । एक देशद्वारी के साथ तो अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाता है लेकिन जो हमारे मन्त्री रह चुके हैं, वे जब आते हैं तो उन से इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है । एक देश द्वारी पर तो बीस हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाता है और उसके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाता है लेकिन जो लोग उससे कहीं ज्यादा आदर के पात्र हैं उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाए, यह बहुत ही निन्दनीय बात है । इसकी मैं घोर निन्दा करता हूँ । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप होम मिनिस्टर से कहें कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दें । मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि इस की ज्यूडिशल इनकवायरी होनी चाहिये । इस तरह का व्यवहार दिल्ली के जिन पुलिस अफसरों ने किया है मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको डिसमिस किया जाए ।

श्री मधु सिंहये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाकरयदा प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत...,

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उसके लिए नोटिस देना पड़ता है ।

श्री मधु सिंहये : नोटिस नहीं देना पड़ता है ।

इस वक्त श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल जी के विधेयक पर बहस चल रही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहस को स्थगित कर इस मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस की जाए । आज मेरे मन में सचेह पैदा हुआ है कि इस दिल्ली शहर में लोकतंत्र की संसदीय प्रणाली का शासन है या फौजी शासन या पलटनी राज शुरू हो गया है । छुड़सवार पुलिस इस राजधानी में लोगों को रोंदने का काम कर रही है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो पुराने आदमी हैं । 1930, 1932 के सिविल नाफरमानी आन्दोलन में आपने भी भाग लिया था । आपको तो याद ही होगा कि उन दिनों में जब सिविल नाफरमानी होती थी तो अंग्रेजों के छुड़सवार, माउंटिंड पुलिस वाले हमले किया करते थे । आज उसी किस्म का नजारा सरदार पटेल के पुतले के सामने लोगों ने देखा है । सरकार की हम निन्दा करना चाहते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ श्री शुक्ल जी के विधेयक पर बहस स्थगित की जाए और क्या इस शहर में फौजी शासन, पलटनी शासन, माउंटिंड पुलिस का शासन कायम हो गया है, इस पर बहस की जानी चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made use of this provision on several occasions. To that extent you had your opportunity. Even Mr. Gupta had written to me and I listened to him. What happened outside need not disturb the proceedings of the House. One hon. Member suggested whether it is 'Satyagraha' or not. But I silenced him. I am not going into that.

श्री मधु सिंहये : बाकी सारी चीज़ ठीक है । लेकिन माउंटिंड पुलिस के द्वारा हमला किया जा रहा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But I requested him not to raise that issue and he listened to my request. If there is anything which has to be brought to the notice of the Home Minister, it must be done in a proper manner. This is not the occasion.

श्री मधु लिमये : बयान दिलवाइये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He listened to it. If anything...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सदन के दस बारह सदस्य वहाँ भौजूद थे आपको इनको कहना चाहिये कि ये बयान दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If anything, as you have said, has happened which shows excessive force was used or anything...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Mounted police.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mounted police, we had also faced, I know, in those days. Apart from that...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I was not on the scene. But when I left this place at 1.25 in my car and when I wanted to enter the Parliament Street, the police stopped my car and I had to enter the Parliament Street from Rafi Marg. There was a lot of police and the way they stopped it—as Mr. Madhu Limaye has said—showed that it was almost a Police raj.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Madhok conveyed the information that his car was stopped and he was prevented from entering the House. That is a different matter. But he raised something else. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, the Delhi Police is under the Central Government, it is not under the Delhi Administration. Therefore, I want to submit that the Central Government is responsible for what the Police does here. Therefore, the Home Minister must make an inquiry and make a statement here.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अगर कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस में वास्तविकता है और दस संसद सदस्यों ने यह दृश्य देखा है तो मामला काफी गम्भीर हो जाता है । जो मंत्री रह चुके हैं, सचमुच उन पर अगर घोड़े दोड़ाये गये हैं और वे जल्मी हुए हैं तो यह चीज़ काफी गम्भीर है । इसके कंपर यह मन्त्री को अपने स्तर पर जानकारी अवश्य लेनी चाहिये और उनको अपना वक्तव्य यहाँ देना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I won't consider this argument that ex-Ministers or former Ministers enjoy a special privilege. This House will not accept that argument. If they have exceeded the limits, it is for the Government to deal with them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I agree that a special privilege is enjoyed only by Sheikh Abdullah.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am saying 'as a Satyagrahi'. That is all.

श्री अगन्नाथराव जोशी (भोपाल) : लाठी चार्ज किया जाता है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन कहीं से एक छोटा सा बैमूल ले कर मारना और किसी पार्टी का जो झंडा है उसको फाड़ना, यह किसी भी कानून के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If all these facts are true, they will be ascertained. This is one version. The Government will have to find out what are the facts. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Shuklaji is sitting there. You can ask him to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right, but he has to first ascertain the facts. How can he say that it is this?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, he should give prior notice. He is creating *hulla-gulla* in the House and he is creating Satyagraha here,

श्री श्रो. प्र० स्थानी (मुरादाबाद) : वहां पर पुलिस ने जबदस्ती गिरफ्तारियां शुरू कर दी थीं। एम० पीज तक को गिरफ्तार करना उसने शुरू कर दिया था। मैंने कहा कि ये तो एम० पीज हैं इनको क्यों गिरफ्तार कर रहे हों तो उन्होंने कहा, नहीं, इनको भी गिरफ्तार करेंगे। एक स्त्री खड़ी थी। वह तामाशा देख रही थी। उसको भी पुलिस वाले चसीट रहे थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tyagi I agree, according to you, certain excesses were committed, but I do not know whether they were committed or not. I do not know because I was not an eye-witness. Therefore, your allegations are there. Government is listening. They will respond, if necessary, at the proper time.

— — —

14.20 hrs.

CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL
—contd.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA (Raiganj) : The present Bill only extends certain Central Acts to Kashmir. To that extent the Bill is welcome. In that connection, other questions have come up. Along with these questions, the question of the status of Jammu and Kashmir and its position in the Indian Union has also cropped up.

Lot of discussion has centred over the question of the status of Kashmir and its position in the Indian Union. So far as this Bill is concerned, I am very happy that from a number of Central Acts the monotonous repetition of that phrase 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir' is being taken away. In fact, in the speeches I have made earlier also, I have requested the Government that the monotonous repetition of this phrase should cease from the Central Acts, so that the Central Acts automatically will, as Mr. Mukherjee and Mr. Madhok have stated, *ipso facto* become applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. And I am very happy the Home Minister has at last come to the view that at least from some of these Acts this ex-

pression should go, that they should take this step, so that all the Central Acts may be made equally applicable to Kashmir as they are to other parts of the Indian Union.

In that respect, Sir, the question of Article 370 has come up. Referring to that Article our late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru had stated that we are depending upon the gradual erosion of that Article and by a process of gradual erosion that Article would cease to be effective. This we have all desired. By the Bill that the Home Minister has introduced today this is being done. This is a step in the process of that erosion and this Article is being eroded as we pass the Bill that has been introduced.

Mr. Mukherjee was referring to the attitude of the Kashmiris and the question of their attitude towards India. I believe, a man of literature as he is, he would agree with me that Kashmir is completely integrated with India, with Indian literature. No reference to Indian literature can be made without reference to Kashmir. Whether it is in mythology, or literature or poetry, wherever goes through the Indian literature finds Kashmir coming up. I believe Mr. Mukherjee will agree with me that in that way, Kashmir is completely integrated with Indian life and culture and history and society and everything. Kashmir has been described as पीठभूमि (Pithabhum) of Saraswathi, pedestal of the goddess of learning. This has been the position since ages past from the Vedas, right up to this day.

Regarding the attitude of the Kashmiri people I have no doubt about this. Some references have been made by Mr. Mukherjee to Sheikh Abdullah and Bakshi Saheb. I had the privilege some years back to be in the same platform with Bakshi Saheb at Srinagar. And he spoke about the status of Kashmir relating to India. I still remember the memorable words that Bakshi Saheb said on that occasion. The words that he uttered at that time were :

यादत् चंद्रमा दिवाकर, काश्मीर भारत
में रहेगा।

AN HON. MEMBER : You never knew that Mr. Mukherjee was in jail then.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Afterwards when the situation changed and Bakshi Saheb found himself in adverse conditions. I asked him again : Do you still stand by the declaration you made at that time ?

यावत् चंद्रमा दिवाकर, काश्मीर भारत में रहेगा ।

He said : Yes. जुबान तो एक ही है ।

To this day there ought not to be any doubt in our minds about the attitude of Kashmiri people towards India, whether Hindus or Muslims.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee has requested us not to look upon Kashmir only as a domestic issue : for the time being, the situation has developed in such a way, after the departure of British rulers and through manoeuvrings of the last vestige of imperialist rule in India that Kashmir is partly beyond the consideration of domestic politics in India ; that may be so. Even then, I shall repeat that Pandit Nehru stated. When he came back from America and passed through Japan, at a meeting with the world journalists at Tokyo, he said, 'I would resist to the last drop of my blood Kashmir becoming the hunting-ground for international gangsterism.' That was the position, that the late Prime Minister took up, and we shall maintain that position and shall continue to maintain that position, and we shall not allow Kashmir to become the hunting-ground for international gangsterism.

श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह संशोधन रखा है कि प्रस्तुत विषेयक में जहां-जहां ये शब्द आये हैं : "अनुसूची में वर्णित अधिनियमों" उन के स्थान पर ये शब्द रख दिये जायें : "संविधान में निहित व्यवस्थायें" ।

अपने इस संशोधन को प्रस्तुत करते समय मैं इस विषेयक के मूल नाम पर भी आपत्ति करता चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनिश्चित भन और अनिश्चित रूप का परिचायक है । भारत सरकार प्रारम्भ से ही जम्मू-काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत बड़ी भूल करती चली आ रही है । जिस समय

जम्मू-काश्मीर रियासत का हिन्दुस्तान में विलय हुआ, उस समय एक घटना घटी, जिस से सदन के अधिकांश सदस्य शायद परिचित हों या न हों । जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के उस समय के मुख मंत्री, शेख अब्दुल्ला, ने एक व्यक्ति को पाकिस्तान और एक व्यक्ति को हिन्दुस्तान भेजा । जो सज्जन पाकिस्तान गये थे, वह इस समय जम्मू-काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री है—श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद सादिक । जो सज्जन हिन्दुस्तान भेजे गये थे, वह इस समय संसद-सदस्य है—बख्ती गुलाम मुहम्मद । उन्होंने जिन्ना साहब से पूछा कि अगर काश्मीर पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलता है, तो हमें क्या मिलेगा ? इधर नेहरूजी से पूछा कि अगर काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिलता है, तो काश्मीर को क्या मिलेगा । जिन्ना साहब ने तो बड़ा सीधा सा जवाब दिया कि अगर काश्मीर पाकिस्तान के साथ मिलता है, तो जैसे पाकिस्तान के दूसरे भाग हैं, वैसे ही काश्मीर भी उस का एक भाग रहेगा । कुछ मिलने-मिलाने का सवाल नहीं है ।

लेकिन भारत की ओर से प्रारम्भ में ही यह भूल हुई । कि यहां से उत्तर दिया गया कि अगर काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिलेगा, तो उस की एक विशेष स्थिति मानी जायेगी । शेख अब्दुल्ला ने समझा कि पानी भारत के साथ मिलने में भरता हुआ दिखाई देता है । इस लिए हमारा हित इसी में है कि हम भारत के साथ रहें । उस के अधार पर उन्होंने जो भाषण दिये, न केवल यहां, अपितु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उन से यही प्रतीत होता था कि भारत में काश्मीर का विलय अनितम है । उस में किसी प्रकार का सन्देह नहीं है । वह पत्थर की ऐसी रेखा है जिस को दुनिया की कोई शक्ति नहीं बदल सकती है ।

लेकिन उस के बाद शेख साहब के इरादे धीरे-धीरे बदलने प्रारम्भ हुए । उस से विवश हो कर भारत सरकार को तीन बार उन को गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा । लेकिन तीनों बार सरकार ने किसी प्रकार के अनितम निर्णय पर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पहुँचे बिना, देशी और विदेशी दबावों में आ कर शेख साहब को रिहा कर दिया। जेल से बाहर आ कर उन्होंने जो रुख अपनाया, उस के बारे में वह उपमा कुछ हलकी हो जाती है। हमारे गांवों में कहा जाता है कि बारह साल तक कुत्ते की पूँछ को बांस में दबा कर रखा गया, ताकि वह सीधी हो जाये। लेकिन बारह साल के बाद भी वह टेढ़ी की टेढ़ी ही निकली। दुर्भाग्य से उस व्यक्ति की अब भी वैश्वी ही स्थिति है, जिस का सम्बन्ध जम्मू-काश्मीर के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।

शेख साहब ने फिर उसी प्रकार के जहरीले बदान देने शुरू कर दिये हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर में उन का समर्थक एक अखबार निकलता है। उस ने तो यहां तक खुल्लम-खुल्ला घोषणा करनी प्रारम्भ कर दी है कि चूँकि भारत सरकार के नेता शेख अब्दुल्ला के वक्तव्यों और मन्त्रव्यों पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए अब राज्य के लोगों को जिहाद या विद्रोह के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। उन की ओर से भारत सरकार को इतनी खुली चुनौती दी जा रही है, लेकिन फिर भी भारत सरकार समझती है कि शायद इसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं होने वाला है; यह सामान्य सी बात है, इस से राज्य या देश की स्थिति नहीं बिगड़ेगी।

दूसरा दुर्परिणाम इसका यह हो रहा है कि राज्य के अन्दर पाकिस्तान समर्थक तत्व ज्यादा प्रभावी हो गये हैं आज तक जम्मू काश्मीर में, खास तौर पर श्रीनगर की सड़कों पर कभी अशूल और जिन्ना के फोटो बिकते हुए नहीं देखे गये, लेकिन अब वहां पर अशूल और जिन्ना के फोटो बिकते हैं। “पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद” का नारा लगाना तो दूर की बात है, मुंह से भी इस प्रकार की बात नहीं कही जाती थी लेकिन पिछले कुछ समय से ऐसी भी स्थिति वहां पैदा हो गई है। मुझे अद्वय होता है साम्बादी सदस्यों पर अभी कुछ दिनों पहले जब श्री मुलजारी लाल नन्दा गृह मन्त्री थे, इस

सदन में जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए बारा 370 समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी विवेक आया था। इन लोगों ने खुले हृदय से उसका स्वागत किया था एक-एक शब्द तुले हुए और दृढ़ता के साथ कहे थे। जम्मू-काश्मीर की एक-एक इंच घरती भारत की है, इस पर समझौता करने और बातचीत करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय स्थिति यह थी कि रुस के भाग्य-विवाता क्रुश्वेव ये और क्रुश्वेव की नीति जम्मू-काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में वही थी, जो हमारी नीति है। लेकिन आज जो स्थिति है, उस में इनके मन भी धीरे-धीरे डांबाड़ी हो गये हैं। कभी कहते हैं—शेख अब्दुल्ला से बात करो, शेख की अपनी इस्पोटेन्स है, जम्मू-काश्मीर की सन्दिग्ध स्थिति नहीं रखनी चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार के बातावरण के कारण या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव में आकर हमने कोई दुर्बल निर्णय लिया तो भेरा कहना है कि हम देश के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करेंगे और उन शहीदों के साथ, जिन्होंने अपना जीवन इस घरती को भारत के साथ मिलाप रखने में दिया है, अपने परिवार को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं, उन के साथ भी बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करेंगे।

अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं केवल एक-दो अन्य विक्षेप बातों की ओर अपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर गृह मंत्री शुक्ला जी भोजद हैं, इनको पता होगा कि गृह मन्त्रालय की सलाहकार समिति में भी यह चर्चा आई थी और इस सदन में भी यह चर्चा आई थी कि पीछे जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के अन्दर जहां कभी भी साम्राज्यिक तनाव नहीं हुआ वहां उस लड़की परमेश्वरी हाथू को लेकर भयंकर काष्ठ हुआ। उसके लिए हमने कई बार सरकार से कहा और जम्मू काश्मीर के फहले मुख्य मन्त्री बस्ती गुलाम मौहम्मद ने भी कहा कि और कुछ नहीं करते तो कम से कम इतना अद्वय

करें कि न्यायालय को कहें कि उसका निरांय जल्द दे दे । लेकिन अभी तक वह समस्या संविधान स्थिति में पड़ी हुई है । इस का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि काश्मीर घाटी के जो हिन्दू हैं, उन में एक बड़ी अनिश्चित स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । मुझे उन कड़े शब्दों में कहने की आज्ञा दें तो कई उनमें इस प्रकार के लोग हैं, जिन्होंने मेरे जैसे सामान्य व्यक्ति से आकर कहा कि कोई इस तरह का स्थान हम को दूँढ़ दो, जहां हम काश्मीर घाटी छोड़ कर इकट्ठे जा कर बस सकें और अपने बच्चों के भविष्य की व्यवस्था कर सकें । इस प्रकार का विचार आज वहां पर उठने लगा है ।

अन्त में जो विशेष बात मैं कहना चाहता था, वह यह है कि सरकार पहले अपने प्रनिश्चित भन को ठीक करे । कभी यह घारा लागू कर दी, कभी वह घारा लागू कर दी, कभी यह कानून लागू कर दिया, कभी वह कानून लागू कर दिया, उस से बात नहीं बनेगी । मुंह से कहे कि जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और सदन में इस प्रकार का विषेयक लाये यह कैसी विसंगति है । जो कानून यहां पर लागू होता है, वही कानून जम्मू-काश्मीर में भी लागू होना चाहिए । गली हुई घारा 370 जिसके लिए सरकार स्वयं कह चुकी है कि यह घारा गल-सड़ चुकी है, फिर भी उस सड़ी हुई घारा को आपने संविधान में रखा हुआ है । शरीर का एक भाग यदि गल जाय, तो उसका मवाद सारे शरीर में जहर फैला देता है । जिस घारा में पुराने राजा-महाराजाओं की चर्चा है, उसको रख कर संविधान की पवित्रता को क्यों नष्ट करते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि उस घारा को तुरन्त हटाइये और अच्छा प्रकार तो यह है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर को एक छोटा सा नुमायशी टुकड़ा बनाकर मत रखें । जम्मू, स्कॉल, काश्मीर घाटी और हिमाचल प्रदेश—इनको मिलाकर सीमा सुरक्षा के लिए एक मजबूत राज्य का निर्माण करें, जो देश की

सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सके—यही सुझाव मैं देना चाहता था ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Hon. Member was spoke on this Bill have not given much of their opinion as far as the ambit of the Bill is concerned. The Bill concerns itself with extension of certain Central laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. To this, there has been no opposition except that certain hon. Members have said that this should not be confined to a few laws but all the laws should be extended to that State.

As far as the general questions of Kashmir are concerned, Government's position is very clear. There has been no change in that. We do not regard Kashmir as a negotiable territory; we do not regard Kashmir as a territory under dispute; we also do not regard Kashmir as a territory whose status as an integral part of India can be questioned. This is our position and we do not propose to depart from it at all.

I am only surprised—as a matter of fact, I should not be surprised—that the hon. Members belonging to the CPI and CPM have started saying that this matter should be solved in a democratic manner, that the aspirations of the people of Kashmir should be taken into account and it should be ascertained whether they are happy in the Indian Union or not. We have started hearing this kind of arguments. If there were any doubts about the loyalty and patriotism of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, they should have been set at rest in the war with Pakistan in 1965.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir by large supported the Indian action, and our war efforts against Pakistan. We had very good support from them in our war with Pakistan. If so, how can anybody question the loyalty of the people of Jammu and Kashmir towards the Indian Union. There may be a few black-sheep here and there. But by and large, they are quite happy to be in India. There are certain economic difficulties which are common to them and the rest of the country.

Having said that, it cannot be denied that Kashmir came to be integral part of India under certain very special circum-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

stances. Because of these special circumstances, certain special provisions were made in the Constitution. Progressively, more and more of our laws are being applied there. The Election Commission's authority, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, provisions relating to the Governor and the Chief Minister etc. are applicable there. Slowly the pattern is evolving and it is quite clear. I do not think that it is the case of any hon. Member that something sudden or precipitate should be done in that State. Everybody would concede that extra-ordinary circumstances existed there; it is still a sensitive area. That is why a great deal of forbearance and thoughtfulness is required when we discuss matters of Jammu and Kashmir. I suppose it is nobody's case that Jammu and Kashmir State and its people are a negotiable commodity. Assuming that the whole House is with the Government in this respect, that the future of Kashmir is well settled, it cannot be reopened, if that is the position, there is no question of settling this matter in a democratic manner as stated by Mr. Kalita who belongs to the CPI, and later on in a more refined way by Prof. Mukerjee.

Some points were raised yesterday about elections in Jammu and Kashmir. There might have been complaints about elections held in Jammu and Kashmir just as there have been complaints in respect of the other parts of India also. Because Kashmir is a sensitive area, these complaints had been played up. As everybody knows, there is a provision in our election laws that allegations about unethical means and corrupt practices could be agitated in a court of law. Many election petitions had been filed in Jammu and Kashmir and according to my present information all the election petitions filed in Jammu and Kashmir had been decided by the High Court in favour of the sitting candidates, to whichever party they belonged... (Interruptions). If there was any irregularity, the High Court could have set aside that election. I do not say that in future no elections would be set aside. There are cases where elections had been set aside in other parts of the country. It can happen in Kashmir also. But that would not go to show that there had been large-scale rigging

of elections. Elections in Jammu and Kashmir have been as fair as anywhere else in the country and it is wrong to say otherwise.

A suggestion has been made that there should be negotiations with Sheikh Abdullah. I do not know what negotiations are necessary and what is the logic about negotiating matters with Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah is a citizen of India and belongs to Jammu and Kashmir. He has his views about it which he has told everybody. His views are well-known. Our views are also well-known.

Our views are well-known about it and if there is any talk of negotiation or any talk of democratic settlement of the status of Jammu and Kashmir, this goes against the interests of the country. This goes against the interests of Jammu and Kashmir because the greatest harm that you can do to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to the people of India is to create doubts about the status of Jammu and Kashmir or create doubt about the future of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Jammu and Kashmir can never settle down to the decision that they have taken to stay in India as long as the responsible Members and respected Members of the House keep on saying things that there should be some settlement about it or negotiation with Sheikh Abdullah and so on. I do not understand what kind of negotiation we can hold with Sheikh Abdullah. The matter is well-settled. I do not think that there is any scope by reopening the matter. I hope the House will endorse this viewpoint of the Government.

Having said this, I commend this non-controversial, innocuous measure to the approval of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Extension and amendment of certain Laws.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I move :
Page 1, after line 11, insert—

"(3) Henceforward all the laws passed by Parliament shall *ipso facto* apply to Jammu and Kashmir State as well. (19)

I wish to say a few words. I have heard the hon. Minister with rapt attention and I reciprocate the feelings that he has expressed about Kashmir being part of India and there being no doubt in the stand of the Government and there can be no question of negotiation with Sheikh Abdullah. My amendment is a simple one. This Bill has been brought forward to extend certain laws of the State passed by this Parliament to Jammu and Kashmir. My amendment suggests that the Bill should say that whatever laws are passed by this Parliament for the rest of India should *ipso facto* apply to Jammu and Kashmir as well. I think this fits in very well with the feelings that he expressed. As I said yesterday also, Jammu and Kashmir State is part of India. You believe, I believe and the whole House believes that it is so and it is a fact. If that is so, if it is part of India, then, why is there this equivocation? You say that we should not say anything which creates doubt or uncertainty about Jammu and Kashmir. My submission is that this equivocation on the part of the Minister and this half-hearted feeling on the part of the Government have created this doubt and some uncertainty which were quite evident in his speech.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

खण्ड 2 तथा 3 में—

"अनुसूची में वर्णित अधिनियमों" के स्थान पर—

"संविधान में निहित व्यवस्था" शब्द रखे जायें। (20)

यूह मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा है कि धीरे-धीरे हट रहे हैं, वह कह दें कि संविधान में

सारे देश के लिए जितनी व्यवस्थायें हैं, वे जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी ज्यों की त्यों लागू होंगी लेकिन वे तो एक बीच में जो रेखा खींच कर रखते हैं और वही सन्देह पैदा करती है। सन्देह पैदा करने का सबसे बड़ा कारण स्वयं सरकार है। इस लिए मेरा जो संशोधन है उसको मैं पेश करता हूँ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am glad that my friend Shri Madhok has moved this amendment because it gives an opportunity for the House to understand from Mr. Shukla, if he can make us understand, why it is that it is so. I think that Government has brought forward the Bill in a manner which is dictated by certain facts which stand today. As I have indicated earlier, if a logical view has to be taken, Mr. Madhok's amendment has got to be accepted.

My proposition is, as I have already said, that Kashmir, whether we like it or not, happens to be in a unique category. Just as Nagaland, a part of the Indian Union, in spite of whatever difficulties are taking place, has a certain unique position in the family of Indian States, similarly, Jammu and Kashmir also has a certain unique position. Let not the Minister be carried away by his rather positive and unequivocal statements which are so quite bereft of imagination or bereft of the idea of reality in our country that he is going to get the Government into the soup.

Therefore, since Mr. Madhok's amendment is a logical exposition of the point of view which the Minister himself has put forward before the House in his reply, I would like him to explain why this discrepancy can be there. He must say, on the contrary, that Jammu and Kashmir has got a unique status which is why we cannot accept it.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Sir, I am not at all surprised of the opposition which has come from Prof. Mukerjee because from time to time it is our experience that the strategy and policy of the communist party has always been shifting and changing according to the attitude being adopted by the Soviet Union. In the end, I would like to appeal to Prof.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Madhok that he should not press his amendment.

This impression should not be created all over the country that such an amendment was negatived by this House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already said in my reply to the main debate that although Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the country, there are special and extraordinary circumstances existing there, which originated in the way that State came into this country. Because of the extraordinary circumstances, this article was put in the Constitution. I also said this is slowly being eroded away. This is the way it should go. That is why I would appeal to Mr. Madhok to withdraw his amendment. There is no difference of opinion in this House regarding the basic position that the Government has taken. There is no question of Government getting into a soup. Because of the extraordinary situation and special circumstances that exist there, I would appeal to Mr. Madhok not to press his amendment.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I withdraw my amendment, No. 19.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 19 was, by leave withdrawn

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं अपने संशोधन (क्रम संख्या 20) को वापिस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 20 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill
Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill*

The Schedule

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of Government Amendments Nos. 12 to 18.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I move :

Page 4,—

after line 30, insert—

"The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949).

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit

"except the State of Jammu and Kashmir". (12)

Page 5,—

after line 12, insert—

"The Notaries Act, 1952 (53 of 1952).

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit

"except the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

Section 2.—(a) omit clause (a) ;

(b) in the proviso to clause (d)—

(i) for "either under",
substitute—

"under" ;

(ii) *omit* "or by the Master of Faculties in England" ;

(iii) for "any part of India",
substitute—

"any part of India :

Provided further that in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the said period of two years shall be computed from the date on which this Act comes into force in the State ;"

Section 9—In sub-section (2), insert—

"Provided that in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the said period of two years shall be computed from the date on which this Act comes into force in that State". (13)

Page 5, line 25,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (14)

Page 5, line 32,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (15)

Page 5, line 40,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (16)

Page 5,—

after line 40, *insert*—

"The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959)

Section 1—In sub-section (2), omit

"except the State of Jammu and Kashmir," (17)

Page 6, line 15,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (18)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order, Sir. By these amendments, 3 more Acts are being extended to Jammu and Kashmir. In the original Bill, these 3 Acts were not there. Every time, they are not complying with the rules. In the Schedule, the following Acts are mentioned : The Official Trustees Act, the Motor Vehicles Act, the Transfer of Prisoners Act, the Road Transport Corporation Act, the Mines Act, the Essential Commodities Act, the Companies Act, the Apprentices Act and the Administrators—General Act. By these amendments, 3 more Acts are being sought to be extended viz., Chartered Accountants Act, Notaries Act and the Cost and Works Accountants Act. Here the Financial Memorandum is in respect of those Acts originally mentioned in that Bill. Where is the Financial Memorandum regarding these 3 Acts now sought to be added ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By the amendments, 3 new Acts are sought to be added. But they are not in conflict with the original scheme of the Bill.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am not on that. Please see rule 81 :

"If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, he shall annex to the notice required by these rules such sanction or recommendation..."

Where is that recommendation ? Simply because it comes by way of an amendment, the member is not absolved, from this responsibility.

AN HON. MEMBER : But he is not a member.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If he is not a member, he cannot be a Minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : First of all, it should be decided whether a financial memorandum would be needed for the three Acts which are sought to be included in the Schedule by this amendment. As will be noticed, a financial memorandum has not been attached in respect of all the Acts that have been mentioned here. It has been attached only in respect of Acts in whose case it was needed. It is not attached for all Acts that are sought to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, if you will carefully go through the Financial Memorandum, it relates only to the Mines Act, Companies Act and the Apprentices Act whereas the Bill seeks to include a large number of Acts. So, it will have to be seen whether a financial memorandum is required in respect of three Acts which we are seeking to include in the Schedule through this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you better explain it in detail. The rules are very clear. If no additional expenditure would be incurred, then no financial memorandum would be necessary.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That is my position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A general omnibus statement will not do.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have examined this matter and we find that no financial memorandum would be needed. That is why we have not put it here.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Let the Minister say, if he can, that no expenditure would be incurred. Those who know something about the Notaries Act and the Cost Works Accountants Act know that implementation of these Acts will mean expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since these three Acts are sought to be included in the Schedule, let the Minister explain it Act by Act,

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, if you wish to have a detailed statement, you may hold it over now and take it up later on. Unfortunately, I do not have detailed information with me at present. If you want a detailed considered statement about expenditure, you may hold it over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Perhaps, you are right that no expenditure is incurred and therefore, no financial memorandum is required. But, then, the House must be satisfied.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have no objection to holding it over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rule is very categorical. So, he may come forward with a statement later on. We will hold this over and take up the next item now.

14.53 hrs.

INDIAN COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the consideration of the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 be taken into consideration"

While moving that the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906 be taken into consideration. I would like to make a few observations.

Under section 6 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, the Central Government have power to mint coins of such denominations not higher than one rupee as that Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, determine. This provision, under which the highest denomination in which a coin can be issued is a rupee, merits revision in light of the present day conditions. In order to enable issue of coins, and particularly special commemorative coins, of denominations higher than

one rupee in silver or other appropriate alloy, it is proposed to amend the Act suitably so as to take power to mint coins of such denominations not higher than one hundred rupees. The Bill seeks to achieve this object. The review of this matter became necessary following the consideration of a suggestion by the FAO of the United Nations for the issue of a special commemorative coin in 1968 with a face value equivalent to between half dollar and two dollars, if possible. The FAO invited the Government of India to participate in an international issue of commemorative coins with legal tender in 1968 in a new action of international goodwill to tackle world food and agricultural problems.

The FAO coin plan aims to maintain public interest in a concrete way in the growing world food crisis. The coin issue is intended to serve three purposes: firstly, it would provide a common medium through which all Governments can demonstrate their intention of facing up to the world food and development challenge; secondly, it would help bring home this challenge in the most concrete way possible through objects handled everyday in pockets and handbag; and thirdly, with the recent big increase in coin collecting in the more prosperous countries it would provide a useful addition to the flow of development assistance through national and international channels.

Considering that the issue of a commemorative coin as suggested by FAO would highlight the theme of agriculture and the food problem, it is proposed to participate in the FAO coin issue in 1968. Such participation would also result in some foreign exchange earning by sale of the special commemorative coins abroad. The expenditure in regard to the issue of the coins would be more than covered by the sale of coins, both in India and abroad.

For obvious reasons, a commemorative coin has to be different from the existing coinage. It is also of advantage if it is of higher value than the normal coins since such a coin is likely to command a better sale price abroad. It will also be possible to make attractive coins using silver, which is available in the country for such commemorative coins. For all these reasons it was felt that power should be taken to

issue coins of a higher face value than a rupee.

The FAO coin, which we now propose to issue, would be a ten-rupee silver coin weighing about 16 grams and having a diameter of 34 millimetres. It would, therefore, be larger than the rupee coin in size. In order that we get attractive designs for this commemorative coin, designs have been invited by public advertisement. The coin proposed to be issued on 16th October, the day on which the FAO was founded.

I may mention that several countries now issue coins, particularly commemorative coins, in higher denominations.

The amendment of the Indian Coinage Act, as now incorporated in the Bill would also help in the issue of other commemorative coins, in future. It may be mentioned that the Government have recently decided to issue in addition to rupee, fifty paise and twenty paise coin, a silver coin of the denomination of rupees ten to commemorate the birth century of Mahatma Gandhi in October, 1969.

Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Sir, if the Government intended to please collectors of coins and children, I think, it could not have found a better measure because it appears to me that it is actually participating in an international exercise in frivolity. After all, what is the use of coins in this age ?

The Food and Agriculture Organisation intends to have an issue of coins of various countries. The total expenditure involved for India would be Rs. 1½ crores, we are told by the Government. Assuming that 100 countries participate in it, the total expenditure would be about Rs. 150 crores on an average. What is the benefit that will be provided ? This sum probably could have been far better used for the alleviation of poverty or for some constructive project.

What I would basically like to empha-

size is that in this age what we need more than commemorative coins is a currency which is stable. If you examine the value of the various currencies all over the world, you will find that most of them have depreciated in value, particularly those of underdeveloped countries which in other words means that a degree of inflation is prevailing the economies of most of the developing countries.

Now, the common excuse we are told, particularly that is the thesis to which Shri Asoka Mehta usually subscribes, that we must learn to live with rising prices, if we are to have development ; that is, inflation is a necessary concomitant of development. I for one do not at all agree with that because it will be seen that inflation is the most insidious form of taxation and it can be avoided. That can be done provided the whole development programme is phased in such a way that the money that is added to the currency in the country or that is spent on capital outlay is balanced by an equivalent amount of goods.

That is a very simple economic fact which has been ignored. I would just refer to certain statistics. The money supply, that is, the currency, with public and bank deposits rose from Rs. 2,020 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 4954 crores in 1966-67. While national income during that period, at constant prices, increased by about 60 per cent, the money supply rose by 145 per cent.

15.00 hrs.

Then, we have had deficit financing of about Rs. 2437 crores during the Three Plan periods and another sum of Rs. 350 crores during 1966-67. Now, this proliferation of currency or what you call increase of currency in circulation has not had a beneficial effect. Actually, the gains have been corroded by inflation, primarily, because a part of the money went into expenditure which did not yield goods, which would have balanced that money, and, secondly, even with regard to an amount of money that was put in public enterprises, that has not yielded commensurate return either in the form of goods or in the form of surpluses which could be reinvested. Therefore, what my feeling is that we have to aim at growth with stability

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

and, for that purpose, the currency supply or the basic monetary policy of the country has to be one of restraint.

We have to, even in certain circumstances, use deficit financing for certain purposes. But then it can only have a limited purpose. For instance, during the period of the Second Plan, we had some deficit financing that did not cause rise in prices because there was sufficient production to balance it. So, that is a fundamental point I would like to emphasize.

As regards these movements of issuing commemorative coins and all that, what I feel is that, probably, in western countries with a lot of idle and surplus money and, perhaps, with a surplus time, they just conceive of such proposals. What I am surprised at is that our officials who go there simply, blindly, follow such ideas without considering whether they would be of any benefit to the community, to the country or to any people of any country. I think, as I said earlier, this is just a participation in an international exercise in frivolity.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakaonam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present Bill seeks to empower the Government to issue coins of the value of more than one rupee. It has been explained in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill that they want to issue commemorative coins in 1968 with F. A. O. insertion.

Here, we should see how far the provisions of the parent Act have been used and how far the standard of the minting of coins has been maintained. We know that the value of rupee is falling rapidly, at the same time, even the quality and the content of our coins are also falling. Not only the prices soar but even the coins sometimes begin to soar because of the light material of which they are made. Look at these 3 p. or 2 p. coins, even if you put them on the table, they simply fly away.

It may be pointed out here that in Tamil, money is denoted by the word "*Nanayam*". The word "*Nanayam*" means not only money but also means integrity, honesty and confidence. That is attributable to money. When money has stabi-

lity and durability, then only they attach value to money. But here the money value is so much falling that even the quantum is not being maintained. As I said, the coins are very light and poor in form and in content.

In olden days, in the British days, one rupee coin and, I think, half—anna coin also used to contain other languages, that is, Tamil and Telugu, etc.

But nowadays we find only the Hindi inscription with the English word 'India'; all the other things are in Hindi. While I have no objection to Hindi being there, I do not know why they have left the practice which was obtaining in British days of noting all the possible linguistic denominations. At least in the present 10-rupee coin which they are going to issue and where there will be a lot of space available, they can inscribe all the languages, at least my own language, Tamil.

The, on the occasion of the first Centenary of Gandiji's Birthday, they have said that they are going to issue half a rupee and quarter rupee coins; I do not understand why they cannot issue a 10-rupee coin on this occasion. Why should they reduce it to half a rupee and quarter rupee, whereas the FAO is being commemorated with the issue of 10-rupee coin? Gandhiji can also be respected with the issue of 10-rupee coin.

Then, when we go to the Bank, we are asked to write, suppose it is 50 P., "fifty Paise". You can import words from one language to another, but importing grammar from one language to another is something peculiar. I can also write this word 'Paisa' in my language, but when it comes to the question of adopting the plural form, due regard should be given to the grammatical peculiarities of the language wherein it is used.

Here in English we are asked to write the word 'Paise' as the plural form of 'Paisa'. The plural form of 'Paisa' should be 'Paisas' and not 'Paise' as in Hindi. You can import the word from one language to another but not the grammar also.

These things should be borne in mind when they issue the new coins.

श्री महाराज सिंह मारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के जमाने में जब तकनीकी विकास इस तरह बढ़ रहा हो तब सब चीजों में इन्स्टेंट का रूप सामने आ गया है। आज इन्स्टेंट चाय पसन्द करते हैं लोग, इन्स्टेंट काफी पसन्द करते हैं, और यहां जो आज भारत का योग जो चल नहीं पा रहा था, महेश योगी ने उस को भी इन्स्टेंट बना दिया और उसे भी लोग पसन्द करने लगे।

आज के जमाने में यह बात करना कि अब चांदी के या ताम्बे के या और किसी चीज के सिक्के चलाये जायें, जिन को हम थैलों में भर कर चलें और बैलगाड़ियों में लाद कर चलें, वह जमाना अब लद गया। क्या अब आप बैंक मारना चाहते हैं। बैंक मारने से हमारा फायदा नहीं होगा, उस से मुल्क का नुकसान होगा। कभी सिक्का चलता था, फिर नोट आया और अब नोट भी नहीं चलता। लोग चेक से काम चलाते हैं। लेकिन आप बैंक मारना चाहते हैं और 100 रु. तक के सिक्के चलाना चाहते हैं। शायद आप लोहे और ताम्बे के सिक्के चलायेंगे क्योंकि आप के पास सोना चांदी तो है नहीं। इसलिए आखिर इसी किस्म के सिक्के आयेंगे, शायद अल्ट्यूमनियम के चलायें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अप्रोच गलत है।

आप सिक्के दूसरों की नकल करना चाहते हैं। आप यह देखते हैं कि कौन क्या करता है कृषि संगठन कमेंटरिट बवायन के सिलसिले में अमरीका डालर का सिक्का बना रहा है, आप ने सोचा हम भी बना लें। आप हर मामले में अमरीका की नकल करना चाहते हैं। वह तो बड़े आदमी हैं, वह हीरे जवाहरात के सिक्के बना सकते हैं, आप क्या बनायेंगे? मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या जरूरत है आप को उनकी नकल करने की? उन के मुल्क में डालर की जो कीमत है, उससे ज्यादा कीमत एक रूपये की है। उनकी नीशनल इनकम डेक्स कर आप चलें। आज जो खेती करता है उस किसान की कितनी आमदनी

है? अगर छोटे किसान की आमदनी के हिसाब से लगाना था तो एक रुपये का बना लेते। कौन आप को रोक रहा था। लेकिन आप ऐसा करने नहीं जा रहे हैं।

जब हम आप के हिसाब किताब को देखते हैं तब आप दो भिलियन सिक्के बनाने जा रहे हैं, यानी बीस लाख। और इन 20 लाख सिक्कों पर आप खर्च कितना करेंगे? डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये। यानी एक सिक्का साढ़े सात रुपये का होगा। इतनी बड़ी अर्थात्? मैंने बहुत कोशिश की जानने की, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देते हुए बतलायें कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इसमें शुरू में कहीं डेसिमल लगा हुआ हो क्योंकि मुझे कहीं डेसिमल लगा हुआ दिखलाई नहीं दिया। अगर सचमुच इस की लागत डेढ़ करोड़ है तो मेरहवानी करके यह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया आप किसानों के लिये खर्च कर दें। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये में चीनी की मिल लग जाती हैं। वह करवा दें तो इससे मुनाफा भी हो जायेगा और साढ़े सात रुपये का एक सिक्का दस रुपये में नहीं बिकेगा।

एक लंगड़ा बहाना दे दिया कि यह जो 20 लाख सिक्के होंगे वे विदेशों में बिक जायेंगे तो उससे विदेशी मुद्रा यहां चली आयेगी और किर यह स्वदेश में भी बिक जायेंगे। यानी आप सिक्का नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं आप विदेशों और स्वदेश में बेचने के लिए बड़े आदमियों के लिये एक खिलौना तैयार कर रहे हैं। इस खिलौने के तैयार करने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

जितने बहाने बनाये गये हैं वे बहुत ही गलत हैं। असल में हम लोग हीन भावना से ग्रस्त हैं। हमारी खेती कैसे तरक्की करे, इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन उससे तो हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है। दुनिया का कोई बड़ा देश कोई बड़ा आदमी क्या कहता है, क्या करता है, उसी हिसाब से हम चलना चाहते हैं। दुनिया के मुल्कों के हिसाब से अगर कहीं डालर

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

छप जायेगी, उसमें कोई कहीं बाल छप जायेगा, या किसान का हल छप जायेगा और बैसा ही हम भी अपनी मुद्रा में कर देंगे तो उससे हिन्दुस्तान की सेती तरकी करेगी या एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों की सेती तरकी करेगी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे सेती की तरकी का कोई दूर का भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह तो ठीक उसी तरह से है जैसे काफी पी कर या बड़े भारी होटल में बैठकर कभी-कभी लोग रेवोल्यूशन की चर्चा कर दिया करते हैं। ठीक उसी तरह से काम बड़े मुल्कों या बड़े आदमियों के साथ चांदी, सोने के सिक्के छाप कर एशिया और अफ्रीका की एग्रिकल्चरल के अन्दर क्रांति करना चाहते हैं। यह जो भ्रांति है, इसमें आपको नहीं फंसे रहना चाहिए। हीन भावना का हमें त्याग कर देना चाहिये। अमरीका क्या करता है, इसको हमें नहीं देखना चाहिये। या दूसरे मुल्क क्या करते हैं, इसको हमें नहीं देखना चाहिये। वे बड़े लोग हैं, बड़ी बात कर सकते हैं, बड़ी एव्याशी कर सकते हैं, बड़े ढोंग कर सकते हैं, बड़े पाखण्ड कर सकते हैं। हम छोटे आदमी हैं, हमको अपनी हैसियत के हिसाब से चलना चाहिये। अगर उस हिसाब से काम करेंगे और उस हिसाब से चलेंगे तो सेती तरकी करेंगी। इस तरह के सिक्के छाप देने से सेती कभी तरकी नहीं करेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री इसहाक साम्बली (अमरोहा) : हमें आजाद हुए बीस साल हो गये हैं। ज्यों ज्यों यह बहुत गुजरता गया है, हमारे सिक्के की बैल्यू, हमारे सिक्के की हैसियत घटती ही गई है। और उसके साथ हमारी भी हैसियत कुछ घटती ही गई है। इसकी बहुत बड़ी बजह यह नहीं है कि हमारा सिक्का कागज का सिक्का या या उस को लोहे का या एल्यूमीनियम का सिक्का बनाया जाए। बल्कि उसकी बड़ी बजह यह है कि हमने अपनी इकोनोमी को चन्द

सरमायेदारों के हाथ में रहन रख दिया है जिसकी बजह से हमारी पैदावार की हैसियत हमारे सिक्के की हैसियत और हमारी चीज़ की हैसियत गिरती गई है, बैल्यू गिरती गई है और आज भी गिर रही है। आप देखिये कि जो आदमी शहर का सिक्का ले कर देहातों में आता है या देहात वाला शहर में जाता है उसको खुद मायूसी होती है कि इतने सिक्के में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ, क्या खरीद सकता है। अब उसका हल यह नहीं है कि आप सिक्के की शक्ति को बदल दें। आपने दस रुपये के नोट को छोटा छापा। मिनिस्टर साहब, श्री पन्त ने कहा था कि इससे तीस लाख रुपये के कागज की बचत होगी। लेकिन मेरा स्थाल है कि इस नए नोट का कागज इतना नाकारा है कि शायद इसकी लाइफ पहले बाले नोट की लाइफ से आधी भी नहीं होगी। अगर बाकई में आप करेंसी को बैल्यूएबल बनाना चाहते हैं तो आर्टिफिशल महंगाई को आप खत्म करें, यह जो मौनोपोली इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने बना ली है, इसको आपको खत्म करना होगा, यह जो हमारी पैदावार है, यह जो हमारा रा बैटी-रियल है, उसके दाम हमको ठीक करनेहोंगे। जब तक आप यह सब नहीं करेंगे तब तक कितनी ही मतंबा आप चेंज करें, कुछ नहीं होगा।

आज भी हम कहीं-कहीं देखते हैं, आजादी के बीस साल के बाद भी देखते हैं कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने के सिक्के चल रहे हैं और उन सिक्कों को बड़ी कद्र के साथ लोग लेते हैं। क्यों नहीं आप इन सिक्कों को इनीगल डिक्लेयर कर देते हैं? हमारी हालत यह है कि हमने पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के फोटो का सिक्का बनाया और उसको देखने से भी ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे कोई अंग्रेज बैठा हुआ हो। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपने सिक्के को बैल्यू-एबल बनायें, अपनी पैदावार को बैल्यू-एबल

बनायें, लेकिन उनकी बैल्यू बदकिस्मती से आज गिर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे।

(شروعی اسکان بھلی (امروزہ) ہیں آزاد ہوئے ہیں سال ہرگئے ہیں۔ جوں جوں وقت گزرتا گیا ہے جمارے سکلی و ملی۔ جمارے سکل کی جیشتِ محنتی گئی ہے۔ اور اس کے ساتھ ساتھ جمارے جیشتیں بچی کچھی گئی ہے۔ اس کی بہت بڑی وجہ یہ نہیں ہے کہ جمارا سکے کا ذندگا سکر اس کو لوئے یا ایکی خیر کا سکنا یا جائے۔ بلکہ اس کی بڑی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے اپنے اکوئی کوچندر سرے پاے اور وہ کوہاں میں میں بھی کیا سکنا ہوں۔ کیا خوبی کوئی جیشت ہماری پیداوار کی جیشت۔ جمارے سکل کی جیشت اور جمارے ہر چیز کی جیشت گرفتگی ہے۔ و ملی گرفتگی گئی ہے۔ اور اسکی کوئی کرہے ہیں۔ آپ دلچسپ کوئی جو

ادی شہر کا سکلے کر دیتا تو اسی آنکھے یا رہبادات والا شہر میں جاتا ہے اسکے خوبی بھتی ہے کہ اتنے سکلے میں بھی کیا کر سکنا ہوں۔ کیا خوبی کیا ہوں۔ اب سا اصل ہے کہ آپ اپنے کی خلیل کو بدل دیں۔ آپ نے دس روپے کے توٹ کو پختہ چاہیا۔ جمارے سمندر ماجد شری پرست نے کیا خاک اس سے تیس لکھ روپے لافت کے کافی بچت ہو گئی۔ لیکن میرا خانی ہے کہ اس نے توٹ کا کافنہ اتنا ناکارہ ہے کہ شاید اس کی پہلے دلے توٹ کی لافت سے آدمی ہی نہیں بوجی۔ اگر اتفاقی ہے، پوکتی کو وہ طیور بنانا چاہیے ہے تو اکٹھیں بھلکا کر اپنے سکم اسی چو موئی نہ اٹھا ریٹھیں۔ نہیں اس کے دام ہم کو طب کرنے پر کچھ جب پیداوار ہے جمارا را میں بھلی ہے اس کے دام ہم کو طب کرنے پر کچھ جب کچھ آپ سب سہیں کریں گے تب تک کئی بچت پر اپنے کریں گے کہ کچھیں پورے کو

آج بھی جو کہیں کہیں دیکھتے ہیں، آزادی کے بیس سال کے بعد بھی دیکھتے ہیں کہ انکریز دن کے نہ لئے کسے پل رہے ہیں اور ان سکون کو اپنی تحریر کے ساتھ ووگ لیتے ہیں، بیکوں نہیں اپنی اسکون کو اپنی ویلکر دیتے ہیں جو ہماری حالت ہے کہ ہم نہ پڑتے ہو جا، اسی طور پر کسی فریڈرک کے سکلا ایسا اور ہم کو دیکھنے سے کیا اسی طور پر تھے جیسے کوئی انکریز بھیجا ہوا رہے، مدد رہتے اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم اپنے کسے کو دیکھوں بنائیں۔ اپنے پیداوار کو دیکھوں بنائیں لیکن انکی دلیل پر سختی سے آج اگر ہمیں نہیں پا ہٹا جوں کہ اس طرف سکارا رہنا ہے۔

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Unlike my hon. friend who is more interested about what language is printed on a coin, I must confess that I am more interested in the silver content of it and I cannot see the Government doing justice even to the coins that it is about to strike because having produced tender worth Rs. 20 million...

SHRI SEZHIYAN : It is 2 million rupees.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No, it is 20 million rupees.

Incidentally, he is a Master in Mathematics and Statistics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He knows language but you know Mathematics better.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now you have got a confession on the floor of the House. To produce tender worth Rs. 20 million they are going to spend only Rs. 15 million. Therefore, I think the Government must be anticipating in future further inflation and a further drop in the value of our money, since they are going to produce coins that are already devalued to the extent of 25%.

I would very much like that the Government produces certain coins which will maintain their intrinsic value. You know what has happened to our paper currency over the last many years. It has lost all its value. Today it is just a piece of paper. I think even the attitude of the people this country towards such legal tender has somewhat depreciated. The devalued money in this country, from what I can see from the budgetary proposals, is going to the devalued further. In fact I would be very surprised if within another year they did not have to devalue this currency once again, and if we do not, it will be sheer cussedness and there will be no economic reason for not devaluing our currency.

And now, they are about to strike some coins. I hope that the coins will not be struck with a purpose to inflate the vainglory of the party itself. Several artistic designs can be made with no resemblance whatsoever to the head of one man or the bust of another. Coins which, for the sheer beauty of them, might be worth preserving, because, the greatest service that the people of this country can render to this Government, is to lift all two million coins that they produce and keep them at home and hoard them and thus making hoarding pleasurable. I hope the coins will also be somewhat better-looking than they have been in the past. I might, before I stop, recommend to the Government that since it

[Shri Piloo Mody]

is on this spree at the moment it might think of striking some gold coins also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why do not you submit some designs putting all these ideas ? That would be of help to the Finance Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY : As a professional man, I work for a fee. As a Member of Parliament I cannot accept it. I hope that they will think of striking some gold coins also, because ultimately something of intrinsic value must be created in this country. Thank you.

श्री भगवान दास (प्रौद्योगिकी) : यह जो इंडियन कायनेज बिल हाउस के सामने आया है, इसका मैं विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। जो बिल आया है इसके भनुसार आप बीस लाख की मुद्रा बनायेंगे और उस मुद्रा पर आपको कोई डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना होगा। यह जो बनराजी सरकार खर्च करना चाहती है, यह फिज्जूल ही खर्च करना चाहती है। यह जो अमीर देश हैं, जो पूँजीपति देश हैं, उनकी नकल करना हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं होगा।

इस बिल से जनता को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इसका विचार भी करना सरकार के लिए आवश्यक है।

यह कहा गया है कि एफ० ए० ओ० की कान्क्षें के अवसर पर इन सिक्कों को निकाला जाएगा। यह भी कहा गया है कि भ्रान्ति की तरक्की के लिए, एग्रीकल्चर की तरक्की के लिए इस तरह से मुद्रा निकाली जायेगी। इन सिक्कों पर रुपया खर्च करने के बायां अगर सिचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने पर आप इस रुपये को खर्च करें तो यह ज्यादा लाभदायक होगा। आप गरीब किसानों को एग्रीकल्चर लोन देने के लिए भी इस राजि को खर्च कर सकते हैं। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो भी

इसका कुछ न कुछ लाभ तो होगा। सिक्के निकाल देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होया।

हमारी सरकार को प्रपनी मुद्रा का अव-मूल्यन करना पड़ा था। हमारी मुद्रा की कीमत भी घटती जा रही है। अब हमारी सरकार इस बिल को लाकर जनता का ध्यान उस ओर से दूसरी ओर ले जाना चाहती है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस बास्ते भी मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I must start with a story or rather something which is a commonplace occurrence every day. Now a days we must have seen that in the buses and trains, the beggars come and ask us only for 25 paise. They do not start with one paisa, two paise or 5 paise or 10 paise coins, but now they ask straightway for 25 paise coins. Our Government seem to be very much anxious that we should all learn sanyasa. They have been successful in that because children and in fact even we ourselves do not care for an one paisa coin. It has no value. Moreover, if it is to be carried, it is a mere burden only. That lays down one of the criteria for choosing of coins. The coin should not be very heavy ; the number of coins for the purpose of a transaction should not to be too big ; secondly, the coin must bear the wear and tear and thirdly, it should be easy from the point of view calculation. So far, our Government have not succeeded in laying down the number of years for which our coins should last, whether it should be five years or ten years and so on. We find that sometimes after every five years or ten years they withdraw some coins. Therefore, there has been no necessity to lay down the period.

If Government want to issue any commemorative coins for some face value, whatever be the intrinsic value, then they can do so without making those coins legal tender. Why do they want to make them legal tender and why they do want to amend the Act for that purpose to give them power to issue coins of the denomination of Rs. 100 ? Will those coins have

the fineness that is applicable to us, namely 1916.6? Will the hon. Minister be in a position to assure us that the fineness will be at least .916 or 900?

As we have seen, the smaller coins have no value. They could as well be minted on tin-plates or even on hard cardboard.

Are Government going to mint these commemorative coins of Re. 1 face value with that much of intrinsic value? I cannot conceive of a Rs. 100 coin having that much of intrinsic value because in a coin of that denomination, the intrinsic rupee value of the coin cannot be there; if it has to be the intrinsic value of even 100 times that of the rupee coin, even that would be difficult, because the silver content would be a hundred times and we shall not even be able to carry it. It can only be like a shield which is given away by way of prizes. If Government want to mint such coins, let them do it but without making them legal tender.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Even the Deputy Minister of Finance would not be able to carry it. Only the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would be able to carry it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : But we find that they are going to make them legal tender also. We can tender money for that coin and on payment of money we can get that coin also. We have never seen so far Rs. 10 or Rs. 100 coins in our country. Ever since the advent of coins we have never seen so far coins of such high denominations. The highest denomination coin which we had seen during the British rule was the British sovereign, but we have never seen Rs. 10 coins. But now Government are going to issue Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 50 coins and even Rs. 100 coins.

What will be the wear and tear of such coins if we want to provide for the minimum silver content of these coins? What will be the nature of the alloy? Will it be an alloy of tin or copper or zinc or what else?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It might be gold also.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We do not know. Again, what will be the fineness of those coins?

There is also the question of expenses. The minting of these coins would be more expensive than the printing of the notes. The wear and tear of the coins will also make the country lose the silver and other valuable metals which would be used in those coins. Further, it will also facilitate counterfeiting. As you know, beyond the borders, Indian currency is being counterfeited both in coins and in currency notes. Inside our country also, I am sure the hon. Minister must have known that there are machines for minting coins which have been discovered and the cases are going on in the courts in respect of those cases.

If Government want to have commemorative coins for Rs. 10, then it is high time that they issue such coins in memory of great personalities like Gandhiji, Netaji, and others; there are many such personalities, and I cannot off hand go on enumerating all of them. Commemorative coins should be brought out in their memory also which could be kept by the people, or as my hon. friend Shri Pillo Mody said, could be hoarded and kept as heirlooms but not as legal tender.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I just wanted to know whether they would confine this new coinage only to silver. From the statement of objects and reasons, it looks as if they have got only silver in their mind. If it is silver only, it is not always possible, as my hon. friend has said, to have a higher denomination of Rs. 100, unless they say 'It is 100'. If they want simply to say 'It is 100', why should they go to metal? Paper is as good as the metal. They are producing good paper in the Security press on which they also collect excise duty.

But if they want to have it in silver or gold, let them say so. Let it be made clear whether we are going to have these higher denomination coins in silver or gold or only in paper. If it is silver or gold, what would be its fineness? These things should be made clear because the clause itself is very vague and the amendment does not add to the clarity of the thing.

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमत्, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल के सीमित उद्देश्य को छोड़ कर कई दूसरे मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालने की कोशिश की है। जैसा कि मैंने अपनी स्पीच में बताया है, इस बिल का उद्देश्य केवल यह है कि एफ० ए० ओ० की कामेमोरेटिव सिक्के जारी करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत हम भी कुछ सिक्के जारी करना चाहते हैं। जो दूसरे मुद्दे यहां पर उठाये गए हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में वित्त विषेयक पर विचार करते समय काफी विचार हो चुका है। इसलिए मैं उनका जवाब देना उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जो एक दो बातें माननीयसदस्यों ने कही हैं, जिन में गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष के अवसर पर सिक्के जारी करने और देश के कुछ अन्य नेताओं की स्मृति में सिक्के जारी करने के सुझाव भी सम्मिलित हैं, निश्चित रूप से सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

यह भी कहा गया है कि ये सिक्के चलाने से क्या फायदा होगा; उन पर व्यय होने वाले रूपये को सिंचाई के लिए देना चाहिए। मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि इसका ऊद्देश्य यही है कि लोग खेती की पैदावार में दिलचस्पी लें और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ायें। इसलिए माननीय सदस्यों को यह विचार करना चाहिए कि इससे रूपये का वेस्ट नहीं होगा; वह करेन्सी के रूप में चलता रहेगा।

यह भी कहा गया है कि सिक्के के चलन को इतना सीमित क्यों किया जा रहा है। सरकार के द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि केवल चांदी के सिक्के क्यों चलें; सोने के सिक्के भी क्यों न चलें। इस पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों में इसके अलावा और कोई नई बात नहीं उठाई गई है, जिसका मैं जवाब दूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take up the clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short Title and Commencement)

Amendments made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1967"

substitute "1968". (2)

Page 1,—

for line 5, substitute—"“(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint”. (3)

(Shri Morarji Desai)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eighteenth"

substitute "Nineteenth". (1)

(Shri Morarji Desai)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : When the Minister in charge of the Bill is present, why should he pass on the responsibility of moving for its passing to somebody else ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think your objection is that he was present here and he must move it. That is all.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Why is somebody else moving ? Let him move that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : We are not saying this for fun. We must follow the rule. The Bill may be very small ; the coins may be of no consequence. All the same the procedure must be followed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is too late in the day. Had you taken that objection at an earlier stage, I would have considered it very valid.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The Bill is piloted by him ; therefore, he has to move. Otherwise, I would have moved it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The rules do not recognise any pilot. Rule 93 says that the Member-in-charge may move that

the Bill be passed. The Member-in-charge is present ; it is in his name that the Bill stands. Shri Morarji Desai is here. If he is absent any Member of the Cabinet can do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Member-in-charge is interpreted by you in a very narrow way.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Please do not give any ruling now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said earlier, if you had raised it at the initial stage, that would have been valid. The Bill has been passed and we should take up the next business now.

15.32 hrs.

GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN TORT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members ; 30 from this House, namely :—Shri K. Anirudhan, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri R. R. Singh Deo, Shri Devinder Singh, Shri Anirudha Dipa, Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri S. Kandappan, Shri Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri Mali Mariyappa, Shri Srinibas Mishra, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Amrit Nahata, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri M. Narayan Reddy, Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Shri A. T. Sarma, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Shri A. K. Sen, Shri N. Sethuramane, Shri M. R. Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop Sharma, Shri Biswanarayan Shastri, Shri T. M. Seth, Shri Devendra Vijai Singh, Shri Mudrika Sinha, Shri G. Viswanathan, Shri S. Xavier, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri P. Govinda Menon, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum

[Shri M. Yunus Saleem]

shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House, namely:—Shri K. Anirudhan, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri R. R. Singh Deo, Shri Deviander Singh, Shri Anirudha Dipa, Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri S. Kandappan, Shri Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri Mali Marlyappa, Shri Srinibas Mishra, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Amrit Nahata, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri M. Narayan Reddy, Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Shri A. T. Sarma, Shrimati Savitri Sbyam, Shri A. K. Sen, Shri N. Sethuramane, Shri M. R. Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop Sharma, Shri Biswanarayan Shastry, Shri T. M. Sheth, Shri Devindr Vijai Singh, Shri Mudrika Sinha, Shri G. Viswanathan, Shri S. Xavier, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri P. Govinda Menon, and 15 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted

15.35 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name. There are two changes in the names—for No. 7, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, I want the name of Shri B. D. Deshmukh to be substituted; for Shri G. Jonardhanam, I want the name of Shri Ishaq Sambhali to be substituted. I beg to move :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th February, 1968, and communicated to this House on the 14th February, 1968, and resolves that the following thirty members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—Shri Sayed Ahmed Aga, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri Tulsidas Dasappa, Shri D. N. Deb, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri B. D. Deshmukh, Shri Ishaq Sambhali, Shri Lhadhar Ketoki, Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan, Shri Bhol Nath Master, Shri Mohammad Ismail, Shri Mohan Swarup, Shri Dahyabhai Parmar, Shri Paabhai Patel, Shri Jatiendra Nath Pramashik, Shri K. Rajaram, Shri Chitta Ranjan Ray, Shrimati Sushila Robatgi, Shri S. K. Sumbandhan, Shri V. Samvaseen, Shri Beni Shankar Sharma, Shri Diwan,

Chand Sharma, Shri Devindra Vijay Singh, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Arangil Sreedharan, Shri S. Supakar. Shri Kommareddi Suryanarayana, Shri Om Prakash Tyagi, DR. V. K. R. V. Rao."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take more than five minutes. The Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 was amended as far back as 1956. After that, the Act has not been amended, from 1956 up to date. And during this period, a number of committees have sat on the subject of road transport, notable amongst them being the committee known as the Masani Committee, and then the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee; and also a number of recommendations have been received from State Governments on the basis of the experience of the working of the Motor Vehicles Act. Therefore it was considered necessary to bring in comprehensive amendments. I will just list a few of the important features of the amending Bill that has been introduced.

The first thing I would like to refer to is that this Bill proposes the licensing of persons who are in the business either of selling tickets or forwarding of goods and so on. This became necessary because one of the High Courts also has stayed the order giving this licence, saying that it is not valid. It is very important from the point of view of security and proper transaction both of forwarding of packages and goods and of booking for passengers, that there should be a proper licensing and regulations and rules attached.

The amendment also provides for compulsory insurance against damage to third property. At the moment, insurance only covers life or personal injury. It has been found in a number of cases that Property also gets affected and so that has been included.

Then the Bill provides for the appointment of appellate tribunals with persons having judicial experience, of the rank of district judges to hear appeals against the orders of State or regional transport authorities. Then, for minimising accidents, the Bill provides certain very comprehensive tests both for periodic certification of the fitness of the vehicle and stricter tests for certifying to the continued competence of the driver. Then, at the same time, the procedure for the claiming of compensation

for accidents has been liberalised. The period within which the claims should be asked for has been extended and the amount of the compensation has also been increased.

Then we are giving power to the Central Government to have the same kind of authority to make rules and regulations regarding the corporations directly run by them or corporations run on more than one inter-State route as the State Governments enjoy in regard to their States.

I would like to add that since the introduction of this amending Bill, several other reports have been completed and have become available to Government, and the report on road transport taxation in particular. The report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry committee is going to be discussed in this House, and the idea of the Joint Committee is that the recommendations made by the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee headed by Dr. Keskar will also be taken into account, and at the Joint Committee stage, the Government would like to bring in some further amendments which take into account the latest thinking on the subject of motor vehicles taxation.

With these remarks, I move that this Bill, with the list of Members as amended, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First, we decided not to have discussion, because only one hour is allotted. I will take the sense of the House. If some Members went to speak, they can speak for five minutes each. I can accommodate them. What is the sense of the House ? The Bill is going to be amended further in the light of the recommendations of the Keskar Committee. We are also discussing the Keskar Committee report.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Barati) : When will it be discussed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be discussed here. I will proceed with the concurrence of the House. It is agreed ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : We will get one extra hour then.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can press all that before the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI DINKER DESAI (Kanara) : When will the Keskar Committee report come up ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is in the Order Paper. It will come in a day or two. It is put down on the agenda for this week. I will now put the motion, with the names as changed by the Minister.

The question is :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th February, 1968, and communicated to this House on the 14th February, 1968, and resolves that the following thirty members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely : Shri Sayed Ahmed Aga, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Ram Dhani Das, Shri Tulsidas Dasappa, Shri D. N. Deb, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri B. D. Deshmukh, Shri Ishaq Sambhali, Shri Liladhar Kotoki, Shri Vikram Chand Mohajan, Shri Bhola Nath Master, Shri Mohammad Ismail, Shri Mohan Swarup Shri Danyabhai Parmar, Shri Pashabhai Patel, Shri Jatindra Nath Pramanik, Shri K. Rajaram, Shri Chitta Ranjan Ray, Shrimati Sushila Rohatga, Shri S. K. Sambandhan, Shri V. Sambasivam Shri Beni Shanker Snarma, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri Devendra Vijay Singh, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Arangil Sreedharan, Shri S. Supakar, Shri Kommareddi Suryanarayana, Shri Om Prakash Tyagi, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao."

The motion was adopted.

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15.42 hrs.

INSECTICIDES BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will take up further consideration of the Insecticides Bill. 1 hour and 5 minutes have already been taken up. Now, Mr. Desai.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Sir, I am not at all satisfied with this Bill, as it does not really go into all the aspects of the problem. We are only touching the fringe of the problem. I have carefully gone through the evidence given before the Joint Committee of the Parliament. One Dr. Pradhan, an expert from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has said that this Bill not only does not go far enough, but does not touch the fringe of the problem. He has strongly recommended that we must have a comprehensive Bill on the lines of the Miller's Bill of USA. Many progressive countries in the west have enacted legislation on the lines of the Miller's Bill. I would like to read some portions of Dr. Pradhan's evidence. He says that all the risks are not covered :

"What has been done is that practically the whole Bill deals with measures for checking mainly the misbranding of pesticide and the problems of hazards have been practically left out. No effort has been made to provide and spell out measures for checking hazards of various types and at various stages." Then he says :

"The agricultural view-points have been completely omitted and there is no evidence that the framers of the Bill even intend to make any specific provision for safeguarding the health of the consumers of the nation as a whole."

He has also made certain specific suggestions, namely, there should be provision for :

- (i) Detection of contamination in food and fodder.
- (ii) Prevention of sale/distribution of contaminated food and fodder.
- (iii) Detection of contamination in other articles of use like blanket etc.
- (iv) Regulation of use of pesticides in field and godowns and by ordinary merchants who find it tempting to mix insecticides with cereals, etc."

15.45 hrs.

[*Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair*]

I would like to know why the expert opinion of the Agricultural Research Insti-

tute were not accepted by the Government or the Joint Committee. It seems that our Government are fond of passing a number of Bills and increase the bulk of legislation. But we find that very few Bills are comprehensive and many of the Bills are so defective that no useful purpose would be served by their enactment.

I have carefully gone through the report of the Joint Committee. They have not said anything about the evidence by the experts and they have not accepted most of the important suggestions made by the experts. I would like to know what is the use of calling experts before parliamentary committees when their valuable expert opinions are brushed aside and the original Bill, as drafted by the Government with a few modifications here and there which are of no consequence, is brought before the House with the request that we may pass that Bill. This should not continue. That is why I am not in favour of this Bill at all, in the light of the opinion given by the expert, especially when the opinion given by the expert has not been rebutted by the Committee at any stage. In fact, the proceedings make it clear that the Chairman of the Committee and some members appreciated the evidence given by the expert. Yet, the matter ends there. This is not the way to enact legislation.

I am sure that this legislation will not be of any value at all and the real risks to which our population is exposed will not vanish. That is why I hope, even at this stage, that the Minister will not press for the consideration of this Bill but will bring before this House a comprehensive Bill in the light of the suggestions made by the expert so that we can have an enactment which will cover all the reasonable risks to our population and our cattle wealth also.

The practice of bringing a large number of Bills from time to time without proper study, without proper thinking is of no use. It will only add to the administrative cost without any return; it will be a waste of money with no risks covered. It is a fundamental principle that when we have a new legislation it must be comprehensive and it must be really useful, because we are spending a lot of money on the implementation of every legislation. In that light I feel that this Insecticides Bill is not a proper type of Bill. We must have

a Bill on the lines of Miller's Bill of the United States, which has been copied not only in England but in many other countries also. Since we are dealing with a new problem, let us start on a clean slate, covering all hazards. I have nothing more to add.

I would like the Minister to explain why the expert opinion was ignored. If he can convince us, that is a different matter. But, without convincing us, if he asks us to pass this legislation, then, in my opinion that is highly objectionable.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): It is not the futility of this Bill, or the ineffectiveness of this Bill that I am anxious about. I am really anxious that this Bill must not be utilized to curb or destroy the effectiveness of the insecticides which may be produced in this country. It is a fact that I do not know any of the capitalists or industrialists who manufacture the insecticides. But, a few months ago it so happened that a friend of mine brought with him an executive of a company dealing with insecticides with German collaboration. When that German expert came to my house he gave me a copy of the memorandum which has been circulated to all Members of Parliament, the memorandum from the Indian Pesticides Manufacturer's Association. It expresses all sorts of fears about this Bill. After a long talk with him I learnt that there is only one man in India who is technically competent to be an inspector of pesticides.

In the absence of competent people to judge whether the pesticide that is manufactured and its packing—all sorts of restrictions are there—is effective or not, it will kill the industry. I am not worried about the killing of the industry as much as it should make pesticides effective. As it is, pesticides which are produced and supplied to farmers have become useless. Pests have become immune to pesticides. If we use some pesticide one year, the next year we find that the same pests are thriving under that. There are so many examples which I can quote. So, if we want to maintain and improve our agricultural production, certainly we must have effective pesticides.

The pesticides now produced in the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

country, beginning with DDT and going on to ever so many varieties, are all very good on paper. But I had an experience last year of a pesticide which, I was told, was not available anywhere. I was experimenting on the IARI's new wonder seed. In my anxiety I took the car and went 48 miles to Cochin, because it was not available in small quantities, to procure one quintal of certain granule which was supposed to be very good for the blast disease. It produced no effect at all because the toxic content of the pesticide was not effective. When this was the explanation given to me, I asked whether they would be satisfied if I put in an amendment to the effect that the toxicity of a pesticide will be the quantum of the poisonous substance in the pesticide. I was told that I might.

I wrote a letter to the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri B. S. Murthy, explaining this to him because I know that it is very futile for an Opposition Member, specially a Member like me, to bring in an amendment and get the Government to accept it. I asked him to study this problem because it is a very important question for our country and for our agriculture. He wrote to me saying that all these things had been considered. Of course, he was very friendly because we are old colleagues for the last 15 years. He wrote to me that it could not be considered.

This raises the question that the bureaucrats in the administration will stifle the industry. They will make it impossible for manufacturers to produce insecticides which are effective and that, in turn, will kill our agriculture. If that is going to be the effect of this Bill, I can only say that it is better that we do not have this Bill than have such a Bill which would stifle our agriculture.

Our country is already in difficulty and I would once again request the hon. Minister to consider this. The most important question is, what is toxicity. It has not been defined and that is the basic content of this. Toxicity is not defined and they are not prepared to define it. How can the appellate authority decide unless and until a specific definition of toxicity is there? In no Act of the Government of India, ever enacted, has this been clearly

defined. In his reply he has said that because it was not there in the earlier Act which was more important, it has not been defined now. What does a technical term without definition mean? It means nothing. It allows any executive officer, any bureaucrat, to take any interpretation and catch hold of the producer and stifle the industry. Therefore, I would request, through you, the hon. Minister to find out some method of making our insecticides effective. I am not worried about the difficulties of the producers and manufacturers, but the toxic content must be there and it must be effective and our agriculture must be protected.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill proposes to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals. However, on all these aspects the Government has callously disregarded all considerations for a human being.

With regard to the policy of manufacture of insecticide, the Government has only served the cause of big business instead of supplying insecticides at cheap rates to the people. Take, for instance, the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., a public sector undertaking. This plant is started only to add to the profit of DCM chemicals at the cost of public exchequer. Delhi unit of Hindustan Insecticides obtained chlorine from DCM chemicals at Rs. 378.40 per tonne while the same product is sold at Bombay for Rs. 100 per tonne. Thus, a clear cut donation of Rs. 278 per tonne of chlorine is given to DCM chemicals which is just adjacent to Hindustan Insecticides. The entire plant of Hindustan Insecticides is so arranged to benefit DCM chemicals. Even the supply of chlorine is made through a pipe-line from DCM chemicals.

Who prevented the HIL from manufacturing chlorine on its own? The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals in reply to a question admitted that the works Manager of Delhi unit suggested in April, 1964 the installation of a caustic soda plant to meet the chlorine requirements. Four years have passed since then but nothing has been done so far,

The Fourth Report of Committee on public Undertakings has noted, "It appears from the reply that the idea of setting up a caustic soda plant of 20 tonnes per day capacity which would have met the present and future requirements of chlorine of the Delhi unit of HIL was not examined.

It is not clear that some officials of Hindustan Insecticides have deliberately sabotaged the plan to favour the DCM chemicals LTD? It is not surprising that the officials of Hindustan Insecticides who were advocating self-reliance were compelled to leave their jobs. About 87 per cent of DDT manufactured in Hindustan Insecticides is purchased by the Government at a higher cost and the real beneficiary is the DCM chemicals Ltd. I demand a thorough prob into this swindling of serving the interest of big business at the cost of public exchequer.

A survey conducted by Delhi authorities has revealed that since the waste material of Hindustan Insecticides is discharged in Jamuna river, DDT was found in the blood of many persons in Delhi. When a question was raised by us in Parliament, the hon. Minister gave the reply that the quantity of DDT in blood was not high. Is this an approach of a serious government I want to know? The Health authorities suggested that the present plant should be shifted to far away place but this is also not done by the Government. This affluent of the factory is a serious threat to human beings. If serious steps are not taken in time, these insecticides will kill more human beings than insects!

The Government has not made sufficient attempt to popularise the precautionary measures against the use of insecticides. It is even difficult to get these precautionary measures in all the regional languages. Unless these measures are made known to all the persons using insecticides, it will lead to serious consequences. The Government will try to do propaganda in Hindi alone.

The cases of food poisoning in the country are going up for want to proper use of insecticides to preserve food grains. The inspecting machinery is faulty and in the absence of any stringent punishment, the officials do not conduct a proper check up. The net result is that

insecticides are becoming homicides. Though the Government has provided some machinery of supervision, etc., the policy of the Government is making a mockery of all the provisions made in the Bill. Therefore, I would like to suggest a complete reversal in the policy of production and sale of insecticide if we are really serious of serving the public interests.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, इस इंसेक्टिसाइड्स बिल को देखने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जो यह इंसेक्टिसाइड्स के आयात आदि पर रोक लगाई जा रही है और जो उसमें एक कंट्रोल की स्थिति प्रा रही है उससे वह कंप्रेस का पुराना भाई भतीजावाद चलेगा, इसको लेकर पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार चलेगा। उनके जो बच्चे आदि होंगे उनको कोई दुकानदारी आदि मिल जायगी। इस बिल द्वारा जो इसके आयात के ऊपर कंट्रोल लगाने जा रहे हैं वह किसानों के लिए अहितकर ही सिद्ध होने वाला है। अभी उधर हमारे मास्टर शिव नारायण बड़बड़ते हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं कि शायद उनको इसमें दुकान का कोई लेका ही मिल जाय। जिस तरह से चीनी सीमेंट आदि पर कंट्रोल किया और परिणाम-स्वरूप ब्लैक बढ़ता गया उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके आयात आदि पर रोक लगाने से भी इस में ब्लैक बढ़ता चला जायगा और यह जो किसानों को सुविधा के साथ दवा मिलनी चाहिए वह उन्हें नहीं मिलेगी। यह सारे कीटनाशी पदार्थ ब्लैक में चले जायेंगे और जाहिर है कि इनके ब्लैक में चले जाने से किसान उन को ले नहीं सकेंगे और भगर लेंगे भी तो उसके लिए उनको 3, 4 या 6 गुना पैसा देकर लाना पड़ेगा।

हमारे यहां भी कुछ ऐसा ही हुआ कि हवाई जहाज के द्वारा दवाई छिड़क दी गई, लेकिन कहीं गिरी और कहीं नहीं गिरी और किसानों के पास चार-चार और पांच-पांच रुपये बीधा के हिसाब से बिल बनाकर भेज दिये गये। दवा छिड़कने के सिलसिले में किसानों को यह भी

[श्री ग्रोंकारलाल बेरवा]

नहीं बतलाया गया कि इतने दिन तक इसको किसी जानवर को काट कर मत खिलाना । क्या हुआ कि जब ज्वार थोड़ी-थोड़ी आ गई, दो-तीन फीट की हो गई तब उसको किसानों ने जानवरों को खिला दिया । किसान की आदत होती है कि थोड़ा-सा चारा हमेशा जानवरों के आगे डाल देते हैं । जब जानवरों को उसको काटकर खिलाया तो कितने ही जानवर मर गये, कितने ही मूँछित होकर गिर गये । इसी तरह से जब हमारे यहाँ छोटा-छोटा चना आता है तब उसको ऊपर से तोड़ने के लिए गरीब आदमी जाते हैं क्योंकि चना तोड़ने से और ज्यादा होता है । वह उसको तोड़कर से गये और खाते ही कितने विचारे बेहोश हो गये और एक-दो तो मर ही गये । इसमें सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि दवा छिड़कने के बाद किसानों को यह बता दिया जाय कि पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर कोई भी उसमें से काटकर जानवर के आगे न डाले । सरसों का साग नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए, ग्वार का साग नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए ।

16.00 hrs.

यह दवा बहुत जरूरी होती है क्योंकि कम से कम 30 या 40 परसेंट खेती विगड़ जाया करती है । फिर एक-दो किस्म के कोड़े नहीं होते हैं । उनकी करीब 100 किस्में होती हैं । कोई कीड़ा ऊपर लगता है कोई नीचे लगता है । गेहूँ की जड़ में कीड़ा लगा और ऊपर जाकर गेहूँ सूख गया । एक कीड़ा ऐसा होता है जो कि चने में लगा । चने का फूल आया हुआ होता है उसको कीड़ा खा जाता है और एक ही दाना सूखकर रह जाता है । इसी तरह से सरसों वर्गे रह में अलग-अलग तरह के कीड़े लगते हैं । अलग-अलग तरह की कीड़े अलग-अलग खेतों में होते हैं ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो दवायों में मिलावट की जांच होनी चाहिए, दूसरे इसके आधार के ऊपर जो कंट्रोल लगाया

जा रहा है, वह बिल्कुल हटाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि कंट्रोल लगे रहने से वह किसानों को ठीक से उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा ।

इस बिल में धारा 21 के अन्दर कहा गया है कि इन्स्पेक्टर को टेक्निकल हैंड नहीं होना चाहिए । इसमें क्या होगा कि जो हमारे भाई-बन्द बैठे हुए हैं उनके जो रिस्टेदार कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं, वेरते-वेरते आ गये हैं उनको इन्स्पेक्ट्री का नुस्खा मिल जायेगा, और जब वह गांवों में इन्स्पेक्ट्री का नुस्खा लेकर जायेगे तो वह किसानों को क्या बतलायेंगे क्योंकि वह खुद ही नहीं जानते होंगे ? पहले भी यहाँ बतलाया कि जो मन्त्री ये उनको यही पता नहीं था कि जो और गेहूँ का पौदा कंसा होता है । इस तरह के इन्स्पेक्टर और मन्त्री हो जायेंगे, तो वह किसानों को बतला सकेंगे ? यह जो इन्स्पेक्टर हैं उनको गांवों में जाकर किसानों को बतलाना चाहिए कि इस तरह की जो दवा हैं उसको इस तरह से खेतों में छिड़कना चाहिए । जब तक यह सोग टेक्निकल हैंड नहीं होंगे तब तक वह किसानों को जाकर क्या समझायेंगे ? इसलिए पहले उनको इस बात की शिक्षा दी जाये उसके बाद सर्विस में लाया जाये । बर्ना यह होगा कि भाई भतीजावाद चलेगा ।

जहाँ तक लाइसेंस प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि अगर किसी दुकानदार की दवा में मिलावट पाई जाय, या किसी तरह का ब्लैक का घोटाला उसके यहाँ पाया जाय तो उसको जरूर 500 से लेकर 1000 रु. तक का जुर्माने की सजा दी जाये, उसका लाइसेंस जब्त कर दिया जाये । लेकिन जो कानून आपने बनाया है वह किसानों के ऊपर बड़ा हत्या बन कर बैठ जायेगा और इन्स्पेक्टर की चाँदी हो जायेगी, सामने बैठने वाले और ब्लैक मार्केट वालों की चाँदी हो जायेगी । उनको ही दुकानें मिलने लग जायेगी तथा जो दवा 100 रु. किलो बिकती है उसको वह 1,000 रु. किलो में बेचेंगे ; जिसके लिए

किसानों के पास कोई साधन नहीं है और उन की फसल के बिगड़ने का साधन पैदा हो जायेगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल पर विशेषज्ञों ने जो राय दी है उसको मानना चाहिए। इन्स्पेक्टर को टेक्निकल हैंड होना चाहिये और सरकार की दवा के आयात पर कंट्रोल करने की जो नीति है, उस पर जो रोक लगाई जा रही है कि कोई किसान दवा को मंगा कर खेत में छिड़क नहीं सकता, इसको तत्काल हटा देना चाहिये। प्रगर सरकार इसमें कोई शक समझती है कि इस दवा को हर कोई मंगवा कर ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचेगा तो उस पर कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिये जिसमें कि कोई उसका डाइरेक्ट वितरण न कर सके। इस

बिल को बिल्कुल खत्म कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह रही की टोकरी में फैक्ने के कानिल है। किसानों को इसको खरीदने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad) : Before I begin to say anything about this Bill, I would like to refer to a point made by Shri N. Sreekanth Nair. He talked about toxicity. Toxicity is really a matter which has attained a specific meaning in the scientific world. Determination of toxicity cannot be done in a normal laboratory, nor can it be done by an ordinary scientist.

I will just read out from this book 'Scientific Aspects of Pest Control' to show how costly it is to determine toxicology :

	Cost (in dollars)
100 range finding studies at 400 dollars each	40,000
10-90 day studies at 5,500 dollars each species	55,000
2-Two year rat feeding studies at 50,000 dollars each	1,00,000
2-Two year dog feeding studies at 50,000 studies dollars each	1,00,000
Complete metabolism studies	50,000
Reproduction studies for three generations (Rats)	3,000
Cancer study on mice	1,800
Continued toxicological work during the first five years of marketing	1,19,300

So, for one complete study of toxicology, the total cost comes to about Rs. 4,69,100 dollars. I do not know how we shall get this done in our country. From what we are hearing about our scientific studies and scientists and the appointments of Committees, I would very humbly request the hon. Minister to consider as to whether this word "Toxicity" cannot be replaced by some suitable word which we can really make proper use of.

At the moment I would only say this much.

श्री महाराज चिह्न मारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदय, बदलती हुई सेती की तकनीक में कीटनाशक दवायें यदि हों तो नये बीज और नई तरह की सेती ब्रेकार हो जाती है। एक व्याव-

हारिक किसान के नाते मैं यह साधिकार कह सकता हूँ कि जितनी अच्छी फसल आप के यहां पैदा होगी उतनी ही ज्यादा बीमारियों का हमला उस फसल के उपर निश्चित रूप से होगा अगर हम पुराने तरह का गेहूँ पैदा करें तो बीमारी नहीं लगेगी, लेकिन जो नया गेहूँ हमारे पास आया है मैंकिसको का सोनारा 64 और लरमा रोजो, उसमें लरमा रोजो मैं यो पार-साल ही बीमारी लग गई थी और इस साल सोनारा 64 में लगी है; जिसका भाव कम होने पर भी सरकार उस कम दाम पर को खरीदने में अपने को असमर्थ पा रही है। 20 प्रतिशत काला दाना पैदा हुआ है, सिफ़ इसलिए कि जो

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

कीटनाशक दवायें उस पर चिड़की जानी चाहिये थी वह नहीं छिड़की जा सकीं।

ठीक इसी तरीकों से करोड़ों रुपयों का फल हर साल नष्ट हो जाता है। बाग का माली जानता है कि ऐसी बीमारी लगी हुई है जो फलों को खाराब करने जा रही है। इसका इलाज कीटनाशक दवायें हैं। धीरे धीरे इस प्रचार होता जा रहा है। यदि हमको इस देश में आत्म-निमंर बनना है तो हमको आधुनिक ढंग की खेती करनी ही होगी। जितना ज्यादा उर्वरक हम इस्तेमाल करेंगे, जितनी ज्यादा खाद्य और पानी का इस्तेमाल करेंगे जितनी ज्यादा फसल हम पैदा करेंगे, उतना ही ज्यादा बीमारी लगने का डर पैदा होगा। इस लिए उतने ही बड़े पैमाने पर हम को कीटनाशक दवाओं का उत्पादन भी करना होगा। इसमें कोई दो रायें हैं नहीं।

लेकिन कीटनाशक दवाओं के उत्पादन के साथ साथ जब उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात आती है तब इस बिल में हम देखते हैं कि घास नाशक दवाओं के पैदा करने की भी जरूरत है, बीड़ी-साइड्स और दूसरी चीजें। इस पर मैं सहमत नहीं हो पाता कि आप को हूबहू अमरीका की नकल करनी चाहिए, या रूस की हूबहू कारी करनी चाहिए। उनकी और हमारी परिस्थितियों का अन्तर हमको समझना पड़ेगा। अमरीका और रूस में आदमी कम लगे हुए हैं, खेत ज्यादा हैं बोने के लिए। कौन घास निकालेगा, निराई करेगा या गोड़ाई करेगा? चूंकि उनके पास आदमी नहीं होते हैं इस लिए बड़े पैमाने पर दवायें छिड़क कर जिन्स को बचाते हुए बक्की घास को मार दिया करते हैं। अपने यहां करोड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगी और रोजी इस बात पर चलती है कि वह किसान के खेत से घास निकाल कर लाते हैं और उसको जानवरों को खिला कर उनका दूध बेचते हैं। यदि हम केवल इस तरह की दवायें लगाते हैं जो केवल घास मारने के काम में आयेगी तो जहां करोड़ों

आदमी बेकार हैं गे निकाई करने वाले, वहां करोड़ों गायों और मैसों को चारा नहीं मिलेगा तथा कल हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था दूसरी तरफ घूमती हुई नजर आयेगी। बड़े किसान बड़े आराम से खर पतवार को उन दवाओं के साथ नष्ट कर देगा। हमारी जो परिस्थितियां हैं उनमें हमको उस तरह की दवाइयों का उत्पादन और इस्तेमाल अच्छा नहीं लगता है। वे जिस तरह खर पतवार नष्ट करने की बात कर सकते हैं, उस तरह की बात हम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

कीटनाशक दवाइयों का उत्पादन हमारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर होना चाहिए। लेकिन हैरत होती है इसको देख कर कि ये दवाइयां कितनी मंहारी हैं। सब से जरूरी दवाई जिसको एंड्रीन कहते हैं, जो कि बाग के लिए भी जरूरी है, दूसरी खेती के लिए भी जरूरी है उसकी एक बोतल सोलह रुपये में मिलती है। क्या किसी का पड़ता खा सकता है सोलह रुपये में इसको खरीद कर और वह भी बाहर से मंगाई हुई बोतल। जितनी दवाइयों की किसान को जरूरत है कीड़े मारने के लिए चाहे वे सब्जी के कीड़े हों या बाग के हों या खेती के हों, वे सारी दवाइयां हम पैदा नहीं कर कर सकते हैं।

एक मामले में तो सरकार कमाल ही करती है। जब इनसे हिसाब लगवाया जाता है कि कितनी किसी बीज की जरूरत होगी तो पता नहीं कहां बैठ कर ये हिसाब लगाते हैं कि जितनी हम पैदा कर रहे हैं वह हमारी जरूरत के लिए काफी है। जरूरत होगी सौ मन की सो कह दिया जायगा कि अगर बीस किलो पैदा कर दी जाए तो देश आत्मनिभंग हो जाएगा। फट्टाइजर की बात को ही आप लें। कहा गया कि दो मिलियन टन नाइट्रोजन पैदा हुई और देश आत्म-निभंग हो गया। इनको यह भी पता नहीं है कि दो मिलियन टन नाइट्रोजन दस फीसदी खेती की भूमि के

लिए भी अपर्याप्त होगी उस अवस्था में अगर आधुनिक ढंग की लेती आप करवाना चाहते हैं तो यही बात कीटनाशक दवाइयों के सिल-सिले में भी लागू होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने प्लांट आपने लगाये हैं, कितना उत्पादन आप इनका कर रहे हैं और चौथी योजना में आप क्या अवस्था इसके लिए करने जा रहे हैं। जितना उत्पादन आप कर रहे हैं वह केवल एक प्रतिशत किसानों के लिए ही पर्याप्त हो सकता है। एक प्रतिशत किसानों को ही दवाइयां देने लायक आप आज हैं। उस एक प्रतिशत किसान से आप देश की लेती की तरकी करवाना चाहते हैं, तब तो ठीक है बर्ना जो नतीजा है वह आपको मुनाई दे जाएगा। पिछले साल किसान ने लोरमा रोज़ बीज लिया और इस साल सुनहरा 64 लिया। मैंकिसन बाला गेहूँ बोना वह छोड़ देगा। जब दवाइयां ही उपलब्ध नहीं होगी तो वह इसको बोयेगा ही क्यों। जो एक बातावरण बना है विश्वान के जरिये से एक नई तकनीक के जरिये से, वह सारा उलट जाएगा। क्यों तब किसान पच्चीस रुपये किलो के भाव पर नया बीज खरीदेगा। बाद में जाकर किसान को आप मुफ्त भी उस बीज को दोगे तो वह नहीं बोयेगा। उसने बोया तो बीस मन था लेकिन निकला पंद्रह मन और दस मन काला दाना। सीधे तौर पर यह उत्पादन के साथ जुड़ी हुई चीज है। यह कह दिया जाता है कि हम प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं और अमरीका की तरह से करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अमरीका की परिस्थितियों का और यहां की परिस्थितियों का व्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। यहां काटन एक जगह बोई होती है और उसके साथ ही दूसरी जगह कोई दूसरी चीज बोई होती है। हवाई जहाज मंगा लिए जाते हैं और दवाइयां छिड़क दी जाती हैं। अब आप देखिये कि अमरीका में या रूस में आपको लाखों एकड़ में एक ही चीज लेतों में बोई हुई दिखाई देगी, वहां एक भी गांव आपको दिखाई नहीं देगा नमूने के लिए भी, एक जगह आपको सरकार के बड़े फार्म

दिखाई देंगे और उसके साथ ही व्यक्तिगत लोगों के बड़े फार्म भी आपको दिखाई देंगे, गांव उनके यहां है ही नहीं, उनके यहां तो आप हवाई जहाजों के जरिये छिड़क सकते हैं किसी एक फसल पर कोई एक दवाई लेकिन अपने यहां छोटे छोटे लेते हैं, अलग अलग तरह की चीजें बोई हुई आपको मिल जायेंगी, किसी एक फसल पर एक दवाई ठीक बैठेगी और किसी दूसरी पर वह ठीक नहीं बैठेगी। ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे आप अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की आशा कर सकते हैं। यहां पर छिड़का पिटवा दिया जाता है कि कोई भाई एक सप्ताह तक अपने जानवरों को चारा न खिलाये। चारा नहीं खिलायेगा तो क्या करेगा? क्या जानवरों को उपवास करने के लिए मजबूर करेगा? उन मुल्कों की लेती का और अपने मुल्क की लेती का आप हिसाब नहीं लगाते हैं।

आप यह भी देखें कि रूस ने जितने अपने लेतों को काटने के लिये कम्बाइंड हार्ड्स्टर बनाए हैं वे सब के सब भूसा तैयार नहीं करते हैं, सिर्फ गेहूँ तैयार करते हैं और भूसे की जगह वे हेतैयार करते हैं जिसकी जरूरत नहीं है जानवरों को खिलाने के लिए। लेकिन अपने यहां जालंधर और लुधियाना में कारीगरों को आविष्कार करना पड़ा है ऐसी मशीनों का जो कहीं भी दुनिया में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जो भूसा तैयार कर सके क्योंकि हमारे यहां जानवरों को खिलाने के लिए भूसे की भी जरूरत है। हमारी सरकार जो आंख मूँद कर नकल करना चाहती है अमरीका की या रूस की, उसे सिवाय इसके कि मुल्क को नुकसान हो, और कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है।

अब मैं दवाइयों के वितरण के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बिना दवाइयों को छिड़कने की मशीनों का प्रबन्ध किये, इन दवाइयों का क्या कायदा होगा? राज्य सरकारें पहले दवाइयों पर अनुदान दिया करती थीं लेकिन अब अनुदान नहीं देती हैं, सिर्फ मुक्त

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

छिड़कने की व्यवस्था उन्होंने कर दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो ऐसा है बाकी प्रान्तों की बात में नहीं जानता हूँ। वहां भी ऐसा ही होगा। खेती में तो समय पर हर बात होनी चाहिये। खेती बनिये की दूकान की तरह से नहीं है कि पूरा साल सौदा बेचते चले जाओ। खेती में तो ताल आता है। उस ताल पर बो दिया तो बो दिया नहीं तो रह गए। ताल आता है जब कि फसल को काटा जाता है और फसल को काट लिया तो काट लिया नहीं तो वह खेत में ही भड़ जायगी। बीमारी लगने का भी वक्त होता है और दवाई छिड़कने का भी वक्त होता है। अगर उस वक्त पर दवाई न छिड़की जाए तो कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। अब हमें देखना है कि दवाईयां छिड़कने की व्यवस्था करने की हम में कितनी क्षमता है। जितनी मशीनें हम लोगों ने जिलों के हैडवार्टर्ज पर रखी हुई हैं और उनमें जो क्षमता है, वह किसानों की जहरतों को पूरी नहीं कर पाती है। जो बहुत बड़े किसान हैं, नेता टाइप हैं, डरा सकते हैं या रिश्वत दे सकते हैं और जिनकी तादाद एक परसेंट से भी कम है सिर्फ वही इनका इस्तेमाल करें तब तो बात दूसरी है। लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बाकी आदमी भी दवाईयां खरीद कर ले जायें तो आपको सोचना होगा कि वे इनको छिड़केंगे कैसे। उसके पास संप्रेषण तो होना चाहिये। उसका कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। आप दवाईयों का बड़े पैमाने पर वितरण करना चाहते हैं तो उनको छिड़कने का भी तो आप प्रबन्ध करें। हवाई जहाज वाली बात तो यहां चल नहीं सकती है। चाहे आप पैर का पम्प उसको दें, चाहे कमर पर बांधने वाले सप्रेशर का इंतजाम आप उसके लिए कर दें या जो ट्रैक्टर की पुली के जरिये चूमता है, उसका प्रबन्ध कर दें लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर दवाईयां छिड़कने के यंत्रों का प्रबन्ध भी तो उतना ही जरूरी है जितना इन दवाईयों का उत्पादन और इनका वितरण जरूरी है।

हम लोगों ने एक प्रयोग किया कि धान के गहरे खेतों में मछलियों को पाला जाये। ये जो कीटनाशक दवाईयां हैं ये मछली नाशक भी हैं। जो भी चीज इसको खा लेगी वही मर जायेगी। जो अच्छे किसान हैं वे तो गोदड़ मारने के लिए भी ऐड़ीन का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। मक्का के खेतों में बहुत गोदड़ होते हैं। अब वे क्या करते हैं। बोडा सा गोश्ट लेते हैं और दो चार दूँद ऐड़ीन की छिड़क देते हैं और जो गोदड़ इस गोश्ट को खा लेता है वह सुबह को चित मिलता है। यह तो एक जहर है। मछलियां खा लेंगी तो वे बच नहीं सकती हैं। अब अगर धान के खेतों में मछलियों को बचाना है तो धान गया और धान को बचाना है तो मछलियां गईं। करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद आखिर सरकार ने धान में मछलियां पालने की स्कीम को बन्द कर दिया। लेकिन तालाबों के अन्दर तो मछलियां हैं। वहां तो वह पानी जाता है जो धान के खेतों में छिड़का जाएगा। अगर वह तालाबों के अन्दर जाएगा तो क्या मछलियां नष्ट नहीं हो जाएंगी। अब आपने उसकी क्या व्यवस्था की है, क्या रोकथाम की है, यह भी आपको देखना होगा। बाकायदा इसके बचाव की भी आपको व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी ताकि इन खेतों का पानी तालाबों में न आ सके और इन तालाबों में मछलियों को पाला जा सके। सब ध्यान हमको रखना पड़ेगा।

दो तरह की पराकाष्ठायें हैं, जिनसे बचना हमको पड़ेगा। एक तरफ वे लोग हैं जो समाज के अन्दर किसानों के पिछड़ेपन का लाभ उठा कर या किसी तरह भी समझ लीजिए, सस्ते नारे लगा कर किसानों को बहका दिया करते हैं कि हमारे बाप दादा गुजर गए हैं खेती करते और ये जो कांपेसी हैं या कम्पुनिस्ट हैं या जनसंघी हैं ये ऐसे ही बोलते हैं, इन लीडरों की बात में क्या रखा है और ये लोग उनकी जानकारी का नाबायज लाभ उठा कर आधु-

निक तकनीक के प्रसार के रोकना चाहते हैं । एक तरफ तो ये शक्तियाँ हैं । दूसरी तरफ वे शक्तियाँ हैं जो बिना हिसाब किताब लगाये काम करती हैं और जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारी भी आ जाते हैं, जिनको पता नहीं होता है कि असलियत क्या है और जिनको थोड़ा सा बीफ कर दिया जाता है और वे समझ लेते हैं कि हम तो मास्टर बन गए और उनकी राय को जब किसान मान लेता है तो खुदा ही खंड करे उसकी । मैं एक मुक्तभोगी हूँ । मैं आप को अपनी आपवीती सुनाता हूँ । मुझे एक हाटिकलचर के इंस्पेक्टर ने बता दिया कि आप अपने बेरी के पेड़ का तकड़ा प्रूँनिंग कर डालो और काट डालो पेड़ की टहनियों को, इससे नई शाखायें बहुत ज्यादा निकलेंगी और बेर ज्यादा निकलेंगे । भला हो मेरे चाचा का जिसने कहा कि एक ही पेड़ पर प्रयोग करो, ये सरकारी अफसरों की बताई हुई बात है, एक पर कर लो, काफी है । एक पर मैंने प्रयोग किया । कोपलें तो बड़ी लम्बी-लम्बी आई लेकिन बेर नमूने के लिए भी नहीं लगा । बाद में पता लगाया तो पता चला कि तकड़ा प्रूँनिंग नहीं हल्का प्रूँनिंग होना चाहिये या वर्ना जिस शरीर में धाव हो जाए तो पूरे शरीर का रक्त धाव को भरने के लिए जिस तरह से डोड़ता है उसी तरह से ज्यादा काट दिया तो पूरे पेड़ की शक्ति फल पर नहीं उसके प्रसार पर लगती है और वह बेकार हो जाती है । हम जो फटिलाइजर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसका भी एकांशों इस्तेमाल हो जाता है ।

यही कीटनाशक दवाइयों का हाल है । जितने प्रतिशत उसमें पानी मिलाना चाहिये उतने प्रतिशत पानी नहीं मिलाया जाता है और उसके बजह से हिसाब ठीक नहीं बैठता है । ज्यादा पानी मिला दिया तो दवाई असर नहीं करेगी, कम पानी मिला दिया तो वह जहरीली हो जाएगी, अगर ग्रामीण ने उस दवाई का इस्तेमाल करके हाथ को ठीक से नहीं चोपा तो उसकी तन्दुरुस्ती खराब हो जाएगी । पचासों तरह की प्रतिक्रियाँ होती हैं । एक तरफ वे

शक्तियाँ हैं जो चाहती हैं कि किसान के अनपढ़ होने का, उसके लड़ीबादी होने का पूरा पूरा लाभ उठाया जाए, उसके सस्ते जबवात को भड़का कर उसको इनसे विमुक्त किया जाए और दूसरी तरफ वे शक्तियाँ हैं जो उत्तेजना में ग्राकर काम करती हैं और इस तरह के काम कर बैठती हैं कि उन दवाओं के बाद में गलत नतीजे निकलते हैं और इन दवाओं से बिड़कने लगते हैं ।

मैं आपको एक चश्मदीद बाका सुनाना चाहता हूँ । यह तब का है जब मैं पू० पी० में एम०एल०सो० था । डी०डी०टी० का जो प्रयोग तब हुआ उसका क्या नतीजा निकला यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ । वहां पर एक गांव है दल्खुआ । हमारे उस गांव में मच्छर मारने के लिए डी डी टी छिड़कने वाले लोग गए । जो होल था वह शायद पतला नहीं बना हुआ था । डी डी टी की मात्रा अधिक उसमें से निकलती थी । डी डी टी गांव की दीवारों पर छिड़क दी गई । इत्तिफाक से तब बारिश हो गई हल्की सी । पूरी डी डी टी छुल कर तालाब में आ गई । तालाब की मछलियाँ मर गई । उन मछलियों को एक कुम्हार परिवार खा गया । इसके परिणाम स्वरूप छः मौतें उस घर के अन्दर हो गई । शव की परीका कराई गई । कहा गया कि किसी ने डी०डी०टी० का जहर दिया है । हमने कहा कि बच्चे वहां से मछली उठा लाए होंगे और उन्होंने वह मछली खाई हैं ।

इस बात को हंसी-मजाक में नहीं उड़ाया जा सकता है । हमें पूरे देश को यह जान देना पड़ेगा कि उन दवाओं को कैसे इस्तेमाल किया जाये । सरकार इस बारे में अपने अफसरों और कर्मचारियों को बीक करके अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझ लेती है । अमरीका में तो इससे काम चल सकता है, लेकिन यहां पर इस बारे में पूरी तरह से समझाना पड़ेगा । ऐसा न करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि किसान ने जिस

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

प्राकृतिक टेक्नीक को अपना लिया है, हमारी गलती से वह कल उससे भागने लगेगा। खेती की जिस नई कानून को हमने जन्म दिया है, इस प्रकार वह असफल हो जायेगी और उसके दोषी हम और आप होंगे।

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER (Tirupattur) : I think there is no need or justification for this Bill at all. As some hon. Members have already said, to prevent risk to human beings or animals, this Bill was introduced. But from experience we find that there is no danger by using these insecticides now. The ryots are now fully scientifically-minded and they know how to handle these insecticides.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : A number of them are dying.

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER : Here and there once in three months we see a newspaper report of somebody having died, but we see reports daily in the papers that hundreds of people die by consumption of *arak*, the cottage product liquor.

On the other hand, these insecticides have become powerless. Five or six years ago, if folidol was sprayed on a field, within hours one could see frogs, snakes and other reptiles and insects dying. But if we spray it in the morning now, in the evening we see flies mating on the leaves of plants and aking *kushl*. It means that these insecticides have ceased to have any harmful effect.

By introducing these licences and the system of inspectors, we will be introducing only greed and corruption.

SHRI RANGA : Some more money, some more jobs.

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER : So there is no need for such a Bill with elaborate clauses.

Fertilisers are now quite necessary. We have to produce more and more of fertilisers. For greater production, we have to depend on high-yielding varieties and in parallel we have to add the input of fertilisers. High input of fertilisers means inviting more diseases. Folidol or some of

those Bayers' products were very effective five years ago, but now they have become ineffective, because the flies and other insects have become immune to these, as an hon. Member said.

On the other hand, we are facing a danger to our crops from another source which we have to combat. This is from rats, rodents and monkeys. About 20 per cent of production of foodgrains is eaten away by these so-called small animals. Instead of coming forward with such a Bill, we may have to come with a Bill to encourage the killing of monkeys.

There was a farmer in my village who was owning fifty acres of land. It was all fertile land. Unfortunately for him, he was a Brahmin and he did not want to shoot the monkeys. Hundreds of them used to play in his coconut groves and the poor man had to sell that land for a nominal amount. I was lucky. I am a self-respecter and I always take pride in killing monkeys. I purchased that land. I shot down those monkeys. They are giving a good yield now. Government should give a sum of Rs. 8 or so for the tail of each monkey. It was done like that in some municipalities. At least we can export monkeys to America and earn dollars. Some of our panchayats trap these monkeys and at a huge cost transport them to forests. But these monkeys are clever and they return. Similarly, about rats also. In our place—I should not feel shy to say this—my own people used to eat rats. It is a very delicious food. Whatever food contains nutritious value should, even according to former Ministers, be eaten. Let it be anything. We are not religious based. Let it be an ox or a rat. If it contains enough vitamins, we can eat them. We find that the rats contain very good vitamins, proteins and everything. If any hon. Member is interested, he can come to my farm; my farm boys will take their torch lights in the night and each will get not less than ten rats—they are field rats, different from house rats. With the addition of a small amount of foodgrains such as ragi, they make very nourishing food for poor farmers like us. Instead of introducing all these Bills and having so many clauses and this and that.....

AN HON. MEMBER : You do not need rice or wheat but only rats.

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER : We want rice. Because we want rice, we want to remove the rats. We should not allow rats and monkeys and other birds to eat our foodgrains. We are told that we lose twenty per cent of our total production because of these creatures.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I warn the hon. Member to confine himself to insects and insecticides and not go after rats and monkeys . . . (Interruptions.)

SHRI MUTHU GOUNDER : Some kinds of insecticides are not available easily to the farmers. The farmers have a liking for certain fertilisers. Take for instance follidal, Paratheons, Kartheons, and this theon and that theon. Many theons have come into the market. They are ineffective. So, when they try some of these things, they find that they like some product in particular. Sometimes that produce is not available in the market and we have to buy it in the black market. I have been producing IR 8 and I have to use streptocyclin and IR8 every week alternatively as Taiching native invites blight and also spreads some diseases among our older varieties. IR8 also invites diseases because some of these are fungus diseases. These pesticides and insecticides do not have any effect on fungus diseases still. We have to find out some medicines for fighting the fungus diseases just like blights. Already we have got the Drug Control Order and the Pharmaceutical Control Order and so a small wing can be attached to those bodies to look after licensing. Pesticides and insecticides need not have a separate Board or a separate Controlling Board or a Controlling Committee, with so many officers. We are already tired of officers. Let us not bring in more officers and more corruption and more of this licensing system and more permits. We are already tired of them.

With these words, I close.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How long would the Minister like to have?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think there is enough time. It has to be completed by 5 O'clock. I can try to accommodate one or two Members. Many speakers have exhausted the subject, and so I would like the hon. Members to confine themselves to the point. I would like them to give a new light to the problem.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : The subject may have been exhausted but the people are not exhausted.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का उद्देश्य कुछ और है लेकिन भाषण यहां पर कुछ और हो रहे हैं। मद्रास और केरल में फूड-प्वाइंजनिंग से जो मृत्यु हो गई थी, उसके लिये एक कमेटी थी जो ३० सौ० शाह की अध्यक्षता में मुकरिर की गई थी, उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के आधार पर यह बिल तैयार किया गया है। इस बिल की वास्तव में इस देश में जरूरत थी, क्योंकि आज भी इसें-विटामिन्स के बहुत से केसेज इचर-उचर हुए हैं, जिनकी रोक-याम बहुत जरूरी थी। जैसा मेरे बहुत से भाइयों ने यहां पर कहा कि आज की खेती पुरानी खेती नहीं रही है, आज हम ज्यादा उत्पादन करने के लिए ऐसी अनेकों दवाइयों को उपयोग में लाते हैं, इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय का इस तरफ ख्याल करना स्वाभाविक ही था।

इस बिल में मैंने यह देखा है कि किसानों के लिए जो कुछ प्रावीजन करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया है। यह बिल चूंकि राज्य सभा से हो आकर आया है, इसलिए यह उम्मीद की जाती थी, कि इसमें कुछ सुधार हो जायेगा, लेकिन जो हम चाहते थे, वे सुधार इसमें नहीं हुए हैं। आज किसान जो दवाइयां अपनी काप्स पर डालता है, दवाइयों के गलत इस्तेमाल के कारण अनेकों मृत्यु हुई हैं। हाई-ब्रिड ज्वार पर इसको प्रयोग करने के बाद, जब इसको जान-बरों ने खाया तो अनेकों जानबर मर गये। इन

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

दवाइयों के सही स्टोरेज का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। आमसेवकों के पास इन दवाइयों के रखने का कोई ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कि इन दवाइयों के गलत इस्तेमाल से मृत्यु हो सकती है, इसलिए इनके रखने का इन्तजाम सरकार को खुद करना चाहिए। हाइब्रिड क्रौप पर इन दवाइयों के ढालने का इन्तजाम भी सरकार को खुद करना चाहिए। जिस तरह से सरकार ने मलेरिया की दवाइयों के बारे में इन्तजाम किया हुआ है, उसी तरह से देहातों में इन दवाइयों के स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम सरकार को स्वयं करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक इस बिल में ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था है, उसमें किसानों को उस ट्रेनिंग से अलग रखा गया है। किसानों के लिए ट्रेनिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, बकंस की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है। जहाँ फैस्टरी में यह दवाई बनती है, वहाँ के बकंस को भी ट्रेनिंग की सुभीता है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए ट्रेनिंग नहीं है। जो प्रावीजन्ज इस बिल में किये गये हैं, वे इस बिल के पास होने के बाद किसानों पर भी लागू हो जायेंगे, जिससे उनको काफी दिक्कत हो जायगी। इसलिए जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, यद्यपि वे इस बिल के स्कोप में नहीं आती हैं, किर भी मन्त्री महोदय का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे फूड एण्ड एग्री-कल्चर डिपार्टमेंट को इसके लिए लिखें तथा किसानों के लिए जो बातें मैंने सुझाई हैं, उनका इस बिल में प्रावीजन करें।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : सभापति महोदय, इंसेक्टिसाइड्स के सम्बन्ध में यह बिल, जो राज्य सभा से पास होकर आया है, और जिस पर आज यहाँ चर्चा हो रही है, इसके अन्दर मैंने यह देखा है कि काश्तकारों से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा है। न उनको किसी कमेटी पर रखा है, न किसी बोर्ड पर है।

जो चीज आज काश्तकारों के लिये की जा रही है, उनका कोई नुमाइन्दा मुझे इसमें कहीं नज़र नहीं आता है। इसलिये मेरी सबसे पहली राय यह है कि काश्तकार जो इन दवाओं का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनकी वायस इसमें किसी न किसी रीत से अवश्य होनी चाहिए। उनको कमेटीज में अवश्य रखना चाहिए।

अभी जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि वे दवाइयां इस्तेमाल करने के बाद पानी में मिलती हैं, और वहाँ से वे फिर तालाब में जाती हैं और इस तरह से तालाब का पानी दूषित हो जाने के कारण उससे तालाब की मछलियाँ, जानवर तथा इन्सान मर जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जो मरने वाला है, जो उनको इस्तेमाल करने वाला है, उनकी एज्यूकेशन की व्यवस्था इसमें ज़रूर होनी चाहिए ताकि वे इन का सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल कर सकें...

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : मछलियों को भी उन कमेटियों पर रखें।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मछली, जानवरों को छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन इन्सान तो न मरे। हम इतनी कोशिश तो करें कि जिनके लिए यह सब काम चलता है, उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेशन उस कमेटी पर हो।

दूसरी बात—मैंने यह देखा है कि वे दवाइयां बक्त पर जितनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं मिलती हैं, किसान को शहरों में जाकर इनको लाना पड़ता है, वहाँ भी कुछ मिलती हैं और कुछ नहीं मिलती हैं। मेरी राय यह है कि जिस तरह से हम बीज सोसायटी के द्वारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं, उसी तरह से इसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी सोसायटी के द्वारा हो, ताकि किसान को वहाँ से तुरन्त मिल जाय।

इसके बाद मैं इन दवाइयों की कीमत के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार को यह बात समझ लेनी चाहिए कि खेती का काम भी एक

मन्धा है, यह एक इण्डस्ट्री है—ऐसा समझ कर हमको चलना चाहिये। जैसे टैक्सटाइल मिल या द्रूसरे बच्चे हैं, कारखाने हैं, वहाँ पर कच्चा माल देने के बाद पक्का माल तैयार होने तक पूरा एकाउन्ट रखा जाता है और उसके बाद सरकार को बताते हैं कि इतना लौस होमा या इतना फायदा होगा। लौस होता हो तो इण्डस्ट्री बन्द करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उसको कभी नहीं मानती, क्योंकि उनकी इण्डीविचुप्रल लाइफ में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, जिस तरह का परिवर्तन कि काश्तकार की लाइफ में नुकसान होने पर होता है। तो मेरे कहने का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसान को अगर इन दबाइयों की कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़ेगी, तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि वह ज्यादा कीमत पर उन दबाइयों को नहीं ले सकेगा। मुझे दुख है कि सरकार इस दृष्टि से इस तरफ नहीं देखती है। मेरा वैसिक सवाल सरकार से यह है कि एप्री-फ्लॉचर हमारे देश की एक वैसिक इण्डस्ट्री है, इस इण्डस्ट्री में काम करने वाले जो काश्तकार हैं—ऐसा समझ कर उनको तमाम सहूलियतें हमें पहुँचानी चाहिये और इसी दृष्टि से हमें उनके लिए इन इसेंटिसाइड्स की अवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि वे इनको खरीद सकें और इनका उपयोग कर सकें।

अभी जैसा मेरे सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री देवराव पाटिल ने कहा कि इन दबाइयों के गिराने का काम सरकार के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा होना चाहिए। यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जैसे एप्रीफ्लॉचर एक्सटेन्शन आफिसर्जं होते हैं, पहले वे इस काम में खुद तो ट्रेन्ड हों, जानी हों, तब ही वे काश्तकार को कह सकेंगे और उसकी मदद कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि एप्रीफ्लॉचर एक्सटेन्शन आफिसर्जं या जो ग्रामसेवक हैं, पहले उनको इसके बारे में भरपूर ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए, तब ही वे काश्तकार को इसके बारे में बतला सकेंगे और उनकी ट्रेनिंग का इस्तजाम कर सकेंगे।

हाइब्रिड के बारे में महाराष्ट्र में काफी

नुकसान हुआ है। मेरी दृष्टि में महाराष्ट्र ही एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ हाईब्रिड के बारे में बहुत बड़ा प्रयोग किया गया है और हमारे वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर भी बसन्त राव नायक ने इस को दिल में रखकर वहाँ पर खेती में बड़ी तरकी करने का तय किया तथा इसके लिये बड़ी कोशिश की। उनकी कोशिश इस पर होती रही कि हाईब्रिड बीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनायें। मैंने देखा कि जिन लोगों को हाईब्रिड बीज बनाने के लिए दिया उनको समय पर दबाइयां न मिलने के कारण उनका नुकसान हुआ। उन्होंने बीज बहुत कीमत पर लिया लेकिन उत्पादन बहुत कम हुआ क्योंकि समय पर दबाइयाँ नहीं मिल सकीं। मेरी राय में तो जिन जिन लोगों ने अपनी जमीन पर हाईब्रिड बीज का उत्पादन करने के लिए तय किया हो उनके पास तक इन चीजों को पहुँचाने का काम स्वयं ग्रामसेवक या एक्सटेन्शन आफिसर के द्वारा होना चाहिए।

एक बात नुमी यह कहनी है कि इस बिल का जो सेकंडन 23 है वह, कन्ट्रोल किस तरह से रखना है, इसके सम्बन्ध में है। लेकिन इसमें ऐसी अवस्था है कि जिनके मकान में या जिनकी जमीन पर फैक्टरी हो, उसको रेस्पांसिबिल बनाया गया है—अगर कारखाने दारों की ओर से कोई बुराई की जाये तो उस मकान का या जमीन का जो ओनर है उसको सारी इन्फार्मेशन दैनी चाहिए, यह भार उसके ऊपर जबरन डाला गया है। जिस प्रकार से जहाँ पर प्रोहीबिशन होता है वहाँ पर यह मालूम होते हुए भी कि कहाँ पर भट्टी चलती है, लोगों को कहने की हित्मत नहीं पड़ती है क्योंकि अगर वह कहते हैं तो उनको स्टैब कर दिया जाता है और पुलिस भी कोई सहायता नहीं देती है। तो नजदीक के आदमियों के ऊपर जो रेस्पांसिबिलिटी रखी गई है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर पुलिस क्या करती है। डिक्षोक्सी में यह डंग ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप फैक्टरी वाले पर रखें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir, I am grateful to the various speakers who participated in this debate and who were good enough to make constructive suggestions regarding the Bill. All the speakers welcomed the Bill from the point of view of safeguarding human beings and animals which are useful.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर): कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ओर से चन्द्रशेखर जी का नाम दिया गया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thought Shri Nayyar was the representative of the Communist Party. Anyhow, the Minister has already begun his speech and there is not much time left. So, he can take two or three mintues on the clauses.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: All the speakers welcomed the Bill from the point of view of safeguarding human beings and animals which are useful to human beings from the risks involved in the manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides.

Let me now answer the important points raised by hon. Members and also clarify Government position with regard to the major amendments suggested by some of the hon. Members.

I wish to state that every assurance can be given to Shri P. K. Deo that the Joint Committee was keen about preserving wild life and it specifically changed the definition of "animals" to cover this aspect. The invisible effects of insecticides will certainly be looked after at the time of their registration under clause 9 (3) of the Bill. I fully share Shri Deo's anxiety about the possibility of water sources being polluted by spraying of insecticides. In this connection I may say that a separate Bill for prevention of water pollution is being processed by the Health Ministry.

Regarding Shri Singhi's point, the present provisions of the Bill do not require the toxicity of insecticides or their formulations to be mentioned on their labels. His amendment suggests that 'toxicity' should be substituted by 'content

of insecticides'. The toxicity of an insecticide is the sum total of its undesirable effects and it cannot be expressed or brought out by mentioning the quantity of the insecticide present. There may be variations in determinations of toxicity by different laboratories but the Registration Committee, which consists of experts, will no doubt pay due attention to this aspect. Besides, the Registration Committee's decisions are subject to review by Government. Should an appeal be received, Government would certainly examine all the points mentioned in the application.

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal expressed concern over the appointment of inspectors not possessing the requisite qualifications. I may point out that appointment of such inspectors has been provided for the limited purpose of entering and searching premises with a view to ensuring that the provisions of the Bill or the conditions of registration or licence are being complied with. The Joint Committee was fully convinced that this provision was necessary, particularly for enforcement of the provisions in the rural areas.

Shri Randhir Singh desired that there should be penalty for vexatious seizure by inspectors. In the Bill, as was first introduced in the Rajya Sabha, there was a clause providing for penalty for vexatious seizure. The Joint Committee examined this provision carefully and recommended that it should be deleted as it would act as a disincentive to inspectors. Of course, for improper conduct, inspectors can be punished under the disciplinary powers of the Government.

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati raised the point that the use of weedicides would not only take away an avenue of employment for poor labourers but also result in destruction of weeds which are used as fodder for cattle. But I may state that the object of the present Bill is to prevent hazards to human and animal life consequent on the use of weedicides. Insecticides and weedicides are in use already and the economic aspects arising out of such use will be examined by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture if a reference is made to them.

Other speakers who participated in this debate have also contributed very constructively. Shri Bharati spoke twice

and today he made certain suggestions. I assure him that his suggestions will be looked into.

As to Shri Dinkar Desai's point, I would like to say that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and their experts were consulted at all stages by the Joint Committee and their views were fully accommodated in the Bill.

16.49 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

As far as Shri Nayanan is concerned, he raised a number of objections, but I would like to tell him that the object of the Bill does not cover price of insecticides. However, some of the insecticides like DDT, BHC which have been notified as 'drugs' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act are covered by the Drugs Prices (Control and Display) Order. The prices of insecticides are subject to competitive forces in the market.

Regarding the second point, I say, the provisions of the Bill will control the activities of manufacturers to prevent contamination of water, surroundings etc. The Bill is comprehensive in all its aspects.

The hon. Member, Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, has said many things. He also said that Ministers and officers do not know what a field is, what a plough is and all those things. I may tell him that I am a labourer myself and even these days, I go to my fields whenever there is an opportunity. Therefore, nobody should monopolise that he knows everything and that others do not know anything. 45 Members of Parliament have constituted a Joint Select Committee and they have gone into it. Do you mean to say that none of them is interested in the cultivators, that everybody is coming from urban area and that nobody is coming from rural area? We must respect the views given by the Joint Select Committee which consists of 45 Members, 15 from Rajya Sabha and 30 from Lok Sabha.

As regards the other points, I may say that control over import is necessary not only for encouraging indigenous industry but also for quality control. The provisions of the Bill include control of adulteration and interests of farmers have been duly protected.

As regards Shri Sreekanth Nair's point, we have been colleagues and comrades for a number of years. He has been good enough to write me a very long letter, a very important letter, stating that "toxicity" must be defined. I have also sent him a reply. The term "toxicity" has not been defined in the Act. It is for the Registration Committee to examine the data submitted by firms who wish to register insecticides and permit their registration if "toxicity" is such that they could be used with safety. All aspects will be examined by the Registration Committee which consists of experts.

As regards Shri Biswas's point, I may say that when a new insecticide is developed, the manufacturing firms have to spend a lot of money to carry out the toxicological studies. The data will have to be submitted to the Registration Committee for it to examine whether an insecticide is safe or not for use. Otherwise, it will not be allowed. This type of screening is done in all advanced countries.

Then, to Shri D. S. Patil, I wish to say that his suggestions will have to be examined by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

As far as Shri Tulsidas Jadhav's points are concerned, he has made some useful suggestions and I assure him that they will be taken care of.

As far as the points raised by Shri Muthu Gounder are concerned, he has spoken about rats and monkeys also. He was very helpful to me because he introduced an element of humour so that the seriousness of the discussion will not descend upon me in all its seriousness.

Finally, I may tell the House that so far as the amendments are concerned, 38 amendments given notice of by the Members are concerned, more than one Member have suggested two or three amendments. The major amendment is that the term "toxicity", as applicable to insecticides, should be replaced by the content of an insecticide. I have already explained that this amendment would not convey the sense which the Bill is sought to give, namely the sum total of the adverse effects caused by an insecticide.

Another amendment seeks to give a

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

new meaning to the term "use" as applied to an insecticide.

Apparently the sponsors of this amendment feel that, if an insecticide were used as per the directions of the manufacturer and if in spite of...

ध्ये देवराव पाटिल : संशोधन हमारे सामने नहीं है। वह संशोधन मूव नहीं हुआ है जिसका कि उत्तर मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : It is now too late. Let him go ahead.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : ...and if in spite of that certain untoward effects of the insecticides were noticed, no action should be taken. You will agree that this suggestion cannot be accepted. The reasons for the harmful effects of the insecticides must be investigated and if such effects are the result of the insecticide being formulated not in accordance with the conditions of the Registration or with the conditions of the licence, action must be taken.

More than one member has suggested that an appeal against non-registration or cancellation of registration of an insecticide should lie with the Central insecticides Board those decisions should be subject to review by the Central Government. The Joint Select Committee specifically desired that the Registration Committee which has executive functions should be made independent of the Board which is a technical body to advise Government and which has altogether different functions.

Again amendments have been suggested which seek to define what should be deemed to be the formula of an insecticidal formulation. The Registration Committee must know the full particulars about processing of a formulation, including the nature of the stabilisers, solvents, emulsifiers, etc., that are employed, as all of them may have a bearing on the toxicity of the insecticide or on the containers. The information supplied would certainly be kept confidential by the Registration Committee but no amendment which aims at withholding any relevant information from the Registration Committee, you will appreciate, Sir, can be accepted.

May I, in conclusion, say that the Bill was very carefully examined by the Joint Select Committee which had consulted all the interests affected by it and that the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee represent a splendid balance of the various views put forward before it.

I would, therefore, command to the House that the Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be considered and passed.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We can take up clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow.

16.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : LEVY OF CERTAIN EXCISE DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the Deputy Prime Minister will now make a statement.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Shall I read it or shall I lay it on the Table of the House ? This is about 2½ pages.

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is it about ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have made some adjustments about embroidery taxation and some other taxation, which, I thought, I must first inform the House before giving it outside. Only yesterday it was made. I have described it there. It is some concession...

AN HON. MEMBER : On chocolates ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not on chocolates.

I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding levy of certain excise duties.

Statement

Sir, on the 29th of last month when I moved in this House that the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the Financial Year 1968-69 be taken into consideration I had said as follows :—

"It has been represented that the collection of tax on an *ad valorem* basis from the embroidery industry will lead to difficulties in view of the large number of varieties. To get over this difficulty the possibility of compounding the levy at a rate per machine per shift has been considered. But a sector of the industry having machines which are old and slow moving did not favour this. It is accordingly proposed to fix tariff values, which, while simplifying the assessment, will ensure uniformity of levy."

Subsequently in the course of the debate on the Finance Bill one hon'ble member had urged that relief should be given in the levy of excise duty on embroidery to units that have only one or two machines installed. I promised to consider this suggestion. Besides, following the announcement I made, representations have come from the embroidery industry urging that fixation of tariff values by itself may not simplify the assessment formalities and that it was necessary to reconsider the possibility of compounding the levy at a rate per machine per shift. It has also been suggested that such a compounding may be made optional, and if possible a suitably reduced rate of compounding per machine per shift may be fixed in respect of old machines whose output may be somewhat lower.

All these suggestions have been carefully considered. I do not find sufficient justification to give any special concession in favour of units having one or two machines installed. The capital outlay

involved in installing and running even one machine is quite substantial, and the sale value of the embroidered fabrics may be as high as Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. Such units cannot obviously be regarded as small units to justify special concession in excise duty. However, I am simplifying the method of collection and the procedural formalities by fixing tariff values, and also by providing for compounding of the levy at a rate per machine per shift at the option of the manufacturer. The tariff values and the compounded levy rates are also being suitably rounded off to afford some marginal relief in the duty burden. In the case of embroidery machines which were installed in the years prior to 1955, the rate of optional compounding of the levy per machine per shift will be fixed at a somewhat lower figure as their output compared to the machines installed in later years is lower because of their slower running speed. These changes are being given effect to by issue of suitable rules and notifications under the Central Excise Act and Rules.

In the course of the debt it was urged by some hon'ble members, that I should consider giving some relief in the excise duty leviable on refrigeration machinery and equipment intended for cold storage plants. It was urged that the present duty incidence, specially after the increase made as a part of the Budget proposals is so high that it might inhibit the setting up of cold storages which are needed so badly for storage and preservation of perishable articles of food. After careful examination, I have decided to give some relief in excise duty chargeable on components of air-conditioning machinery and plant intended for the setting up of cold storages. This relief will be given by suitable reduction of excise duty so that the total incidence of the duty on the cost of a complete cold storage plant will come down to the level existing before 1st March, 1968. Procedural details for grant of this concession are being worked out and a suitable notification giving effect to it will be issued as soon as possible.

— — —

17.00 hrs.

**MOTION RE : STATEMENT MADE BY
THE HOME MINISTER REGARDING
THE REPORTED STATEMENT BY
THE AGRICULTURE MINISTER
OF ANDHRA PRADESH
AGAINST HARIJANS**

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I beg to move :

"That the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 6th May, 1968, regarding the reported statement by the Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh against Harijans, be taken into consideration."

I have gone through the bunch of correspondences and statements supplied to us by the Home Minister with due care and caution. These papers pin-point a very relevant thing. These papers say that the correspondent of the PATRIOT who is responsible for the alleged statement in the news item in the paper which says that 'Harijans deserve to be kicked' was not present at the press conference given by the Andhra Minister, Mr. Thimma Reddy, on 22nd April. This fact has been made very clear in this correspondence.

Secondly, it has also been made very clear in this correspondence that the correspondent of the PATRIOT depended for his news item on hearsay and this hearsay has not been corroborated by the statements made by the different journalists who attended the Press Conference of Mr. Thimma Reddy on 22nd April.

These papers also pin-point, if you go through them carefully, one basic thing that this correspondent of the PATRIOT tried to play up that thing which is likely to damage harmonious relations between the different communities of this country. There is no doubt about it. Whatever that might be, I know the PATRIOT is a paper manned by persons of high integrity, character and progressive ideas. and whatever.....

SHRI J. B. Kripalani (Guna) : Have you got a barometer ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is common-

sense. That is the barometer of experience of constant reading of the PATRIOT.

Whatever that might be, what action the PATRIOT took and what does it purport to say in this particular matter of playing up this news item? It is for them to decide. Parliament is not in a position to suggest means because if we suggest means that will be an encroachment on the freedom of Press. But this paper pin-points another very relevant thing. This Press Conference took place on 22nd April and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh did not inquire into the matter till 2nd May although there was a furore created in Parliament and there was widespread repercussion all over the country over this news item in the PATRIOT. This shows that the Andhra Pradesh Government was, I am sorry to say, rather looking at the matter in a very casual and a cavalier manner. There is no doubt about it. Judging from the correspondence or judging from the interest taken by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, this becomes clear.

Now what about the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh? The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded only the statements made by the different press representatives who attended Mr. Thimma Reddy's press interview. When the Chief Minister has not given out his mind or his conclusion, he has not said anything about this correspondence, then the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh must have a blank mind—I hope you will kindly excuse me, you come from the same State—he seems to have a blank mind because he has not drawn any conclusions and he has not forwarded any conclusions for the benefit of Mr. Chavan who is over-worked, Sir and if he has rather sent his conclusions, that would have helped the Home Minister. Instead he has sent the statements of the different Press Correspondents. Now the question is : who took the interview of the Press Correspondents for replies. Was it the Chief Minister or was it his Private Secretary who took the interview? We know the only thing, that the Chief Minister attended a dance recital given by the daughter of his Private Secretary. So, was it the Private Secretary who took down these statements or was it the Chief Minister himself? Or surely there may be a third possibility which is this. Possibly

the Chief Minister issued a questionnaire to the journalists to be filled up by them. And, if that is so, and judging from the similarity of language and facts narrated in the statements, it becomes crystal clear that possibly the Chief Minister did not take the responsibility of interviewing and finding out directly from the Press correspondents whether the statement alleged to have been made by Shri Thimma Reddy is correct or not. He possibly issued a questionnaire. Now, Sir, if you scan the statement of the Andhra Pradesh Minister and also the statement made by the press correspondents one thing becomes crystal clear. The Andhra Pradesh Minister might not have said that the Harijans deserve to be kicked. He made some disparaging remarks about the Harijans ; there is no doubt about that. From the statement it is very clear. He said certain disparaging remarks which is apparent from the statement made by the Chief Reporter of *The Hindu* which says that the Minister mentioned the recent incidents in which Harijans were involved. The Minister had the Harijans in his mind. And it is this Minister, you know, who said, and that is corroborated by the statement of the Journalists that Journalists should be kicked. A man who can say that journalists should be kicked can also say that Harijans should also be kicked and all that. Whatever that might be Sir, there is a statement made by the correspondent of the *Blitz* which says : Generally Harijans who are poor indulge in these thefts in villages. Now, Sir, that is what this Minister said and this is what is corroborated by the statement of the correspondent of the *Blitz*. Now, Sir, at this statement I was taken aback, one Mr. Thimma Reddy said "Do you want Harijans to be kissed ?" Naturally enough, I don't want Mr. Thimma Reddy to kiss the Harijans because that would muddy his lips. He need not kiss them. Sir, kicking and kissing are the opposite side of the same coin. There is no doubt about it. Mr. Chavan is smiling. Possibly he knows both.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about you ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : One side only, not both.

Now, Sir, I have read the letter of the

Andhra Pradesh Minister, Mr. Thimma Reddy addressed to Chief Minister, that was on the 3rd of May. The incident took place on the 22nd of April. And if you scan the letter, you will find that the last three paragraphs of the letter are full of 'I-isms' and igoisms. He says about what he did when he was young for Harijans, what he has done now etc. All these are only 'I-isms' and a man who can indulge in 'I-isms' is a man who very surely has distorted views and visions.

Now, Sir, we have to examine the entire matter in a wider perspective. Mr. Chavan would agree with me if I say that Harijans are the most oppressed and suppressed sections of the Indian community. There is no doubt about it, Sir. Even this Andhra Pradesh Minister has said that when the thieves are caught the people in the villages take the law into their hands and then they beat them ; often they are burnt also. This is a sad commentary on the State administrative machinery. What for do you have the Police, if the people are allowed to beat, to burn and kill human beings like this ? The Andhra Pradesh Minister has said that water pumps are being taken away from the gardens of the rich people there living in the villages. Sir, do you think that water pumps are more valuable than human lives ?

Therefore, I say, Sir, that Harijans are the most oppressed and suppressed sections of the Indian community and during these twenty years of freedom, their condition has not improved in spite of the fact that there is a constitutional provision. In spite of the Untouchability (Offences) Act which has been adopted in 1955, all these evils are continuing. All these legislations are in cold storage. The legislations remain only on paper.

The condition of the Harijans is bad. When the condition of the Harijans is so bad, what moral right do we Indians have to criticise the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King ? The conditions of the two crores of Negroes living in the USA are no less inferior to the conditions of six crores of Harijans living in this country. When we treat our own people like this, what moral right have we got to criticise other people ?

You know of that incident that occurred in the village in Andhra Pradesh on the

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24th February ; if you read the details you will find that a boy of 19 was so much roasted that he ran from pillar to post for relief and he was refused relief even by the doctor who owned a private clinic because the doctor belonged to the so-called upper caste Hindus or the upper caste echelons of society. This is the type of mentality that we have. This is the sort of perverted psychology that we suffer from in this country.

Now, there is a tendency to say that we have a Harijan Minister and all that. We might have Harijan Ministers, but Ministership does not solve the problems of the common man. Does it solve ? It does not solve it. It is only a slogan for the so-called caste-Hindus to use whenever it is profitable for them to use these slogans.

Now, a new class known as the neo-rich is evolving in this country. They have a sort of built-in superiority and they suffer from a sort of perverted psychology.

I know this because we were sitting at the Bombay Airport. And there was a girl. And we saw the example of a neo-rich young man coming there with a camera tucked on his arms with two transistor sets in his hands, and a pretty woman. He came to the place where we were sitting...

AN HON. MEMBER : That is okay.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That was okay. The man came with a camera and two transistor sets. He was a symbol of the neo-rich. He came there and wanted a reservation in a particular flight. He banged the table. He did not have any business to bang the table in that fashion. Shri Nath Pai was present there and he told me about this man. Immediately I thought that he seemed to be the representative of the neo-rich class in India. This neo-rich class in India is suffering from a sort of built-in superiority complex, and these are the people who are responsible for all sorts of things.

Even in this village in Andhra Pradesh, there was actually a tug of war tension between the rich and the poor. What is happening in this country ? There is a revivalism of the odd features of Hinduism under the cover of nationalism. Anything

that a Hindu does passes off for a national thing. That is what happens in this country. Hinduism teaches universal compassion. Are these examples and are these treatments meted out to the poorer and weaker sections of our community evidences of universal compassion ? They are not and they cannot be.

In this country, sectional interests of caste, community and religion are challenging the basic foundation of our democracy. There is no doubt about it and they are emerging as a force in this country. But I am unhappy to say that instead of relying on the statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh—I hear he is a good man ; and I have also been told that Shri Thimma Reddy is also a good man who tries to imitate Shri Morarji Desai in his outspokenness ; this is what I have been told about Shri Thimma Reddy ; judging from the statement, I find him a salubrious type of man who is temperamental, who is very loose in his tongue, who does not have any mental discipline, virtues that Shri Morarji Desai possibly lacks ; this is what I find from the statement of this gentleman—instead of depending on the statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : The hon. Member was saying that Shri Morarji Desai was lacking in something or that something was wrong with Shri Morarji Desai ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA Kripalani : (Gonda) : He said that those virtues Shri Morarji Desai lacked. Which virtues did he mean ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I was very clear.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA Kripalani : That was a very wrong assessment.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This Mr. Thimma Reddy, somebody has told me, is known as Mr. Morarji Desai of Andhra Pradesh. But I find, judging from the statement that Mr. Thimma Reddy is a man who is loose in his words, who does not have any mental discipline.

These are virtues which Shri Morarji Desai lacks...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You are losing your time now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am not here to draw a line of distinction between virtues and vices. It is for the hon. lady Member to do it.

Whatever that might be, I would say that instead of depending on the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to report about this incident and instead of depending on the letter of Shri Thimma Reddy to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, which is an illuminating document on egoism, why is it that the Home Ministry did not try to inquire into the matter directly through its own agencies ?

When the unfortunate language riots took place in Assam in 1960, a parliamentary delegation was sent to Assam to inquire in the matter. In the same manner, a parliamentary delegation can be sent to Andhra Pradesh to inquire not only into this incident but also into the conditions of Harijans in general.

I am very sorry to that Shri Jagjiwan Ram, the most outstanding leader of the Harijans....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Of the country.

SHRI HEM BARUA : ...Of the Harijans also. So I would very much appreciate if in protest at what has transpired so far, Shri Jagjiwan Ram resigns *(Interruptions)*. That would be a very fine gesture. I can tell Shri Jagjiwan Ram that if he resigns his Ministership, I will resign my Membership of Parliament. If he resigns his Ministership, he still continues to be a Member of Parliament. But if I resign my membership of Parliament and go away, I become unemployed as I have no other source of income.

Whatever that may be, we have gone through these papers.

SHRI J. B. Kripalani : He is reducing the whole thing to a farce.

SHRI HEM BARUA : No, no *(Interruptions)*.

When I make a reference to Shri Jagjiwan Ram, it is no use some members getting angry, because I have read in the papers that he is the mouthpiece of certain sections of the Indian people, and when there are reports in the newspapers that Shri Jagjiwan Ram is interested only in his office, not in the welfare of his people, naturally enough my demand that he should resign in protest is, I think, in all fairness.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I only wish he could read newspapers.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I read papers. That is the only thing I do very carefully—reading newspapers and journals. I can show him the journals. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : He only wants that it should be published in the papers—that Shri Barua said like this.

MR. SPEAKER : We are losing time. Please conclude.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Here is a suggestion coming from Shri Amar Singh Saigal !

SHRIMATI SUCHETA Kripalani (Guna) : Incidents of oppression of Harijans recently appearing in the papers have not only distressed us but have caused a great deal of indignation which all members of the House of all sections have expressed. Not only have they expressed their indignation ; they have demanded that such incidents should not take place and should be curbed in every possible way.

No doubt, these incidents do occur here and there and the reason may be laxity on the part of the administration. It is also true that it is not possible for any administration to have a police force in every village. Therefore, when in a remote village incidents occur, it is possible that by the time the police come on the scene some unfortunate incidents may have taken place and the preventive measures that have to be taken are not taken in time.

It is also possible that Government is

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desirous of implementing a policy whereby Harijans should be given full protection but officers at the lower rank are indifferent and they do not implement the policy as whole heartedly and sincerely as they should do. It is not enough to blame the Government; we should blame ourselves...*(Interruptions)*. Government may pass laws and create conditions. No Government can possibly get a policy fully implemented unless the people give whole-hearted support.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : They should also punish the offenders when things brought to their notice...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : One member of the Government himself talks this.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I started by saying that it may be due to the laxity on the part of the Administration or negligence or indifference on the part of the lower ranks if they are not whole-heartedly and sincerely implementing the policy. I say with all the emphasis at my command that any social reform cannot be carried on unless there is an effective and sizable public opinion willing to support and help the Government. When that poor boy was beaten, what were the people doing ? If the Government is to blame, the people are to blame too. What is their moral justification ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the Ministers ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : If some animal is treated cruelly, we go and report to the SPCA. It is our social conscience which has to be stirred and made alert. It should also be active and organised and ready to take some trouble for the protection of the Harijans. What do we do today ? If we see any accident happening, we take no steps as we do not want to get involved in police cases. We do not want to be bothered ; we do not want to trouble ourselves. It is our indifference which is to a great extent responsible for the social deterioration. I do not want to exonerate anybody. Government should be responsible ; Government is responsible...*(Interruptions)* and it must

check and control. But what are we doing to check this indifference ? When an incident like this did occur, we took it up in the Parliament. That was right. The Assembly should also take it up ; the social institutions should take it up. We should put pressure on the Government and see that such things do not occur and punishment is meted out to the offenders. If you say that only the Government can look after the interests of Harijans, I do not believe it.

श्री रवि राय (पुरो) : यह यिम्मा रेडी को हटाने का सवाल है, सुचेता जी !

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I say that it is not enough for the representatives of the political parties to come here and shout. Shouting will not help the Harijans. All of us are supposed to be broad-based political parties and all political parties have got their members in the villages...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री रामचरण (खुर्जी) : लेकिन यह तो कौंप्रेस ने किया है, आप क्या बात करती हैं ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : This kind of impatience will not help. I am too old a hand in this game. I have done work for the Harijans, Labour and for the peasant in the villages. I have done more work than you. It is the responsibility of the Government and also of each one of us. If such incidents happen it is a mark of shame for each one of us and all of us should hang our heads in shame...*(Interruptions)*.

I do not wish to deny that the main responsibility to give protection to the Harijans is of the Government. The Government must implement the policy accepted by us with vigour and sincerity. If officers show indifference they should be punished to set an example but at the same time I will say that all social reform measure needs strong public opinion behind it. We cannot, therefore, absolve ourselves of the responsibility for such unfortunate incidents. We must build up a vigorous public opinion and work for the cause of the upliftment of the Harijans.

Now, I come to this particular incident of Thimma Reddy. One particular newspaper which is noted for its slant—*Patriot*—reported that Mr. Thimma Reddy had said that "Harijans should be kicked". Such a bland and outrageous statement for a seasoned politician to make is very difficult to believe.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the human being ?

The content of the human being is at stake.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Please be patient. Now, this matter was referred to Shri Brahmananda Reddy ; Shri Brahmananda Reddy met the Home Minister and told the Home Minister, "I am going to tour the drought-affected areas and as soon as I come back I shall look into this matter." As soon as he came back, within the specified date, he sent the report to him.

Some hon. members criticised the Chief Minister for not sending his own assessment of the incident. I am afraid that if he had given his own assessment he would have again been criticised for sending report prejudiced in favour of Shri Thimma Reddy who is a member of his Cabinet. Therefore what did he do ? He perhaps thought that he should not get involved in this and should leave it to the judgment of the Parliament. He has, therefore, forwarded to us the evidence that he collected ; the reports from the press people. He met the pressmen. There were seven of them. We have read all these reports. Each one of the pressmen have said that the Minister did not say the words "Harijans should be kicked." Shri Thimma Reddy in his letter has said that he deplored the playing up of caste and communal feelings and highlighting of caste and community in describing such incidents. He also said that it was dangerous to do so and the journalists responsible for rousing caste and communal feelings should not be spared. It is true that he used immoderate language against the press. He should not have used such language but he did not say that "Harijans should be kicked." (Interruption)

Now my friend has objected to the letter of Shri Thimma Reddy and he says that the letter is full of 'I-isms'. Many of

us do not know this gentleman and have no knowledge about his background. It is therefore, natural that he in his letter has given us details of his past association in Harijan work. He has said, "All my life I was pledged to the upliftment of the Harijans". (Interruption) Wait a minute.

Apart from the letter of Shri Thimma Reddy we have received a letter—it was not addressed to me but to Acharya Kripalani—a letter addressed by a Harijan ex-Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad—and an ex-M.P., Shri Shankar Dev. He has been a leader of the Harijans and has worked for the Kisans and labourers for a long time. He has said "I am ashamed that such a propaganda is going on against Thimma Reddy who has devoted his life for the welfare of the Harijans". He has also said that previously when he was a Minister "we used to go to him and if we had any difficulties with respect to Harijans he was most sympathetic to their cause and always tried to help them." I am therefore inclined to believe the letter of Shri Shankar Dev as well as the statement made by Shri Thimma Reddy (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down, Mr. Sheo Narain.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Apart from that, let us remember that the *Patriot* representative was not present there. He got the information from the report of the UNI. He built up his story from it. Even the UNI story, as given by Mr. K. Parthasarathy, did not say that the Minister said that the "Harijans should be kicked". He has not said that. You please go through it. (Interruption) Then, let us see what the PTI representative has stated. When the PTI representative was asked, "When you saw the report in the *Patriot* and later in the proceedings of Parliament about that report, what did you feel?", he said, "I felt it was incorrect and misleading."

Then, let us see what the *Times of India* correspondent has said. He replied to a question that "My impression was that the report conveyed a wrong and distorted impression of what the Minister had actually said and I attributed it to the correspondent's reporting on hearsay as he was not present at the interview." It is

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

the statement of the *Times of India* reporter who was present there.

Then, Mr. Sitaram, the *Patriot* representative, first of all, was not present at the interview. He did not also have the courtesy of checking up with Mr. Thimma Reddy as to what he had actually said. (*Interruption*) If you read carefully the letter of Mr. Thimma Reddy, you will find—

MR. SPEAKER : Please finish.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I am finishing. But I have been disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER : But that is because you are addressing them ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have read all those fabrications.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : It does not matter. When the truth is unravelled, it becomes unpalatable to the hon. Member (*Interruption*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please resume your seats.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Now, it is interesting to note what Mr. Thimma Reddy has said in his letter to the Chief Minister ? I want you to hear it carefully. He has said :

"I do not propose to say in this statement about the associations and activities of Mr. Sitaram (*Patriot* correspondent) or his known antipathy towards me."

This is said by Mr. Thimma Reddy.

Mr. Sitaram corroborates it in his report by saying "Mr. Thimma Reddy had shown violent reaction to some of my writings." So, both had already enmity against each other. Mr. Sitaram was waiting for an opportunity to highlight something against Mr. Thimma Reddy. Somebody asked him, "Don't you think this is very important ?" He realised that this was going to be a very sensational news. What the press people call a scoop—he wanted to do that and strike the headlines. That is why he did it. Before I

read all these reports I was of the opinion that there should be an enquiry by a parliamentary committee. But after having read these reports, I am convinced that the whole thing is a concocted affair of the press. Because Mr. Sitaram had some enmity against Mr. Thimma Reddy, he wanted to highlight something against him. There may be politics or something else also behind it, but I do not think it is right to condemn this minister in the manner we have done. But as far as the incidents against the Harijans are concerned they are serious and deplorable and I would request the Home Minister to ask Shri Brahmananda Reddy to have thorough enquiry made and take stringent action against these officers through whose laxity it has been possible for such incidents to occur.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : It is only a two-hour discussion, not a two-day discussion. Only a few people can speak, not all the 500. I appeal to members to confine their remarks to 10 minutes.

SHRI HEM BARUA : But you said that day that the discussion can go up to 9 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House wants it, I have no objection. Mr. Hem Barua can occupy the Chair—he is in the panel—and it can go on.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I request you to give me a few minutes. I hope you do not want me to jump up like a jack-in-the-box and say, "Sir, Sir..."

MR. SPEAKER : Not immediately after Suchetaji. There should be some time lag.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : You should allow the scheduled castes people to express their feelings. You are only calling the caste Hindus.

MR. SPEAKER : Whichever names are given by the parties, I call them.

You have raised it two times ; do not raise it again. When the parties give

certain names, I call them. I do not ask to which community they belong—Brahmin or scheduled caste. Mr. Vishwanatham.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Vishakhapatnam) : Sir, when first this news appeared that Mr. Thimma Reddy made such a statement, we were all shocked. Then we did not know all the facts. Unfortunately, that day there was no other paper to check up. I come from Andhra and none feels more sore than myself with regard to the difficulties and disabilities suffered by Harijans. Even now, in spite of our 20 years' efforts, they have not been reduced. I am one of those who believe that we must make some special effort in gearing up our machinery and creating a special machinery to remove these disabilities to see that within the shortest possible time the difference between Harijans and other people in this country is completely wiped out and every Harijan feels as good as the highest man feels in this country.

This incident came close after the Kanchikacherla incident. When the Kanchikacherla incident came, all of us here were very much perturbed and, speaking for myself, coming from Andhra Pradesh, my eyes were wet when I heard that such a thing should happen there, in a State which gave the first Harijan Chief Minister, in a State which gave the first Harijan President of the Indian National Congress. It was almost impossible for me to think that this thing could have happened.

Now, as soon as I rose, Shri Nambiar was saying "Now he will speak the truth". At the time of this incident, I was here. I was not present at the interview. If I were present there, I could have given the truth as I heard and as I saw. Unfortunately, I was here at that time. But one thing I would like to submit. This is a case which should not be viewed with emotion. This is a case which we should bring into the arena of cold reasoning, for the Parliament is a generous body. Only this morning we witnessed the spectacle and of the Parliament taking a very generous view ; of one State invading another State, as it were with police; with the slightest of protest, the question was

passed over. Similarly, when we are discussing this matter, I would only submit, we should apply not emotion but mere reason. Neither should my personal knowledge of the person concerned come into play. I have got relationship with so many friends here also and if I should discuss a statement made by a member of this House, using my personal knowledge of the private life of that gentleman, I should be doing a great injustice to myself, to the other person and even to Parliament.

Shri Hem Barua said he was not clear whether Shri Brahmananda Reddy made the enquiry himself. Yesterday I happened to be in Hyderabad in connection with another function and I was told that he personally conducted this enquiry. I could also see that the questions put to the various witness were not similar or in the same order. According to the witness and the nature of the talks separate questions were asked.

The other point that was raised was that he did not give his assessment. I think it was right that he did not give his assessment. Firstly, it would not have been possible. A Chief Minister depends upon other Ministers for his position ; we all know it. If he had supported Shri Thimma Reddy in his assessment of the position, it would have been easy for us to say "What else could you expect from a Chief Minister who depends upon other Ministers for his continuance in office". On the other hand, if he is to give an adverse inference or report, he should support it completely by the evidence which he has recorded. But the evidence which he has recorded here was against the view that Shri Thimma Reddy said what was attributed to him. That is also a fact which was brought out by the previous speaker.

Now, all hon. Members have in their possession the report of the Chief Minister with its enclosures. All the correspondents, whose evidence is recorded in that report, are very experienced correspondents, excepting Shri Parthasarathi, the correspondent and Assistant Reporter of *UNI*, who was taken into service only 7 months ago. The other witnesses were of *The Hindu* with 20 years of experience, the *PTI* with 16 years of experience, the

Times of India with 15 years of experience, *Andhra Patrika* with 30 years of experience, Shri G. Krishna of the *Indian Express* with 20 years of experience and the correspondent of *Blitz*, whose experience is not given here. But he is also a very experienced man because I remember to have seen him from the days when the Andhra Government was in Kurnool. He is also a fairly old man.

Among these, the representative of the *Hindu*, the representative of the PTI, the representative of the *Express*, besides Shri Parthasarathi, were in the interview from the beginning. The question put to the representative of the *Hindu* was: "Did the Minister say that Harijans are thieves and they should be kicked?" It is a straight question; it is not an involved question. The answer by him was straight: "No". The *Hindu* did not report it.

Shri Shyam Rao of the PTI did not carry it in his report and Shri Kurve of the *Times of India* did not carry it. *Andhra Patrika* man also did not report it. Shri Parthasarathi gives us the clue to all this. Shri Parthasarathi, on whose report the correspondent of the *Patriot* based his news-item, says, "Then all of us laughed it over." It was a free discussion; everyone was perhaps saying what he wanted and that they laughed it over.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So, it was said.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : No person thought of reporting this portion of the interview. No other paper reported it there the next day. Therefore it is quite clear so far as the specific sentence that Harijans are thieves and they should be kicked, is concerned that he did not say it.

SHRI PILOO MODI : What did they laugh over?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : That was the journalists affair. I need not go into the details because it is not a court of law.

As to the other things, as Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani said, his reference to the journalists, no doubt, was somewhat bad. It was certainly loose talk. But that should not be carried to interpret the other thing.

What really angered us all was the alleged sentence against the Harijans and raising communal quarrels. At a time when we are straining our every nerve to integrate this country and to have an emotional, psychological and every kind of integration in this country, such a sentiment should have been given expression to was the thing which angered us. Now we find from the evidence of those very persons who were present there that that was not uttered by him. Therefore there is no use trying to put Shri Thimma Reddy on the cross for that. But the reference to the journalists was certainly not good.

I am not going into the other activities of Shri Thimma Reddy or anything else. I only say that these things are really unfortunate, that even scope should have been given. Even if it was one reporter who misunderstood him, still it was bad enough, that much can I say. But to say that the report of the *Patriot* was right is not right. The other reporters were shown by the Chief Minister the *Patriot* report and they say that it did not represent what Shri Thimma Reddy had said. On that I am quite clear. On the rest I agree with those who say that Shri Thimma Reddy should not have been so loose in his language.

SHRI NANJA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Speaker, there is a couplet in Tamil :—

*Ya kaavarainum Na kaakka kaavaakkal
So kappar sollizhukku patti.*

That is to say, guard your tongue; it does not matter if you do not guard anything else; otherwise, you will get into trouble for the slip of the tongue.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair].

It all happened because after 20 years of independence and the Government having increased financial allocation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Rs. 39 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 180 crores in the Fourth Plan, and passing a spate of legislation against untouchability, the lot of Harijans has not in any way been bettered. They continue to suffer and be oppressed as they were by the Caste Hindus and others before independence.

The Government apathy is responsible for this. The laws are passed and they are not enforced properly. Even well-intentioned efforts become nugatory because all our efforts do not take into account the human problem involved in this. Untouchability continues in practice. Government work smacks of condescension when they deal with Harijans. Government deals with them not in the spirit that they have a right to demand special attention but as if this is bonus of Government kindness. Economic backwardness is another important factor of their not being in a position to develop a sense of belonging. They continue to be alienated and outside the mainstream.

The Government has to change its outlook. Words like uplift and welfare should not be used as they are indicative as if Harijans suffer from some inherent defects. The *Hindustan Times* wrote in its leading article on 18th August 1966 as follows:

"Caste is a product of social moves and to change customs and usages requires not just some do-gooders spreading sweetness and understanding but a dynamic movement that will give to the members of these communities self-respect and strength."

Sir, the Chief Minister of Andhra has absolved Mr. Thimma Reddy of the charge of contemptuous words used against Harijans. Many of the Press Correspondents who were present at the Press Conference where Mr. Reddy said that Harijans deserve to be kicked might have denied it because of the official pressure. But all facts point out that the Minister did make such a statement.

Such statements are made day in and day out by caste Hindus. That may not be very serious when such statements are made by persons occupying responsible positions. Instead of setting up an example for the people, they themselves start indulging in such things. What a type of leadership we have? Their daily behaviour indicates of what the Minister said is their general attitude towards 25 per cent population of our country.

Five Satnamis Harijans were murdered by caste Hindus in Madhya Pradesh on 13th March. We observe silence in Parliament over execution of five Rhodesians by Ian Smith racial Government. But this inci-

dent was passed off as a routine matter. Racism outside India is more important for us than racism of the worst kind inside our own country.

A Harijan youth was roasted alive in Madhya Pradesh on a charge of theft. In Krishna district of Andhra, a Harijan boy was burnt alive and another beaten to death in a theft case in Monikonda village. In Kanpur 2 Harijan children, 7 and 3 years of age, were hurled into a well and killed because they played near the cot of a Thakur. A Harijan woman was paraded naked in Andhra Pradesh. In Patan Taluk, Satara constituency of the Home Minister, a Harijan boy was killed and four others seriously injured. These are repeated incidents of atrocities on Harijans during the past six months. A Harijan boy was shot down in Panaji on 17-12-67 for growing moustache upward. In a village in Madras, Harijans are not allowed to ride cycles. In Agra College, there is separate mess for Harijans. The Minister of State, Shri V. C. Shukla, admitted as recently as February this year about the gruesome atrocities being committed to Harijans by the caste Hindus in the Gwalior region of Madhya Pradesh which he toured. Harijans there are subjected to forced labour without any remuneration.

As for the police, instead of taking stern measures against such reports, they are a party to these incidents. They treat Harijans without contempt, use vulgar and insulting words and even beat them publicly.

There was discrimination even in regard to giving earthquake relief. In Rajasthan it was recently alleged by the Swatantra Leader, Lakshman Singhji, that Government was running separate hostels for Harijans which amounted to Government practising apartheid and segregationist policies.

It is a deplorable fact that the helpless, oppressed, poor, downtrodden and exploited people, for whom Mahatma Gandhi lived and served most, are not only being neglected but are also ill-treated. The Government promised last year itself that a Committee would be constituted to look into all aspects of the problem, but nothing has materialised so far. I, therefore, submit that a high-power committee should be constituted immediately for solving this human problem.

SHRI R. D. REDDY (Kavali) : The main question that this House is now engaged in discussing is whether the statement that has been attributed to Shri Thimma Reddy has, in fact, been made by him. If it is so, if it is proved that such a statement has been made, we all realise that it is a very serious allegation against a particular community and the person being in a high office, such a statement coming from him certainly deserves to be condemned. The question, therefore, is whether such a statement has been made or not.

The matter came up before the House on three occasions. On the first occasion, the Home Minister was not in a position to state anything ; he said that he had contacted the Chief Minister and he had asked the Chief Minister to make his own enquiries and send the report to him because, as he had said, that was the channel through which he had to make the enquiry. Unfortunately, the Chief Minister was here when the discussion in the House came up on the first occasion and then he had to tour certain districts ; they were all backward districts—Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah, etc.—and drought-affected districts and, therefore, he could not cancel that programme. The Chief Minister reached Hyderabad on the 3rd and on the 3rd itself he took action. He reached Hyderabad at about 3 P.M. and immediately he contacted the Press people and he examined them from 3 P.M. to 8 or 9 P.M. on that day and took their statements also in the next morning.

Instead of giving his own version of what they have said, he has put them questions and he has taken their answers. It is not as if the questions were prepared by him and they were not allowed to state what they wanted. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rama Rao, who was examined, in the last portion of his statement has volunteered and said what he wanted to say, namely, about a prior statement made by Shri Thimma Reddy against the correspondent who has reported the matter to *Patrols*. Therefore, there was full freedom given to the Press correspondents. Seven of them were present on that occasion and all of them have given their statements. It cannot be said that these people crossed floor; it is not as if these people have been won over ; no such allegation can be made con-

sidering the status and standing of the correspondents.

Therefore, it is a case where an honest attempt has been made, at the instance of this House, by the Home Minister to contact the Chief Minister and to get through him the truth.

After the evidence was recorded, it was quite open to the Chief Minister to have made his own assessment of the evidence and make a report. It would have been improper if he had made an assessment of the evidence and submitted a report ; in that case, a section of the people here would have criticised it and said that it was not correct. Therefore, what he did was that he examined all these persons ; took their statements giving them full liberty to say what they wanted to say and to speak truly and justly of what exactly transpired on that occasion, and then made a verbatim report of it to this House. In addition to that, he has also asked Mr. Thimma Reddy, who had previously denied the statement to give his statement also. No doubt, Mr. Thimma Reddy would have done well if he had made a full statement earlier, but, I think, he was not in a position to know what was the allegation against him. Therefore, immediately when it was brought to his notice, he denied it categorically saying that this was not the statement that he made. A man in his position, a man of his experience and status, would never make such a statement.

This was his denial but what transpired on 22nd was not stated in detail. Therefore, it has become absolutely necessary to examine the correspondents and get the facts from them, and also to take a fresh statement from Thimma Reddy and those facts have also been reported.

Normally, in a case like this, it would not have been necessary to go into the antecedents of Shri Thimma Reddy, what his political life has been, what his past history has been and so on. But when we want to know what exactly is the man's temperament or attitude towards a particular community, it also becomes relevant and therefore, it has become necessary for him to state these facts since this statement could not be given by anybody else, it has become absolutely necessary for him to explain what exactly his life has been, how

he has been associated with the Harijan movement, Harijan uplift, Harijans hostels and in his statement he referred to them.

Therefore, the matter to be considered is whether on the evidence before the House, on the statements that have been recorded by the Chief Minister and reported to us, the statement that has been attributed to Shri Thimma Reddy is true. I would humbly submit that it cannot be true on the very evidence of the very persons who had been physically present there and who have given their statements. A copy of the matter reported by Partha Sarathy had also been asked for by the Chief Minister and it was promised to be supplied, but it was not supplied by the person that reported to *Patriot*.

Therefore, this very clearly establishes that the words that have been attributed to Shri Thimma Reddy are not true. They were torn out of their context and something has been reported removed from the entire context and therefore it gives a very bad picture of the entire situation.

I would, therefore, humbly submit that this is not a matter which the House should further discuss any longer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Hardayal Devgun. He should finish in five minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER : 10 minutes may be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, that is not possible. I shall have to call seven parties. Is the House prepared to sit till 9 p. m.? I think it will be very difficult. So, he should confine himself to five minutes.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपायक महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश के कृषि मन्त्री के बक्तव्य पर गृह मन्त्री ने जो कांगड़ हमें उपलब्ध किये हैं उन को पढ़ने के बाद इस घटना के बारे में कुछ जानकारी हमें प्राप्त हुई है। वास्तव में जब यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ तो उस से इस सदन में भी दीर सारे देश में व्यापक रोष व्याप्त हो गया था, और वह स्वाभाविक था, क्योंकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से ऐसी बढ़-

नाये हो रही हैं जिन से यह प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे नेताओं में और पिछले कई शताब्दियों में राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक सुधारकों ने कुछ कूल को समाप्त करने के लिये जो प्रयत्न किये तबा जिन को हमारे संविधान में भी स्थान दिया गया, वह अभी फलीभूत नहीं हो रहे हैं। जिस कुछ कूल को समाप्त करने के लिये गुरु नानकदेव, स्वामी दयानन्द वीर सावरकर, महात्मा गांधी इत्यादि नेताओं ने महान् प्रयत्न किये, तथा अपने संविधान में जिसकी स्थान उपलब्ध हुआ, आजादी के बीस बर्षों बाद भी ऐसी घटनायें देश में हों यह देश के लिये लज्जा की बात है।

यह घटनायें पिछले कई वर्षों से देश के अनेक भागों में हो रही थीं और उन के समाचार अखबारों में छप रहे थे, लेकिन उन सब पर इस बक्तव्य ने जरूर पर नमक छिकने का काम किया और इस से एक रोष व्याप्त हुआ। अब इस में जो बातें सामने आई हैं, उन से यह कहना मुश्किल है कि जो बातें मन्त्री के साथ सम्बन्ध की गई हैं वह उन्होंने बिल्कुल नहीं कहीं। मैं उन को बहुत गम्भीरता से पढ़ने के बाद इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा हूँ। "पैट्रियाट" के सम्बाददाता पर भी अन्य विश्वास करने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ और बाकी पत्रकारों ने जो बक्तव्य दिये हैं उन के लिये भी मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं कि उन्होंने किसी दबाव में आकर बक्तव्य लिखे हैं, यह जितने सम्बाददाता हैं वह बड़े पुराने और अनुभवी पत्रकार हैं और पत्रकारों की प्रतिष्ठा के बड़े प्रत्यक्ष प्रहरी हैं इस लिये उन पर किसी मुख्य मन्त्री या किसी गृह मन्त्री या मन्त्री का दबाव पड़ सकता है इस को मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ।

लेकिन उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, उस से दो बातें बहुत स्पष्ट होती हैं। एक तो यह है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में ऐसी घटनायें व्यापक रूप से हो रही थीं, जिनमें हरिजनों के साथ कुर्बावहार होता था और उसके बारे में बहां पर चर्चा हुई। मंत्री

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

महोदय ने उन घटनाओं को न्यायोचित बताने के लिए कहा कि ये जो घटनायें होती हैं, उन में आपको कास्ट या जाती का बरांन नहीं करना चाहिए। इससे जाहिर है कि वहां पर ये घटनायें हरिजनों के साथ हो रही थीं और मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात को छिपाने का प्रयत्न किया।

18.00 hrs.

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हरिजनों के साथ जो व्यवहार होता है, उसके बारे में यह न कहा जाये कि चुंकि वे हरिजन हैं, इसी लिये उनके साथ वह व्यवहार हो रहा है, इसके और कारण भी हो सकते हैं। देहात में जो कुछ भी घटनायें हुईं, उन को उन्होंने बिल्कुल साधारण घटनायें बताने की कोशिश की। उन घटनाओं के बारे में कोई चिन्ता या उस व्यवहार के कारण हरिजनों के प्रति कोई सहनुभूति उन्होंने प्रकट नहीं की।

यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि उन्होंने लूस टाक की, ऐसी बातें कहीं, जो हरिजनों के लिए अपमान जनक थीं। हरिजनों के साथ जो व्यवहार होता है, वह एक साधारण बात है, वह कोई चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है, ये बातें उन्होंने अवश्य कहीं। पत्रकारों के बारे में उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, उस से भी यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है। जो कुछ एविडेंस हमारे सामने आया है, उस से मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने हरिजनों के बारे में अपमानजनक शब्द नहीं कहे या हरिजनों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, उस के बारे में उन्होंने कोई चिन्ता व्यक्त की। बल्कि इस से यह जाहिर होता है कि व्यापक रूप से हरिजनों के साथ जो बदस्लूकी होती है, उस को उन्होंने एक साधारण घटना बताया। दूसरे, हरिजनों का बरांन करते हुए उन्होंने उन के बारे में अपमानजनक शब्द कहे। एक मन्त्री के लिए ऐसा करना बहुत अनुचित है जो मन्त्री

संविधान की रक्षा करने के लिए नियुक्त हुए हैं, यदि वे ऐसी बातें कहें, तो उनके लिए गवर्नर्मेंट में कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पत्र जान-बूझ कर छोटी बातों को बढ़ा बढ़ा कर छापते हैं, जिन की प्रेरणा के स्रोत इस देश से बाहर हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य केवल यह है कि इस देश में जातियों में बीमनस्प पैदा किया जाये, जातियों को आपस में लड़ाया जाये और ऐसी दुर्भावनायें पैदा करके देश में इन्तशार और फूट की भावनायें पैदा की जायें, उन के विरुद्ध भी जनमत तैयार किया जाना चाहिए और उनकी भी उतनी ही निन्दा करनी चाहिए, जिन्हीं उन लोगों की, जो हरिजनों को अपेक्षणीय समझ कर उन का अपमान करते हैं।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): We have heard many hon. Members closely narrating the episode and also closely scrutinising the evidence that has been supplied to us. From the various speeches, it is absolutely clear that nobody had categorically come to the conclusion that what had appeared in the newspaper was a correct report. Since that has been accepted as beyond the bone of contention, much of the edge in the discussion is taken away.

In retrospect, I humbly submit that much of the criticisms made was misplaced, after the issue having been clearly stated about the various inferences drawn about the factual position, particularly by Shrimati Kripalani and Shri Viswanatham. I do not wish to go into greater details. None-the-less, I have to refer to certain matters, particularly those concerning the personal attack which Shri Barua made and also the constant attempt made to bring Andhra Pradesh into disrepute which I resent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI RABI RAY : Thimma Reddy is not Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : If hon. Members say that no reflection on the

Andhra people is intended, I have nothing to say. But it is on record, and an impression is sought to be created that the Andhra people are some sort of barbarous people—all on the basis of certain reports whose veracity is not established. So far as social transformation is concerned, we the Andhras have moved forward faster than the rest of India. I can throw this challenge (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि रायः आनंद और गैर-आनंद का कोई सवाल नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य को ठीक ढंग से बात करनी चाहिए और सदन के सामने जो विषय है, उस पर बोलना चाहिए।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : As Mr. Viswanatham pointed out we are proud of offering the first Chief Minister in India from the Harijan community : we are also proud to offer to the nation the first Harijan Congress President... (*Interruptions*). I throw a challenge to them : come to Andhra with me and visit our rural areas and see the contrast with your areas and see the vast and tremendous social transformation that has taken place in Andhra Pradesh. Let us not add tension and hinder the smooth transition that is taking place. As Mrs. Kripalani has correctly pointed out, it is not this party or that party. If party considerations matter, I am proud to announce that in this particular matter, Harijan uplift, it is the Congress Party that had taken the lead.

SHRI RABI RAY : Ask your Harijan Members.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : It is a social problem and society has this responsibility ; it cuts across party considerations. Let us not bring in party considerations.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अगर यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, तो क्या वह मामला श्री बिनोबा भावे को सौंपने के लिए तैयार हैं? अगर यह पार्टी का और राजनीतिक मामला नहीं है, तो इस को सर्वोदय की हृषि से देखा जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The hon. Member is perfectly within his rights to appeal to the House to consider this as a non-party matter.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : In conclusion, I request you not to allow any disparaging or loose remarks against Mr. Thimma Reddi personally as he is not here to defend himself.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, the last speaker referred to this discussion as a reflection on Andhras. First of all, I deny that suggestion. This discussion is not directed against Andhras. Just because Thimma Reddi happens to be an Andhra, they should not take it that the remarks against him are meant to be against all Andhras. Mr. Narayana Rao for instance is a good man and there is no reflection on him.

This discussion is the result of the report published in a newspaper, "*Patriot*", that the Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Thimma Reddi reportedly said to a group of journalists that Harijans deserved to be kicked and thrashed. When we read this report, naturally we became indignant. It is not only an insult to the Harijans, it is an insult to every Indian and all those who live in India if we allow this state of affairs to continue.

Now, Mr. Thimma Reddi has come out with a statement that he had not said this and the Andhra Chief Minister had produced a sheaf of papers, evidence and statements from the Press reporters. I do not want to go into the question whether it is true or not. I shall confine myself to the evidence before me. My fear is that much more and far worse things had been said in that news conference. It is only a bodily injury, if he had said that Harijans deserved to be kicked. But a deeper injury has been inflicted. I refer to the evidence of Mr. Rama Rao—I do not know how many years of experience he has as a journalist, 15, or 20 or 30 years ; all these reporters have years of experience in this field, I am told.

Instead of saying A is equal to C, you can say A is equal to B and B is equal to C and by logic A is equal to C! The reporter quotes Mr. Thimma Reddi as

[Shri Sehiyan]

saying "In villages thefts are a common occurrence and thrashing those thieves caught red-handed are common occurrences." This is the first syllogism. Then, what is said further by the Minister? "Generally, Harijans who are very poor indulge in those thefts and the villagers immediately catch and thrash them". What does it mean? The first one says, "those who indulge in thefts are caught and thrashed" and this is commonly done in the villages. Then, it says that the Harijans who are generally poor indulge in thefts, so the villagers catch and thrash them.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO *rose*—
(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you pleased sit down? Will you resume your seat? Please resume your seat. Do not disturb the proceedings. The hon. Member is quoting from a document. It is perfectly within his right to draw his inferences.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : These press reports have come in the wake of a very dastardly incident of a Harijan boy having been burnt. There is no indignation; there is no condemnation against that as such. Almost everything the Minister has said seems to justify the beating of the Harijan like that. Now, after the sentences I have quoted, the Minister says "the landlords generally invest a lot of money for their gardens; how can they keep quiet if thefts occur of the pump sets and other machinery and fruits? Would not thieves be taken to task? Do you want them to be killed"?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barb) : What is happening in respect of the lands in Tanjore? (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The documents have been circulated, and he is drawing his own inferences for the benefit of the House. He is within his right. Do not waste the time of the House.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Why is she pricked when landlord is mentioned?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Where I come from, I accept. I am not hiding like that.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Is not Namboodiripad a Jenmi Brahman owning a large amount of land?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is absolutely out of the context.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I will have to warn the Members. If unnecessarily such points are raised and all this sort of disturbance is created, it would be difficult. If he has said anything which is irrelevant or not to the point, I am here to watch it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, this is the evidence, and I am not going beyond the four corners of this evidence. It says that not only untouchables have come in for this thrashing but even the poor journalists have been treated in the same way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : There has been so much disturbance and so much time has been lost.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot say that. I am regulating the proceedings.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I will obey you.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Do not be angry when a good case is being made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of a good or a bad case.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Now a question was asked, "What was the reference to journalists?" The answer was, "He said that why do you mention about the caste

of the culprits and why do you play up too much about the common occurrences ? You journalists who play us or highlight the 'caste' should be kicked." Because the journalists highlighted about the burning of the Harijan, this remark has come from the Minister.

The warning to the journalist comes at the end of the paper. It has been stated here :

"Sri Ramarao also says that three years ago when Shri Thimma Reddy was President, PCC, he told him that Shri Sitarama has written something against him criticising him in *Andhra Reporter* and that he should advise Shri Sitarama not to write like that and if he persists, the same fate which happened to Lakshmikantham of Madras would happen to him."

SHRI UMANATH : Thimma Reddy is a murderer. (Interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Lakshmikantham was a journalist in Madras of a low type of yellow journalism and he was done to death in open daylight more than 15 years back. So, that threat has been held out to journalists.

While mentioning Mr. Thimma Reddy I am not viewing it from the point of view of an individual. This is a general case. I do not want Parliament to sit in judgment over what a State Minister has said. I do not want the Central Government to do that. I leave the entire question to the conscience of the Chief Minister, to the conscience of not only Andhra people but the entire people of India, to the conscience of the State Legislature and to the conscience of the Congress members, some of whom at least, I think, even now are followers of Gandhiji.

श्री शिवनारायण (वस्ती) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब और श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी के बीच में जो मुलाकात हुई, उस के बाद रेडी साहब को इतना अवसर नहीं मिला कि वह इस चीज़ को टेक-अप कर सकें, उन का दौरा बड़ा इन्प्रोटेंट था। हरिजन समाज के साथ आज जो कुछ बीत रही है, उस का सम्भालना इस कांग्रेस के मस्तक पर

एक किस्म की जिम्मेदारी है। गांधी जी ने भंगी कालोनी में बैठ कर ही हरिजन उत्थान का नारा दिया था, इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी भी इतनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, जितनी ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी की है, जितनी चब्हारा साहब की है, जितनी इन्दिरा गांधी जी की है, जितनी हमारे इन बड़े लोगों की है। यह कलंक देश पर है, लेकिन मुझे दूँख है कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेडी ने, जिनकी बुद्धिमत्ता पर मुझे कोई शक नहीं है, उन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट को बना कर भेजा दिया, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर के नाते उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को महसूस नहीं किया, कम से कम उन को अपनी ओपीनियन तो लिखकर भेजनी चाहिये थी। इस में उस कारस्पोन्डेन्ट का स्टेटमेन्ट नहीं है, जिसने उन को रिपोर्ट किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस को एकजामिन क्यों नहीं किया।

मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से डिमाण्ड करता हूँ कि आप एक जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी करायें। उन्होंने, हम हरिजनों को तो छोड़ दीजिये, हम को तो रोज़ ही कहा जाता है, लेकिन इन सात अख-बाखालों को भी कह दिया कि इन को लात मास्ना चाहिये। इस लिये आप इस की जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी करायें, केवल तिम्मारेडी के लिये नहीं, बल्कि यह एक केस आपके सामने आया है, प्रत्यक्ष आया है और अप्रत्यक्ष आया है, लेकिन यह नकशा आपके सामने आया है, इस लिये एक जज को मुकर्रर कर के आप इस की जूडिशियल एन्कवायरी करायें। मैं इस में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट आई है, हम यहां पर किसी चीफ मिनिस्टर या मिनिस्टर को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये नहीं बैठे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि जांच हो और दूष का दूष सामने आये और पानी का पानी सामने आये।... (व्यवधान)...

हम समझते हैं कि किंग लूथर की तरह से बहुत से लोगों को इस मुल्क में भी कुरबान होना पड़ेगा। जब बाहर के मुल्कों में ऐसे

[श्री शिव नारायण]

लोगों को मारा जाता है तो हम यहां पर कोकोडाइल टीयर्स बहते हैं, जब अपने मुल्क में मारे जाते हैं तो कोई वाज भी नहीं उठाता । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल बड़ा गम्भीर है । मैं विदेशों में हो कर आया हूं, वहां हमारी इज्जत ज्यादा थी, जितनी यहां पर नहीं है । हम शुरू से फोर्म व्लास के आदमी रहे हैं—मैं यहां पर गुरु द्रोखचार्य को कोट करना चाहता हूं जो देश महाभारत का रचयिता रहा है—उस में भी एकलव्य ने अपना अंगूठा काटा था, हम उस दिन से बरदाश्त करते चले आ रहे हैं । तो इस देश में बहुत यिम्मा रेड्डी हैं । अगर इस देश को, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को और सभी को कामन सेन्स आ जाये तभी इस देश का कल्याण हो सकता है । हमने जनसंघ का भी नमूना देखा है । उनकी बड़ी लच्छेदार स्पीचेज होती हैं । मुझे यह भी याद है कि जब सिनेचर करा रहे थे तो हमारे एक भित्र जो डी० एम० के० के हैं, उनके एक सदस्य ने कैम्प में हाथ लींच लिये थे ।... (व्यवधान) ...जब यहां पर आप बोलने नहीं देते हो तो फिर गावों में क्या हालत होगी ? दुखिया की गति दुखिया जाने, और न जाने कोय । हम जानते हैं संविधान में प्रोटेक्शन मिला हुआ है लेकिन इस सवाल को कांग्रेस वालों ने ही उठाया था, विरोधी दल वालों ने नहीं उठाया था । हम अपनी पूरी जिम्मेदारी समझते हैं । हम आज भी होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहते हैं कि हम निराश नहीं हैं, हम अपने बाहुबल पर लड़े हैं । जो गुंडाइजम हो रही है उसको हम लोग बोलहली फेस करेंगे । हम दस करोड़ की संख्या में यहां हैं, आप अपने कानून में चाहे कुछ भी लिखते रहिये । चिराग तले अधेरा नहीं होना चाहिये । आज यू० पी० में हरिजनों के साथ क्या हो रहा है ? आपकी भी वहां पर दस महीने सरकार बनी लेकिन हरिजनों के साथ क्या व्यवहार हुआ ? जो पैसा कांग्रेस

सरकार देती थी उसको भी आप लोगों ने बन्द कर दिया और हमारा गला काटा । हम जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस के लोग सचेत हैं, हमारे लीडर्स भी सचेत हैं लेकिन मेरी दर्खास्त है प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कि एक कांग्रेस लीडर वे स्वयं इसकी जांच करें । ऐंजांम्पिल के तीर पर अगर कोई हमारा आदमी भी गलती करता है तो उसको भी हम ठीक करेंगे । जिस समय भी चेतना आ जाये, अच्छा होता है । यिम्मा रेड्डी और ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को अब भी ज्ञान हो जाये तो अच्छा है । देश में बहुत बदनामी हो चुकी है ।... (व्यवधान) ...आदमी वहां पर जलाया गया है, बदनामी वहां से शुरू हुई है । साथ ही साथ हीयर-से एविडेन्स पर भी हमको विचार करना होगा । पैट्रियाट अस्वार भी ल्वायल नहीं है । मेरी पत्रकार बंधुओं से प्रार्थना है कि वे रीयल पिक्चर दिया करें । अन्त में मेरी इस पूरे हाउस से अपील है कि सभी मिलकर हरिजनोत्थान में मदद करें । इस तरह की घटनाओं से हमारे देश की नाक कटती है । मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता था कि इस सवाल को दल के रूप में नहीं लिया जायेगा लेकिन शिव नारायण जी के पहले जो सदस्य और सदस्यायें बोले हैं, कांग्रेस की तरफ से, वह बड़ी ही निराशा की बातें रही हैं । मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि श्री जगजीवन राम जी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे लिये वह और भी ज्यादा कलंक की बात होगी । अगर इस्तीफे की बात हो तो यिम्मा रेड्डी इस्तीफा दें, चब्हाए साहब इस्तीफा दें । लेकिन वह हमारे लिये कलंक की बात होगी । यहां पर जो तर्क दिये गये हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन आज सभी राज्यों में जो स्थिति है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि गृह

मन्त्री जी हिम्मत करेंगे, कांग्रेस के सदस्य हिम्मत करेंगे ताकि इस समस्या का निराकरण हो सके। 50 से अधिक संसद् सदस्यों ने एक साथ लिखकर इनको भेजा कि बिहार में, संविद सरकार के अन्दर, एक हरिजन का खून हुआ, उसकी हत्या कर दी गई। वहां की सरकार में सभी पार्टियां थीं, संयुक्त समाजवादी, कम्युनिस्ट, जनसंघ सभी थे और अब भी हैं और सभी दलों के 50 सांसदों ने गृह मंत्री को इस खून के बारे में लिखा है। 4 दिसम्बर को हत्या हुई। 20 नवम्बर को सरपंच ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि खून-खराबी का खतरा है लेकिन 23 नवम्बर को ऐस० डी० ओ० ने आर्डर कर दिया कि किसी कार्यवाही की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन 4 दिसम्बर को सिद्धू पासवान की हत्या हो गई। याने में रिपोर्ट के लिये जाते हैं तो दारीगा पकड़ कर जेल भेज देता है। एक और व्यक्ति को भेजा गया तो उनको भी पकड़ कर जेल भेज दिया गया। 4 दिसम्बर को खून हुआ था लेकिन आज तक उसमें कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। कचहरी के अन्दर 516 गवाहों ने धारा 164 में गवाहियां दी हैं लेकिन अभी तक एक भी मुद्दा-प्रले गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ और न कोई वारन्ट ही जारी हुआ है। इस प्रकार से संविधान की हत्या की जा रही है। मैंने इस बात का जिक्र किया, चब्बाण साहब भी यहां पर आ गये हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि 50 ऐस० पीज लिखकर दे चुके हैं: आज हम सरकार में हैं तब भी खून हुआ और पहले भी हुये हैं। यिम्मा रेडी ने कहा है कि इसका कारण आर्थिक है। खूंकि यह सबसे अधिक शोषित तबका है जोकि सबका अन्दाता भी है क्योंकि सभी को अन्न पैदा करके देता है लेकिन साथ ही साथ प्रदूष भी है, दीन-हीन भी है। श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं समझती है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि इसमें दोनों को खतरा है। मैं ने अभी जिक्र किया कि सात महीने ही गये हैं, नाम लेहर कवई में गवाहियां दी जा चुकी

हैं लेकिन पुलिस अफसर अड़े हुये हैं। मुख्य मन्त्री श्री भोला पासवान का आदेश आता है लेकिन एक भी मुद्दा-प्रले का अभी तक वारन्ट भी नहीं हुआ है, गिरफ्तारी की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये। यह आज की हकीकत है।

अब मैं एक दूसरी बात कहता हूं क्या खून का बदला लेने का हक होगा या नहीं? यिम्मा रेडी बयान देते हैं कि ऐसा ही होना है। मैं कहता हूं कि अधिकांश जमीदार चोरी करते हैं, सूख्सोरी करते हैं, महाजनी के कानून तोड़ते हैं लेकिन उनको कौन पीटेगा? उनको पकड़ने की हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि यिम्मा रेडी आखिर किस पृष्ठभूमि में बोल रहे थे? आकाश में और हवा में तो नहीं बोल रहे थे। तब वह कहते हैं कि यह आम बात है, ऐसा ही होगा। ये 15, 20 और 30 वर्ष के अनुभव के संवाददाताओं ने जो बयान दिये हैं उनको भी धमकाया गया। सभी संवाददाता एकमत हैं कि यिम्मा रेडी ने कहा कि ऐसे संवाद देने वालों को पीटना चाहिए। संवाददाताओं ने जो बयान दिया है उसको सुनिये:

"He said that when culprits are caught, to whichever caste they belong will be dealt with harshly generally and we can't say what will happen when there is mob frenzy."

आप बराबरी का झंडा बुलन्द करते हैं लेकिन यिम्मा रेडी ने बैकवड़नेस का नारा दिया है। आखिर उन्होंने किस पृष्ठभूमि में कहा। यहां पर कांग्रेस के लोग समझते हैं कि हम दल विरोध की भावना से यह कह रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि बिहार के बारे में जो 50 संसत्सदस्यों ने लिखकर दिया है, जिसके सारे सबूत मौजूद हैं और दूसरा मामला जो आंध्र प्रदेश का है, इन दोनों मामलों के लिये न्यायिक जांच का आदेश केंद्रीय सरकार करे। इसके साथ ही यिम्मा रेडी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए, अगर वह इस्तीफा न दें तो उनको निकालकर बाहर कर दिया जाये।

धीमती सुझीला रोहतमी (बिल्होर) : मान्यवर, आज इस सदन में जो रोष और असंतोष व्यक्त किया जा रहा है, वह स्वाभाविक है। यदि इस प्रकार का एक गैर-जिम्मेदार बयान कोई जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति देता है, तो वास्तव में जबकि अभी लोगों के मन को चोट लगी थी, बर्बंता के दृश्य लोगों के सामने आये थे, लोगों के स्वाभिमान को चोट लगती है। देश के कोने-कोने में जो असंतोष का व्यापक लहर है वह स्वाभाविक ही है।

मान्यवर, कुछ मौलिक प्रश्न हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं। सबसे पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि एक तरफ देश के अच्छे-अच्छे पत्रकार 15, 20, 30 वर्ष के अनुभव वाले - कह रहे हैं कि इस प्रकार का बयान नहीं दिया गया है। (व्यवधान) ... और दूसरी ओर मान्यवर, एक पत्रकार—अच्छी स्टैंडिंग का भले ही हो - जोकि उस समय उपस्थित नहीं था, वह एक दूसरे आदमी के बयान पर जोकि बगैर दस्तखत कराया हुआ था और जिसको टेलीफोन पर सुनाया गया, बयान देता है और जिसका खंडन किया गया। ऐसी दोनों चीजों को हमको एक तराजू पर संतुलन के साथ देखना और प्रखना है। लोकसभा में हमको बड़े अच्छे तरीके से सोचना है कि इस बारे में हमारा मापदंड क्या हो। हमको पत्रकारिता के स्तर के बारे में भी देखना है कि वह गिरने न पाये और पत्रकार लोगों के सामने जो खबरें लेकर जायं वह निचले की स्तर को न हों। हमारे मन्त्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है जबकि उन्होंने उनसे देश की राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर अनुरोध किया है कि पत्रकारों को एक अपना स्तर कायम रखना चाहिए और उन्हें अपने पत्रों द्वारा पाठकों के सामने सैसेशनल चीबें नहीं लानी है। ऐसी चीजें नहीं लानी हैं जिससे देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयता के सूक्ष्म लोग-भलग विलरे पड़े हैं उनको हम दून;

एक सूत्र में पिरो कर देश को एक राष्ट्रीयता के रूप में गठित करना है व एक करना है। ये सा प्रयास अगर किया जाता है तो क्या गलत काम किया जा रहा है? अगर उन्होंने वैसा न किया होता और सत्य का आश्रय न लिया होता तो हम कभी उसको जस्टिफ्केई करने की कोशिश नहीं करते।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मुख्य मन्त्री का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है आज लोकसभा में यह सोचना है कि केंद्रीय सरकार को किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार के प्रशासन के बीच में पड़ना है अथवा नहीं। एक मुख्य मन्त्री तब तक किसी को अपने मन्त्रीमंडल में मन्त्री बनाये रखता है जब तक कि उसका उसे विश्वास प्राप्त रहता है। मुख्य मन्त्री सम्बन्धित मन्त्री से बयान मांगता है और वह बयान दे देता है और उस बयान आदि के आधार पर मुख्य मन्त्री सन्तुष्ट हो जाता है कि इस तरह की दुखादायी चीज दरअसल वहां पर नहीं हुई तो उसे पूर्ण अधिकार है कि वह उस मन्त्री को उसके पद पर बनाये रखते वैसे भी मुख्य मन्त्री को किसी को मंत्री बनाये रखने या बर्खास्त करने का पूर्ण अधिकार प्राप्त है। जैसा कि हमारे विरोधी दल के किसी सदस्य ने कहा कि यह मैटर आफ कौशिंस है तो वास्तव में यह मैटर आफ कौशिंस मुख्य मन्त्री का है। यह उसके अधिकार का मामला है।

तीसरी बात जो हमारे सामने आ रही है कि यह किस पत्र में आया है? अब पैट्रियाट अखबार की पैट्रियोटिज्म के सम्बन्ध में दो राय हैं और उन दो राय के बारे में सोचना है कि कुछ पत्र ऐसे हैं जिनमें कुछ सौशिनल खबरें छापी जाती हैं और वह कहां तक पैट्रियाटिज्म की भावना से मेल लाती है इसके बारे में हमको सोचना है?

चौथा मौलिक प्रश्न हमारे सामने यह आता है कि न्याय की बात हमको अपने सामने रखनी

है। एक आदमी जिसको यहां इस सदन में कुछ कहने का अधिकार नहीं है उसके खिलाफ बगैर उसका कोई बयान मंगाये हुए लोकसभा में लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उस आदमी को बर्खास्त किया जाय। न्याय के माने यह नहीं है कि बगैर तथ्य को जाने हुए हम किसी आदमी के खिलाफ कुछ कह दें। अभी 10 दिन पहले ही इसी लोकसभा में श्री ठेकर का मामला आया था। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को याद दिलाते हुए कहना चाहती हूँ कि सदन में इनके खिलाफ उस समय बातें चल रही थीं, उन पर पचासों तरह के आरोप लगाये जा रहे थे उसी सप्ताह में दूसरे दिन कुछ सदस्य हमारे बीच में ऐसे भी आ गये जोकि कह रहे थे कि स्त्रांती दोष ठेकर साहब का ही नहीं है बल्कि उनके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय पर भी आरोप लगाये गये थे और मन्त्री को भी जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया था। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हमें इन सारी चीजों को संतुलन कायम रखते हुए देखना और विचार करना है।

आज हमारे देश में तरहन्तरह के हमारी राष्ट्रीयता पर आधात हो रहे हैं। इस अवसर पर मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है कि हमें हर कीमत पर अपनी राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम रखनी है। हमें मानानारिटीज, कास्ट्स और वर्ग आदि के प्रश्न इस रीत से नहीं लेने हैं जिससे कि देश में एक अलगाव की भावना पैदा हो। लेकिन वह जरूर है कि हरिजनों पर जहां भी अत्याचार हो वह समाप्त हो। हम लोगों की यह कभी भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि यह हरिजन भाई हमारे ही अंग हैं। यह इनको 'हरिजन' नाम देने वाले महात्मा गांधी ही थे और कोई दूसरा नहीं था। गांधीजी ही गंदी बस्ती में जाकर उनके बीच में रहे और उनको गले लगाया। आज यह नहीं मुला बेना चाहिए कि यह हरिजनों को किसने गले लगाया था? आज हमारे संविधान में हरिजन भाइयों को जो मान्यता दी गई है और जो उनको अधिकार दिये गये हैं वह कांग्रेस ने ही उनको दिये हैं। कांग्रेस ने उनके प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाई है। मेरा आज

अनुरोध है कि ऐसा कोई बातावरण या कानून बनाया जाय कि हमारी मानानारिटीज में एक अलगाव की भावना आये और वह राष्ट्रीयता की भावना से परे हट कर अपने लिये कोई एक अलग मंच बनाने लगें। देश में राष्ट्रीयता एकता बनी रहे इसके लिए हम सभी को गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करना है।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members of the ruling party cautioned us not grow emotional over this issue. I am plainly emotional over this issue because this is an issue which concerns the down trodden people of our country who have been kept under subjugation by caste domination for nearly 2000 years.

Certainly people will become emotional on this. I am only sorry and I am also shocked that, during the evening of the 20th Century, when the citadels of caste are crushing and crumbling, there should be people in the Congress Party to defend Mr. Thimma Reddy, who is a rare combination of a paper Hitler, a feudal oligarch and a buffoon—all rolled into one.

Before I go into the antecedents of Mr. Thimma Reddy, before I wholly analyse the evidence that has been gathered from the Press representatives, before I look into the conduct of the Chief Minister, I would like to invite the House to two or three basic issues that are involved in this; the first is the attitude of the Government of India; the second is the nature of evidence and the enquiry conducted; and the third is the impact on the country at large and the forces of disruption that it has led to.

While replying to a call-attention on this issue on the 29th April, the hon. Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, said :

"Then, I shall certainly make an assessment of my own."

Again, later, he added :

"As I said, I have got my own sources of information. That, of course, I cannot disclose now. Certainly I have got my machinery of knowing what happened...Certainly, if the House wants me to give my own personal assessment, naturally I will do that after the Chief Minister's report is received."

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister, where is his report... (Interruptions) Has he thrown into the dustbin the report of the Central Intelligence Agency? My information is that he has not made an enquiry... (Interruption) I have some unimpeachable evidence to prove that. When the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister asked one of the Press correspondence. 'Did any official ask you or inquire from you about the interview till now?', the reply 'No'—an emphatic 'no', a negative reply. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister how he conducted the enquiry, from whom his agents gathered the information. Did they gather the information from the lamp-posts of Andhra Pradesh? Why was not an enquiry conducted? Why were not the results of the enquiry placed on the Table of the House? It is an insult to this august House.

In this country we find a tragic, lamentable spectacle of Hindu revivalism. The rights and liberties of Harijans are trampled into dust. Even in Parliament, people applaud Sankaracharya but they never talk of Tiruvalluvar, Nandanar or Pakkanar. The other day when the Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism was replying to the debate, he said that Sankaracharya was the first tourist in this country, Sankaracharya was the father of tourism. ** (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): This is most objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sreedharan... (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Dr. Karan Singh is a very honourable man. This kind of expression must be expunged.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: There are nothing unparliamentary in what he said.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is undignified.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sree-

dharan. He must bear with me for a minute.

The statement that he made, namely, ** must be withdrawn. About the other aspect of the statement, where he has criticised, I have nothing to say. But that part which I have indicated should be withdrawn...

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: There is some relevance to the situation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. This portion stands expunged.

Now, the hon. Member has got only one minute. He should finish.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: I will point out one or two instances to prove beyond any shadow of doubt how this enquiry has been vitiated.

SHRIMATI LAKASHMIKANTHAMMA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have ordered expunction already.

भीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमामा (लक्ष्माम) :
शंकराचार्य के गुरु भी हरिजन थे।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: She may claim Shankaracharya to be everything.

The Chief Minister asked one of the correspondents.

"Did the Minister say that journalists or press should be beaten for reporting incidents of thefts?

And the reply was :

"No. He said that those who write about these incidents giving a colour of caste should 'beaten' (taken to task)."

The words 'taken to task' are put within brackets.

I do not know in which dictionary you find the meaning of the word 'beaten' as 'taken to task'. The Oxford Dictionary gives the meaning as 'to strike repeatedly'. But there is a Chief Minister gathering evidence and sending it to the House saying

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

that the meaning of 'beaten' is 'taken to task'. My feeling is that the Chief Minister has no right to stay and he should resign within five seconds. My submission is that every attempt has been made to save Shri Thimma Reddy. There is a conspiracy and an attempt to save Shri Thimma Reddy. We have no faith in this Chief Minister.

We have no faith in the inquiry conducted. We have no faith in the Governor who was sitting tight when all these things happened. We have no faith in this Home Minister. We have faith only in a judicial inquiry and, therefore, I urge that a judicial inquiry should be conducted.

श्री कार्तिक उरांव (लोहारडगा)। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग जो कुछ भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के प्रति सुन रहे हैं वह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। मुझे तो यही कहना है कि जहां तक यिम्मा रेडी का वक्तव्य का सवाल है यह गृह मंत्री का घ्येय यह होना चाहिये था कि :

"I will not try to corroborate anything which is wrong and which I do not believe to be true."

उनको यह पता लगाने की कोशिश करना चाहिये कि क्या कहा गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यिम्मा रेडी ने कुछ कहा नहीं तो फिर आखिर यह निकला कहां से? मैं यहां पर यह बात बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि या तो यिम्मा रेडी सही हो सकते हैं या पेपर करेस्पांडेट सही हो सकता है या होम मिनिस्टर सही हो सकते हैं। सब सही नहीं हो सकते हैं, यह मानी हुई बात है।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ हो रहा है वह कोई नई बात नहीं है। 3 अप्रैल को एक आदिवासी पोस्ट-ग्रैंगुएट स्ट्रॉडेट को रांची में उसके ब्लास से निकाल कर मारा गया। उसके बाद वाइस चांसेलर ने गाने वाले लड़कों का रस्टिकेशन किया और बाद में फिर वापस ले लिया। यिम्मा रेडी का ऐसा वक्तव्य हुआ या नहीं या वह गलत है या सही है,

यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत जबदंस्त दुश्मन हमारे देश में आ रहा है। वह कौन सी चीज है, उसको इस तरह से देखिये। एक प्रोफेसर साहब थे जो कहीं पैदल जा रहे थे। चार पांच लड़के आये और कहने लगे क्या हुआ? साहब क्या हुआ? वह बोले: यह अनुभव की बात है, अभी तुम नहीं समझोगे। कुछ दिन पढ़ो तब समझोगे। इसके बाद दूसरे लड़के आये। प्रोफेसर साहब पुल की तरफ ताक रहे थे। क्या हो गया साहब?... अरे यह अनुभव की बात है, तुम नहीं समझोगे। इसको सुन कर लड़के कहने लगे कि अरे यह पागल है। उन्होंने ने कहा "तुम पागल हो"। लड़कों ने गला पकड़ कर कहा कि बतलाओ क्या बात है? उन्होंने कहा बतलाता हूँ क्या हुआ। पुल के अन्दर से एक चूहा पास हुआ। कहां से पास हुआ? चूहा दोनों पैरों के बीच से पास हो गया और फिर पुल के अन्दर से। लड़कों ने कहा कि अरे, चूहा पुल के नीचे से पास हो गया तो इसमें बबरानी की क्या बात है? कहा: चूहा आज मेरे दोनों पैरों के बीच से निकल कर पुल के नीचे से पास हुआ, कल क्या होगा कि कुत्ता, बन्दर, भालू, गदहा सब पैरों के बीच से आयेंगे। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो शुरुआत है। हमारे देश में आदिवासियों के प्रति जो कुछ हो रहा है, अगर उसको नहीं दबायेंगे तो देश में हमारा जीना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

इसलिये मैं यह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में फर्म एक्शन लें। यह नहीं कि बहानन्द रेडी को बुला कर पूछें कि क्या हुआ। उसके बाद यहां से लिखें। यह लिखना पड़ना तो होता ही रहेगा। आज हमारे देश में सरकार की तरफ से कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जा रहा है तो इसका मतलब क्या है? वह लोग कहते हैं कि हम सरकार चला रहे हैं, सब ठीक कर देंगे। इसको सुन कर मुझ को एक कविता याद आती है:

[श्री कार्तिक उरांव]

दिल चाहता है कि किश्ती को किनारे लगा दूँ, लेकिन मैं तो ड्रूबते को डुबाने का मजा ले रहा हूँ। आज यह सबाल आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का नहीं है। यह हमारे देश के नागरिकों का सबाल है। हर बात में यह कहना कि आदिवासियों के साथ यह हुआ, हरिजनों के साथ यह हुआ, यह गलत है। हमारे अन्दर तो यह भावना होनी चाहिये कि अगर किसी भी नागरिक के प्रति कुछ होता है तो वह देश के नागरिक के प्रति होता है और उसको बन्द करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

मैं यह मंत्री जी से इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी वह कोई लेजिस्लेशन महां पर लावें या कानून बनवायें तो इस तरह से न रखें कि यह हरिजनों के लिये है, यह आदिवासियों के लिये है। अगर मुजरिम की तरफ से कोई गलती होती है जिसमें यह पता हो कि किसी ने जातीयता की भावना फेलाई है या हरिजनों के प्रति कोई डिसअफेक्शन पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, तो उसको कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन हरिजन ऐक्ट, आदिवासी ऐक्ट, हिन्दू ऐक्ट, मुसलिम ऐक्ट इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है आज हम देश में एकता एकता बकते रहते हैं, लेकिन अगर कानून दस बनाते हैं तो दस में से एक भी ठीक से नहीं चलता। मंत्री जी को कड़ा कानून बनाना चाहिये, और कड़ा कानून बना कर उस को कड़ाई से इस्पिलमेंट करना चाहिये। अगर हम उसको ठीक से इस्पिलमेंट नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में लोग हमको दबाते जायेंगे और यह फोड़ा बढ़ता जायेगा और हम उस से कोलैप्स कर जायेंगे।

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Poanani) : Some days back, our leader, Shri A. K. Gopalan, received a telegram from the Dalit Jatiya Sangh, Hyderabad, which reads :

"Andhra Agriculture Minister influencing Press to contradict stop Pray appoint parliamentary commission".

We have the statement of the Home Minister. Apart from that, we have two letters, one written by Shri Thimma Reddy to Shri Brahmananda Reddy and another letter written by the latter to Shri Chavan. After reading all these documents, my feeling is that a deliberate attempt has been made to shield the real culprit.

When this issue came up for discussion. Shri Chavan told us that he had asked Shri Brahmananda Reddy to submit a report on the incident. After that, Shri Brahmananda Reddy went on tour and after returning from it, he has written a casual report and sent it to Shri Chavan and that has been laid on the Table by Shri Chavan. In his letter Shri Brahmananda Reddy has not expressed any opinion, nor has Shri Chavan in his own statement to the house. My point is that a deliberate attempt has been made to shield the real culprit.

Why should Mr. Brahmananda Reddy and Mr. Chavan fail to express their opinion. Why has Mr. Chavan failed to get the correct information through his sources ; he has an army of CID officials. It appears that he wants us to believe what he has placed on the Table of the House. My feeling is that Mr. Thimma Reddy has made that remark that Harijans deserve to be kicked. Even before that statement, what is the situation in Andhra ? Harijans are being oppressed ; they are being beaten to death. The women are molested and raped and oppression is let loose on Harijans in Andhra. That is the position. Untouchability is practised in its real form in Andhra, according to the report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner. You say you have done many things for the uplift of the Harijans and Girijans in the country. Despite that, the reality is that they are being oppressed. Under these circumstances, I cannot expect any justice from the Government. In this connection, I should like to refer to police oppression let loose in Srikakulam district. Our party general secretary had addressed an open letter to the Prime Minister, Mr.

Indira Gandhi. Many decades ago, the traders and contractors from plains have penetrated into the tribal area and in course of time they have become exploiters. Land of the Harijans had passed into the hands of these exploiters. Debt bondage is still very common. These traders and contractors pay nominal prices for the forest produce sold by the Harijans.

In the end, what is happening in Andhra is only the untold story. I want a parliamentary committee to go into these affairs. It is high time to remove Thimma Reddi and Brahmananda Reddi from their office.....(Interruptions) If you are not prepared to do so, this country's Harijans will throw you out of power.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I am afraid that there has been a confusion of issues. The issue of cruelty to Harijans is one question : what the Minister said is another question. I have really been wondering what we are discussing. Are we discussing the conduct of the Minister or are we discussing the condition of the Harijans ? (An Hon. Member : It is mixed) : How can they be mixed up? If you want to hang the Minister, you must talk about the Minister and not about the general proposition of how the Harijans are being treated. We all know that in the villages Harijans are being treated very badly. There may be umpteen number of causes of that. But one great cause of this is that we, the educated people who call ourselves modern, yet pride ourselves on our caste. If a modern person is born a Brahmin, he thinks himself to be a superior being ; if he is a kshatriya, he thinks he is as brave as kshatriyal's of old. This is a disease from which we have been suffering for thousands of years and I do not know how long we will suffer. But this question must be kept apart in the present discussion because my friends want that something should be done to this Minister.

The Minister is at the bar of the House. If the Minister is at the bar' of the House, I ask one simple question : supposing there was the word of the press representative and the word of a Member of Parliament, whom would you believe ? I am not going into the evidence. Whom would you believe ? There is the word of the Member of Parliament and there is the word of a press reporter. I am not talking

of the other evidence or what other reporters have said.

SHRI NAMBIAR : No press reporter of that paper was there.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am not talking of any such evidence. I am only talking of this. Will any Member of Parliament here say that the Parliament should believe the word of a press reporter and not the word of a Member of Parliament ? Let us discuss systematically. If we are to hang a man we must hang him properly ; we cannot hang him on doubtful evidence. I say when it is a Member of Parliament, the Member of Parliament will insist that his word should be believed more than the word of a reporter. And supposing that he is not only a Member of Parliament but he is a Minister, do not we consider Ministers to be honourable people ? They are all honourable people. When did they ever utter a lie ? Whatever questions are asked, day in and day out, they always tell the truth. And even the Speaker would say that the Minister has said like that and the discussion is at an end. Anyway, at least you will give the Minister the benefit of doubt or you will not give him benefit of doubt. Whatever else he might have said, is not the issue. Did he say that the Harijans, if they steal, must be kicked ? This is the one issue, and we must not deviate from it. It is not a question of the treatment of the Harijans. It is a question of somebody whom you want to be at the bar of this House, whom you want to be dismissed. Will you dismiss him after proper evidence or will you dismiss him when the thing is doubtful ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Hold an enquiry.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I think he should be given the benefit of doubt as we would all wish that the accused must be given the benefit of doubt. He said he has not said so. And when a man says he has not said it even if he had said it, it means that he takes back his words, but if you want to punish him, you can ask for a further enquiry. But you cannot hang a man on this evidence because it is not conclusive evidence.

AN HON. MEMBER : Judicial enquiry.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : There is a word of one man against the word of another man. I am not thinking in terms of what has been said by other reporters. Even that may be ignored. I do not want you to bring in what he the Minister said about the reporters. That is not the question at issue. The question at issue is not what he said about the reporters.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He has said it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I say this member has no logic in his head. He is not judicious. We are discussing one question, and he says "he has said it."

SHRI NAMBIAR : Circumstantial evidence.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Circumstantial evidence is about what he said about the reporters. There is no such circumstantial evidence about what he said about Harijans. So, we must clear the issues. We must find out what we are here to decide and I believe that we are to decide about the conduct of this Minister in Andhra Pradesh : whether he has said the particular words that he is alleged to have said by one press reporter who was not present. I say in such circumstances, he must be given the advantage of doubt. Unless you have a judicial enquiry over him—(Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : A judicial enquiry.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : That is another question.

You may ask for a judicial enquiry, but on the evidence before us, it is unreasonable to ask that he should resign. That evidence is not conclusive. It is for the Parliament to decide whether there should be a judicial enquiry in this matter. You cannot bring that issue in this. As long as a judicial enquiry has not been made, he is innocent. A man is considered to be innocent unless he is proved guilty. I say, he has not been proved guilty. You may

prove him to be guilty hereafter, but today you have no right to say that he is guilty. (Interruptions). What non-sense is this ? Are these people judicial minded or the people belonging to the bazaar ? This is not a bazaar. You are deciding about the conduct of a minister. You can call for an enquiry, but as long as the case is not clear, we ought to give this gentleman the benefit of doubt. It is up to you to bring another proportion that a judicial enquiry be made. But you have been saying that this man should be sacked, the Governor should be dismissed, the Chief Minister should be dismissed, the Home Minister should go home and so on. Is this the judicious way why Sir I suppose you are a lawyer Am I not saying what is the truth ? So for, there is no case against this gentleman. I do not know him from Adam. He may be a bad man in many respects. But the issue is about those words against the Harijans. You are sitting here as a judicial body deciding the fate of a minister. Shall I talk like a bazaar man or like an excited fool ? Sir, these people do not understand anything of law. They do not have a judicial mind. They talk as if I am related to that minister.

SHRI RABI RAY : You are related to Suchetaji.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : You are fools if you say like that. Every husband is under the thumb of his wife. You must give me credit that she is in one party and I am an Independent. Sir, they do not give me credit for being an independent husband.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long does the House want to continue this debate ? (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Sir, on a point of order:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : In the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee yesterday the time for this discussion was

decided. Later on, I asked the hon. Speaker whether we can sit beyond the time he has fixed for this, that is, 7 O'Clock and he said "Yes, if the House wants, you can continue". Moreover, I have given notice of a motion. I must be allowed to move it and speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got such a big list with me.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This was given with the consent of the Speaker. So, you must give me time to speak on that.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. Firstly, I have no knowledge of what transpired between you and the Speaker. Secondly, when he was in the Chair he announced that the time is two hours. I can extend it by 10 or 15 minutes because Acharyaji wanted to speak and the Home Minister has to reply. That is why I extended it a bit.....
(Interruptions) This is the rule which is generally followed. We extend it by 10 or 15 minutes. We generally sit till 7 O'Clock. The Home Minister is bound to take 10 or 15 minutes.
.....
(Interruptions)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It may be extended by half an hour...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, you must listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will he kindly resume his seat ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You should listen to all of us.....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I were to extend the time, keeping in view the sentiments of the House, by how much time should I extend it ? How many more hon. Members should be accommodate ? As I stated earlier, I have a big list with me and I have tried to accommodate as many as possible from this list. I have not deviated from it. If you want to extend the time, you must indicate how many members should be accommodated from both sides, so that I can distribute the time accordingly. I am saying this because

more than 10 members are standing from one side alone.....
(Interruptions)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Six members may be accommodated in all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. There will be three from the Congress side, one from the middle and one from the opposition. That is how I will distribute it, if they want extension of time. They will have to abide by this decision.

Maximum five more may be accommodated.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We will give the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will accommodate one from this side, one from the centre and three from this side ; then, the Home Minister will be called. Will that be all right ? This will be the maximum.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Three from this side.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Surely, you must give a chance to those who gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee. My name was on the top of the list given from our side and you are not giving me a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Shivajirao Deshmukh is also there. He had given notice of a motion. There are several others who have given notice of a motion. Shall I read out the names of all those ? It is not possible to accommodate all. We must abide by some discipline. Therefore, I shall call three hon. Members from this side, one from the front and one from this side ; that is all. Now, Shri Buta Singh. He will take only five minutes.

बी बूटा सिंह (रोपड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे हरिजनों के विरुद्ध आनंद प्रदेश के कृषि मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गए कथित बक्तव्य के बारे में 6 मई, 1968 को गृह कार्य मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गए बक्तव्य पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का सोका दिया ।

[श्री बूटा सिंह]

अभी जो इस पर चर्चा हुई है उसको मैंने कहुत गौर से सुना है। इस चर्चा को सुनने के बाद मुझे वह विषय की कहानियां याद आ गयीं कि जब कभी हमारी मताएं, बहने बाहर खेतों आदि में जाती थीं तो मुझे उन हरिजन औरतों को मारा करते थे। जब वह वापिस आकर पंचायत में शिकायत करती थीं तो वह हमारे पड़ोसी कहा करते थे कि अब इन्हें तुमने क्यों मारा? यह तो तुम्हारी ताई थी। उसके पांव पकड़ लो। आज सचमुच वही कुछ इस सदन में हुआ है। हरिजनों के साथ जो कूर व्यवहार हुआ उसके बारे में जब चर्चा हुई और मन्त्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया उसके बाद जब वह विषय इस सदन में आया तो बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने मन्त्री महोदय को पैट किया। मुझे दुख है कि बहुत सारे कांग्रेसी नेताओं ने भी उनको पैट किया। यह तो हरिजन भाई हैं यह तो महात्मा गांधी के बच्चे हैं तुमने इनके बारे में यह क्यों कहा? बात यह नहीं है और हमें इस विषय को समझना चाहिए। आचार्य कृपालानी चले गये। वह कहते हैं कि इसका सम्बन्ध क्या है? हरिजनों के साथ जो हुआ और जो मन्त्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दिया उन दोनों का रिश्ता क्या है? मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वही रिश्ता है जो एक मजलूम और जालिम का होता है। वही रिश्ता जो एक लाश और कातिल का होता है। यह रिश्ता उनमें है। इस स्टेटमेंट के होने से पहले आंद्र में क्या हुआ था वह हमें सोचना चाहिए। आंद्र में कांचीकचर्ला में एक हरिजन लड़के को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। वह एक बूंद पानी के लिए चिल्लता हुआ मर गया। किसी डाक्टर ने मरहम पट्टी नहीं की। उसके बाद क्या हुआ? एक बातावरण पैदा हुआ डर और भय का हरिजनों के अन्दर। जब पालियामेंट में हम लोगों ने उस विषय को उठाया और पालियामेंट ने जब अपना भंतव्य प्रकट किया तो दूसरी ओर जो लैंड-लैंसलोग वे और बेचारे हरिजनों के हृपर छिन लोगों ने अत्याचार किया था उन

लोगों के पेट में गड़बड़ हुई उनको दुख हुआ और उनको दुख से बचाने के लिए उनकी मदद करने के लिए यह मन्त्री महोदय आगे आ गये। इन्होंने अपना स्टेटमेंट देकर उनको बचाने के लिए हरिजनों के ज़रूरों के ऊपर नमक छिड़का। अब चर्चा यह है कि आया उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया है या नहीं दिया है? इस बात का फैसला कौन कर सकता है? जाहिर है कि इस बात का फैसला न्यायालय कर सकता है, कचहरी कर सकती है।

यह जो स्टेटमेंट मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया उस स्टेटमेंट की क्या वकारत है? इस सदन में बड़े-बड़े बकील लोग बैठे हैं, कास्टी-ट्रूशन को जाने वाले बैठे हैं, हाई कोर्ट से के जज बैठे हैं। मैं उनसे एक प्रश्न पूछता हूं कि मुख्य मन्त्री के सामने दिये गये एक पत्रकार के स्टेटमेंट का कानून में क्या स्थान है? हम उस स्टेटमेंट को स्टेटमेंट नहीं मान सकते जो कोर्ट में कसम उठाने के बाद न दिया गया हो। यह स्टेटमेंट कोई कसम उठाकर नहीं दिया गया। शोष नहीं ली गई। जाहिर है कि उस स्टेटमेंट को कानून के मुताबिक स्टेटमेंट नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने एक प्रमाण के तौर पर रखा गया है। यह स्टेटमेंट जाहिर है कि पत्रकारों ने मुख्य मन्त्री के साये के नीचे दिया है। अब पत्रकारों और मुख्य मन्त्री का रिश्ता क्या हो सकता है यह सभी माननीय मित्रों को पता है। इसलिए इस स्टेटमेंट के ऊपर हम कोई फैसला नहीं दे सकते। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है या नहीं कहा है, अगर इस का भी पता लगाना हैं तो यह काम भी हम लोग नहीं कर सकते। यह काम तो कोई कोर्ट ही कर सकता है। मन्त्री महोदय को किसी कोर्ट के सामने ले जाया जाय। इन पत्रकारों को किसी बोर्ड के सामने ले जाया जाय। एक जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी हो उसके बाद जो फैसला होगा उसके ऊपर हम लोग फूल चढ़ायेंगे। हम देखेंगे कि आया यह सच है या झूठ है? मेरे

कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट ने जितना नुकसान करना था वह कर दिया। जो भावना पैदा करनी थी वह पैदा कर दी। हरिजनों के मन में जो जागृति आई थी जो सैन्क कौशलनैस आई थी उसका सात्त्वा कर दिया। जिसने यह गलती की है उसे इसके लिए पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। यह गलती किसने की है? मेरी बहन ने कहा कि पत्रकारों के ऊपर पूरा यकीन नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं भी नहीं करता भगर कौन फैसला करने वाला है? आपने न्याय की बात कही तो न्याय का कौन जायजा ले सकता है? That only court of law can decide. Even we people cannot sit on the judgement of a court of law. हमें यह मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करनी है कि मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को देखने के लिए, उसमें सच या भूठ निकालने के लिए एक ही रास्ता है और वह यह है कि इसकी जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी हो और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाय। ऐसा होने से ही हम इस विषय के साथ न्याय कर सकेंगे। इसी तरह हम मन्त्री महोदय और पत्रकारों के साथ न्याय कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज हरिजन लोग जाग उठे हैं। आज हरिजन वह नहीं रहे जोकि गुलामों की तरह जातिवादी लोगों के पीछे, पीछे फिरते रहेंगे। हरिजन लोग अब भड़क उठे हैं, जाग उठे हैं और उन्हें आपने दायित्वों का पता चल गया है।

श्री हेम बहादुर ने श्री जगजीवन राम पर यह आरोप लगाया कि वह कुर्सी से चिपके रहना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है आज इस देश में अपने नेता श्री जगजीवन राम के नाम पर हजारों हरिजन लोग अपना सिर कटाने के लिए तैयार हैं और हर कुबनी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। देश में एक इन-किलाब आ चुका है और भगर कोई ऐसा समझा है कि आज के दिन भी हरिजनों के साथ

वही बुरा सत्कृत व अत्याचार आदि हो सकता है जैसा कि सदियों से होता आया था तो वह भूल कर रहे हैं।

श्री यिम्मा रेही ने कहा कि यह जो चौरियां आदि होती हैं यह हरिजन लोग करते हैं। यह मीटर और हल वर्गरह जो चुराये जाते हैं तो यह हरिजन लोग ही चुराते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जिस कार पर वह चढ़ते हैं वह किन की कार है? वह हम गरीबों के खून से बनाई गई कार है। जो खाना वह खाते हैं वह हम लोगों का दिया हुआ टैक्स ही है। इसलिए यह जो आप लोगों ने हम गरीब हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर सदियों से चोरी की है, हमें ज्ञाता है उसका बदला हम लेंगे लेकिन मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जोकि कानून को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। अलबत्ता जो चोरी करता है उसको पकड़कर थाने में भेजना चाहिए। अगर कचहरी में जाकर उसका चोरी का जुर्म साबित हो जाय तो उसको सजा दो जा सकती है। इस भावना का प्रचार करना चाहिए कि चोर को सजा देने से फहले उसे अदालत के सामने अपनी सफाई देने का मौका मिले और फिर खतावार साबित होने पर अदालत उसे सजा दे दे। लेकिन यह चीज चोर को उसी बत्त और उसी जगह सजा दी जाय मैं इसके विरुद्ध हूँ। हूँ मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह मामला इस जगह को छोड़ा न जाय बल्कि इस की बाकायदा किसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज द्वारा जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी हो। वह इन तमाम तथ्यों के ऊपर जाय और फिर उनका पूरा निबटारा कर ले। अगर जुर्म साबित हो जाय तो जो भी मुजरिम हो उसको कहीं से कहीं सजा दें।

श्री राम बरण (सुर्जी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय होम बिनिस्टर साहब ने वह जो श्री यिम्मा

[श्री राम चरण]

रेड्डी और प्रैस करसपौंडेंट्स के बयान पेश किये हैं उनसे यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि वास्तव में श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी ने हरिजनों के विरुद्ध जानवूक कर वैसे शब्द कहे थे जो कि एकदम अवांछनीय और आपत्तिजनक थे । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके खिलाफ एक जुडिशियल इनकवायरी कराये और जिसका भी गुनाह हो, चाहे वहं प्रैस करसपौंडेंट्स का हो या श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी का हो, सजा दिलवाये । आगर दोनों का गुनाह साबित हो जाय तो फिर दोनों को ही सजा मिलनी चाहिये ।

जो चीज श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी ने कही उसी तरह की बात हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री बनारसी दास जब मिनिस्टर होते थे तो उन्होंने एलेक्षन के दौरान में कही थी कि चमार और चना को जितना पीसो उतना ही मुलायम होता है । उनके ये शब्द जिसे के विश्व प्रभात पेपर्स में भीजूद हैं और सी० आई० डी० की रिपोर्ट्स में दर्ज हैं । उसी तरह की चीज श्री यिम्मा रेड्डी ने कही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी हरिजनों की बेइज्जती करता है, जो उनके बारे में अपमानजनक शब्द कहता है, उसके खिलाफ जुडिशियल इनकवायरी होनी चाहिये, चाहे वह मिनिस्टर हो या कोई हो । मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि वास्तव में यिम्मा रेड्डी ने यह बात जरूर कही है । अगर पहले उसको डिसमिस किया जाये और उसके बाद इस मामले की जुडिशियल इनकवायरी की जाये, तो यह बात साफ हो जायेगी ।

15 20 hrs.

[Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी ने भी इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया है । जब वह य० पी० की चीफ मिनिस्टर थीं, तब वहां हरिजनों पर क्या-क्या जुल्म नहीं हुआ । कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि राजस्थान के एक फस्ट क्लास मैजिस्ट्रेट,

य० पी० वर्मा, ने, जो शिड्यूल कास्ट्स का है, किसी हिन्दू बकील पर कनटेन्ट आफ कोटं का चार्ज लगाया । इस पर वहां के बकीलों ने उसको पीटा और वहां के एस० पी०, डी० एम० और पुलिस ने उस को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दी । इस बारे में आज तक कोई एकाशन नहीं लिया गया है । बल्कि उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया ।

ऐसे एक नहीं, हजारों बाकये हैं । हम कहाँ तक सुनायें? हमारा दिल जलता है । हम हरिजन हैं, हम पर जुल्म होता है । होम मिनिस्टर साहब चले गये हैं, वर्ना मैं एक बाकया सुना देता । य० पी० में शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के एक सब-इंसपैक्टर का पुलिस थाने में कत्ल हुआ, लेकिन आज तक कोई एन्कवायरी नहीं हुई । दिल्ली के दफ्तरों में इसी प्रकार की घटनायें होती हैं । यह कोई छोटी समस्या नहीं है । सरकार को इसके बारे में ठंडे दिल से दिल से सोचना पड़ेगा । अब हरिजन और शिड्यूल कास्ट्स इन हरकतों को बर्दास्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । आगर कोई एक मारेगा तो हम उसका जवाब दो मार कर देंगे चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर हो या कोई हो । आज माइन-रिटीज में जागृति आ गई है ।

जो प्रेस बाले हमारे साथ होने वाले जुल्म की घटनाओं को छापते हैं और उनके खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, हम उनको बन्यवाद देते हैं । पहले तो वे सोते रहते थे । आज हमारे साथ जो जुल्म होता है, वह पेपर्ज में जरूर प्राना चाहिये । मैं पेट्रियट को बन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने गरीबों पर होने वाले जुल्मों को छाप कर अपनी सोशलिज्म का परिचय दिया है । हर एक पेपर को ऐसा करना चाहिए । गरीब लोगों पर होने वाले जुल्म की बात प्रेस में जहर आनी चाहिए । टाटा और बिडला के पेपर तो कभी भी हरिजनों के पक्ष में आवाज नहीं उठाते हैं ।

मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि यद्यपि

गांधी जो तो हमेशा सत्य बोलते थे, लेकिन उन के चेले सत्य नहीं बोलते हैं। अगर वे सत्य बोलते, तो यिम्मा रेड्डी दूसरे ही दिन यह कहते कि मैंने ये बात कही है, मैं गुनाहगार हूँ, मैं अपने शब्दों को वापस लेता हूँ। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, पहले तो चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उस पर मरहम-पट्टी लगाई और उसके बाद होम मिनिस्टर ने ठप्पा लगाया कि उन्होंने ऐसी बात नहीं कही। अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब सेंट्रल इन्टेलीजेंस ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट की आरिजिनल कापी यहाँ पर रखे, तो मैं साबित कर दूँगा कि यिम्मा रेड्डी ने ये शब्द कहे हैं। और होम मिनिस्टर साहब को यह बात पता है। अगर स्टेट सी० आई० डी० और सेंट्रल इन्टेली-जेंस ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट्स की आरिजिनल कापीज यहाँ पर रखी जायें, तो साबित हो जायेगा कि चीफ मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर दोनों ने इस मामले में मरहम-पट्टी लगाई है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब आनंद प्रदेश के गवर्नर को कहें कि वह यिम्मा रेड्डी को पहले डिसमिस करे और उसके बाद इस बारे में जुड़िशल एन्कवायरी हो।

श्री साधुराम (पिल्लोर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हाउस में यिम्मा रेड्डी की कही हुई बात पर बहस हो रही है। यिम्मा रेड्डी के स्टेटमेंट से सारे देश में एक आग सी भड़क उठी और यह स्थाल जाहिर किया गया कि उसने देश में करोड़ों लोगों, हरिजनों के खिलाफ बहुत बेइन्साफी की बात कही है। उसके बाद होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आनंद के चीफ मिनिस्टर को एन्कवायरी करने के लिये कहा। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने गलती की है, लेकिन मेरा अपना स्थाल है कि यह तरीका गलत था। सेंटर के होम मिनिस्टर की सी० आई० डी० सारे देश में फैली हुई है। अगर उसके जरिये रिपोर्ट हासिल की जाती है और उसको ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की रिपोर्ट से मिलाया जाता, तो असलियत का पता चल जाता। या होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कोई

स्पेशल आफिसर भेज कर खुद एन्कवायरी करनी चाहिये थी।

आनंद के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो प्रेस रिपोर्ट्ज के स्टेटमेंट इकट्ठे करके भेज दिये हैं, वह भी गलत है। स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर सारे सूबे के लिये जिम्मेदार होता है। यिम्मा रेड्डी ही या कोई हो, सब उसके नीचे हैं। अगर वह चाहते, तो वह अपने तौर पर एन्कवायरी करके अपनी रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में भेज सकते थे। लेकिन उन्होंने भी ऐसा नहीं किया।

इसके अलावा हमारे देश में हरिजनों की अपलिफट के लिये एक सोशल बेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट बना हुआ है। क्या उसने कोई एन्कवायरी करके कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार की है? अगर नहीं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी जाती तौर पर कोई एन्कवायरी नहीं की और सोशल बेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट ने भी कोई एन्कवायरी नहीं की, तो मेरा स्थाल है कि यह टाल-मटोल की बात है।

हाउस के सामने जो रिपोर्ट है, उससे यह साबित हो जाता है कि यिम्मा रेड्डी ने यह कही तो जरूर है, लेकिन अब वह उस बात से इन्कार करना चाहते हैं। ठीक है, वह इन्कार करें। लेकिन हम सब लोग यह डिमांड करते हैं कि एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जरिये इस मामले की जुड़िशल एन्कवायरी कराई जाये। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात से देश के करोड़ों लोगों को बहुत दुःख हुआ है। अगर किसी जरूर पर नमक छिड़क दिया जाये, तो उससे ज्यादा दुःख होता है। इसलिये इस बारे में सिम्प्ली जाहिर करना चाहिए थी।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हाउस में पार्टी की बात को उछाला जा रहा है। आपोजीशन के कुछ येस्टर्डे ने यह समझा कि चूंकि आनंद में कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री है, इस लिए यिम्मा रेड्डी की बात करो। मैं कहना चाहता है कि मध्य प्रदेश, यू० पी० और उड़ीसा में तो कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्री

[श्री साधूराम]

नहीं है लेकिन ग्राज सारे देश में हरिजनों पर जुर्म हो रहा है। इसमें पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है। किसी सूबे में जिस पार्टी की हुक्मत है, अगर वह जुल्म करने वाले आदमी को सजा देनी, तो सबसे ज्यादा फायदा और भला उस पार्टी का ही होगा। यिम्मा रेही कांग्रेस पार्टी का है। मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडरों और मवन्मेंट के लीडरों से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह साचित हो जाता है कि यिम्मा रेही ने यह करतूत की है, तो उसको सजा देने से कांग्रेस का बकार बढ़ेगा और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट और जादा मजबूत होगी।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस एन्कावायरी को दबाया न जाये, क्योंकि देश में जो आग बैदा हो गई है, उसको बुझाने और ठंडा करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर और सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर इस मामले को अपने सत्त्व में लें, अपने तौर पर इसकी एन्कावायरी करायें और देश के सामने असली पिक्चर पेश करें। सिफ़ कान्ट्राडिक्षन करके इस देश के करोड़ों हरिजनों को नहीं समझाया जा सकता है। जिस आदमी को सजा देना चाजिब है, उसको सजा दी जाये, चाहे वह पेट्रियट का रिपोर्टर हो, चाहे यिम्मा रेही हो और चाहे कोई और हो। उनको सजा दिये बर्गेर, करोड़ों लोगों के दिलों में जो आग पैदा हुई है, वह ठंडी नहीं हो सकती है।

इन लक्ष्यों के साथ मैं एन्कावायरी की चुर-ओर मांग करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I know how much time the hon. Home Minister would take?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About 10 to 15 minutes.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): As Shri J. B. Kripalani very rightly observed, we are mixing up the issues in this case. As far as the oppression and suppression

and other types of ill-treatment of the Harijans all over the country are concerned, I share the views, of most of the Members who have expressed their views. But we are not concerned at the moment with that. If I understand the motion that is put before us correctly, the only issue that is before us is whether this particular Minister has observed like that or not.

I was rather surprised to hear many of the speeches. I can also substitute sound and fury for cold logic and reason. But sentiment played a large role in the first instance. That was understandable. But after reading and hearing and seeing the signed statements of all the correspondents without any exception, who were present as eye-witnesses, I think we should have reflected a little better and applied our own minds. If this is the standard of judging the people and issues in this august House, then I am afraid we are not projecting a better image of the Parliament before our people.

We have to be a little more dispassionate and objective and assess things on merits and not use a particular occasion for a particular purpose divorced completely from the facts of the case.

The hon. Home Minister must have noted two things which were missed in the discussion. I would like to refer to the statement of Shri Sitaram himself who was present at the press conference but merely relied on the hearsay evidence of Shri Parthasarathy. You must understand one thing. Why was this report not sent to the *Patriot* on the 22nd itself? It was sent on the 23rd, 24 hours latter.

The first question that confronted Shri Sitaram was the Minister's adverse remarks against journalists. It never occurred to him—read his own statement—that he was in any way concerned with the Harijans or there was any alleged remark against Harijans. He consulted his journalist colleagues who were present and wanted this matter to be taken up with the Minister. Then he went to the Ravindra Bharati. On the next morning when he found that his journalist colleagues did not co-operate with him, he gave a twist to the whole matter so that he could settle scores with Shri Thimma

Reddy. It is also clear that Shri Sitaram and Shri Thimma Reddy were not having cordial relations and have been hostile to each other for a very long time. That is obvious. It is also clear that what Shri Sitaram was concerned with was the offensive remark against the journalists; it never occurred to him that there was any remark by the Minister against Harijans.

The later twist that was given by him was an afterthought. I know all the correspondents in Hyderabad except Shri Pathasarathy who has been posted there only seven months ago. I know them all. Shri Sitaram is the Chief Reporter of UNI. He has not sent it as an item of the news service. He had merely sent it to the *Patriot* in Delhi because the Parliament is in session and it would be very nicely utilised by some people here.

The second thing is that we are passing adverse judgment on the other correspondents who represent outstanding papers, reputed and renowned papers. When they have not corroborated the story, we will be condemning people who have been patriots even before 1947 by passing this sort of judgment on them. This will be very unfair to the other correspondents.

As regards the demand for a judicial inquiry, I would humbly submit that when the persons concerned have given written statements denying the story, there would be no useful purpose served by appointing a judicial inquiry because they cannot go against their own statements. Anyone could file a defamation suit in a court of law and hang Shri Thimma Reddy after due trial, that would be a different thing. There is a case for defamation, libel and all that. But to insist on a parliamentary inquiry would be creating a very unhealthy precedent. We have already made a martyr of Shri Thimma Reddy, whether he said it or not. This is enough. I do not think we should proceed further in the matter as it will be lending encouragement to sensationalism among journalists. This would lead to a situation where anything can be said about any politician, whether he might have said it or not. Therefore, I submit we must be a little more restrained, and dignified and must close the matter,

श्री बै० ना० कुरील (रामसनेही घाट) : सभापति जी, यह जो सारा विवाद है, यह इस बात को लेकर है कि विम्मा रेडी साहब ने जो अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह सही है या नहीं। इसके लिये जब यह मन्त्री जी ने वहां से रिपोर्ट भागी तो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने, पत्रकारों के स्टेटमेंट लेकर सीधे यहां भेज दिये और होम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा कि उन्होंने अपनी कोई सम्मति नहीं दी, इस हाउस को अधिकार है कि जो पत्रकारों के स्टेटमेंट्स हैं उनसे नतीजा निकाले कि उन्होंने यह कहा है या नहीं। यह जो रामाराव जी का स्टेटमेंट है उससे साफ हो जाता है कि उन्होंने इतना तो कहा ही है—विम्मा रेडी साहब ने कि हरिजन आम तौर से चोरी करते हैं क्योंकि वे गरीब होते हैं और उनको किक करना चाहिए, इनको प्रैश करना चाहिए। यही नहीं, उन्होंने पत्रकारों से भी कहा कि जो उनकी हिमायत करेंगे उनको भी किक करना चाहिए। किसी दूसरे ने कहा कि सरकारी अफसर जो इस तरह जातपांत का नाम लेते हैं उनको भी किक करना चाहिए। तो ये दो-तीन चीजें हैं जो कि कोरिलेटेड हैं। इतना तो कहा ही है। मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कि क्या वह विम्मा रेडी से एक सवाल पूछेंगे, मेरी ओर से, कि जब वे कहते हैं कि हरिजन चोरी करते हैं इसलिए जलाये जाते हैं और मारे जाते हैं तो अगर कोई रेडी का लड़का चोरी करते हैं क्या उसे भी उसी तरह से बद्द करके जलाया जायेगा। तो इस तरह से यह जो चीज है वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। अगर स्पष्ट नहीं है तो फिर क्या आप जुडिशल इनक्वायरी बिभागें। मैं समझता हूँ मन्त्री पद जैसे पवित्र स्थान पर, जिसके इस प्रकार के बिचार हों उसे उस पर रहने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अन्त में मेरा यह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि अगर वे इन सारे स्टेटमेंट्स से कंविन्स्ड नहीं हैं तो इसके लिए एक जुडिशल इनक्वायरी बिभागें।

सभापति भाहोदरा : होम मिनिस्टर !

श्री अ० दीपा (फलबनी) : मुझे भी समय दिया जाये । मैंने लिखकर चिट्ठी भेजी थी ।

सभापति महोदया : आपने जरूर चिट्ठी भेजी है लेकिन 8 बजे तक बैठने का फैसला किया गया था । अब हमारे पास जो समय है उसमें यह मन्त्री जी को बुलाना है और श्री हेम बरुआ अपना जवाब भी देंगे । इसके अलावा अब और समय नहीं है । ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को बुला दिया है । आप इस बात का भी स्थाल करें कि डिप्टी स्पीकर ने चार आदिमियों के नाम दिये थे लेकिन मैंने अपनी तरफ से कुछ और सदस्यों को मोका दिया है । आप कृपया बैठ जायें ।

श्री अ० दीपा : मैं नहीं बैठूँगा । मैं बाहर जा रहा हूँ ।

(श्री अ० दीपा सदन के बाहर चले गए)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Madam, this question has been discussed as thoroughly as it can possibly be. I agree with Acharya Kripalani about the character of the debate...

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : You are going to damn me if you agree with me.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I agree only on a limited point. I am afraid that we are apt to confuse the issues. I certainly share the feeling of the House, particularly the remarks of the hon. Members sitting on this side and on that side too. The problems of the Harijans require to be considered in greater depth, with more care and, with more intensity of feeling also, particularly in view of what is happening in the country during the last few weeks. I can very well understand the anger part of it and I can say that I share some of the anger too. But we are now considering a limited issue and I request the hon. Members to apply their objective judgment. Because here we are supposed to rise above our political prejudices, political parties and political loyalties and take a view on a certain set of facts as a House. Some of the

hon. Members asked, "Why is it that I did not send my machinery, the CID, or others. Sir,..."

AN HON. MEMBER : Madam.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In the Chair, madam becomes "Sir."

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Well, madam. It is out of sheer habit that I said it. Whenever by mistake I say, "Sir," You please take it as "madam."

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can assure him that I do not mind it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Chair is neutral.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will first of all take certain set of facts because I do not want to go into the other political arguments of it. I have a responsibility to put the facts before the House as I see them. This news item was first published in the issue of the *Patriot* on the 24th. Naturally, that day the issue was raised here and emotions were aroused. I think it was very good that we decided to show some patience in getting the facts first. Then came the contradiction from Mr. Thimma Reddy himself; then came my discussion with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh who happened to be in Delhi, who promised to look into the matter and report, and then came the report itself on the 4th evening which I submitted with all the facts before the hon. House.

Now, one of the criticisms of Mr. Hem Barua was : how did the Chief Minister draw a blank ? He did not give his comment or his assessment or his judgment or his opinion about it. If you see the letter of the Chief Minister—even if the Chief Minister belongs to other parties—I would expect Shri Hem Barua to give him due justice. It was out of sheer courtesy to this hon. House that he has said that he would leave it to the perusal and assessment of this hon. House. I must say he showed wisdom in not expressing his views, because he certainly liked to leave it to the whole issue to be judged by hon. Members. But here is somebody who says that it is all

blank, this and that. Well it can be very good political criticism, but then this will not be a very just assessment of a person who is holding a very high office.

Again, I was asked, "Why is it that I did not send some officer from here?" When the Chief Minister himself, who is responsible for the legislature there, had agreed to look into it and send a report, am I to send some petty officer from here to enquire into it? How will it look to the dignity of this House, and to the dignity of that legislature to whom the Chief Minister is responsible? I cannot think of doing it.

Here is a series of statements which the Chief Minister had obtained: he took up the very relevant persons. What is a CID officer supposed to do? The interview took place between a certain number of pressmen and Mr. Thimma Reddy. The Chief Minister has taken the statements of all concerned, including the statement of Shri Thimma Reddy and sent it to us plus the statement of one man who was not present there but who has sent a report and whose report we are discussing. This is really speaking the set of facts.

Therefore, the central issue becomes, what exactly Mr. Thimma Reddy had said. Did he say what was reported in the *Patriot*? That is the whole issue. I understand the emotions of many Members on this side and on that side of the House. I wish I was a free Member to join them and condemn everything that is being done with all the force that I can command? I would appeal to them to accept our own feelings also on this matter.

श्री राम बन (लालगंज) : श्री थिम्मा रेड्डी ने पेट्रियाट के संवाददाता पर कोई डिफेंसेशन सूट क्यों नहीं दायर किया? इससे उन का कंडक्ट साफ़ हो जाता।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: This is a suggestion that he has made, which Mr. Thimma Reddy may or may not consider. I am not at all responsible for what Shri Thimma Reddy should do or should not do. Let us see what are the facts. Here are the statements of the different Members.

I have very carefully studied these

papers. We have to accept that these are all responsible persons. They are not making statements under compulsion; there is no fear complex involved in this matter.

Mr. Vaman Rao was asked: "Did the minister say that Harijans are thieves and they should be kicked?" The answer is, "No." Then he was asked, "Did Shri Sitaram ask you or enquire from you about the alleged remark of the minister about Harijans at the press interview on the 22nd?" The answer is, "No. He did not". Then he said,

"But on 23rd he read out to me on telephone the report he sent to *Patriot*. I told him that the minister did not make such a remark that Harijans are thieves and they should be kicked."

Probably this despatch was sent on 23rd. On 23rd, there was a talk between Mr. Sitaram and Mr. Vaman Rao who was present at the interview. When Mr. Sitaram read out the despatch to Mr. Vaman Rao, Mr. Vaman Rao told him that the minister did not make such a remark that Harijans are thieves and they should be kicked.

Then, Mr. Kurve was also asked the question, "Did the minister say that Harijans are generally thieves and they should be kicked?" The answer is, "Definitely not". (*Interruptions*). When a point goes against them, these people get excited. You have had your turn of speaking. Now you listen to me with patience. The same man, Mr. Kurve was asked, "Did Mr. Sitaram ask you or enquire from you as to what happened at the press interview on 22nd or 23rd April?"

The answer is, "No."

The same question was put to Mr. Sarma, *viz.*,

"Did the minister say that normally Harijans commit thefts and that they should be kicked?"

The answer is, "No." Then he was asked:

"Did Shri Sitaram enquire from you about what happened at the press interview or about the alleged treatment of Harijans?"

The answer, is, "He did not mention to me about the Harijans or any remarks the minister had alleged to have made about them." But he certainly mentioned that

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

he made some disparaging remarks about journalists.

My hon. friend from the DMK mentioned certain points. I would like to confront him with another thing. Mr. Sitaram's report depended upon the report that was given by Mr. Parthasarathy. Really speaking, in this whole set of evidence, if we have to evaluate it in a proper way, the most important evidence is that of Mr. Parthasarathy. According to Mr. Sitaram himself, he has based the despatch on what Mr. Parthasarathy told him. I would like to go into Mr. Parthasarathy's evidence. Mr. Parthasarathy was asked whether he has kept any note. He said, he has kept it somewhere and he has not a copy of it and he has not signed it. The Chief Minister asked him, "Can you give it to me now or latter?" He said, "Not now. I have to check up and see if it is in the file. I told Shri Sitaram just what I said above." Mr. Parthasarathy says, what he has said above is what he has told Mr. Sitaram. What exactly has Mr. Parthasarathy said above? Please read it if you can.

I am reading it. I am reading a part of it because I do not want to read the whole extract.

"That he went on to explain about thieving in villages. He talked about gun-traps and electric traps in irrigation pump-rooms. He said thieves are usually beaten up in villages when caught red-handed. Some of the thieves happen to be harijans and they are thrashed."

He has not said that all harijans are thieves and they are thrashed. He said that some of the thieves happen to be harijans, who are also thrashed..... (Interruption^s). I am not defending what he has said or what he has not said. I am only saying what he has said and, really speaking Shri Sitaram himself depended upon the statement made to him by Shri Parthasarathy. And Shri Parthasarathy says this, not that generally all harijans are thieves but some of the thieves happen to be harijans. I am only quoting him.

SHRI UMANATH: Why does he specially mention that? I would like the

Home Minister to say on that very point why that Minister makes mention of harijans when he makes a general statement about thieves? Why not about other caste Hindus?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has said that.

SHRI UMANATH: Why has he singled out harijans?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has said that the thieves can be Brahmins also. He has said that. Now, if you ask me about the wisdom of discussing such matters, I would say a different thing. I am not justifying or not justifying what he said. We are interested in finding out what was said and what was not said.

Then I come to the latter part of the charge. I hold no brief for anybody. But may I ask a question? Here is a responsible person making a statement to the Chief Minister about a very serious allegation about Shri Thimma Reddy three years after the incident. I am referring to the Lakshmi Kantham business. He said that three years ago Shri Thimma Reddy told him something and he chose this time to report this matter to the Chief Minister. I do not know whether Shri Thimma Reddy has said it or not. I do not want to express any opinion about it, because that is not the issue before us. I am merely pointing out the fact that the person is making a statement, which is supposed to be so serious, three years after it was uttered... (Interruptions).

I am now coming to my conclusion. We have to be very objective in this matter. Let us not go by our subjective likes and dislikes. It is not merely trying to portray the character of Shri Thimma Reddy in a humourous or other manner. If we do that, some others may choose to discuss us in their legislature. This is not the right way of doing it. I think it is expected of us to do things in a proper way. We do not want a harijan boy to be lynched. So also, it is our responsibility to see that we do not punish a person without knowing the facts or without having proof of facts. That is equally important.

जी रवि राय : तब आप जुड़िशल एन्कव-
यरी आम चीजिये ।

AN HON. MEMBER : That is why
we want a judicial inquiry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : A judicial
inquiry can be asked for if there is a
prima facie case. What is the *prima facie*
case here ? There is no *prima facie* case
here. In fact, most of the evidence is that
the man has not uttered the words which
he is alleged to have uttered. It may be
that there is a political angle and a political
party may want to attack the Chief
Minister or Shri Thimma Reddy. That is
a different matter. Whether such an issue
should be discussed in this way or not,
whether it is proper or not, whether it is
wise or not, that is certainly a different
thing. I entirely share the feelings of this
House on that. But I do not think that
there is a *prima facie* case for asking for a
judicial inquiry.

जी गंगा रेडी (आदिसाबाद) : इस रिपोर्ट
को देखने के बाद यह साबित हो गया है कि
कलम के हेर-डेर से बात कही गई है। क्या
मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस
गलत स्वर देने वाले के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई
की जायेगी ?

समाप्ति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह
एक नया विषय ले आये हैं। इस समय इसके
बारे में कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Mr. Chairman,
I have listened to the speech of the Home
Minister with due respect and I shall be
very brief in my reply.

It is a fact—it is evident from this
correspondence also—that Shri Thimma
Reddy singled out the Harijans when he
described thieving in the villages. There
is no doubt about it. What business did
Shri Thimma Reddy have to make a pointed
reference to Harijans as thieves ? He
was talking of thieves and in the map of
thieving Harijans are found to have a
larger part, he says.

The hon. Home Minister has quoted
from some of the letters, but I can quote

from the letter of the Chief Reporter of
the *Hindu* where he says :—

"The minister referred to recent
incidents in which Harijans were
involved."

He talked of the Harijans in regard to
the recent incidents. It is not out of con-
text. There are other things also. He
talked of the economic conditions of
Harijans and all that. Whatever that
might be, what business did Shri Thimma
Reddy have to make a pointed reference to
the role of Harijans and what business did
he have to summon a press conference to
talk about Harijans ?

Here this reporter says that there was
informal discussion and that is why he did
not send a report to his paper. At the
same time he said another thing, namely,
"Knowing as we do Shri Thimma Reddy."
I do not know. I have not even seen the
shadow of that man. But this reporter
knows about that man possibly and, there-
fore, he says, "Knowing as we do Shri
Thimma Reddy" he did not feel like
reporting what he said. From that you
can deduce that Shri Thimma Reddy must
be a loose tongue man who speaks whatever
he wants to say.

I am sorry, there is a lingering doubt
about this inquiry conducted by the Chief
Minister. Therefore we wanted the Home
Minister to institute an inquiry on his own,
in order to remove this lingering doubt,
instead of relying entirely on the Chief
Minister's verdict.

The report appeared in the *Patriot* on
the 24th April and Shri Thimma Reddy did
not bother to say a single word ; he did
not contradict the report. I hear, the
ministers get newspapers free from the
Government. Whatever that might be, to
say that Shri Thimma Reddy did not see
that report or did not read the *Patriot* that
morning would be an insult to his intelli-
gence which I do not want to do.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Many people
outside Delhi do not even see the *Patriot*.

SHRI UMANATH : Ministers get the
papers when ministers are referred to in
news items.

SHRI HEM BARUA : If he could not read the report on the 24th April, possibly he read the report on the 25th April.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : *Patriot* does not go to Hyderabad.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is a justification, namely, that that particular issue of the *Patriot* did not reach Hyderabad ; therefore, Shri Thimma Reddy could not read it.

Whatever that might be, the trouble is that he did not contradict the report that appeared in the *Patriot*. Then, only on the 3rd May he wrote a letter to his Chief Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: No; he has sent a contradiction after reading the discussion in Parliament.

SHRI RABI RAY : After it was raised in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Naturally ; but he has certainly taken the first opportunity to send his contradiction.

SHRI HEM BARUA : When ? We can say that the letter which Shri Thimma Reddy wrote to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the 3rd May is the first opportunity taken by Shri Thimma Reddy to contradict it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Home Minister might make a reference to this statement sent to the Home Minister, Government of India.

But, unfortunately there is no date here.

20.00 hrs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I made a statement in the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, Mr. Thimma Reddy calls himself a responsible Minister. Possibly, he is a very responsible

Minister who writes a letter or sends a communication to the Home Minister of India that does not bear any date.

I am very happy that the debate has pinpointed a situation in the country. About Mr. Thimma Reddy, I think, there be an inquiry into the entire gamut of things as to what is happening all over the country. The Harijans are insulted and humiliated not only in Andhra Pradesh but they are humiliated, tortured and butchered everywhere in this country. All minority communities are in danger. Therefore, I would like the Home Minister to take the matter very seriously. He is a very serious-hearted man. I know also there was a report in his own State of Maharashtra where three women were paraded naked in the streets and whipped.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : They were convicted and sentenced.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Only because of the fact that a so-called Harijan boy flirted with a so-called girl of high community in Maharashtra, the Harijan women were punished like that. You know, there cannot be love on one side and it is always a responsive affair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I request you to conclude now ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am concluding.

Whatever that might be, the Home Minister must not dismiss the matter because of these papers he has received from the Chief Minister of Andhra. Even if you go through the statements made by different journalists and pressmen who attended the Conference, you find there are so many loopholes and if a man says, they were forced to make the statements, they were asked to make the statements under duress, can you dislodge that argument. Therefore, there is a lingering doubt everywhere and, in order to remove this lingering doubt, in order to restore the shining colour of an angel to Mr. Thimma Reddy, I think, our Home Minister will institute an inquiry into this immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, this discussion is over.

—

20.03 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we adjourn, I have to make an announcement regarding conviction of two Members.

In continuation of the telegram communicated to the House earlier today. I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following identical communications, dated the 7th May, 1968, from the Magistrate First Class, Ghaziabad :—

(I)

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Sunder Lal and Shrimati Ganga Devi, Members, Lok Sabha, were tried at Ghaziabad court before me on a charge under Section 447, Indian Penal Code, for illegally occupying the land of Improvement Trust, Ghaziabad, at Mohalla Jatwara Kalan, Ghaziabad Police Station Sihani Gate.

On the 7th May, 1968, after a trial lasting for one year, eight months and fourteen days, I found them guilty of the offence under section 447, Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- or in default to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment."

(II)

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Sunder Lal and Shrimati Ganga Devi, Members, Lok Sabha, who were convicted on the 7th May, 1968 for an offence under Section 447, Indian Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- or in default to undergo three months rigorous imprisonment, were released on the 7th May, 1968 and ten days' time allowed to them to pay the fine imposed."

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

20.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 9, 1968/Vaisakha 19, 1890 (Saka)