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Wednesday, February 28, 1968
Phalguna 9, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 28, 1968/Phalguna
9, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDUSTRIAL PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS

*301. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some major industrial public sector units proposed to be taken up during 1968-69 have been dropped;

(b) if so, the names of such projects; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). There was no phased programme for new industrial projects to be taken up in the public sector during 1968-69. The question of dropping such projects, therefore, does not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Every year our experience is that our Plans are fulfilled in financial terms and not in physical terms. We do not know the future of our Fourth Plan which is in the air. In view of the difficulties of getting aid from the World Bank and other international agencies, will the Government consider taking steps for mobilising the internal resources by declaring a moratorium on foreign loan repayments and by putting restrictions on export of profit from this country and by curbing LIC investments in private sector so that all our resources are made available for public sector projects ? If not, what are the reasons for not taking such steps ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : All this will form part of the Budget that is to be presented tomorrow.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Have the Government laid down any principles for dropping certain projects and if so what are they ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have said that there was no question of dropping any projects. Even in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan which is to be reconsidered again and a new plan is to be drawn up, even there it did not have too many new projects. The strategy was to continue the old projects and allot them the resources needed and give them top priority so that they could be commissioned and secondly, to take up very high priority items like fertilisers or special steels that may be needed. Other than that, there was hardly any new project to be taken up.

MASANI COMMITTEE ON A.I.R.

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

(a) whether "Masani Committee" which was appointed to report on the reorganisation and the future structure of Television Centre of A.I.R., New Delhi has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by it and the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) and (b). A departmental Committee consisting of Shri A. K. Sen, DDG (Inspection), Shri Jagat Murari, Principal, Film Institute of India and Shri S. N. Murti, Director, Television Centre was appointed to (i) examine the need for various types of posts in that television centre (ii) suggest duties and responsibilities of various posts and (iii) suggest rules and procedure for recruitment of staff for the posts mentioned at (i) above. D.D.G., Shri A. K. Sen was replaced by Miss Masani. Simultaneously Shri J. J. Karam,

Under Secretary was asked to undertake work study. Subsequently both the studies were combined and a joint report was submitted. The report is being processed. This being a departmental committee it is submitted that it is not desirable to divulge their recommendations or the action under consideration. One of the objects was to consider the employment possibilities of the diploma holders of the Film Institute of India in the television service.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या मसानी कमेटी को रिपोर्ट में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कांट्रेक्ट पद्धति को समाप्त करने के बारे में कहा गया है ? जैसा अभी आपने बतलाया कि चपरासी से लेकर टैक्नीकल लोगों तक के लिये एक पद्धति को मान लिया गया है, क्या मसानी कमेटी ने स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिये भी किसी पद्धति को अपनाने का सुझाव दिया है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : There are two committees. The Masani Committee which is now under discussion in this question is not the same Masani Committee which is dealing with staff artists. The Committee has submitted its report but it has not still reached us because it is being processed.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : टेलिविजन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें आपने किस आधार पर तय की हैं ? क्या विदेशों में जैसे बी० बी० सी० वालों ने तय की हुई है, उसी आधार पर तय हुई है ; या किसी और आधार पर निश्चित की है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : टेलीविजन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट इन दोनों के लिये सेप्रेट कमेटियां हैं, इन दोनों में फर्क है

श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : देखिये, श्रीमान जी, मैंने आपसे पूछा था लेकिन आपने उड़ना चाहा, ऊपर ही ऊपर उड़ते रहे और सही जवाब नहीं दिया । पहले आपने यह कहा था कि ये दोनों कमेटियां भगड़ती हैं, इस लिये तय नहीं कर पाती है । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि टेलीविजन आर्टिस्टों को आप तनख्वाह किस आधार पर देते हैं ? क्या विदेशी आधार पर दे रहे हैं या अपना कोई नियम बनाया है, जिसके आधार पर दे रहे हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : हम जो तनख्वाहें देते हैं, उन का बी० बी० सी० से कम्पैरिजन नहीं हो सकता है । आल इण्डिया रेडियो का जो तरीका है, उसी आधार पर हम देते हैं । इसमें फर्क करने के लिये मसानी कमेटी ने रिकमेण्ड किया है, उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : किस आधार पर देते हैं, कान्ट्रेक्ट बेसिज पर या परमानेन्ट आधार पर ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स हैं, जैसे प्रोड्यूसर होते हैं, प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव होते हैं, इन को तनख्वाहें आल इण्डिया रेडियो के ग्रेड के मुताबिक तनख्वाहें दी जाती हैं, जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं उनकी तनख्वाहें कान्ट्रेक्ट बेसिज पर होती हैं ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I want to know what are the recommendations of the Committee on the future structure of the television centres and the further extension of these television centres and particularly, I want to know whether this television will be extended to other places like Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : In the fourth Five Year Plan, television is to be extended to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. But it is being processed by Finance, and when the sanction is received, we will extend it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि दो कमेटियां एप्वाइन्ट की गई थीं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों कमेटियों की टर्मज आक रेफ्रेन्स क्या थी ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as this Committee is concerned, the terms of reference were, to examine the need for various types of posts in the television centre, suggest duties and responsibilities of the various posts and suggest rules and procedures for the recruitment of staff for the posts mentioned above.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There are staff artistes working for the television centre of the AIR. These staff artistes of AIR are denied the normal facilities available to the regular Government servants. I want to

know whether the staff artistes of the television centre are also denied the normal facilities that are available to Government servants and are put into a separate category such as under-human beings or sub-human beings?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The first demand was that the staff artistes should be made regular government servants, and we have gone a long way in processing that. In fact, the new contract provided that they will serve up to 55 years of age. But unfortunately another point of view is projected that they should not be government servants. This is being considered.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों कमेटियों की जो रिकमैण्डेशन्स थीं, उन को फुलफिल कराने के लिये क्या हड़ताल का कोई नोटिस दिया गया है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No, Sir.

श्री रवि राय : अभी भी यह बात साफ नहीं हुई कि मसानी कमेटी जो टेलेविजन के लिये बैठाई गई थी, क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है ? अगर मिल गई है तो उस की सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

Shri K. K. SHAH : That is what I have already mentioned. This is being a departmental report, it is being processed. It has not even come to me so far.

श्री रवि राय : जब आपने देखा ही नहीं, तो प्रोसेस क्या कर रहे हैं।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is a departmental Committee. It works from below.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know from the Minister the present demand for television sets and the supply position?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The demand is much higher and the supply position is very low. That is true.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I enquire from the Minister whether, instead of thinking of expanding the television service to Bombay, Madras and other cities, he has considered the data of Delhi and found out who use these television sets? If the use is by a very few members of the public, in which I fear none of the Members of Parliament are included, is not television a luxury and should you not wait for some-

times before other needs of the people are served?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No, Sir, on the contrary, television is considerably used for the agricultural programme, for students and for other purposes also. Unluckily I am not able to meet the demands of television sets. The demand is much higher.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I am surprised to know from the minister that this report is being processed from below and it will take a lot of time to take a final decision. May I know whether the decisions on these reports are taken at the bottom level or at the top level of the ministry?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Certainly the decisions will be taken by us at the top level.

श्री आर्ज फरनेडीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मसानी कमेटी है इसको बनाते वक्त आल इंडिया रेडियो के कर्मचारियों ने यह कहा था कि अपना भी इसमें कोई प्रतिनिधि रखें लेकिन वह तो नहीं किया गया लेकिन अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस रिपोर्ट को अमल में लाने के पहले मन्त्री महोदय सरकारी कर्मचारियों से बात चीत करके, उनकी सलाह मशविरा लेकर तब इसको अमल में लायेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : फाइनल डिजिशन लाने से पहले इनसे सलाह मशविरा किया जाएगा।

SHRI K. M. Koushik : May I know whether the services of the AIR artistes have been made semi-permanent or are they still continuing on a contractual basis?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The contract has been extended from 5 years up to the age of 55 years.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस भ्रष्टाचार की ओर गया है जो कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम में, टेलिविजन में हो रहा है कि एक योग्यता के आर्टिस्टों को भिन्न भिन्न तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं, किसी का तीन महीने का कन्ट्रैक्ट है तो किसी का साल भर का कन्ट्रैक्ट है ? इस आधार पर वहां भाई-भती-जाबान और भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने और कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम में सुधार लाने सम्बन्धी कोई स्कीम सरकार के दिमाग में है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : दो प्रकार के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं, एक तो पक्के हैं और दूसरे कँजुबल हैं। कँजुबल स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स को भी आप पक्के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के साथ में मिला देते हैं।

PURCHASE OF TYRES BY CENTRAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, MALAD

*303. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 27th March, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any tyres purchased by the Central Ordnance Depot have been found to be defective;

(b) if so, the arrangements made for the disposal of the defective tyres; and

(c) the amount involved in such defective tyres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) 138 tyres have been reported to have failed prematurely.

(b) The 138 tyres have either been repaired/retreaded and issued out for re-use or have been disposed of in the normal manner when they became unserviceable.

(c) The total price paid for the 138 tyres was Rs. 49,680.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : May I know if the Government have conducted any enquiry to fix up the responsibility on the officer who purchased these tyres ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Defence Department purchases its requirements through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. In this particular transaction, even the STC is included. A committee comprising of representatives of the Defence Ministry, the D.G.S.&D. and STC was constituted. They have made their recommendation asking the firm to pay the compensation.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : The supply of such defective tyres, especially to the Defence Department is a very serious matter. Have the Government looked into the matter very carefully to see that the concerned officer is rightly punished ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We have got the inspection wing, which has got expert officers to examine these things. But in this case, these tyres were supplied during

1962-63 and the defects have come to notice very late.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister as to who were the contractors who supplied these tyres and whether there was any complaint against their conduct with the Government ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Messrs. Ram Kishen Kulwantrai were the importing agency. This party has been asked to pay the compensation. But the only difficulty is, since the supply period was 1962-63 the defects should have been pointed out to this firm much earlier. Because of that we are not able to get the compensation amount from this party.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिफेक्टिव टायर्स थे वह सन् 65 में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध में इस्तेमाल किये गये ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Even when these tyres are sent to the units—the units have got their own surpluses—when they are fitted on to the vehicles, unless they are fit to go out on different terrains they would not be permitted to operate in any sector.

SHRI VIKRAMCHAND MAHAJAN : The hon. Minister stated that defects of these defective tyres were discovered very late. May I ask him whether there is no inspection done when purchases are made by the Defence Department ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Whenever anything is purchased by the Defence Department the Inspection Wing representatives have to examine them. They have to inspect the items purchased and only after that the purchases are made. In this case some defects have occurred somewhere because of which the tyres have been found to be defective. The responsibility has been fixed. They wanted to get the money from the contractors but because of the time factor we are not able to get the compensation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Apart from taking any action on the company which supplied the tyres, the hon. Member has put a specific question whether responsibility has been fixed on the officer who entered into this deal. The hon. Minister before becoming a Minister was a mem-

ber of an important Committee and he also knows that the bureaucracy works in such a way that no responsibility can be fixed on anybody. I, therefore, want to pin-point the question. In case they are not able to get compensation from the firm concerned because of the time factor, may I know whether they have gone into this matter deeply and made a deep probe so that responsibility is fixed on the officer who indulged in this malpractice?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The information was given to this House on various occasions. The Public Accounts Committee has gone into this matter three times and two reports have been submitted. There was also a discussion that took place in this House and the Defence Minister has said that the people who were found responsible have been punished.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कहा कि जब हम लोग खरीदते हैं तो उसके पहले इन्स्पेक्शन करते हैं लेकिन जब इनके पास माल सप्लाई किया गया है तो उस वक्त भी तो इन्स्पेक्शन होता है। क्या इस वक्त इन्स्पेक्शन किया गया था ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Defence Ministry did not purchase only 138 tyres, they purchased a larger number of tyres out of which 138 tyres were found to be defective.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, that cannot be a defence that because the Ministry purchased a bigger lot and only 138 were found to be defective it is not a serious matter.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Generally, Sir, in big stores like this there is a system under which at the time of admitting stores inside the stores they are checked. May I know whether it was the absence of such a system in this store that led to our not being able to find out the defect at the initial stage and it took us so long to find out the defect?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The system in the stores is perfect. When different items are issued to the units at that time the units have also got their own arrangement to check up whether the items issued fit into the vehicles and they are in good condition or not. Somewhere somebody has....

MR. SPEAKER :made a mistake; say that.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Out of the total number a few tyres have been found to be defective and it has come to our notice very late.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Because, in the beginning they said the mistake was found at a later stage. If it was found at a later stage, how can it be that the question was taken up at an earlier stage?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I said that the firm from which we claimed compensation took shelter under this and said that because these defects have been pointed out to them very late, so they were not prepared to give the compensation.

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खराब टायरों के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के दो रपट हमारे सामने आ चुके हैं। अन्तर्विभागीय समिति भी बैठी थी। एक दफे, यहां पर बहस भी मैंने उठाई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो लोग दोषी पाये गये, अधिकारी और कम्पनी, इनके खिलाफ विभागीय स्तर पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, सरकारी स्तर पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है मतलब यह है कि ब्लैकलिस्टिंग या मुवतिली वगैरह, क्या कार्रवाई इनके खिलाफ की गयी है ?

दूसरी बात यह कि क्या इनमें से अफसरों के और कम्पनियों के जो लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ अदालतों में कोई मुकद्दमें दायर किये गये हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उस का कारण क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Departmental action against the army officer had been taken and this was reported to Parliament. There is no legal case yet pending against the firm. That matter is still under examination and legal advice is being obtained.

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। उन्होंने कहा कि सीगवे केस इन्वैस्टिग। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आप इनके खिलाफ मुकद्दमा दायर करने जा रहे हैं, यदि नहीं तो उस का कारण क्या है, इसका साफ जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have said that the matter is being examined in consultation with legal experts.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब इन के दो उत्तरों को आप देखिये । अगर पहले उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा नौ सीगल केस इज पेंडिंग और दूसरे में कहते हैं कि हम एग्जामिन कर रहे हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : No case is pending, but what other action can be taken is being examined.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केसेज के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ । मैंने पूछा है कि क्या उन के खिलाफ अप्रि केसेज करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that it is a legal matter and legal advice is being taken as to what is the form in which action can be taken.

श्री मधु लिमये : हर चीज के बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही हो रहा है । यह सरकार बिल्कुल सड़ गई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अफसरों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think Shri Madhu Limaye is capable of taking care of himself.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मेरे सवाल में दो बातें हैं एक कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोर्ट में जाना और दूसरे जो अफसर लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना । मुझे मालूम है कि जब लाखों रुपये का यह अफसर लोग फ्रीड करते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ कोई विशेष कार्यवाही नहीं होती है, उन को नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा कि वह रुपया पैसा लेकर घर में बैठ जाते हैं तो उन का नुकसान क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question. I think we will discuss it during the Demands.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है । आप जरा पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के पीछे खड़े हो जाइये । उन को जरा आप कहिये, समझाइये कि यह देश की सुरक्षा का मामला है । इसमें आप को कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना पड़ेगा । यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है ।

MR. SPEAKER : We will see what we can do.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि जब माल को खरीदते हैं तो डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० और एस० टी० सी० के नुमायंदे वहां बैठते हैं और तब हम माल को खरीदते हैं इसलिए यह एक बड़ा अहम मामला है और ऐसा माल खरीदने के लिए उन पर भी जिम्मेदारी आती है क्योंकि सरकार डाइरेक्ट फर्म्स से डील नहीं करती है बल्कि वह उन से डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सप्लाइज एंड डिस्पोजल्स की मार्फत डील करती है इसलिए डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० के खिलाफ जिन्होंने कि यह घोखेबाजी वहां पर की है कोई ऐक्शन लिया है, उन के खिलाफ कोई दावा किया है, उन से कोई क्लेम सरकार ने पुट अप किया है और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यां नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अरे भाई सरकार ने कुछ भी नहीं किया है ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा मंत्री महोदय को आप जवाब देने दीजिये ।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We wanted the STC and also the DGS&D to own responsibility. They in turn constituted a committee. That committee has agreed that we should demand compensation from the firm.

SHRI MOHAMED IMAM : Though the purchases were made in the year 1961-62 the defect was discovered only after three or four years. During this interval were the tyres used or were they lying idle in the store room ? Secondly, what is the procedure adopted by the Defence Ministry for the purchase of tyres ? Do they call for tenders, samples of tyres etc. and mention the conditions of purchase in the terms of the contract ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : These tyres have been used. They have been fitted to vehicles, including Shaktiman vehicles. Only after use have they been discarded.

SHRI MOHAMED IMAM : Normally, the lifetime of tyres is one or two years.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The defects have been discovered; they have been re-treaded and after re-treading they have been issued to the units. The units have used them.

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : For what period has this contractor been supplying tyres and what is the amount of deposit received by the department as deposit amount ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We do not receive the deposit amount nor do we deal with the firms directly; we deal with the firms through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा भी कोई यन्त्र है या ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है कि जिस समय यह टायर खरीदे जायें उस समय इसकी पूरी खोजबीन कर लें कि इसकी मियाद कितनी है, इसमें ताकत कितनी है और यह जो डिफैक्टिव टायर्स उस समय खरीदे गये तो उस समय जिन अफसरों ने इस बारे में लापरवाही बर्ती और जो इसके दोषी हैं उन के खिलाफ भी क्या आप ने कोई कार्यवाही की ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This matter has come up here again and again and on the performance of tyres also a very clear statement was made here. I would reiterate the same. The performance of these tyres was judged with reference to the mileage performed by tyres which had been removed from the vehicles as beyond local repair or beyond economical repairs in comparison with the similar performance of standard indigenous tyres. The average kilometrage per tyre performed by these cordiatic tyres was 20,747 against the average kilometrage per tyre performed by indigenous tyres of 21,580.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल गलत है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने नहीं माना है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In other words, the performance of cordiatic imported tyres was more or less the same as of indigenous tyres.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : What is the usual life of a good tyre and what is the difference between the two ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have given it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : From what has been said so far it seems that there are three places at which inspection takes place—firstly, when the purchase is made; secondly, when it is supplied to a unit the unit has its own inspection system; and, thirdly, after 21,000 kilometres of use. It is not quite clear whether the guarantees that they get from the manufacturers cover period one, two or all the three periods. Will the Minister please clarify ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no inspection as such at these three stages. This is the performance at various points. It is not that there is inspection at these three stages.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am sorry. I asked the question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am very sorry that I noticed it. I should have ignored it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा आप इग्नोर भी कर सकते हैं ? क्या आप सुपर स्पीकर हो गये ? मंत्री महोदय द्वारा प्रश्नों की अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है यह काम स्पीकर का है। मंत्री महोदय जग मंभाल कर बोला करें।

BRITISH NAVAL BASE AT SINGAPORE

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* 304. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Singapore has sought India's co-operation for converting the existing British Naval base into a commercial dock-yard after Britain carries out its phased plan of withdrawal of its forces from that base; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The possibility of converting the Naval Base into a Commercial Dockyard after the British withdrawal was informally mentioned but no specific request for Indian assistance was made.

(b) The Government of India are willing to assist to the extent possible, if so requested.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : While we have several ports to be developed in our own country, where is the necessity for agreeing to develop the Port of Singapore ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not that there is any conflict with our port development programme. We have the capacity. If they need our assistance, apart from the fact that a large number of Indian people are working there, because this is within our region it is in our overall national interest to help in this development. But, as I said, the request has to come from the Singapore Government.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : May I know what is the estimated amount involved in such a help ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That cannot be said at the moment because the help can be only of a technical nature or technical facilities to be provided. It can only be said if there is a specific request from them.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I only want the estimated amount.

SHRI R. BARUA : On the withdrawal of the naval base from Singapore by the British and also the withdrawal from the Persian Gulf, it is likely that a power vacuum will be created in that area. Considering our deficiency in naval force, may I know what steps Government is taking to meet our naval requirements vis-a-vis the withdrawal of the British Naval Base from these two areas ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As far as power vacuum is concerned, in the present context, we do not believe there is a power vacuum.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Just now the hon. Minister said that there is no power vacuum. In view of the fact that the Singapore Naval Base provided naval defence for the entire British empire to the east of Singapore, and in view of the fact that with the growth of the naval power of communist China, the need for such protection has become all the more, and also in view of the fact that the Singapore Government is reported to have contacted the Government of Malaysia and other neighbouring Governments that they should cooperate with them in maintaining some kind of naval power there, may I know what is the attitude of the Government if this naval base is maintained with the cooperation of the other Asian countries ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no question like that. It is a hypothetical question. That is for the Singapore Government to decide. On all counts, it appears that this will be, if at all, converted into a commercial base, not a naval base.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The withdrawal of British Naval Base will effect, particularly, the Indian nationals, the people of Indian origin, who are citizens of Singapore and Malaysia. Will it not be wise on the part of the Government to approach the Singapore Government either to cooperate, to continue the naval base, as a co-ordinated naval base, or to make it a commercial dockyard ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As far as the question of the employment of the Indian people is concerned, even if the naval base is withdrawn and converted into a commercial base, the employment can be tackled. But, as I said, it is precisely for the Singapore Government to decide, not for us to decide.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : It affects the people of the Indian origin and their employment. Is it not wise on the part of the Government to approach the Singapore Government for that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are in touch with the Singapore Government as to how far, in the new context, alternative employment can be given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I understand from the hon. Minister's statement

here that the Government of India is willing to assist the Singapore Government in converting this naval base into a commercial dockyard. If that is so, may I know what are the terms and conditions that the Government of India have in mind to be laid down before the job is undertaken. What I am aiming at is this : are we going to have any commercial advantage ? Can you use Singapore base for marketing Indian products for Far-Eastern markets ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Singapore Government has not taken any decision so far. Our view arises only when they come to a decision and consult us.

TALKS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

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*305. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the UN Secretary General visited India during this month; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with him and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The U.N. Secretary General visited India to address the UNCTAD II. His visit provided us with an opportunity of exchanging views with him on the current international situation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहाँ की सरकार के नेताओं ने वियतनाम के मिलसिले में श्री ऊ घांट से बात चीत की थी यदि बात चीत की थी तो क्या उससे इस बात की भी चर्चा हुई थी कि उत्तर वियतनाम समझौता करने के लिये तैयार है लेकिन अमरीकी सरकार आनाकानी कर रही है और मुकर रही है ? अगर यह बात सही है तो क्या भारत सरकार वियतनाम के मिलसिले में अपनी पहले की नरम नीति को बदल कर

कड़ा रुख अपनाने को तैयार है क्योंकि वह कभी-कभी अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों के सामने घुटने टेक दिया करती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उनसे जो बात चीत हुई वह गोपनीय है और मैं उस की तफसील में यहाँ नहीं जाना चाहता मगर वियतनाम के बारे में उन से बात चीत हुई। वियतनाम के बारे में जो हमारी नीति है हम ने उस की खुले तौर से घोषणा की। वह उन्हें मालूम है और उस को पसन्द भी करने हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहाँ की जनता तो अपने तरीके से लड़ रही है और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों के परबचे उड़ा रही है। लेकिन उस से काम चल नहीं रहा है और लड़ाई बढ़ जाने का खतरा है। इसलिये क्या भारत सरकार ऐसे लोगों का सम्मेलन बुलाने के लिये तैयार है जो अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों के हमले का विरोध कर रहे हैं, ताकि उस सम्मेलन में कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जाय कि अमरीका को मजबूर किया जाय कि वह अपनी लड़ाई की नीति बन्द करे और वियतनाम की सरकार से, दक्षिणी वियतनाम के नेशनल फ्रंट से बात चीत करे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि उन की लड़ाई जल्द से जल्द बन्द हो और शान्तिमय तरीके से इस समस्या का हल निकालना जाये। इस के लिये दुनिया की सभी सरकारों से हम सम्पर्क बनाये हुये हैं। सैक्रेटरी जनरल भी जो प्रयास कर रहे हैं उस में हम उन को पूरा सहयोग दे रहे हैं। इस से अधिक कोई दूसरी बात मेरी समझ में अभी नहीं की जा सकती। सम्मेलन बुलाने से तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई रास्ता निकलेगा नहीं, बल्कि रास्ता निकलना और मुश्किल हो जायगा।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : May I know whether the Government informed the U.N. Secretary-General that, in view of the massive offensive started by the Viet Cong, there was no possibility of the USA

stopping bombing unless there was an assurance from North Vietnam also not to expand their military strength?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have not communicated anything in those terms. The U.N. Secretary-General knows about the situation, the impact of the recent escalation of conflicts there and about the prospects of peace.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आय युद्ध के सम्बन्ध में या विदेशी सम्बन्धों के बारे में जो बात चीत हुई होगी वह गोपनीय होगी, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को लेकर उन से बातें की हैं कि यह जो तय हुआ था कि विकसित देश अपनी अपनी राष्ट्रीय आय का 1 प्रतिशत पिछड़े देशों को देंगे, वहाँ खर्च करेंगे, वह उस को न देकर 1 प्रतिशत से कम दे पाये हैं। साथ ही जो अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई पिछड़े और विकसित देशों के बीच में बढ़ती जा रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने उन से बातें की हैं और क्या कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम उन के सामने रखा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने अंकटाड सम्मेलन में सैक्रेटरी जनरल की राय देखी होगी और इंडियन डेलिगेशन का जो बयान हुआ उस को भी उन्होंने अखबारों में देखा होगा। अंकटाड में इन बातों पर जितना जोर हम से हो सकता है, हम दे रहे हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है उस में बिल्कुल गोल मोल बात कही गई है कि हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा, बयान देखा होगा। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन से क्या स्पेसिफिकली इस चीज पर बातें की गई हैं ? अगर की गई हैं तो क्या कोई ठोस सुझाव दिया गया है। यह बात क्या है कि बयान देखा होगा या अखबार में पढ़ा होगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : विकसित देश अपनी आय का 1 प्रतिशत दें जिस से दुनिया के विकास और व्यापार में बढ़ती हो, इस मामले में भारत

सरकार और सैक्रेटरी जनरल दोनों ही की एक राय है कि उन्हें देना चाहिये, यही मैंने कहा। इस के बारे में बयान हो चुका है यही जिन्हें मैंने किया है।

SHRI R. K. SINHA : In view of the fact that the people of Viet Nam are fighting a people's war against foreign intervention, and also in view of the fact that there are press reports of mobilisation of tactical nuclear weapons, have the Government of India in consultation with the UN Secretary-General decided upon some initiative so that the South-East Asian theatre does not become the starting point for a world war?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is our policy that there should not be any escalation of war and that a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam should be made possible, and we are doing everything possible including co-operating with the UN Secretary-General in that goal.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : ऊ थांट यहाँ आए थे और उनसे आपकी बातचीत हुई। बुधवार जो पाकिस्तान में है वहाँ अमरीकी एयर बेस बन रहा है और उस एयर बेस से हमारी एयर एक्टिविटी को एक हजार मील तक वह इंटर-सेप्ट कर सकता है। हमने अमरीका ने एस्प-योजना का जाल बिछा कर भारत की डिफेंस को खतरे में डाल दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत ने इस चीज को ऊ थांट के सामने रखा था ? अमरीका ने वहाँ पर जो एयर बेस बनाई है और भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरे में ला कर रख दिया है क्या इस चीज को उनके सामने रखा गया था यदि हां तो उनका क्या जवाब था इसके बारे में ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस सिलसिले में उनसे बातचीत नहीं हुई है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The hon. Minister has said just now that everything possible is being done in the direction of prevention of further escalation of the war in Viet Nam. The British Prime Minister has come out with a statement that a nuclear attack in Viet Nam would be lunacy; the Canadian Prime Minister has come out with a statement that it would be madness. What prevents the Government

of India representing the land of Nehru, Gandhi, Mahavira and Buddha from declaring before world opinion that it would be a crime against mankind if there were to be a nuclear attack in Viet Nam?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have said it already; I have myself said in this House that a nuclear attack in Viet Nam would be the most deplorable thing. (*interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am really astonished that Government are trying to evade a direct answer to this question. In view of the fact that from the side of Viet Nam there have been repeated statements that they are ready, on the cessation of acts of war and bombing by America, for negotiations, and since this is being repeated to everybody including representatives of the Government of India, how is it that the Government of India are not taking a serious stand in this matter when all coloured peoples are worried that nuclear weapons and germ warfare and bacteriological warfare have been practised only against our kind of country, the non-white country, and the fear of nuclear warfare is gripping the world to an extent that the Canadian Prime Minister is also making statements, while we keep mum about it and mumble certain words rather apologetic in tone in regard to this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I am very surprised at the hon. Member's statement. We have stated our case very firmly indeed to all concerned; we have expressed our deep concern and our horror; I do not know what other words I should use I am prepared to use any words which the hon. Member would like on this issue, against the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world. We are fully cognizant of the danger which this would pose to our own country and people.

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Sitaram Kesri.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Prime Minister condemn the action of the Americans in clear terms?

Mr. SPEAKER : I had not called the hon. Member but I had called Shri Sitaram Kesri.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why are you standing in the way of getting a clear reply?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Amrit Nahata had put the question very clearly already. The hon. Member is only repeating what they had said.

श्री सीता राम केशरी : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महामंत्री के आगमन पर क्या आपने अंकटाइ कांफ्रेंस की पृष्ठभूमि में, विकासशील देशों का जो उत्पादन है और विकसित देश उसे लें, कंट्रोल लगाना चाहते हैं, उस पर नियंत्रण करते हैं और इस कारण से हमारा जो उत्पादन है वह वहां जा नहीं पाता है और हमें फौरन एक्सचेंज का अर्जन नहीं होता है, बातचीत की थी? विकासशील देशों का उत्पादन बढ़े और वह विकसित देशों को भेजा जाए ताकि उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन हो, इस सम्बन्ध में भी बातचीत हुई थी?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस मामले में तो बात नहीं हुई लेकिन यह मामला तो अंकटाइ कांफ्रेंस में विचाराधीन है और इस पर वहां बातचीत चल रही है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हमारा देश सब देशों के साथ शान्ति चाहता है और विशेषतः पड़ोसी देशों के साथ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने सैफ्रेटरी जनरल को यह बता दिया है कि पाकिस्तान जब से यह ताणकंद एट्रीमेंट हुआ है उसका वायोलेशन कर रहा है? अगर बताया है तो आपने क्या क्या डिटेल्स दीं और उनका इसके ऊपर क्या रिएक्शन था?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इसका कुछ जिक्र हुआ था। उनको हमने अपना दृष्टिकोण बताया था। अपने दृष्टिकोण को उनके सामने रख दिया था।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I asked what was his reaction.

गोलमोल जवाब से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने उनके रिएक्शन के बारे में पूछा है।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is difficult to gauge his reaction or what exactly he said.

INDIA'S STAND ON NON-PROLIFERATION TREATIES

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*306. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what stand did India take in the 18-nation Disarmament Committee meeting in Geneva in February, 1968 on the draft Treaties on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

(b) the outcome of the discussions in the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Indian representative in the Eighteen Nations' Disarmament Committee is expected to make a statement by the end of this month explaining our reactions to the revised draft Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House. It is recalled that in reply to Unstarred Question No. 270, it was stated that the revised draft does not fully conform to the principles on which it should be based, as set out in the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2028(XX).

(b) The discussions in the Eighteen Nations' Disarmament Committee are continuing. The Committee is expected to complete its work by the 15th March, 1968 and submit its report to the General Assembly, which will then consider it sometime in April this year. The final outcome cannot be anticipated at present.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आज अखबारों में आया है कि भारत ने उसको रिप्युडिएट कर दिया है। जेनेवा में जो ड्राफ्ट ट्रीटी अमेरीका और यू० ए० एस० आर० द्वारा रखी गई है जिसआर्मामेंट कमेटी में उसको आपने जेनेवा में रिप्युडिएट कर दिया है चूंकि आप उसके सिद्धान्त से सहमत नहीं हैं। जब यह बात अग्रेल में यू० ए० एस० में आएगी वहां भी इसका पुरजोर रिप्युडिएशन हो, इसकी मुद्दालफत हो इसके लिए आप कौन सा कदम उठा रहे हैं। एफ्रो-एशियन नेशंस के साथ मिस कर वहां पर भी इसकी पुरजोर मुद्दालफत हो इसका

या आपने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है और क्या उनको आपने इसके बारे में लिखा है ? यदि लिखा है। तो क्या जवाब आया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अठारह देशों की कमेटी जो जेनेवा में बैठी है उस में यह बात विचाराधीन है। मैं एक और बात कह दूँ। जवाब में जो यह कहा गया है कि हमारा जो बयान होने वाला है, वह बयान हो गया है। हमने अपनी नीति की बात तो उनसे कह दी है। वहां जो अठारह सदस्य हैं उनको तथा दूसरे लोगों से भी कह दी है। उसके बाद जब यह माला यू० ए० जनरल असेम्बली में आएगा तो वहां और सदस्यों से इस बात पर हम चर्चा करेंगे, इस मामले को हम उठावेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : न्यूक्लियर एक्सप्लोशन की यहां बात है। जहां तक लड़ाई में न्यूक्लियर पावर का सम्बन्ध है उससे भारत सहमत नहीं है। लेकिन अणुशक्ति का जहां तक शान्तिमय विकास के लिए उपयोग किये जाने का सम्बन्ध है यदि न्यूक्लियर एक्सप्लोशन हो तो भारत इससे सहमत है जैसा कि वहां हुई बहस से मालूम होता है, पीसफुल यूजिज के लिए इस के उपयोग पर सहमत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत कब तक न्यूक्लियर एक्सप्लोशन करने जा रहा है पीसफुल यूजिज के लिए और यदि नहीं करने जा रहा है तो क्या भारत में क्षमता नहीं है इसलिये नहीं करने जा रहा है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : शान्तिमय कार्यों के लिए अणुशक्ति का विस्फोट हम कर रहे हैं ? जैसा माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए न्यूक्लियर रिएक्टर का हम उपयोग कर रहे हैं। अभी ट्रीटी में एक बन्दिश है कि हम शान्तिमय कार्यों के लिए विस्फोट न करें। हम बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए अणुशक्ति का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। हम बाहर से जो न्यूक्लियर डिवाइसिज मांगते हैं, हमारे रिएक्टर में उन न्यूक्लियर डिवाइसिज के विस्फोट की गुंजायश है। हम उस में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इस ट्रीटी के अनुसार भारत जैसा

देश यह काम नहीं कर पायेगा। इस बारे में हमारी यही शिकायत है और इस दिक्कत की वजह से हमारे सामने सबाल है कि हम इस ट्रीटी को मानें या न मानें।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Since the nuclear Powers now have the equivalent of about six tons of dynamite for every soul and are able to blow up the globe several times over, may I know whether the USA and USSR are willing to sign a joint declaration guaranteeing the safety of the non-nuclear Powers?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That provision is not under this treaty, but there is a resolution of the United Nations that the safeguard of the non-nuclear Powers against nuclear attacks will be dealt with within the framework of the Security Council, and they are at present engaged in knowing what form that safeguard should take.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister, while replying to a previous question, used the word *vispot* in Hindi. I want to know what he exactly meant by it, and what is the English equivalent of it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is a technical matter. There is no difference technically between explosion and *vispot*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very sorry. He has got even the elementary knowledge that atomic explosion and atomic fission are two completely different terms. He has misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us declare he does not know much of atomic energy!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to put my question.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it you were doing all this while? Let us see what your question is.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the treaty of non-proliferation there is a clause that each nation will be allowed to use nuclear power for engineering purposes. I want to know whether the Government of India will take advantage of that clause and use atomic energy and for that purpose not atomic fission but atomic explosion for the purpose of engineering works in India?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Treaty or no treaty, we are engaged in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and we would pursue that policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have specifically asked about atomic engineering. I want a specific answer. Is the Government prepared to use atomic power for atomic engineering?.... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : No answer need be given.... (*Interruptions.*) I have not understood. I want other people also to have a chance to put questions. You may know more about atomic energy than the Minister. We are not all experts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is dealing with atomic energy. You cannot deny me this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please resume your seat?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a privilege given by you. It is a very relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : You are taking away the whole time.... (*Interruptions.*) Others must get a chance also. Administrators are not supposed to be experts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Can you not tolerate me at least for half a second? You have to tolerate others also. You put a question. He has answered it. It may not be satisfactory. But that is what he has said. Does the Prime Minister want to say something?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I think the specific question asked by the hon. Member has been answered by the Minister whose reply included what the hon. Member asked. The reply by the hon. Minister was that we were trying to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In that context if the need arises for this engineering explosion, that will also be thought of. But at this moment, there is no such programme.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a very good answer.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH : While agreeing with the policy of the Government not to produce atomic weapons, I should like to ask one question. In our efforts to produce atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we have some by products of fissionable material which has to be stockpiled by us. In the future, should circumstances make it necessary for us to change our policy about producing atomic weapons, can I have an assurance from the Minister that we will not sign this treaty under any circumstances?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think it is right for us to look into the remote future just now. The hon. Member is well aware of our present stand. The present draft treaty does not meet our point of view and we are not prepared to sign it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The draft treaty, even in its revised form, is a classic instance of an unequal treaty and it retains the additional difference between permanent members and non-permanent members. Does the Government accept that position, of this division of the world into permanent members and non-permanent members, the privileged and the non-privileged members of the UNO?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Obviously not, Sir. We made it very clear.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if the attention of the Government is drawn to a Peking Radio broadcast recently made, which says that both Soviet Russia and America are going to offer a joint nuclear umbrella to India and they are putting pressure—both Soviet Russia and the United States of America—on India to sign all along the dotted line? That is the position as given by the Peking Radio broadcast. May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to that and, if so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government to this statement? I want to know if it is a fact that both Soviet Russia and America are going to offer us a joint nuclear umbrella and therefore we are going to sign all along the dotted line.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am glad that the hon. Member has drawn my attention to it because I am not in the habit

of listening to Peking Radio. So, I do not know. Also I do not understand Chinese, as the hon. Member Shri Pilloo Mody has pointed out. It is natural that the two countries which have come to an agreement with regard to this treaty would like all other countries to sign it. However I can assure the hon. Members that no pressure is being exerted on us.

QUESTION NO. 1 UNDER RULE 40

ACTION TAKEN REPORTS ON THE FIRST REPORT OF P.A.C. REGARDING IRREGULARITIES BY OFFICERS

1. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee have received replies from Government to the various recommendations contained in their First Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) regarding the purchase of Road Rollers and action taken against the Officers involved in this case for the irregularities committed by them; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (SHRI M. R. MASANI) : Replies have been received from Government in regard to 28 out of 67 recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in their First Report of the Fourth Lok Sabha regarding Purchase of Road Rollers.

The Department of Supply have indicated that 12 recommendations are being scrutinised in consultation with different authorities concerned and that action taken notes will be forwarded as soon as these are finalised. In regard to the remaining 27 recommendations, the Committee have been informed by the Department of Supply that "a communication has already been issued to the Director, Central Bureau of Investigations, to expedite to the utmost the investigations as regards the vigilance aspect of the case. Meanwhile, DGS&D has been advised to depute an Officer to the S.P.E. to collect data, to the extent possible, in order to finalise comments on the recommendations of the Committee. It is expected however, that comments of this Ministry on most of these 27 recommendations would be finalised only after release of the relevant records by the S.P.E."

The Public Accounts Committee will examine such of the action taken notes as are received and will submit its Report to the Lok Sabha by the end of the current financial year.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कमेटी को इस के मुताबिक कोई इत्तिल मिली है सरकार से कि रोड रोलर्स के मामले में किन किन डाइरेक्टरों और फर्मों को काली सूची में डाला गया है और यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन फर्मों ने और डाइरेक्टरों ने सरकार के खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : In view of the statement I have made, that the facts will be reported to the Lok Sabha within a month or so of this date, I do not think it would be desirable for any piecemeal information to be given at this stage.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिएगा, मैंने इतना ही पूछा है कि इन फर्मों और डाइरेक्टरों को ब्लैक लिस्ट किया है और इन लोगों ने सरकार के खिलाफ भी कोई केस दायर किया है ? यह तो बता सकते हैं ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Some information on this matter has come in and it will be considered by the Committee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS IN BORDER ROADS ORGANISATION

- *307. **SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :**
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel deputed to the Border Roads Organisation from State Public Works Department are not paid full Deputation Allowance

according to the bond executed at the time of the deputation;

(b) if so, how much of the allowance has been paid to them;

(c) the reason for reducing the allowance; and

(d) whether the dispute with these personnel in regard to the payment of the allowance has since been settled ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH). (a) to (d). A statement, containing the reply is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

State Government employees, whose services are obtained on deputation for employment in the Border Roads Organisation, have an option to retain their parent departments' scales of pay or to come on to the scales of pay prescribed by the Government of India for the employees, directly recruited in the Border Roads Organisation. If the deputationists choose to retain their parent department's scales of pay, they are eligible under conditions prescribed from time to time by the Government of India for all deputationists, to draw, in addition to pay, a deputation allowance. Prior to the 15th September, 1966, deputation allowance was admissible to all deputationists. But, after the 15th September, 1966, deputation allowance is paid only to those, who are appointed, on deputation, in posts, carrying higher scale of pay.

No case has come to the notice of the Government where deputation allowance, otherwise admissible, has not been paid to the deputationists from State Public works Department.

The questions raised in (b), (c) and (d) do not, therefore, arise.

GRANT OF INCREMENTS TO JAWANS

- *308. **SHRI NAMBIAR :**
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawans are entitled to an increment of Rs. 2.50 on completion of 5 years' service and again

to Rs. 2.50 on completion of 10 years' service;

(b) if so, the reason why they are not being paid annual increments like other employees;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the system of payment of increments to Jawans on the lines of other Central Government employees; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. But the Sepoys get two further increments of Rs. 2.50 each on completion of 15 years and 20 years of service.

(b) The pay structure of Jawans is different from that of civilian Government servants.

(c) and (d). The matter has been considered by Government and a decision recently taken will be announced very shortly.

INCREASE IN D.A. PAID TO JAWANS

*309. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 115 on the 13th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the proposal to enhance the Dearness Allowance rates of the Jawans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The decision recently taken will be announced very shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

ATTACK ON INDIAN EMBASSY IN SAIGON

*310. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI ANBUCHETHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Viet-Cong attacked the Indian Embassy in Saigon; and

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to our Embassy as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir. We have no report to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

RELEASE OF "PUEBLO" SHIP OF U.S.A.

*311. SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government have approached the Indian Government to use their good offices for the release of the 83 crew members of "Pueblo" ship from the North Korean Government; and

(b) if so, India's reaction to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). This question was placed on the agenda of the U.N. Security Council, but there was no substantive discussion, as the President adjourned the Council to enable its Members to have informal consultations. As a Member of the Council, India participated in them and was in touch with the U.S. authorities. These informal consultations resulted in the representatives of the U.S. Government directly meeting the representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Korea at Panmunjom to discuss the release of the ship and her crew.

TRANSFER OF C-430 AIRCRAFTS FROM IRAN TO PAKISTAN

*312. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI BRAMHANANDJI :
SHRI M. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the transfer of four C-430 aircrafts

to Pakistan by Iran which have actually arrived in Pakistan;

(b) whether these aircrafts were originally given to Iran by U.S.A. and have been allowed by that Government to be transferred to Pakistan; and

(c) whether Government propose to apprise the U.S.A. about the imbalance it will create in the arms strength of India and Pakistan ?

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

(c) This matter was raised with the Government of the U.S.A. who indicated that approval for the sale of these aircrafts had been given in accordance with their policy of permitting the sale of non-lethal military equipment on a case-by-case basis to both India and Pakistan.

प. ाणु हथियारों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिये सन्धि

* 313. श्री यशवन्त ि कुशावाह :
श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :

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

(क) क्या परमाणु हथियारों के प्रसार को रोकने की सन्धि पर उस रूप में हस्ताक्षर करने का भारत से अनुरोध किया गया है, जिस रूप में रूस और अमरीका ने यह सन्धि स्वीकार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिराम भगत) : (क) और (ख). अमरीका और सोवियत संघ ने 18 जनवरी 1968 को 18 राष्ट्रों की निरस्त्रीकरण समिति के सम्मुख अणु हथियारों का विस्तार न करने के विषय पर संधि का संशोधित मसौदा प्रस्तुत किया था। इसकी एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है। उस समिति में आजकल इस पर बहस चल रही है। आशा है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के पास 15 मार्च 1968 तक

समिति की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी और वह अप्रैल 1968 में किसी समय उस पर विचार-विमर्श करेगी। संभव है कि अट्ठारह राष्ट्रों की निरस्त्रीकरण समिति और महासभा में इस संधि में संशोधन करने की ओर कोशिशें की जायें। इस संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने या न करने का प्रश्न तब उठेगा जब उसे अंतिम रूप मिल जाएगा। अट्ठारह राष्ट्रों की निरस्त्रीकरण समिति और महासभा में हमारे प्रतिनिधि संशोधित रूप में इस संधि के विषय में भारत की स्थिति स्पष्ट करेंगे। स्मरण रहे कि अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 270 के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि संशोधित मूलपाठ पूर्ण रूप से उन सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप नहीं है जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के प्रस्ताव संख्या 2028 (xx) में बताए गए हैं।

CONCENTRATION OF PAK. TROOPS ON RAJASTHAN BORDER

* 314. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has recently been amassing troops along the Rajasthan border; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has constructed border roads, air strips, barracks and a canal like the Ichhogil Canal, on its side for defence purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are generally aware of the deployment of Pakistani armed forces across the Rajasthan border. They are also aware of the roads and other constructions of military significance in the same area. There is however no concentration of Pakistani troops in this area which should be a cause for alarm. We have on our part taken adequate steps to cope with the situation which we are constantly watching.

CHINESE AND PAK. SUPPORT TO NAQA HOSTILES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the arms aid of China and Pakistan to Naga hostiles has been intensified and if so, the extent of this intensification;

(b) whether Government have succeeded in disrupting the link of the Naga hostiles with China and Pakistan by now; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A section of the Underground Nagas is engaged in intensifying its contacts with China and Pakistan. In this connection, attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 22 answered on 13-11-1967 and to the Starred Question No. 128 answered on 20-11-1967. Hon'ble Members may also kindly refer to the Half-hour discussion on 24-11-1967 and to the Supplementaries in answer to Starred Question Nos. 181 and 192 on 21-2-1968.

(b) and (c). Necessary measures to further tighten the security arrangements along our border are being taken. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that it would not be in the national interest to disclose the details.

INDIANS IN KENYA

*318. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the provisions of the Kenyan Constitution, the Asians in Kenya possessing immovable property were eligible to get Kenyan citizenship automatically;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that under this presumption, a large number of Indians in Kenya purchased immovable property and expanded their business;

(c) whether Government are also aware that according to the new policy of the Kenyan Government, these citizens are required to apply for work permits and, if denied, they will have to leave the country;

(d) whether there has been a mass exodus of Indians to U.K. and other countries as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the Indians in Kenya?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No Sir. Kenya citizenship is not dependent in any way on the possession of immovable property. However, any Asian born in Kenya and one of whose parents was also born in Kenya is eligible to get Kenya citizenship automatically.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Kenya citizen (whatever his/her origin) comes under the purview of Immigration Act and Trade Licensing Law, only those who are not citizens of Kenya require work permits.

(d) Yes Sir. Recently a number of persons of Indian origin holding British passports have gone to U.K.

(e) There are broadly four categories of people of Asian origin in Kenya. There are those who have taken Kenya citizenship. There are others—a vast majority, who are holding British passports and are U.K. citizens. A small minority is that of Indian citizens. There are some whose status is yet to be determined. In respect of Indian citizens, we are obliged to look after their welfare. They are welcome to come back to India if they so desire and if they feel that it will be difficult for them to continue to live and work in the country of their erstwhile domicile. In regard to those who have taken Kenya citizenship, they are the responsibility of Kenya Government. Our advice to these people is that they should become one with the people of the country which they have adopted. The cases of some of those whose status is yet to be determined, are under urgent consideration. As regards the large majority of those who are U.K. citizens we have maintained that it is the legal and moral responsibility of the British Government to look after their welfare and give them all possible facilities to rehabilitate themselves if they are obliged to leave the country of their adoption. We have time and again taken up this matter with the British Government and have impressed on them to take full responsibility for all U.K. citizens of Asian origin.

PURCHASE OF WAR EQUIPMENT BY PAKISTAN

*319. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 13th February, 1968 that Pakistan has recently purchased war equipments with \$40 million from West European countries; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter and whether they have taken up the matter regarding the supply of war material from the countries concerned ?

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

(b) As has been made clear on several occasions, Government have taken note of Pakistan's build-up and have been taking suitable steps to meet the threat posed by it.

ASIAN IMMIGRANTS TO U.K.

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

(a) whether the United Kingdom was planning further curbs on Asian immigrants; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) The U.K. Government have informed us that they are introducing legislative measures to deal with the expected migration of Asians holding 'U.K. and Colonies' passports from Kenya.

(b) We have impressed upon them their responsibility to look after the interests of those who hold such passports.

LT. GENERALS IN THE ARMY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Lieutenant Generals in the Army is going to be increased; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) This is mainly on account of the increase in the responsibilities—both quantitative and qualitative—of the senior appointments and the need to improve the career prospects in the Armed Services.

छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के लिये प्रोत्साहन

*322. श्री धोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे प्रादेशिक समाचारपत्रों के विकास हेतु प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये पिछले वर्ष क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ख) क्या आगामी वर्ष में इस संबंध में धनराशि का कोई नियतन करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को उचित विज्ञापन, अखबारी कागज के बटवारे में तरजीह, प्रेस रिलीज, फीचर लेख, फोटो, एबोनाइड ब्लाक आदि नियमित रूप से देकर क्रमबद्ध प्रोत्साहन और सहायता दी गई। बजट में डाक दरों को बढ़ाने का जो प्रस्ताव था, वह छोड़ दिया गया और 60 ग्राम तक 2 पैसे की वर्तमान दर रहने दी गई।

उन समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को जिनकी खपत 10,000 प्रतियों से कम थी, आवेदन किये जाने पर, उनके 1966-67 के अखबारी कागज के कोटे से 50 प्रतिशत अधिक अखबारी कागज दिया। 1968-69 की अखबारी कागज नियतन सम्बन्धी नीति अभी निर्धारित नहीं हुई है। तथापि इसको बनाने समय कोटे समाचार-पत्रों की आवश्यकता का ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

स्वर्गीय श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की

मृत्यु पर समाचार प्रसारण

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 फरवरी, 1968, रविवार को 1 बजकर 30 मिनट (मध्याह्नोपरान्त) पर प्रसारित अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिन में यह बताया गया था कि स्वर्गीय श्री दीन दयाल उपाध्याय का शव रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बे में पाया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके तुरन्त बाद हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन में यह बताया गया था कि उनका शव रेलवे पटरी पर पाया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उससे अगले समाचार बुलेटिन में उनकी मृत्यु का कारण यह बताया गया था कि वह शंट करती हुई रेलगाड़ी में चढ़ने का प्रयत्न करते समय बिजली के खम्बे से टकरा गये थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी को ये समाचार, जिन्हें उसने अपने बुलेटिनों में प्रसारित किया, किस स्रोत से प्राप्त हुये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हां, ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । अपराह्न 1 बजकर 40 मिनट पर हिन्दी में जो समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित किया गया उसमें वही खबर थी जो अपराह्न 1 बजकर 30 मिनट के अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिन में था ।

(ग) मध्याह्नोपरान्त 3 बजकर 30 मिनट पर प्रसारित किये जाने वाले अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिन में यह समाचार था :—

"According to reports reaching Lucknow, Mr. Din Dayal Upadhyaya was found dead near an electric pole, beyond the Moghulsarai Station in early hours of this morning. Earlier reports said that the Jana Sangh President was found dead in the eighteen-down express train near the station. The exact

cause of the death is not known. One report said, Mr. Upadhyaya had got down from the train while his bogie was being shunted and tried to get back while the train was in motion. The report added that he might have been hit by an electric mast. According to police sources, the body was recovered from the railway track, about 200 yards from the outer signal".

(घ) आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित समाचार पी०टी०आई० और यू०एन०आई० की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित था ।

PRIVATE RADIO STATION IN OUTER BORDERS OF J & K

* 324. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that a private radio station operating in the borders of Srinagar and Jammu indulges in an anti-India propaganda;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Two clandestine radio stations under the nomenclature of Azad Kashmir Radio and Sada-e-Kashmir are doing anti-Indian propaganda. Their locations are, however, not known. The Jammu and Srinagar stations take notice of these programmes and broadcast positive and correct information to counter the effect of false propaganda against India indulged in by these stations. The question of conducting any enquiry in this behalf does not, therefore, arise.

TRAINING TO PAKISTANIS IN GUERRILLA WARFARE BY THE CHINESE

* 325. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have been giving training to Pakistanis in guerilla warfare; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have reason to believe that as a part of the widespread military assistance given by China to Pakistan, assistance has also been rendered in training in guerilla tactics for Pakistani personnel. Naturally, due note of such assistance by China is taken in our operational plans to safeguard the territorial integrity of the country.

वियतनाम में शान्ति वार्ता

*327. श्री मधू लिमये : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शान्ति वार्ता के संबंध में इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में उत्तर वियतनाम के विदेश मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये कथित वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस वक्तव्य की पृष्ठ-भूमि में, सरकार ने संबंधित देशों के बीच शान्ति वार्ता आरम्भ करने की कोई पहल की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिराम भगत) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार हर बात पर अच्छी तरह नजर रख रही है और इस समस्या के शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान में सहायता के उद्देश्य से उपयुक्त और सम्भव कदम उठाती रही है । सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रधान सचिव के प्रयत्नों का भी समर्थन कर रही है ।

(ग) इस समय उपलब्धियों का आकलन सम्भव नहीं है ।

COLOMBO PROPOSALS

*328. SHRI HEM DARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have not indicated their acceptance of the Colombo proposals so far; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the Colombo proposals which India had already accepted stand at present ?

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

(b) As far as the Government are aware, there has been no change in the Chinese Government's negative and intransigent attitude to the Colombo proposals.

SUPPLY BY U.S. OF LETHAL WEAPONS TO INDIA AND PAKISTAN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of U.S.A. have refused to supply lethal weapons to India;

(b) whether they have already decided to supply lethal weapons to Pakistan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that U.S.A. has agreed to supply spare parts for all previously supplied arms to Pakistan, while the supply of such parts is refused to India; and

(d) whether Government have lodged any protest with the U.S. Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Under the revised policy regarding supply of military equipment to India and Pakistan announced by the U.S. Government on 12th April, 1967, supply of lethal equipment and stores as such to both the countries has not been resumed but, despite our protests, supply of spares in cash, on a case by case basis, for the lethal equipment already supplied by U.S.A. in the past has been resumed for both the countries.

RAJASTHAN CANAL

*330. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have urged the Central Government to consider the Rajasthan Canal as a defence project and make adequate allocation for its early completion; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

हिंडन हवाई अड्डे पर अजित भूमि का
मुआवजा

2051. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के निकट रहने वाले किसानों को अब तक उस भूमि का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है जो सरकार ने अजित कर ली है ;

(ख) कुल देय राशि कितनी है और अब तक मुआवजा न दिये जाने के कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित किसानों को यह राशि संभवतः कब तक दी जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के लिए 2221 एकड़ भूमि अजित की गई है। सक्षम अधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित की गई अधिग्रहण की कीमत लगभग 1.02 करोड़ रुपये है, और इस कीमत की अदायगी के लिए कुछ समय हुआ भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दी गई थी। ऐसा पता चला है कि कलेक्टर मुआवजे की अदायगी इस मास के अन्तिम सप्ताह में शुरू कर देगा और इसे अप्रैल 1968 तक सम्पूर्ण कर देगा। इस बीच कठिनाई को

रोकने के लिये 60.10 लाख रुपये की तदर्थ अदायगी संबंधित व्यक्तियों को कर भी दी गई है।

उपहार की वस्तुएं बिना शुल्क ले जाने
और बांटने की व्यवस्था

2052. श्री शशिरंजन : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ सरकार ने उपहार की वस्तुएं बिना शुल्क ले जाने और बांटने की व्यवस्था करने के करार किये हैं ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुईं और बांटी गईं ;

(ग) सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ ; और

(घ) उन स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें ये उपहार प्राप्त हुये और कितने-कितने क्षेत्रों में उपहार बांटे गये ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, यूनाइटेड किंगडम स्वीडन और स्विटजरलैंड

(ख) चूंकि सामान हवाई जहाज, पानी के जहाज और डाक द्वारा प्राप्त किया जाता है और ऐसे कई मामले हैं जहां करारों के अधीन आने वाली सहायता सामग्री पर सामान्य ढंग से शुल्क देने की छूट है, इसलिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी सामग्री आई और कितनी दी गई, इसका सही-सही हिसाब नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) उपर्युक्त करारों के अधीन उपहार पाने वाले संगठनों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है। (पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT—245/168)। ये संगठन समूचे भारत में फैले हुए हैं।

WEEKLY NATIONAL PROGRAMME

2053. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of artistes, singing and instrumental, performing for the weekly National Programme during the year ended the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the criteria by which these artistes are selected for this programme and the names of the members of the committee that selects them, with their qualifications;

(c) the reason why some of the artistes are repeated so often in spite of other artistes being available; and

(d) whether Government propose to invite competent guest artistes to perform for this programme without receiving fees and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A list of National Programme Artists booked between the period 1st April, 1966 and 31st March, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-246/68].

(b) The main criterion for selection of artistes for the National Programme of music is their appeal, talent, standing, recognition in the field of music and suitability for the particular programme. The selection is done by the Central Music Unit which consists of (i) Dr. K. C. D. Brihaspati, Chief Adviser for Music, (ii) Dr. Sumati Mutatkar, Deputy Chief Producer of Music, and (iii) Shri Emani Sankara Sastri, Chief Producer of Karnataka Music who are well known musicians and musicologists.

(c) Artistes are repeated because of their popularity, eminence, suitability and programme exigencies.

(d) As a matter of policy no artiste is invited to give a free performance from All India Radio. All artistes are contracted for their performance on stipulated fees. If any body offers to perform free and if he is selected by the Central Music Unit, he will be invited. It is for him then to accept fees. Government will however, be prepared to pay him. The criterion is not payment but selection by the Music Unit.

FOREIGN TOURS BY OFFICIALS OF HOMI BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE

2054. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of ten top officials of the Homi Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Trombay who were sent abroad during the last three years with the names of the countries they visited; the cost of these trips and the foreign exchange required for it; and

(b) the exact benefit that accrued to the Research Centre as a result of these foreign trips?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Of the five top officials in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, including its Director, who are responsible for the different scientific groups, four were deputed abroad during the last three years. Some of the visits were connected with the work of Atomic Power Projects at Ranapratapsagar and Madras, the others were in response to invitations by International Organisations to attend symposia/panel meetings or to preside over them. In most cases, the expenditure was borne by the International Organisations concerned. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-247/68].

(b) These visits have helped in establishing contacts with atomic energy organizations abroad, providing acquaintance with the latest developments in various specialised fields of atomic energy research and development and exchange of technical know-how in these fields.

महाराष्ट्र में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये भूमि

2055. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिक-अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे कितने लोगों के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं और उन्हें भूमि आवंटित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी कोई शिकायतें आई हैं कि उन्हें दिखाई गई भूमि उबड़ खाबड़ है और उस पर खेती नहीं हो सकती और आवंटन के मामले में उन्हें प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उग सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठित की जा रही है और जब प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

वर्ष 1968 में प्रधान मंत्री की विदेश यात्रा का कार्यक्रम

2056. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में यात्रा के लिये उन्हें किन किन देशों से निमंत्रण मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या उनके उन देशों की यात्रा सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) निम्नलिखित देशों से प्रधान मंत्री के नाम निमंत्रण पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं :

अफगानिस्तान, अल्जीरिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, बर्मा, चिली, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, इथियोपिया, जर्मन संघ राज्य, हंगरी, इन्डोनेशिया, इराक, जापान, मलेशिया, मारिशस, न्यूजीलैंड, सिंगापुर, सूडान, सीरिया, ट्यूनीसिया, उगांडा, उरुग्वे, सोवियत संघ, यूगोस्लाविया।

(ख) और (ग). आस्ट्रेलिया, बर्मा, न्यूजीलैंड, मलेशिया, सिंगापुर और इन्डोनेशिया

की यात्राओं के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। अन्य देशों के बारे में सूचना यह है कि मिशनरू रूप में निमंत्रण स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं लेकिन यात्रा की तारीखों का अभी फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

EXPORT OF FILMS

2057. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3800 on the 11th December, 1967 regarding export of films and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Information which has had to be collected from different sources has now been compiled and is under reference to the Reserve Bank of India for scrutiny and clearance.

UTILIZATION OF PLAN ALLOCATION FOR RAJASTHAN DURING 1967-68

2058. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total plan allocations for Rajasthan for the year 1967-68 have been fully utilised or there has been any shortfall; and

(b) if so, under which heads ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Actual utilisation of Plan outlay will be known after the close of the year.

(b) Does not arise.

FILMS FOR INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

2059. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of films which were selected for International Films Festival

and also for national award for films held during the years 1965, 1966, 1967;

(b) whether any films selected for International Film Festival during the year 1967 were not included in that festival; and

(c) if so, the names of those films and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A list containing names of films which were selected for entry in International Film Festivals and also for National Awards held during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—248/68].

(b) and (c). A list showing the names of films entered in International Festivals held in 1967 and not included in the National Awards for Films held in 1967, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—248/68].

Films for entry in various International Film Festivals are selected in conformity with the rules prescribed for each Festival, which specify the category of films eligible. Films competing for the National Awards, however, are judged and selected by the Central Committee on the basis of the recommendations of the Primary and Regional Committees as per the prescribed procedure, a copy of the resolution laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—248/68]. The concept of selection of films for entry into the International Film Festivals is basically different from that of the National Awards and it would not be correct to presume that a film entered in an International Film Festival should necessarily be selected for the National Award.

हिंडन स्थित भारतीय वायु-सेना का केन्द्र

2060. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद में हिंडन स्थित भारतीय वायु सेना केन्द्र में गत दो वर्षों में किन किन व्यक्तियों को घास काटने का ठेका दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वायु सेना के इस केन्द्र की सीमा में प्रवेश करने से पहले इन लोगों का नाम रजिस्टर नहीं किया जाता है तथा ठेकेदार दो आने का टोकन लेकर किसी व्यक्ति को अन्दर ले जा सकते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा ये व्यक्ति किसी गुप्त वार्ता को बाहर नहीं बतायें इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) भारतीय वायु सेना के हिण्डन अड्डे में पास काटने के लिये श्री इस्वीन को 15-8-1966 से 31-12-1966 (साढ़े 4 मास) की अवधि के लिए और 1-1-1967 से 31-12-1967 (12 मास) की अवधि के लिये ठेका दिया गया था। 15-8-1966 से पहले कोई ठेका विद्यमान न था।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

INDO-PAK. MEETING ON DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY

2062. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Pakistan meeting which was to be held on the 10th and the 16th January 1968 to review the progress of the demarcation of the undemarcated borders between West Bengal and East Pakistan has been deferred;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the meeting is again to be held?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The meeting scheduled for the 10th January, 1968 was postponed at the request of the Pakistan side. No meeting was programmed for the 16th January, 1968.

(c) It is expected that meeting would be held shortly.

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

2063. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिब्बत से आ रहे शरणार्थियों के लिये पीलीभीत और बिजनौर जिलों में शिविर खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिविरों में अब तक ऐसे कितने शरणार्थी बसाये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें स्थायी रूप से बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(ख) इस समय पीलीभीत में 243 शरणार्थी हैं और बिजनौर में 193 ।

(ग) छानबीन करने के बाद में जो तिब्बती वाकई में शरणार्थी पाए जाते हैं, उन्हें किसी तिब्बती शरणार्थी पुनर्वास शिविर में पुनर्वास के लिये भेज दिया जाता है । कुछ समय पहले इन शिविरों से 182 तिब्बती मंसूर राज्य में मुंदगोद भेज दिये गये थे । 185 और तिब्बतियों को भेजने का भी आदेश जारी कर दिया गया है ।

REBEL MIZOS OPERATING FROM EAST PAKISTAN

2064. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebel Mizos are operating from Niami and Kachalong in East Pakistan and often loot the border villages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) It is a fact that a number of camps have been set up in the Chittagong Hill Tracts District of Pakistan, where

Myani and Kasalong areas are located, for imparting military training to Mizo hostiles. Recently, an armed gang of hostile Mizos operating from this area also looted at gun-point some cash and clothes etc. from the shopkeepers of a small bazar in Tripura.

(b) Protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan. Border security arrangements have also been strengthened.

DROUGHT RELIEF AGENCIES

2065. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of drought relief agencies met her and the Minister of Food and Agriculture in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A meeting of the representatives of the voluntary agencies that had contributed to the work of drought relief and of the members of the National Committee on Drought Relief, which included among others the Minister of Food & Agriculture, was held on the 30th January, 1968, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The following subjects were discussed at the meeting :—

(i) Consideration of suggestions regarding the taking up of some long-term development programmes through the agency of voluntary organisations.

(ii) Proper maintenance of and effective follow-up action in regard to items of work done during the relief operations.

A copy of the minutes of the meeting is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-249/68].

INDIA-MALAYSIA TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

2066. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Malaysia signed a technical cooperation agreement in February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ?

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

A Technical Team, however, visited Malaysia from 26th January to 2nd February, 1968 and held detailed discussions with officials of Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA) and other Malaysian authorities regarding commercial, technological and industrial fields in which collaboration between the two countries was possible.

(b) India has agreed to provide training facilities in vocational and educational institutions in India, to depute experts in specified fields, to undertake feasibility surveys in respect of small-scale and other industries as also to examine possibilities of assisting in the establishment of educational and technological institutions.

DEFENCE MINISTER'S VISIT TO IRAQ

2068. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Iraq during the month of February, 1968;

(b) the object of his visit; and

(c) the nature of discussions held there and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It was a return goodwill visit in response to an invitation from the Minister of Defence, Iraq, who had visited India earlier in 1967. The visit has created goodwill and further strengthened the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

छंटनी किये गये आपात कमीशन
प्राप्त सैनिक अफसरों के लिये
दुकानों का नियतन

2069. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या प्रति-
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छंटनी किये गये आपात कमी-
शन-प्राप्त सैनिक अफसरों को दुकानों के

नियतन के संबंध में उनके मंत्रालय ने निर्माण,
आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के साथ कोई पत्र
व्यवहार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छंटनी किये गये कितने
आपात कमीशन-प्राप्त सैनिक अफसरों को
दिल्ली में अब तक दुकानें दी जा चुकी हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० रं०
कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। राजधानी
में दुकानें और व्यवसाय के लिये भवन स्था-
नीय संस्थानों द्वारा अलाट किये जाते हैं, न
कि निर्माण आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय द्वारा।
रक्षा मंत्रालय को उन ई० सी० ओज० की
संख्या के संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि
जिन्होंने दुकानें अलाट किये जाने के लिये
प्रार्थना की थी, और अगर की गई है तो उनमें
से कितनों को दुकानें अलाट की गई हैं।

INDO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES

2070. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indo-American Friend-
ship Societies that are in existence in India;

(b) The total membership; and

(c) whether they have taken a sanction
from Government for their operation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EX-
TERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA
GANDHI) : (a) According to the informa-
tion available, there are 23 Indo-American
Friendship Societies in different parts of
India.

(b) The total membership of these Socie-
ties is not known nor can it be readily
ascertained.

(c) The Societies being private bodies
are not required to seek prior Government
sanction for functioning, nor are they oblig-
ed to register themselves.

SYNCHRONIZATION OF INDIA'S FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN WITH RUSSIAN FIVE YEAR PLAN

2071. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Fourth Five Year Plan is going to be synchronized with the Russian Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). During his recent visit Chairman Kosygin, while discussing existing economic situation in India with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, expressed the readiness of the Soviet Government to help in meeting some of the problems confronting basic and capital goods industries and indicated that the Soviet Union might be in a position to make some purchases from these industries. It was agreed that Russian and Indian Teams might exchange visits to discuss measures for closer collaboration between the Russian and Indian Plans for mutual benefit.

APPRENTICES IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2072. **SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :**

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the **Minister of DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Apprentices recruited under the Apprentices Act, 1961 in Gun and Shell Factory, Coimbatore Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum, Metal & Steel Factory, Ichapur and Rifle Factory, Ichapur, since 1964;

(b) the total number of Apprentices who completed the training and were given the certificates;

(c) whether all the Apprentices who completed their training have been given employment;

(d) if so, the total number of Apprentices who were provided jobs factory-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-250/68].

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES FOR INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

2073. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the **Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether books, magazines, newspapers etc. in the Indian Languages including Hindi are available in the Indian Missions and Embassies abroad; and

(b) if not, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Books, magazines, newspapers, etc. in Indian languages including Hindi are supplied to Indian Missions abroad in accordance with their needs and within the limits of the available resources.

(b) Does not arise.

BUILDINGS FOR INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

2074. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the **Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) in how many countries, our High Commissions/Missions/Embassies as the case may be, are housed in our own buildings;

(b) what amount annually is being spent on rent and other facilities for housing of our High Commissions/Missions/Embassies;

(c) whether it is more economical to house them in our own buildings purchased, constructed or acquired in any way; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in that direction with progress made so far ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Our Chanceries in 12 countries are housed in Government-owned buildings. The residences of Heads of Missions in 26 countries and staff quarters for some officials in 11 countries are also owned by Government.

(b) During 1967-68, the expenditure on rent, repairs and maintenance of Government-owned and rented buildings for Chanceries and residences of Heads of Missions/Posts and home-based officials is estimated at Rs. 18,627,500 and that on purchase, replacement and renewal of furniture/furnishings at Rs. 1,690,200.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Properties are being purchased/constructed, subject to availability of funds. So far Government have acquired one or more buildings in 33 countries.

SAINIK SCHOOL, PURULIA

2075. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from the parents of students and staff of the Sainik School, Purulia, West Bengal;

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

(c) the daily allotment of dietary articles for each boarder; and

(d) whether food value (in calorie) of such quantity of diet has been approved by the competent medical authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Sainik School, Purulia and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

APPRENTICES IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2076. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Apprentices who have completed their training in the Gun and Shell factory, Cossipore, Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum, Metal and Steel Factory, Ichapur and Rifle Factory, Ichapur since 1964 have been provided jobs in the posts lower than that they deserve;

(b) if so, the total number of such Apprentices who have been provided jobs in lower categories factorywise; and

(c) the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). Supervisory Apprentices are trained in Ordnance Factories against specific requirements and are offered employment in supervisory categories based on their performance in the gradation test conducted for the purpose. The question of providing them employment in posts lower than they deserve does not, therefore, arise.

Trade Apprentices are trained in Ordnance Factories under the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1961. Such trainees are offered employment on successful completion of training to the extent of vacancies available. The number of apprentices employed in the four factories in posts lower than skilled grades is as follows :

Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore	... 10
Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum.	... 5
Rifle Factory, Ishapore.	... 49
Metal & Steel Factory, Ishapore.	... NIL
TOTAL :	64

THUMBA ROCKET LAUNCHING STATION

2077. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. ANBUCHZHIAN :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that she dedicated the Thumba Project to U.N. on the 2nd February, 1968;

(b) if so, the purpose of dedicating it to the U.N.;

(c) how many scientists of the foreign countries were present on that occasion; and

(d) the total amount spent on the project so far ?

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

(b) The Station has been accorded U.N. sponsorship as an international facility.

(c) 31.

(d) The total amount spent so far on the setting up of the project and its operation is of the order of Rupees two crores.

SONGS PLAYED ON THE BEATING OF RETREAT (1968)

2080. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were those songs that were played on the 29th January, 1968, the day of the beating of retreat by the Army band and whether it is a fact that a song in the name of Queen Elizabeth was also included in the same;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the public criticism about a particular song dedicated to Queen Elizabeth; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to see that the particular song should not be played by the Army at such functions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The following tunes were played by Service bands

at the Beating Retreat Ceremony on the 29th January 1968 :—

- (i) Our Fighting Forces.
- (ii) Vyomadhipati.
- (iii) Chipli Nach (Slow March).
- (iv) Lahure Ko Relimai (Quick March).
- (v) Strathspey and Reel.
- (vi) Konkani Sundari (Quick March).
- (vii) The Tricolour.
- (viii) Jal Sundari (Quick March).
- (ix) Rani Ka Nishan (Slow March).
- (x) Vivacity (Post Horn Trio).
- (xi) INS Delhi.
- (xii) Homage to the Brave.
- (xiii) Karamchari (Quick March).
- (xiv) Desh Seva (Slow March).
- (xv) Siki Amo Le (Ladakhi Cradle Song).
- (xvi) Jivan Sudhar (Quick March).
- (xvii) Loyalty.
- (xviii) Swadesh Prem (Quick March).
- (xix) Drum Beats.
- (xx) Abide With Me.
- (xxi) Retreat.
- (xxii) Hanste Lushai (Quick March).

The tune 'Rani Ka Nishan' was composed in 1961 as a measure of goodwill at the time of the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to India. The tune has no words or poems attached to it and is pure instrumental music.

युद्ध में घायल हुए सशस्त्र सेना के कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी वेतन

2081. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 13 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 113 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे मामलों की सूचना मिली है, जिनमें युद्धक्षेत्र में घायल हुये सैनिक कर्मचारियों को अपनी चिकित्सा के पहले छे महीनों का पूरा वेतन दिया गया और छे महीने बीतने के बाद उनके वेतन कम कर दिये गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 13 नवम्बर 1967 को उत्तर दिया गया अज्ञात प्रश्न संख्या केवल जवानों से संबंधित था, अर्थात् जूनियर कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों और अवर श्रेणियों से। उनके संबंध में किसी मान्य हस्पताल में बिताई गई समस्त अवधि ड्यूटी गिनी जाती है, और पूर्ण वेतन और भत्ते दिये हैं। हस्पताल से डिस्चार्ज के पश्चात् शूक्ष्म चिकित्सा अधिकरण की सिफारिश पर पूर्ण वेतन और भत्तों सहित बीमारों को छुट्टी दी जाती है, जो एक अवधि तक सोमित होता है, जिसमें व्यक्तिगत रूप से सेविंग के ड्यूटी के लिये योग्य होने की आशा की जा सकती है।

इसके विरुद्ध सेवाओं के अफसर वार्षिक छुट्टी समेत 6 मास के लिये, पूरे वेतन पर बीमारों को छुट्टी और उसके पश्चात् फलों की (अर्थात् पूरे वेतन के 50 प्रतिशत) दर पर 24 मास तक की अवधि तक के लिये बीमारी को छुट्टी के अधिकारी हैं। तदपि विशेषरूप से उन अफसरों को जो 1962 में चीनी आक्रमण के दौरान या 1965 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में घायल हुये हस्पताल में बिताई पूरी अवधि के लिये पूरे वेतन पर बीमारी की छुट्टी प्रदान की गई थी।

अरुणों द्वारा हस्पताल के बाहर बिताए गए 6 मासों से अधिक अवकाश के दौरान, साधारण नियमों के अन्तर्गत वेतन के फलों पर दिये हैं। तदपि, हाल में ऐसा फैसला किया गया है कि, युद्धक्षेत्र में घायल हुये अफसरों की हालत में उपरोक्त 6 मास से अधिक की अवधि के लिये अधिकाधिक 90 दिनों के लिए और अवधि तक के लिये पूरे वेतन पर बीमारों को छुट्टी दी जाएगी, परन्तु इस शर्त पर कि वे छुट्टी पूर्ण स्वास्थ्य लाभ के लिये किसी सक्षम चिकित्सा अधिकरण द्वारा दी गई हो। यह निर्णय भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान पहले घायल हुये अफसरों के मामलों में भी लागू होगा।

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS OVER A.I.R.

2082. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what are the commodities or items specified for commercial broadcasts over the A. I. R. and the advertisers' response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : All commodities and services which are not specifically banned under the law of the land can be advertised over the Commercial Broadcasting Services of All India Radio. The advertisers' response to the Service has been excellent. Demand for time far exceeds availability.

MOUNTAIN DIVISIONS

2083. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many units of the Mountain Division have been stationed in plains; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the training and acclimatisation of the personnel is not effected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Some units forming part of mountain divisions are stationed in the plains.

(b) Personnel of mountain divisions cannot remain, for prolonged periods, in high altitudes. Hence, some of the units are brought, by turns, to peace stations. After a spell in the rear, they re-join their parent divisions. Arrangements exist for acclimatisation and training of these personnel, before they re-join the mountain divisions.

चलचित्र सेंसर समिति

2084. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चलचित्रों का सेंसर करने के सम्बन्ध में नये सिद्धांत निर्धारित करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के निर्देश-पद क्या हैं और सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को आशा है कि राज्य सभा में पारित प्रस्ताव के अनुसार मंत्र समन्वयी जांच समिति की स्थापना शीघ्र ही अधिसूचित कर दी जाएगी। समिति के विचारार्थ विषय भी उसी समय घोषित किये जायेंगे।

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT FROM U.S.A.

2085. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2013 on the 27th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether a detailed offer regarding communication equipment for the use of radar has since been received from the U.S. Government and final decision taken thereon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

देश में राकेटों का निर्माण

2086. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिक अब राकेट बनाने में समर्थ हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में बने राकेट कितनी दूर तक मार कर सकते हैं और अब तक प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर कितने राकेट छोड़े गए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां परमाणु उर्जा विभाग के अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान तथा तकनीक केन्द्र ने एक देशी राकेट सिस्टम का डिजाइन तैयार किया है एवं उसका विकास किया है।

(ख) अब तक आठ देशी राकेट छोड़े जा चुके हैं जो परीक्षात्मक प्रक्षेपणों में अधिकतम

9 किलोमीटर की ऊंचाई तक गए। क्योंकि ये राकेट साउंडिंग राकेट हैं, अतः हमें यह देखना है कि ये अधिक से अधिक कितनी ऊंचाई तक जाते हैं, न कि यह कि ये कितनी दूर तक जाते हैं।

मिसाइलों का निर्माण

2087. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राकेटों के अतिरिक्त मिसाइलों का भी निर्माण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ARREST OF AN INDIAN SCHOOL TEACHER IN RHODESIA

2088. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mysterious arrest of an Indian school teacher, husband of an Englishwoman at the Victoria Falls border post in Rhodesia;

(b) whether the Indian had been held in comunicado since the 2nd January, 1968;

(c) whether the Indian and his wife had crossed on that day from the Southern Zambian town of Livingstone where they lived; and

(d) whether Government took up this matter with Rhodesian authorities to get him released ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government has seen reports appearing in newspapers regarding the arrest of Mr. Desmond Francis, a South African Asian and a school teacher in Zambia by the illegal Rhodesian Government.

(b) and (c). This South African Asian and his British born wife are reported to have crossed the border when they were arrested by the Rhodesian frontier officials. While the wife has been sent back to Zambia Mr. Francis is believed to have been deported to South Africa.

(d) The question of Government inter-coding in this matter did not arise as neither was any approach made on his behalf, apparently because he is not an Indian national nor has Government any relations with the illegal Rhodesian regime.

स्टेशन कंटीन

2089. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशन कंटीनों को 4 प्रतिशत के कम मुनाफे पर विभागीय तौर पर चलाने की बजाय उन्हें ठेके पर चलाने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कंटीनों की आस्तियों को किस प्रकार से बेचा जायेगा ;

(ग) ठेकेदारों से क्या आश्वासन लिया गया है कि वे वस्तुओं का कम मुनाफे पर बेचेंगे ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त कंटीनों में वार्षिक बिक्री 16 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन कंटीनों के ठेके पर चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्र : (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) 1965-66 और 1966-67 वर्षों में सी०एस०डी० आई० कंटीनों द्वारा सम्पन्न किया गया व्यापार व्यवसाय क्रमशः 2.35 करोड़ रुपये और 2.70 करोड़ रुपये हुआ ।

(ङ) कोई स्टेशन कंटीन ठेके पर नहीं चलाई जाती ।

सैनिक गाड़ियाँ

2090. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक गाड़ियों के इंजन तथा कीमती फालतू पुर्जे आयातित होते हैं और केवल उनके ढाँचों तथा अन्य छोटी वस्तुओं का देश में निर्माण किया जाता है ;

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

(ग) देश में ट्रकों तथा जीपों का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) आयुध कारखानों की फालतू क्षमता का उपयोग करते हुये इस समय उनमें तीन प्रकार की अर्थात् शक्तिमान, निस्सान 1-टन ट्रक और निस्सान गश्ती गाड़ियों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ; केवल कुछ ही संघटक आयात किये जाते हैं । कोई इंजन आयात नहीं किये जाते, परन्तु देशी निर्माण सुविधाओं के अभाव में कुछ बृहत् और कुछ छोटे संघटक जैसे कि स्टीयरिंग गीयर, फ्रैक्शाफ्ट, बाल बियरिंग इत्यादि आयात किए जाते हैं । इस समय शक्तिमान ट्रकों की लागत का देशीय अंश लगभग 72 प्रतिशत है, निस्सान 1-टन ट्रकों के निर्माण का देशीय अंश 45 प्रतिशत, और निस्सान गश्ती गाड़ियों के निर्माण का देशीय अंश 33 प्रतिशत ।

आयात मर्दों के स्थान में देशीय निर्माण की मर्दें प्रगतिशीलता में प्रतिबद्धता में प्रयुक्त की जा रही हैं, और हम, जलालपुर में आत्मनिर्भर गाड़ियों के उत्पादन के लिये यूनिट की स्थापना के कुछ समय पश्चात् ही 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक तक बढ़ा देने की आयोजना है । इस फैक्टरी के 1970 में कमीशन किए जाने की आशा है ।

टर्मिनल बैलिस्टिक्स रिसर्च स्टेशन,
चंडीगढ़

2091. श्री महाराज सिंह भारसी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चंडीगढ़ स्थित टर्मिनल बैलिस्टिक्स रिसर्च स्टेशन में प्रतिदिन कितने प्रयोग किये जा सकते हैं तथा इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक इसमें वस्तुतः प्रतिदिन औसतन कितने प्रयोग किये गये;

(ख) क्या कारण है कि वहां पर प्रयोग उसकी क्षमता से बहुत कम हुये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त अनुसंधान केन्द्र आन्तरिक, बाह्य और टर्मिनल प्रयोग करने के लिये देश के अन्य सभी केन्द्रों की तुलना में सर्वोत्तम और सुसज्जित है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तो क्या कारण हैं कि सबसे पहले वहां प्रयोग नहीं किये जाते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्व० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). किसी प्रायोजना को प्रगति देने के लिये टर्मिनल बैलिस्टिक्स रिसर्च लबारेटरी के कई बार चांदमारी करनी पड़ती है, जिनमें से अधिकतम के उच्च गति के केमरों द्वारा चित्र लिये जाते हैं चांदमारियों की संख्या परीक्षणों की स्थापना के लिये आवश्यक समय और औजारों के कारण सीमित होती है। चांदमारी से पहले आरम्भिक सुरक्षा सावधानियों के लिये प्रबंध करने में भी बहुत समय लग जाता है। चूंकि मूल्यवान और साफिस्टीकेटेड औजार केवल हाल ही में कमीशन किये गये हैं, और कर्मचारीगण अभी इस साजसामान के इस्तेमाल में पूरी तरह प्रशिक्षित नहीं हो पाए, इस समय कोई ऐसा मान दंड निर्धारित कर पाना सुगम नहीं है कि प्रतिदिन टी०वी०आर०एल० कितने परीक्षण कर सकती है। लगभग एक वर्ष के पश्चात् ऐसा कर पाना संभव हो जाना चाहिये।

(ग) और (घ). टर्मिनल बैलिस्टिक्स रिसर्च लेबारेटरी, टर्मिनल बैलिस्टिक्स पर

कार्य करने के लिये ही स्थापित की गई है, और इसके लिये, यह देश सब से अधिक सुसज्जित देश में लेबारेटरी है। टर्मिनल बैलिस्टिक्स में सभी रक्षा अनुसंधान कार्य इसी संस्थान में केन्द्रित हैं।

EXPENDITURE ON REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION (1968)

2092. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on this year's Republic Day celebrations;

(b) what was the expenditure in the previous years;

(c) whether illumination of buildings was done by the Defence Department or by respective Departments; and

(d) what was the total expenditure on such illuminations in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Accounts relating to this year's Republic Day celebrations have not yet been finalised. A statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on this year's Republic Day celebrations in Delhi will be laid on the Table of the House after the accounts have been finalised.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 9,24,000.00 approximately was incurred by the Central Government on the Republic Day celebrations 1967 in Delhi.

(c) Some of the buildings were illuminated under arrangements of the C.P.W.D. and others under the arrangements of respective Organisations.

(d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RADIO TRANSISTORS

2093. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. have evolved ways and means for reducing the cost of production of transistor radio set by 18 per cent;

(b) if so, what will be reduced cost of the popular type of transistor radio sets;

(c) what is the production capacity of such cheap transistor sets available in India and whether this is being fully utilised and if not, the extent of idle capacity; and

(d) the additional capacity proposed to be licensed during the ensuing year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Ltd. produces transistors and diodes which are important components required in the manufacture of transistor radio sets. They have reduced the price of these components by about 18% from 1-1-1968. At present the price of the single band cheaper radio sets of different makes varies from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. The radio manufacturers have given an assurance that the reduction in the price of transistors and diodes by B.E.L., which would be about Rs. 3 to 4 per transistor radio set, would be passed on to the consumer.

(c) and (d). The annual production capacity for radios of all types in the country during 1967 was of the order of 1.6 million Nos. and was being fully utilised. It is planned to increase it to 2 million Nos. during 1968. As regards cheap radio sets, there is no separate capacity as such and figures of their current production are not readily available. All licences issued in favour of the organised sector since September 1966 bear a condition that 75% of the new capacity will be utilised for the manufacture of cheap radio sets.

A.I.R. PROGRAMMES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2094. **SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA** :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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

(a) whether the news and views broadcast by our stations for foreign consumption

are of the type and standard that could be expected to have the correct impact on the foreign listeners;

(b) whether any letters from the foreign listeners have been received appreciating or otherwise commenting on the type of the Indian broadcasts; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of the Indian broadcasts accordingly ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, in considerable numbers.

(c) Programmes broadcast in the External Services are kept constantly under review. Steps to improve their quality are taken from time to time in the light of our own experience as well as from the comments received from listeners and from our Missions abroad.

EVACUATION OF CIVILIAN POPULATION FROM BORDER AREAS BY PAKISTAN

2095. **SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA** :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI BRAHMANANDJI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that civil population within a depth of ten miles from the border, has been evacuated and rehabilitated in the interior by Pakistan;

(b) if so, what is the immediate objective of Pakistan and whether it poses any threat to the security of India; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Government have no such information.

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

असुव्यवस्था निवारण कार्यक्रम

2096. श्री लखन सात कपूर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) असुव्यवस्था निवारण का प्रचार करने के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्य किये हैं; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में इस काम पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) अस्पृश्यता के विरुद्ध अभियान सरकारी सूचना और प्रचार कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। संविधान के इस आधारभूत निदेशक पर, इस मंत्रालय के सभी प्रचार माध्यमों अर्थात् रेडियो, क्षेत्रीय प्रचार, फिल्म इत्यादि से जोर दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रेस रिलीज, पोस्टर, पुस्तिकाएँ प्रदर्शनियाँ, सामुदायिक परिसंवाद, प्रकाशन और वृत्तचित्र सूचना कार्यक्रम को बल देते हैं। कुछ विशिष्ट उदाहरण विभिन्न भाषाओं में छपी ये पुस्तकें हैं:— 'सब ईश्वर के प्यारे बेटे', 'हरिजन टुडे', 'वेलफेयर आफ बैकवर्ड क्लासेस', और 'फेयर डील फार बैकवर्ड क्लासेस'। फिल्मडिबीजन ने भी ये फिल्में बनाई और रिलीज की हैं:— 'चिल्ड्रेन आफ गाड', 'अंधेरे से उजाले में', में, 'राम दास', 'ब्राह्मण', 'बरगद को आप बीती', और 'शंकरारु ओरु, सोघानी'। समय समय पर भारतीय समाचार-चित्रों में भी अस्पृश्यता निवारण सम्बन्धी सामग्री सम्मिलित की गई है।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाए जा रहे विभिन्न अभियानों के बारे में खर्च का अलग अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता, इसलिये यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि इस काम पर पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितना खर्च हुआ। तथापि, पिछले पांच वर्षों में फिल्मों के बनाने पर 57,700 रुपए खर्च हुये।

PROGRESS USE OF HINDI IN CENTRAL BROADCASTS

2097. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to progressively increase the use of Hindi in the Central Broadcasts ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The National Programme of Features and Plays are broadcast in Hindi

regularly. Wherever possible, eminent personalities broadcast on special occasions in Hindi also. Topical Programmes like 'Samachar Darshan' and 'Samayiki' feature regularly descriptive accounts and commentaries on events in Hindi. Important events like the Republic Day Parade are also covered by detailed commentaries in Hindi. The question of progressively using Hindi more and more for these purposes, along with English, is under active consideration.

DISPUTE ABOUT POSITION OF INDIAN PILLAR No. 782

2098. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has raised a dispute over the position of Indian pillar No. 782 linked up with the alignment of international boundary between Haldibari and Dahagram; and

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

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.

ATTENDING THE MEETING OF NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL BY FOREIGNER

2099. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one foreigner stated to be an American, attended the recent meeting of the Naga National Council;

(b) whether the foreigner is staying somewhere in Assam; and

(c) if so, the action taken against him ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The State Government have informed the Government of India that the reported presence of a foreigner in the Underground meeting at Jotsoma during January, 1968, could not be confirmed.

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

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION ON CAMBODIA

2100. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Control Commission on Cambodia has made any investigation into the U.S. allegation that the Vietcong had established camps in Cambodian territory; and

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia have investigated some cases of this nature on the request of the Royal Cambodian Government. In the cases so far investigated, the Commission has not found evidence to substantiate the allegation.

पाकिस्तान को ईरान और तुर्की से मिलानेवाली रेलवे लाइन

2101. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के इंजीनियरों ने ईरान और तुर्की तक एक रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रेलवे लाइन किन किन स्थानों में से होकर जायेगी और क्या यह भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र में से होकर गुजरेगी; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर 'हां' हो, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) विकास के लिये क्षेत्रीय सहयोग में हिस्सेदारों के रूप में पाकिस्तानी

इंजीनियरी पश्चिम पाकिस्तान को ईरान और तुर्की से जोड़ने के लिये रेल लाइन विछाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण करने में ईरानी इंजीनियरों के साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं।

(ख) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार, यह रेल लाइन भारतीय प्रदेश से होकर नहीं गुजरेगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

युद्ध में वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए जवानों के बच्चों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

2102. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1962 में चीन द्वारा भारत पर किये गये आक्रमण के दौरान वीरगति को प्राप्त हुये हमारे जवानों के बच्चों को दी जा रही छात्रवृत्तियां इस बीच बन्द कर दी गई हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा, विभागवार, किन किन श्रेणियों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं और कितनी कितनी राशि की ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). चीनी आक्रमण के दौरान मारे गए सेवाओं के सेविवर्ग के लिए देय छात्रवृत्तियों के संबंध में विस्तार देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT/-251/68]। केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत देय छात्रवृत्तिएं बन्द नहीं की गई हैं। जहां तक राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनों के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत देय छात्रवृत्तियों का संबंध है, स्थिति उनसे पता की जा रही है और सूचना यथासमय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**भारतीय वायुसेना का हिंडन हवाई अड्डा,
गाझियाबाद**

2103. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य विभागों से स्थानान्तरण करके कितने सिविल कर्मचारी हिंडन हवाई अड्डे गाझियाबाद में इसके बनाने से लेकर अब तक नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके सेवा संबंधी रिकार्ड अब तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को पूरा वेतन नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी कारण उनको ग्रास छुट्टी भी नहीं दी जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) । (क)
90 ।

(ख) 10 कर्मचारियों के बारे में उनके सेवा के कागज अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुये इन कागजों के प्राप्त होने तक उन्हें उन पर लागू साधारण भत्तों समेत कम से कम वेतन मान दिए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । इनको अस्थायी तौर पर अर्जित छुट्टी दी जा रही है, इस शर्त के साथ कि सेवाओं के कागज प्राप्त होने पर उसमें संशोधन किया जाएगा ।

(घ) इन 10 असेैनिक कर्मचारियों के सेवा के कागज प्राप्य करने के लिये स्थानीय अधिकरणों द्वारा हर संभव यत्न किया जा रहा है ।

संगीत और नाटक विभाग पर व्यय

2104. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय के संगीत और नाटक विभाग पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह व्यय उस विभाग को मिला मफलता के अनुरूप है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

(1) 1962-63 7,51,487

(2) 1963-64 8,03,419

(3) 1964-65 9,30,267

(4) 1965-66 12,35,599

(5) 1966-67 15,24,700

(ख) जी हां ।

गीत तथा नाटक विभाग जन सम्पर्क का प्रभावी साधन रहा है और इसने सूचना, शिक्षा और मनोरंजन—ये तीनों कार्य भली प्रकार पूरे किये हैं ।

**आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली स्टेशन से
ब्रज भाषा का कार्यक्रम**

2105. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से ब्रज भाषा में प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम का समय बढ़ाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना समय बढ़ाया जा रहा है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

फिल्म डिवीजन द्वारा बनाये गये वृत्त-चित्र

2106. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में फिल्म डिवीजन ने कितने वृत्त चित्र बनाए;

(ख) उनमें से कितने वृत्त चित्र हिन्दी के थे; और

(ग) कितने हिन्दी फिल्मों विदेशों में प्रदर्शित की गई ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह : (क) 89

(ख) इनमें से 5 मूल रूप से हिन्दी में तैयार किए गए थे और 57 हिन्दी में रूपांतरित किए गए हैं या किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) 1967 में फिल्म विभाग ने 89 वृत्त-चित्रों की हिन्दी प्रिंटें विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों को भेजी। उसके अतिरिक्त, 3 वृत्त-चित्रों की हिन्दी प्रिंटें विदेशों में अव्यावसायिक प्रदर्शन के लिये बेची गई।

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के कर्मचारियों

2107. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-252/68]।

SAINIK SCHOOL, ORISSA

2108. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any effective measures for improving the administration of the Sainik School in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). As a result of recent investigation measures are being taken to make changes in some of the senior appointments, strengthen the local Board of Administration for more effective supervision and control of the School and generally tone up the administration.

BACKWARD AREAS

2109. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint a Committee to study the problem of backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The State Governments were requested to identify markedly backward areas on the basis of selected indicators of economic and social development. Attention is also invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3693 on December 11, 1967. There was no proposal under consideration for the appointment of a Committee to study the problems of backward areas in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION TO EMPLOYEES OF FOREIGN NATIONALITY IN AIR

2110. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates charged from its employees of foreign

nationalities by the All India Radio for hostel accommodation are so low that they do not cover even the maintenance expenditure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Audit raised an objection on the uneconomic rates but no action was taken till 1965 and again objection has been raised on a loss of Rs. 1.06 lakhs on this account;

(c) if so, the reasons for taking no action for such a long time; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken now and if so, what policy has been adopted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The rates charged for the A.I.R. Hostel before September, 1966 were uneconomical. The rates were revised in September, 1966 to eliminate loss completely.

(b) to (d). It is true that the Audit pointed out the uneconomical rates of the A.I.R. Hostel in 1959. The question of revision of these rates had been under consideration since then in consultation with the various departments concerned. In 1965, the Audit again drew attention to the un-economical rates and to the loss of about Rs. 1.06 lakhs during the years 1957-58 to 1963-64. Orders revising the rates provisionally were, however, issued in September, 1966 to eliminate loss completely. The rates are proposed to be revised further shortly on the basis of the formula applicable to other Government accommodation.

DEFENCE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

2111. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of improving and strengthening the Defence Research Organisation has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction;

(c) the total allocation made for defence research for 1966 and 1967;

(d) how much of this has been actually spent;

(e) whether Government have reviewed the performance of the Defence Research Organisation in the last five years; and

(f) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-253/68].

बर्मा से निष्कासित पर्वतीय लोग

2112. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बर्मा से निष्कासित पर्वतीय लोगों के कुछ दल मनीपुर में टेंगनोपल तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में घुस आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
जवाब

(ग) क्या इस मामले में बर्मा सरकार के साथ बातचीत की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री : (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार को इस विषय पर प्रेस रिपोर्टों की जानकारी है और उसे चीफ कमिश्नर, मणिपुर से एक रिपोर्ट भी मिल गई है

(ख) यह रिपोर्ट है कि भारत-बर्मा सीमा को पार करके लगभग 1000 कुकी पहाड़ी लोग देहातों से मणिपुर में चले आए हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

INDIAN AIR FORCE PLANES OUT OF SERVICE

2113. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of aircrafts in the Indian Air Force that are out of service at present for want of spare parts; and

(b) the steps taken to make available spare parts to the Air Force promptly?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) Steps to streamline the provisioning procedure have been taken to make available spare parts to the Air Force promptly.

QUARTERS FOR A.I.R. STAFF

2114. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the All India Radio requesting for the construction of staff quarters and if so, the action taken on those representations; and

(b) in which stations of A.I.R. staff quarters have so far been constructed and what is the number of quarters constructed so far in each of the Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such representations are received from time to time and the suggestions made therein are kept in view while making provision for the construction of staff quarters.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—254/68].

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF SAINIK SAMACHAR

2116. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Editor-in-Chief of Sainik Samachar-

(b) whether the present incumbent, the third in two years to this post, fulfil all these qualifications.

(c) the procedure adopted for selection of the present individual to this post;

(d) whether the appointment of Editor-in-Chief of Sainik Samachar has been referred to the UPSC; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e). The temporary post of Editor-in-Chief "Sainik Samachar"

sanctioned by Government is tenable by a service officer of the rank of Lt. Col. or its equivalent or by a Lt. Col. (Time scale) or by a civilian officer. The present incumbent of the post, is however, a service officer. He was selected initially for attachment (as distinct from appointment) to Sainik Samachar with effect from 27-3-1967 having regard to his qualifications and background. As his work during the period of attachment was found satisfactory he was appointed Editor-in-Chief with effect from 21-8-1967. A reference to the UPSC is not necessary when posts of this nature are filled by Service officers.

The question of prescribing qualifications for civilian incumbents of the post is under consideration.

GRADES OF ARTISANS IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2117. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether artisans qualified from Industrial Training Institute and C.T.I. are being given grades of semi-skilled workers in Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, whether they have been given skilled grades in the Air Force;

(c) if so, the reason for this discrimination; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Artisans qualified after 18 months' course in the Industrial Training Institute and C.T.I. in different trades are entertained as need arises, for 'in-plant' training for six months and absorption in semi-skilled grades in Ordnance Factories.

(b) The posts in the Indian Air Force are not categorised as 'Skilled' or 'Semi-skilled'. Pay scales have been prescribed for various trades and candidates fulfilling the prescribed conditions, irrespective of whether they are qualified from Industrial Training Institutes and C.T.I. are recruited according to the requirements of the Service.

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

QUARTERS FOR STAFF OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES

2118. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even 30 per cent of the staff and workers in Ordnance factories are provided with quarters;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned in 1967 for the construction of quarters; and

(c) how many quarters are likely to be constructed in 1968?

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

(b) The value of sanctions issued in 1967 was Rs. 392.12 lakhs—this includes sanctions for quarters for the new factories under establishment at Chanda, Tiruchirappalli and Varangaon.

(c) It is expected that approximately 2,500 quarters would be completed in 1968. This figure includes quarters expected to be completed at Chanda, Varangaon and Tiruchirappalli.

SATELLITE FACILITIES FOR TELEVISION AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

2119. SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI ANBUCHESZHIAN :

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

(a) whether Government have received any recommendation from the experts of the UNESCO and International Telecommunications Union on the use of satellite facilities for television and radio communications; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. The report of the UNESCO Mission which visited this country to consider the feasibility of a satellite project, has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN EMBASSIES

2120. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on our Embassies and their establishments in foreign countries during 1967-68;

(b) whether any Journal is being published by our Embassies in U.S.A., U.K. and other countries to explain our foreign policies and to strengthen our relations with those countries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Expenditure on Embassies and their establishments under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs is expected to be Rs. 1016.09 lakhs during 1967-68.

(b) Yes, Sir. Weekly journals are brought out by our Missions in the USA, the UK and in various other countries.

(c) Does not arise.

SETTING UP OF A SECOND ROCKET LAUNCH- ING STATION

2121. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a second rocket launching station in the country;

(b) if so, when the station is likely to be set up;

(c) whether any site has been selected for the location of the launching station;

(d) if so, the name of the site selected; and

(e) the total expenditure expected to be incurred by the Centre in this respect?

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

(b) It is not possible to indicate this information at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Not yet evaluated.

SAINIK SAMACHAR

2122. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total circulation of Sainik Samachar Weekly in various languages as on the 1st January, 1966, 1st January, 1967 and 1st January, 1968;

(b) whether there has been a fall in its circulation in any of the language editions during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) The total circulation figures of Sainik Samachar in all the languages were as under :—

1st January, 1966	26,219
1st January, 1967	26,494
1st January, 1968	23,002

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The fall not being of a significant character would not justify an investigation.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF UNDERGROUND NAGAS

2123. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the so-called Federal Government of the Naga underground with whom Government are conducting negotiations at present for a political settlement of the Nagaland problem is disintegrating of late; and

(b) if so, an idea of this disintegration and the steps Government propose to take to ensure peace in this strife-torn area?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). Some dissensions and intergroup rivalries amongst the various sections of the Underground Nagas have been reported. Their internal problems, however, do not affect the policy which the Government of India are pursuing towards a peaceful settlement of the problem within the framework of the Indian

Union. The State and Union Governments are taking necessary measures to maintain law and order and to ensure peace in Nagaland.

DISCUSSIONS WITH SECRETARY-GENERAL, FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE

2124. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office had a meeting with the Prime Minister on the 13th January, 1968 and reviewed the situation of West Asia and South East Asia; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that discussion?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The discussions were of a general nature and included the situations in West Asia and in South East Asia.

(b) The outcome of the discussions was that both sides became better acquainted with each other's viewpoints on the developing world situation; the talks revealed a close similarity of views on many topical matters.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN ALL INDIA RADIO

2125. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Telephone Exchanges in the All India Radio;

(b) the total number of staff at each station attending Telephone Exchanges;

(c) whether their duties and working hours are defined;

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

(e) if not, the time expected to be taken to define them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Twenty-two.

(b) This varies from office to office depending on the timings of the working of these Telephone Exchanges. Specific information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The minimum number of staff at each Station/Office is one and the maximum number is ten in the two telephone exchanges attached to the Directorate General.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The staff normally works in shifts of 7 to 8 hours each with half an hour's break for lunch.

(e) does not arise.

STAFF OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGES OF ALL INDIA RADIO

2126. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of telephone exchanges working round the clock in All India Radio are not availing the facilities and pay scale given in the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) what are the channel of promotion for telephone operators in the All India Radio;

(c) the total number of cases of overtime claims of telephone operators pending; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is only one Telephone Exchange installed at Broadcasting House, attached to the Directorate General, which is working round the clock. Other Telephone Exchanges at Stations/Offices etc. are working for limited periods. It is a fact that the staff working in this Telephone Exchange is not enjoying the same facilities and pay scales as are given to their counterparts in the P&T Department.

(b) The Telephone Operators working in the Directorate General are eligible for promotion to the post of Monitor in the scale of pay of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320. There is no channel of promotion for Telephone Operators working in the Telephone

Exchanges in the various Offices/Stations of AIR which do not work round the clock.

(c) and (d). At present Telephone Operators are not entitled to the concession of overtime allowance.

GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION FOR ARMY OFFICERS

2127. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate time for which an Officer of the Armed Forces has to wait before getting Government accommodation on his transfer to New Delhi;

(b) whether complaints from several quarters have been received regarding the inordinate delay in the allotment of Government accommodation; and

(c) whether any action is being contemplated by Government to ensure expeditious allotment of accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The approximate interval, on an average, between a Service Officer's posting to New Delhi and allotment of married accommodation to him is as follows :—

Major Generals (and equivalent)
and above .. Less than a month.

Captains, Majors, Lieutenant
Colonels, Colonels and
Brigadiers (and
equivalent) .. 10 months.

Lieutenants and Second
Lieutenants
Less than a
month.

Such officers are, however, provided with free single accommodation and allied services soon after their arrival in New Delhi, pending allotment of married accommodation in due course.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following measures have been adopted with a view to accommodation being allotted expeditiously :—

(i) Government have sanctioned the hiring of 225 private houses to

augment the Defence Pool of Government residential accommodation;

- (ii) a proposal to hire 50 additional private houses is under consideration;
- (iii) 150 'married' quarters are being constructed for allotment to senior Service Officers; the construction is expected to be completed by 30-6-1969;
- (iv) A project for construction of an Officers' Mess and 80 single Officers' quarters has been sanctioned;
- (v) as a temporary measure, 23 houses in Delhi/New Delhi hired for separated families of Service Officers posted to operational areas have been made available for allotment to Service Officers posted to Armed Forces Headquarters;
- (vi) Officers owning houses in Delhi/New Delhi are permitted to live in their own houses and claim reimbursement of rent.

**PROOF AND EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
BALASORE**

2128. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stopped the payment of Overtime Allowance to the employees of the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Balasore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the employment of the Casual labourers have also been stopped and if so, the number of such casual labourers who have been refused employment so far and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to reintroduce the overtime work and pay the overtime bills to the employees and re-employ the casual labourers in the Establishment ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N.
MISHRA) :** (a) to (d). Regular overtime has been stopped with effect from 1st January 1968 as the work load does not justify overtime on a regular basis. When

working after normal hours is necessary, the required number of workers is employed on overtime and they are granted overtime allowance in accordance with the existing orders.

Casual labourers are employed only for specific periods of short duration and not on a regular basis. They are continuing to be employed whenever occasion demands and the number employed depends on the load of work.

**SATELLITE COMMUNICATION EARTH
STATIONS**

2129. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Jodhpur Tekra, Ahmedabad, is working satisfactorily;

(b) whether similar other stations are proposed to be set up;

(c) if so, whether this work will be entrusted to the organisation which controls the aforesaid station; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present.

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

**STEAM GENERATING HEAVY WATER
REACTORS**

2130. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steam generating heavy water reactors are most advanced;

(b) whether they can also be refuelled either on or off load using uranium dioxide of low enrichment;

(c) if so, whether the above type will be adopted in this country also; 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) They are among the advanced reactor systems.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such specific proposal at present.

(d) The subject is under study.

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी के लेखकों की
उपेक्षा

2131. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 फरवरी 1968 को 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में "यह दिल्ली रेडियो है—जहाँ हिन्दी सिसकियाँ भरता है" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। लेख संभवतः 27 जनवरी, 1968 को भाषा का प्रयोग" पर परिसंवाद के रिकार्डिंग के बारे होनी थी, वह अल्प सूचना पर एक आपाती कार्य में लग गया और भाग लेने वालों को दूसरे स्टूडियो में ले जाना पड़ा, जिससे 5 से 7 मिनट का देरी हो गई। भाग लेने वालों को कुछ असुविधा हुई, परन्तु वह अपरिहार्य था। तथापि, जैसा कि लेख में आरोप लगाया गया है, हिन्दी के विरुद्ध कोई भेदभाव नहीं है।

दक्षिण कोरिया में भारतीय वाणिज्य
दूतावास

2132. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और दक्षिण कोरिया के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाके के

सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री की दक्षिण कोरिया के वाणिज्य मंत्री के साथ हाल में कोई वार्ता हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार वहाँ अपना वाणिज्य दूतावास स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) दक्षिण कोरिया के वाणिज्य मंत्री, श्री चुंग युम किम, दूसरे संयुक्त राष्ट्र व्यापार एवं विकास सम्मेलन में भाग लेने दिल्ली आए थे और वह शिष्टाचार के नाते हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से मिले। इस मुलाकात के दौरान भारत और दक्षिण कोरिया के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने पर संक्षेप में बातचीत हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने क्रमशः उत्तर और दक्षिण कोरिया की राजधानियों में कौंसलों मिशन खोलने का फैसला किया था। धन की कमी के कारण इस फैसले पर अमल नहीं हो पाया है। अब इस फैसले पर निकट भविष्य में अमल करने का विचार है।

क्यूबा में वाणिज्य दूतावास

2133. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार क्यूबा के साथ भारत का व्यापार बढ़ाने तथा वहाँ पर अपना वाणिज्य दूतावास स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). हमारी सरकार क्यूबा सहित सभी देशों के साथ हमेशा ही भारत के व्यापार को बढ़ाना चाहती है। हवाना में 1962 से भारत का राजदूतावास बना हुआ है।

**सैनिक प्रक्षेत्र, पिंपरी में ध्वजारोहण
समारोह**

2134. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक प्रक्षेत्र पिंपरी में डी० डी० एम० एफ० मुख्यालय, दक्षिण कमान, किर्की, ने 26 जनवरी, 1968 को राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ध्वजारोहण समारोह, जो निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार साढ़े आठ बजे प्रातः होने वाला था, साढ़े दस बजे प्रातः मनाया गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समारोह के लिए तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को नहीं बुलाया गया था; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अवसर पर मिठाइयां बांटने के लिये कल्याण निधि से 450 रुपये खर्च किये गये थे और यदि हां, तो क्या ओ० आई० सी०, एम० एफ०, पिंपरी ने इस राशि को खर्च करने के लिये वर्क्स कमिटी की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली थी ?

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

(ख) पहले पहल 8.30 बजे प्रातः आयोजन के लिये शङ्कल किया गया समारोह 9.30 बजे कार्यान्वित हुआ ।

(ग) डी० डी० एम० एफ० मुख्यालय दक्षिणी कमान को ऐसे ही मिलिट्री फार्म किर्की के समारोह में उस से पहले भाग लेना था । अफसर इंचार्ज मिलिट्री फार्म पिंपरी को एक दिन पहले ही, और 26-1-1968 को 9 बजे प्रातः टेलीफोन पर भी सूचित कर दिया गया था कि पिंपरी के समारोह में भाग लेने के लिये डी० डी० एम० एफ० के विलम्ब से पहुंचने की सम्भावना थी ।

(घ) जी नहीं । सभी तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणियों के कार्यचारिण को निमन्त्रित किया गया था, और बहुतेरे सकुटुम्भ सहित वहां उपस्थित थे ।

(ङ) कल्याण निधि से 350 रुपये की खर्च करने के लिए वर्क्स कमिटी द्वारा आरंभिक अनुमति के विरुद्ध वास्तविक खर्च था 492.37 रुपये, क्योंकि उपस्थित व्यक्तियों की संख्या अधिक थी । कमिटी ने अधिक खर्च की गई राशि के लिए कार्योत्तर स्वीकृति दे दी है ।

RELEASE OF ASSETS OF INDIANS IN BURMA

2135. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further progress has taken place in securing release of assets of Indians which were confiscated by the Burmese Government after nationalisation of trade in that country some years back; and

(b) if so, the present position in the matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The matter was further discussed with the Burmese authorities when the Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Rangoon in January 1968. The question is being pursued in the light of these discussions by our Ambassador in Rangoon.

INDIA-BURMA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

2136. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission constituted recently consisting of representatives of India and Burma to demarcate the Indo-Burmese Boundary has since started its work; and

(b) if so, a brief resume of the work done so far by the Commission and when it is likely to complete its work?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Joint Boundary Commission as envisaged in the India-Burma Boundary Agreement of the 10th March, 1967 has been discussed with the Burmese authorities. The first meeting is likely to take place in late March or early April, 1968.

MINISTER ON THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF HINDI WEEKLY

2137. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention has been invited to a Hindi weekly "Muktadhara" published from New Delhi where the name of a Minister has been shown on the editorial board;

(b) whether Ministers of the Union Government, under the rules, are permitted to lend their names to the editorial board of newspapers and periodicals; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member has the January 27th issue of the "Muktadhara" in mind. The name of Shri L. N. Mishra, Minister of State (Defence Production) appears as the contributor of an article to that issue. According to Shri Mishra, he is not on the Editorial Board.

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

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE METEORIC RISE IN THE AERONAUTICAL FIELD

2138. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a top level enquiry committee to enquire into the meteoric rise in the aeronautical field; and

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a). A high level Committee has been set up on 10-11-67 to study and make recommendations for long term planning in design, development and production of aircraft and allied equipment.

(b) The constitution and terms of reference of this Committee are as follows:—

CONSTITUTION

Chairman

Shri C. Subramaniam

Members

Dr. S. Bhagavantam,
Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence.

Shri S. S. Khera.

Dr. S. Dhawan,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.

Air Marshal R. Rajaram, DFC,
Vice Chief of the Air Staff,
Air Headquarters,
New Delhi.

Air Marshal P. C. Lal, DFC,
Managing Director,
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.,
Bangalore.

Captain G. C. Arya,
Director General of Civil Aviation,
New Delhi.

Member/Secretary

Shri S. Krishnaswami,
Joint Secretary,
Deptt. of Defence Production.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

- (i) To assess the requirements of the country in respect of aircraft and allied equipment.
- (ii) To survey the existing and potential sources of supply and to recommend how best indigenous sources can be tapped and capacity expanded.

- (iii) To recommend measures for the planned development of aeronautics industry, including Research and Development, so that the country as a whole may become self-sufficient in this field in the shortest possible time and in the most economical manner.

VAMPIRE JET CRASH IN NEFA

2139. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Vampire Jet crashed in Kanent District of NEFA on the 9th February 1968;

(b) if so, the reported deaths as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have made investigations into the causes of the accident; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The accident occurred 4 miles West of Dirang Dzong in Kameng Frontier Division in N.E.F.A.

(b) There was no casualty as a result of the accident.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Air Force rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. Full details will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is finalised.

CONDITION OF AFRICAN FAMILIES IN WHITE-RULED COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

2140. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Iranian representative to the Commission on Human Rights, made at the meeting of the Commission on the 7th February, 1968 to the effect that most of the African families in three White ruled countries in Southern Africa lived below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this statement and the steps taken to secure the essential human rights and proper standard

of living of these people, including any moves through the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Perhaps the Hon. Member is referring to the Report submitted by Mr. Manouchehr Ganji of Iran as the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Commission.

(b) Our representatives have expressed appreciation of the work done by the Special Rapporteur and would support, as they have always done, all measures proposed in it for bringing pressure to bear on the Government of South Africa to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination. The Government will also consider at the proper time whether these questions should be raised in other forums of the United Nations, besides the Human Rights Commission.

SAINIK SCHOOLS

2142. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of boys so far admitted in all the Sainik Schools and other similar public schools under the Defence Ministry since their inception;

(b) the number of boys from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein; and

(c) the actual number of those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys who have so far been absorbed in the Army, Navy and the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

APPOINTMENTS OF CADETS

2143. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3768 on the 11th December, 1967 and state :

(a) the total number of boys who were recommended each year by the Union

Public Service Commission for appointment as Cadets during the last 15 years;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes therein;

(c) the total number of boys who were actually appointed year after year during the same period; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes boys therein ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-255/68].

(b) and (d). The information is not available. As already stated by me in reply to part (c) of the earlier Question under reference, selection is made for the available vacancies strictly on the basis of the merit list as recommended by the selection agencies. No separate statistics are, therefore, maintained regarding selection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The labour involved in collecting the information by looking into each individual application received during the last 15 years will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

RESERVATION OF S.C. AND S.T. IN THE RECRUITMENT TO ARMED FORCES

2144. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the recruitment to the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the Constitutional basis for this exception of non-application of the principle of reservation that is followed in making appointments to public services;

(c) whether Armed Forces fall within the purview of public services envisaged in the Constitution for the purposes of reservation; and

(d) if not, the specific provisions justifying their exclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). According to Article 335 of the Constitution, the claims of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to Services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. As the need for maintaining the highest standard of efficiency in the Armed Forces is paramount, the policy of Government is that while everything possible must be done to remove all handicaps in the way of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who wish to enter the Defence Services, there should not be any specific reservations for them.

ARMED FORCES HEADQUARTERS CIVIL SERVICE

2145. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3606 on the 26th June 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service has since been constituted to absorb the senior civilian staff in Army, Navy and Air Force Offices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have decided to introduce, with effect from 1-3-1968, a Scheme for constitution of an A.F.H.Q. Civil Service, an A.F.H.Q. Clerical Service and an A.F.H.Q. Stenographers' Service, for civilian employees of the general and Stenographers' cadres of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme are :—

(i) enhancement of the pay-scale of Civilian Staff Officers, Grade I, to be redesignated Senior Civilian Staff Officers, from Rs. 900-50-1250 to Rs. 1100-50-1400;

(ii) combination of the two existing grades of Civilian Staff Officer, Grade II (Class I—Gazetted; pay scale—Rs. 800-40-1000) and Officer Supervisor (Class II—Gazetted; pay scale Rs. 740-30-830-35-900) into a single grade of

Civilian Staff Officer (Class I Gazetted; pay scale—Rs. 740-30-800-50-1150), with a slight reduction in the total number of posts of the two grades;

- (iii) upgradation of posts of Superintendent from Class II—Non-Gazetted to Class II—Gazetted and enhancement of the pay scale of such posts from Rs. 350 (400)-25-625 to Rs. 350 (400)-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800;
- (iv) upgradation of posts of Assistant from Class III (Non-Gazetted) to Class II (Non-Gazetted);
- (v) upgradation of posts of Stenographer Grade I from Class II—Non-gazetted to Class II—Gazetted and enhancement of the pay of such posts from Rs. 375-20-575-25-600 to Rs. 350 (400)-25-650;
- (vi) upgradation of posts of Stenographer Grade II from Class III (Non-Gazetted) to Class II (Non-Gazetted);
- (vii) revision of the existing proportion of Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks from 22 : 33 : 45 to 25 : 35 : 40;
- (viii) introduction of direct recruitment to fill a proportion of the permanent vacancies in the grades of Superintendent and Assistant;

Rules for initial constitution and future maintenance of the Services are being framed and will be published shortly.

UTILIZATION OF PLAN ALLOCATION TO MANIPUR DURING 1967-68

2146. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan allocations for the Union Territory of Manipur for the year 1967-68 was fully utilised; and

(b) if not, under what heads there has been shortfall ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) This information will be available only after the close of the year 1967-68.

(b) Does not arise.

RESOLUTION ON KASHMIR PASSED BY INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

2147. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Pakistan Radio broadcast regarding the resolution passed by the International Islamic Conference recently held in Rawalpindi appealing to all the muslim countries to unite for the liberation of Kashmir; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, but there was no separate resolution on Kashmir. Kashmir was referred to in a general declaration that the Conference adopted together with other topics at the conclusion of the Conference.

(b) The Government of India's position on the Kashmir question is well-known and the assertions and declarations of the Government of Pakistan and others who are periodically invited to Pakistan to support her demands and assertions cannot in any matter affect our position.

GERMAN REUNIFICATION

2148. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made recently in Calcutta by Mr. Albert Norden, M.P., Executive Member of the National Council of the German Democratic Republic that India was standing in the way of German reunification by its recognition of only West Germany and

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

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

(b) We do not accept this contention: on the contrary the aim of our policy is to assist in a peaceful solution of the German Question.

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

2149. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the next meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' is likely to be held; and

(b) whether any venue for the conference has been fixed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any proposal to this effect.

MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED BY PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSION, NEW DELHI

2150. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi distributed material pertaining to the so-called Agartala Conspiracy;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such violations of the Diplomatic Conventions?

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 Government of India have protested against Pakistan High Commission's hand-outs containing false and baseless allegations against Indian officials and misrepresentation of the Dacca affair as "Agartala Conspiracy". The Pakistan High Commission has been asked to discontinue dissemination of material of this sort which violate established diplomatic practice.

STATEMENT OF PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON KASHMIR

2151. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Pakistan's Foreign Minister on the 13th February, 1968 that Pakistan would not accept the "forcible Indian occupation of Jammu and Kashmir of over two decades"; and

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

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

(b) Jammu and Kashmir is a constituent State of the Indian Union. It is Pakistan which attacked Kashmir and is in forcible occupation of a part of the State. It is part of Pakistani propaganda to shift responsibility for its unwarranted actions by making allegations against others.

भारतीय दूतावासों के अधिकारियों को भाषा संबंधी जानकारी

2152. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में अपने दूतावासों के लिये अधिकारियों के चयन के समय किन अर्हताओं का विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखा जाता है और क्या इस के लिये भारतीय भाषाओं की जानकारी अनिवार्य समझी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशों में हमारे दूतावासों में कितने कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी की जानकारी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) विदेश-स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावासों में किसी पद विशेष के लिए कोई अधिकारी चुनते समय उस के अनुभव, विदेशी भाषाओं के ज्ञान, वरीयता और इसी प्रकार की दूसरी योग्यताओं पर ध्यान रखा जाता है। भारतीय विदेश सेवा के सभी अधिकारियों को अब इस सेवा में स्थायी होने से पहले हिन्दी की परीक्षा पास करनी होती है।

(ख) विदेश-स्थित अधिकांश मिशनो में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हैं। ठीक-ठीक प्रतिशत संख्या बताना कठिन है क्योंकि कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण होते रहने से स्थिति बदलती रहती है।

भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन

2153. श्री ओं पर लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष विदेशी भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों की तुलना में भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये थे और इस का ब्यौटा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [बुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-256/68]।

KOIRENGIE AERODROME, MANIPUR

2154. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to maintain and keep in good condition the

Koirengie Aerodrome in Manipur and expenditure incurred thereon during the last five years; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether the land covered by the Aerodrome will be used for other productive purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No expenditure has been incurred on the maintenance of the Koirengie Aerodrome during the last five years as this airfield is surplus to the requirements of the Indian Air Force. The general question of disposal of the airfields as surplus to the requirements of the I.A.F. is under consideration.

NAMES OF DAILIES/JOURNALS IN MANIPUR

2155. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the dailies and other journals in the Union Territory of Manipur getting newsprint paper quota;

(b) the number of copies in circulation and the respective paper quota for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(c) whether the paper quota is being increased in view of their increase in circulation ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) (1) Prajatantra, and (2) Kholiao.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(c) In terms of the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1967-68, announced in Public Notice No. 30-ITC(PN)/67 a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 6-4-1967, newspapers having a circulation up to 10,000 copies are entitled, on application, to a 50% increase. The abovementioned two newspapers have not applied for any additional quota for increase in circulation.

Statement

S. Name of No. the paper	1966-67			1967-68		
	Circulation claimed by the paper (1965-66)	Circulation on which quota given	Quota of newsprint given in m/tons	Circulation claimed by the paper (1966-67)	Circulation on which quota given	Quota of newsprint given in m/tons
1. Prajatantra, Manipuri daily, Imphal.	1953	1953	10.00	1953	1953	10.00
2. Kholao, Multi-lingual daily, Imphal.	1219	1000	4.60	1850	1000	4.60

APPLICATION OF ARMY ACT TO ADVANCE
ORDNANCE DEPOT, GAUHATI

2156. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether civilian employees belonging to 222 Advance Ordnance Base Depot at Satgoan (Gauhati) are covered by the Army Act;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these civilian employees are entitled to form a Union for their collective bargaining to ameliorate their grievances as guaranteed under the Constitution of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धान्त

2157. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाबे :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भारत के संविधान में निर्दिष्ट राज्य नीति के निदेशक

सिद्धान्तों में से कुछ सिद्धान्तों का पालन करने में असफल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इस असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). निदेशक सिद्धान्त विस्तृत एवं व्यापक क्षेत्र में व्याप्त हैं। सरकार की नीतियां इस दंग में निर्धारित की जाती हैं जिससे निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में अन्तर्निहित लक्ष्यों को अन्ततोगत्वा प्राप्त किया जा सके। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें पारस्परिक परामर्श से इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सदैव कार्यवाही करती रही हैं। इस दिशा में पर्याप्त प्रगति की गई है।

Correction of answer to unstarred question No. 5144 dated 10-7-1967 regarding Land belonging to the Defence Ministry given on lease.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : In answer to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5144 given in the Lok Sabha on 10th July 1967, it was stated that approximately 12800 acres of land belonging to the Defence Ministry had been leased out fetching an annual rent of approximately Rs. 19 lakhs.

2. It has subsequently been verified that the correct acreage of defence land actually leased out during 1966-67 is

28273.525 acres and the annual income from lease rents in respect of the said area is Rs. 12.40 lakhs. This excludes the income from sources other than leases such as licenses, grazing rights, quarrying rights and disposal of dead trees.

3. I take this opportunity to correct the answer given previously.

12.05 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP) AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-218/68].

STATEMENT RE : STATUS OF CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement about the status of the Central Social Welfare Board. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-219/68.]

12.06 Hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 26th February, 1968, from the President :—

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the

Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th February, 1968".

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventieth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport and Shipping—Paradeep Port.

12.07 Hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further consideration of the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. I will allow one or two speakers now and after lunch, the Prime Minister and the mover, Mr. Bal Raj Madhok will reply. Then, at 4 P.M. we will take up the motion regarding Bihar. Before we adjourn for lunch the Home Minister also will intervene. Now, Mr. T. M. Sheth.

SHRI T. M. SHETH (Kutch) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this no-confidence motion. I would merely confine myself to the consideration of the points made by the mover, Mr. Madhok. I come from a constituency from which this chunk of the territory will go. People in my constituency, as in other parts of India, are greatly agitated over that issue.

[Shri T. M. Sheth]

For me in particular the loss of territory is more or less personal. I was in charge of this territory for more than a decade. I have visited it several times and taken steps to see that proper jurisdiction was exercised over it for a decade or so. When I heard that Chhad Bet and the territory neighbouring it have been considered not Indian territory I was not only surprised, but shocked. Today also I feel that in addition to losing as an Indian, I have lost something which was my own property. However, anger should give place to calmness and reason should substitute sentiments and emotions. Therefore, we have to look at this question in an objective and impassioned way. When we consider this question in this way, the following three issues come to be considered—whether India should have agreed to refer this matter to the arbitration of an international tribunal, whether the award of the tribunal is proper or perverse and whether proper or perverse, should India implement this award.

Coming to the first issue, it is argued that the boundaries of Kutch and Sind before 1947 were settled and therefore, there was no dispute pending prior to the partition and as such the question of determination of the boundary did not arise. What did arise was the demarcation of the boundary on the ground and therefore, the appointment of the tribunal of the nature of the Indo-Pakistan Tribunal was not proper. Its appointment gave Pakistan an opportunity to reargue the question of boundary which was a settled fact.

I am afraid, as a statement it is not quite correct and does not reflect the true state of affairs. If as is alleged that the boundary was settled in 1871, then there would have been no occasion for settlement by the Maharao of Kutch during the period of 1903 to 1924 for negotiations with respect to the western part of the boundary. It may be remembered that at that time the question was in regard to about 1,000 square miles of territory and during negotiations Maharao had to give away about 450 square miles of territory. Therefore, the boundary of Kutch *vis-a-vis* Sind was never as such bilaterally settled. There was the traditional boundary and there were always some disputes with regard to one

part or the other and that dispute continued right up to 1947 and thereafter also. Therefore, when the question arose with regard to the settlement of its boundary after 1947 and when the negotiations between Noon and Nehru were started it was agreed that if in case there was no settlement by negotiations the matter should be referred to an independent tribunal. In my opinion, therefore, the reference to the Tribunal was quite proper and necessary.

It is, secondly, alleged that territorial disputes should never be referred to arbitration because territorial sovereignty is a non-justiciable issue. I am afraid this statement is not correct inasmuch as during the British time the various territories were such that there was no proper demarcation. This statement may be true with respect to the sovereign countries which had attained independence very early, but in respect of those countries which attained independence during the British time when the boundaries were left more or less vague and undetermined this statement that there should not be any reference to arbitration is not a proper one. Therefore, I think that the Government of India was well advised in referring this dispute to the settlement of a tribunal.

The second question, therefore, would arise whether the judgment or the award of the Tribunal is proper or not. When we come to consider this question we have to see that the Tribunal has gone through evidence the record of which covers more than 10,000 pages. More than 300 maps have been submitted to it and both the parties have had oral hearing lasting over about 200 days. After going through all these things the Tribunal has come to the conclusion which appears on page 152. The Tribunal says:

"Reviewing and appraising the combined strength of the evidence relied upon by each side as proof or indication of the extent of its respective sovereignty in the region, and comparing the relative weight of such evidence, I conclude as follows."

Therefore, the award is based not on anything else but on reviewing and appraising the combined strength of the evidence. When the award is based on a proper

appraisal and appreciation of the evidence it can hardly be said that the award is perverse or that it is not proper. If the award is proper, then I think it is the duty of everybody to accept that award.

Therefore, the third issue which I posed in the beginning, whether we should accept this award or not, comes to be concluded like this. That in view of the fact that the reference to arbitration was proper, that the award of the Tribunal is based on consideration of the evidence which has been produced by both the parties which have been given ample opportunity to argue their case, it is necessary that the award should be implemented and India in addition to being bound by its own agreement cannot even in law escape this award. Therefore, my submission is that India should accept this award on all these grounds.

Sir, you have given me ten minutes. So, before I resume my seat, I will draw attention to one fact and that is about the South Western boundary of this area. Very recently, the South Western boundary has been made the focus of attention by Pakistan. From Lakhpat to Jakau about 20 boats have strayed and 400 Pakistani intruders have come into this area. Again, between Kori and Sir creaks there is a vast fishing area and many fishermen from Pakistan come and fish there. Therefore, it is very necessary that this taluka of Lakhpat should be given proper attention. In addition to our northern boundary, the south western boundary will become very important. I would request the Government of India, particularly the Defence Ministry, to see that there are proper communications in this taluka, that there is proper development of the port of Lakhpat and Koteswar and that there are proper safeguards to see that we do not have any more encroachments on this side.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time when I had occasion to mention something about the Kutch Award, the Award itself was not before me. It was supplied to us last Sunday. I have gone through it and I can say that there is a good deal that can be said in support of what Shri Madhok has said. When a Judge was nominated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, all of us

expected that he would have a complete judicial approach. But, however, we find from the Award that really speaking it is not an award. An award is something like a decree, which must follow the judgment. A decree cannot be different from the judgment. A decree cannot contain findings which are not given in the judgment itself. In the reasoning, for example, it is stated that the two inlets on both sides of Nagar Parkar belong to India. But, at the same time, the arbitrator says that it is inequitable to recognise them as Indian territory. It is a clear case where the decree had differed from the findings. Therefore, there is certainly a case for our government to explore every means possible to get this so-called award reconsidered and reversed, if possible.

The Commission has not become *functus officio*. It is still there. It is quite unfortunate that the terms of reference to arbitration, were not very specific. The words used were: Determination and demarcation. They should have been really more specific so that the arbitrator also could have been clearly bound by the terms of reference. Therefore, my point is that there is a good case to get this referred back to the arbitration tribunal, because the finding is that the inlets belong to our country but the award itself says that it cannot be recognised as ours, because it would lead to friction and all that. In fact, the existence of India itself is a source of friction to some other countries. How can we help it? That the two inlets should be given to Pakistan just to avoid friction does not seem to be a convincing judicial pronouncement.

Actually, the arbitration tribunal should have made 1935 the starting point when Sind was being formed and all the documents that were there then. Then they should have gone back to 1924 and 1913. Then the matters would have been clear. Instead of that they go into all sorts of petty documents and cloud themselves under various things. Then the real issue was clouded. In 1935 the Government of Sind, the Government of Bombay and the Government of India all agreed upon certain boundaries. In 1947 at the time of partition those maps were considered adequate by both. There is no reason for this tribunal to have gone back upon the maps

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]
supplied as in 1935 or in 1947 for the
division of this country.

Therefore, there is good reason to tell them—whether it is perverse or not is another matter; but we certainly have a right to tell them—"You are saying that the territory belongs to India and you are given the function only of determining the boundary according to the documents and according to your own admission this portion belongs to India; yet, you say that in the interest of peace with which you are not concerned, in the interest of avoiding friction with which you are not concerned, you say that they must go to Pakistan; therefore, your award does not follow your findings as disclosed by the record. Reconsider the entire matter."

The Prime Minister has said that we must honour our international commitments; so also is our view, but the question is, "What was the commitment?" The commitment was to accept the finding of the tribunal on facts. On facts those two creeks belong to us. If the award itself writes something else, surely it is a case where we have got to tell them to correct the award. These things are done now and then. Where decrees are not properly worded and they vary a little from the judgement, we have got a right to go to the court and tell them to make the correction; otherwise, there would be a lot of trouble.

The tribunal itself should have realised that they cannot go beyond the terms of reference. They were not a partition commissioner. They were not appointed to partition the property of two countries or to look into the equity and all that. They were asked simply to fix the boundaries according to the record.

I do admit and I already said that once we agreed to stand by the award of the tribunal, we have to. Certainly, we cannot say that we shall not honour our own word. It will put us out of court in the international sphere. But all the same, is this the award which we envisaged? We did not want them to exchange or hand-over territories. All that we wanted was that they should look into the documents and give us the boundary and we said

that we would accept that. Therefore, I want the Government to take the aid of the best legal assistance available in India and outside and see what they can do in order to get the whole matter revised; otherwise, as several people have pointed out, there will be repercussions and this will form such a bad precedent that in future we would be bound hand and foot. Therefore I suggest to the Government to think twice before they come to a decision one way or the other.

SHRI R. D. REDDY (Kavali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Motion of No-Confidence that has been moved by Shri Bal Raj Madhok. I am sure that the Government and all of us have been shocked and disappointed as a result of the Award that has been given.

The main point on which both the parties claimed the disputed area of 3500 miles was on the basis that each of them claimed it as their own. Pakistan claimed it that it was a land-locked sea or a lake and, therefore, under the international law, it was entitled to half of that area. That was their main case.

As far as India is concerned, India claimed that it was a part of the Kutch territory and, therefore, the entire territory belonged to it and that, under the international law, Pakistan was not entitled to it. This was upheld by the Tribunal. The Tribunal held that it was neither a lake nor a land-locked sea but it was only a marshy land. Normally, under such circumstances, the Tribunal should have awarded the entire area to India.

Then, Pakistan had a second case. Their second case was on the footing that they exercised certain jurisdiction over certain areas. Therefore, in the alternative, they alleged that in the event of not being able to establish that it was a part of their land under the international law, they would be entitled to claim certain area as their own. Under the Agreement, no doubt, the contentions put forward by both the parties, in preliminary paragraphs, were specific and definite. India claimed that there was no dispute in regard to boundary and that the dispute was only in demarcation. That was the case they set out in the preliminary paragraphs. Equally so, Pakistan

claimed emphatically that the entire area of 3500 miles was their territory. But in the subsequent paragraphs, when we conferred certain power on the arbitrators, we somehow diluted our case. We have said that they would have a right not only to demarcate the boundary but also to determine the boundary. That gave them scope to go into the entire material and go into the question raised by Pakistan that certain territory belonged to them on the basis that they exercised certain jurisdiction over it.

I would submit that, in the first instance, it is recognised by all nations that when disputes of this type arise, it is but proper that we should negotiate and settle the dispute and not settle only by means of an award. In this case also, both the parties thought, whatever might be their considerations, that this should be so settled. By trying to settle it, originally, they tried to settle it by negotiation at the ministerial level. As a part of the Agreement, they provided that in case they failed to do it, the matter must go before the arbitrators and that one of the arbitrators was to be appointed by each country and a third person was to be appointed by them jointly as a common person and that, in case they failed to agree to a common person, then the matter may be referred to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. So, the Secretary-General was requested to appoint a third person. The Secretary-General appointed the person and I must say that the person appointed by him is of international repute and well-acquainted with the international law.

The other matter that came up before the Tribunal was whether the Tribunal was to decide the issue on the question of international law or whether the principles of equity could also be taken into consideration. There are several decided cases by the arbitrators where they have taken into consideration not only purely the international law but the principle of equity has also been applied and all those cases have been upheld. Therefore, in this case, when the Tribunal found that the first case of Pakistan was not upheld, they went into the other question and they thought, as far as the exercise of jurisdiction is concerned, both the parties were claiming jurisdiction and both the countries had previously

exercised certain type of jurisdiction which they claimed was by virtue of their sovereign right. I feel, personally, that as far as these things are concerned, they are of exercising some type of jurisdiction but not conferred by sovereign rights. But the view taken by the arbitrators is different. I do not say that for that reason the arbitration is perverse or they have taken extraneous matters into consideration. They have taken an honest view. It is always possible, when the matter comes before the Tribunal, that the members take different views.

As far as our case is concerned, I would submit that it has been very ably presented and the entire material and the documents that were available have been placed before the Tribunal. The opinion expressed by the member nominated by us runs into 60 to 70 pages and every detail has been given. Therefore, it cannot be said that, as far as India is concerned, it did not present the case ably or properly.

Another matter was, from the very beginning the Indian Government had absolute confidence in this case; it thought that it had jurisdiction, it thought that it had possession there and that it was properly there. Therefore, with the firm belief and faith that their case was strong, that they would be able to establish the same before any international tribunal, that the Government agreed to go before it. It was with that firm belief that they were there. If you do not go before the tribunal, then it will be said that you have no case and you just want to argue it outside, just as it is said that issues are settled in streets and not in the House. Therefore, international arbitration is a method that has been put in for the purpose of settling such issues and nations go before international tribunals. The members brought before this tribunal are people of great repute. One member was nominated by us, one member was nominated by Pakistan and the third was selected by the UNO. Therefore my submission is that in this case, it cannot be said that we went before the tribunal without any proper reason. If we had not gone before them and if we had waged a war with Pakistan, it is quite possible that we would have won and retained the territory. My submission would be that, as far as this position is concerned,

[Shri R. D. Reddy]

it is not a case why the tribunal held that the territory in its entirety is not ours. I would submit that the first part of the case has been in our favour, namely, that it is not a lake or land-locked and so, Pakistan had no claim. As far as the other part is concerned, the tribunal has not held that the territory in its entirety is ours. No doubt, they have said that the evidence that has been adduced by either party is not satisfactory, and in the absence of there being any strong evidence one way or the other, naturally the principles of equity had to be used and on the basis thereof, they have given this award. My submission is that you cannot compare this with the other cases.

The Motion itself is worded very vaguely and has not given any specific reason why the no-confidence motion is being moved; mainly, the reliance has been only on this award. Therefore, my submission would be that even before the award was given it was a just case and we have tried to establish it properly, and that was done. Therefore, it is just and necessary, in the interest of our own prestige—not on what we have lost but on what we have retained—we should accept this award.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I am only intervening for a short speech. I was one of the Members of the Cabinet when this agreement was signed. Also I happened to be the Minister in charge of the operations in Kutch at that time. Therefore, I thought that I should say a few words on this Motion. Unfortunately, this Motion is not so straightforward as it should have been. It is a one-line Motion in which many members who wanted this Motion to be pressed are also supporting the case for the acceptance of the Kutch award. That is a very good thing.

In discussing the Kutch award and the issue it has raised,—we are discussing not merely the Kutch award but also the important issues involved in it—one must not overlook what was the situation at the time we accepted arbitration. I would like to briefly state that the Kutch situation started developing from February, 1965 onwards. At that time it became very

clear that this particular part of Pakistan-India border was accepted as one of the disputed problems between India and Pakistan... (*Interruption.*) I am only stating the fact. Whether that should have been accepted or not I am not going into that matter. But when the situation developed, this point became very clear. Then there were only three alternatives before the Government : one was to have direct negotiations, the second was reference to arbitration, and the third was going to war. As they had already started attacking some of the posts like Sardar Post, Biar Bet and Point 84, naturally we had to respond to that in that way. But at the same time those who were holding responsible positions in this matter had also to consider whether there were other alternatives open, alternatives other than war.

The hon. Member who moved the motion said that we possibly agreed to this question of referring this matter to arbitration as a sort of measure of appeasement of Pakistan. I would say that he has forgotten the history of 1965. It was not as a matter of appeasement. When they persisted in their aggressive activities, the Government of India and the Government of India's armed forces responded very hotly in the same year after a few months. So, there was no question of appeasement in a particular move. But what was to be done in that particular situation was really speaking the issue before the then Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

I entirely agree with Shri H. N. Mukerjee that we cannot treat our neighbour a permanent enemy. But at the same time we shall have to make a rather realistic appreciation and assessment of the relationship. I know that at the present moment Pakistan's foreign policy is based on hostility towards India. We have also to take note of that particular fact. We cannot also at the same time forget their flirtations with China; we cannot at the same time forget how they are trying to encourage the subversive elements in our eastern part of India. We have to take these things into consideration. I personally feel that our relations should be based on the principle of flexible response; if it is friendship, then friendship, if it is subversion, then necessarily subversion, and if it is aggression, certainly we shall have to respond to it also in the same way.

In this particular matter, I think what was done was very wise for any nation. When a mutually accepted dispute existed, we had to find out what methods other than war were possible and open to us. And arbitration was not accepted when their armed activities were going on, but it was accepted only when they accepted the *status quo ante*. This phrase was very popular in those days in this very House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : कन्जरकोट के बारे में आप ने गुमराह किया ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The then Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is not present with us here today. I think it would be very unfair to his memory if I do not say this that when he acted then to accept this agreement, he acted in the interests of the nation. I have no doubt about it in my mind, and as his colleague—most of us were his colleagues—we cannot say today that only because he had agreed we have now to accept it. I think when it was agreed it was also agreed with a view to find a solution to a problem in a peaceful manner. Suppose in this particular matter their decision were in our favour, you would have said, 'very well done'.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह गलत है । मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कह कर अन्याय कर रहे हैं । हम ने कहा था कि ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने न जायें । मंत्री महोदय हमारे साथ अन्याय न करें ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those who had taken a different position had taken a certain logical position. I am not disputing it. I am not saying anything about it. Let them try to be consistent with that attitude themselves. I am not saying anything on that matter.

I can certainly give a compliment to Shri Hem Barua who on a point of order at that time had made many points which points all the Members are making today; possibly, he can be treated as a great man with a vision certainly it could be said. But the question of accepting the process of arbitration was accepted with open eyes.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I did not like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's

statement that we had a cast iron case; those were the words that he had used, but now it is proved that we did not have a cast iron case.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When we said that we agreed to arbitration, naturally we went by the evidence that was available before us and on the basis of which it appeared and appeared reasonably a good case. But naturally if we had gone in for it knowing that we were going to lose the case then it would have been a rather unwise thing to do. But on the basis of the evidence that was available then, it appeared to be a cast iron case in our favour and it was, therefore, a reasonable risk to take.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Did we avoid the war or did war come upon us ? Even after the war had been declared, was it not the position that Government persisted in carrying out their perverse policy ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to enter into a controversy with a great man for whom I have great respect.

When this question was considered, the issue that arose in Kashmir was considered completely different from the issue in Kutch.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : That was the basic mistake committed, when they separated the two issues.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not yielding. I want to pursue with my own approach in this matter.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I draw your attention to a remark of his ? This is very dangerous. He said that he did not want to enter into a controversy with a person for whom he has great respect.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Will he enter into a controversy only with people for whom he does not have any respect ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards the question whether the country should accept arbitration for the future, it is for this Parliament and Government to consider. But I have no doubt that at that time when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in consultation with his colleagues, accepted the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

principles of entering into an agreement for arbitration, he did it in the national interest and did it with a view to find a peaceful solution to a disputed point.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Did you get the peace ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the nation will have to consider these matters very carefully, because the whole question is : what should be our attitude in this matter ? As to what will be the legal complications, what will be the constitutional position, one cannot say what the courts may say tomorrow. On present advice is that a constitutional amendment will not be necessary. But that is not the issue. The issue is : what should be our attitude and what should be the attitude of this Government in this matter ? Our attitude should be to honour our international commitments—I have no doubt about it. Even if one has to pay a political price in this matter, I think honestly one should stand before the nation and say 'this was our commitment and it is our duty to abide by it even if in the process we have to pay a price for it'. Because this is the only way of educating people as to how on major issues we should conduct ourselves. We cannot say 'This suits me politically just now; therefore I would do it'. We should consider what is essential.

Even from the defence point of view, when you want to go to war, what should be the approach ? At least I had, I do not know whether I can call it a privilege, the terrific responsibility of taking a decision with the then Prime Minister, of deciding to go to war, if it was necessary. But the question is : would we be morally justified in sending our people to go and fight....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Did we ever decide to go to war ? He was talking of war. At that time, we did not decide upon a war.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When I said war, I said we had to respond to aggression. We had to send our armed forces.

SHRI RANGA : Say that.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : Be careful in your words.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Thank you very much. At the same time, I hope you will also keep this lesson all the time before you.

As I said, the question was of sending our armed forces, asking our armed forces to go and die for the country. It is a very terrific decision.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Did you save them ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When you ask your young men to go and fight, you must make sure you have tried all other alternative methods of solving the issue. Then you can with a clean conscience go and tell your young men 'go and fight for your country'.

Therefore, I am saying that the decision that was taken at that time by the then Prime Minister was taken after full consideration of the issues involved, with a full sense of national responsibility and with a full sense of responsibility to the people of India. So when we had taken such a decision, when the award has come, we have to accept it with its consequences.

Naturally, I am not happy that we are losing certain areas. I am very sad because I have seen those areas more than most members of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : There is a broad smile on your face—it shows you are very very happy.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not happy at all. If you want to look at things that way, I can say I am most unhappy, because Chad Bet was defended by our police and army sometime in 1956. I was then Chief Minister of the bilingual State. I was the first man to go and see what things were happening, what was happening to Chad Bet.

I know what the losing of these areas means. Let them say when they say that we are less patriotic than they. It is not a question of degree of patriotism. It is a question of what principles should guide us under all circumstances. What should be the attitude and what principles

should guide us in solving problems, taking decisions in national problems? That is, really speaking, the most important consideration. I personally feel that we should not under any provocation, under any temptation, try to take a rather litigant's attitude now. We have made certain commitments in the national interest to have solutions to certain problems. Certainly we should stand by them. If Pakistan tries to be unreasonable in other sectors we will be completely free to point out to the world, and we can take a strong position on those occasions.

This is my thinking on the problem. I thought I should state it rather openly before this hon. House before this motion is put to vote.

I have nothing more to add.

MR. SPEAKER: At 2 P.M. the Prime Minister will reply to the debate, and then Mr. Madhok.

Before we go to the other business, there is one more item in the agenda. Mr. Sambhali will have to reply.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Railway Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Even after that, there is still time.

श्री न० ६० साहू (बतूल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्छ ट्राइब्यूनल के निर्णय को लेकर विरोधी दल के वक्ताओं ने कांग्रेस वालों पर, कांग्रेस पार्टी पर और कांग्रेस की सरकार पर नालायकी के बेशुमार इल्जामात लगाये हैं। (व्यवधान)। दरअसल, हम लोग इस कवायद के आदी हो गये हैं। विरोधी दल के नेतागण हमें नालायक कहते हुये अपने आप को बहुत काबिल और लायक जताते हैं। इस में हम को कतरि ऐतराज नहीं है। हमें इस लिये इस पर ऐतराज नहीं है कि हम यह देख रहे हैं कि विरोधी दलों का जब कोई वक्ता बोलने के लिये खड़ा होता है तो वह अपनी काबिलियत को सिर्फ कांग्रेस को ही नालायक साबित करने तक ही सीमित नहीं रखते, वरन् अपने बगल में बैठे हुये विरोधी दल के दूसरे नेता को भी जलील करने के लिये, उस को बेइज्जत करने के लिये और उनकी दलीलों को जड़ से

उखाड़ने के लिये भी अपनी काबिलियत का उपयोग करता है। और ऐसी हालत में विरोधी दल वाले बगैर आपसी इत्फाक और एकमत के जब कांग्रेस पर हमला करते हैं तो कांग्रेस को काटने के पहले वह एक दूसरे को काटने का भरसक प्रयत्न करते हैं।

12.47 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसके फलस्वरूप इस सदन के अन्दर इन काबिल नेताओं की सामुदायिक नालायकी का जो प्रदर्शन होता है उस के सामने हम गरीब कांग्रेस वालों की नालायकी फीकी पड़ जाती है।

यहां पर बहुत से आरोप लगाये गये हैं कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी के ऊपर। मैं कुछ आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। पहला आरोप यह लगाया जा रहा है कि श्री शास्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि हमारा बिल्कुल "कास्ट आयरन" मुकदमा है। और चूंकि इसे "कास्ट आयरन" मुकदमा बताया गया था इस लिये इस सदन ने मंजूरी दी कि यह मुकदमा कच्छ ट्राइब्यूनल को सौंप दिया जाये। मैं यहां पर श्री शास्त्री के भाषण का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं और बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कास्ट आयरन की बात ठीक कही थी। उन्होंने उनको वैसा ही समझा था, लेकिन साथ-साथ उन्होंने जता दिया था, चेतावनी दी थी, कि अगर मामला ट्राइब्यूनल के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाता है, तो उस में एक खतरे का संकट भी निहित होत है। उन्होंने राज्य सभा में इस बात को साफ कर दिया था। 24-8-65 को उन्होंने राज्य सभा में जो भाषण दिया, उस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। श्री शास्त्री ने यह कहा था कि :

I do not think, Sir, that it would be advisable to cast any reflection or doubts on the tribunal just at the present stage.

[श्री न० कु० साल्वे]

The tribunal will naturally consist of the most distinguished people of different countries from wherever they come. But, as I said, I have every hope that our case which is very strong will be considered appropriately by the tribunal. Pakistan may say that they have also some documents. But I am quite sure, Sir, that it would not be possible for them to prove their case or to prove or justify their claims. However, we have taken a risk no doubt.

माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी इस बात को याद रखेंगे कि जब उन्होंने राज्य सभा में इस बात की चर्चा उठाई थी तब शास्त्री जी ने इस बात को कहा था कि इस में रिस्क है। कास्ट आयरन केस के यह माने नहीं होते कि हर हालत में हम मुकदमा जीत ही जायेंगे। इसके सिर्फ इतने माने हैं कि हमारा मुकदमा मजबूत है और पाकिस्तान को यह मुकदमा जीतना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। अगर निष्पक्षता से यह निर्णय होता तो मुझे इस बात में बिल्कुल शंका नहीं है कि हमारे खिलाफ जो फैसला हुआ है वैसा फैसला कभी नहीं दिया जाता।

दूसरा आरोप यह लगाया गया है कि हमारे मुकदमे की पैरवी सही तरीके से नहीं की गई। यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि शहादत पेश करने में बहुत-सी खामियां रह गई हैं, वकील जो हमने इस काम के लिये लगाये थे उन्होंने हमारे केस की वकालत ठीक तरह से नहीं की है, योग्यतापूर्वक हमारे केस को नहीं रखा है। मैं एवार्ड के कुछ अंशों की तरफ आपका ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से वकीलों पर इल्जाम लगाना ठीक नहीं है। यह कहना कि हमने शहादत पूरी नहीं दी, या योग्यतापूर्वक अपना केस वहां रखा नहीं, मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद और निराधार आरोप है। जो हमारी शहादत पर या हमारे वकीलों की काबिलियत पर शक करने हैं उन से मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि

वे बैबलर साहब ने जो निर्णय दिया है उसको ध्यान से पढ़ें, उसमें से मैं कुछ अंशों को आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ, उसको ध्यान से सुनें। अगर बैबलर साहब के निर्णय को आप देखेंगे तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे बिना नहीं रहेंगे कि हमने पूरी-पूरी शहादत पेश की है। बैबलर साहब ने जो सर्टिफिकेट दिया है उसको आप देखें। बैबलर साहब ने, भारत के वकीलों ने जो शहादत पेश की थी, उसको तरह मुद्दों में बांटा था। बैबलर साहब ने उस शहादत के आधार पर जो अपना निर्णय दिया उसे आप सुनें। उसको देख कर यह साफ हो जाता है कि परम्परागत सीमा सही और प्रामाणिक सीमा है और जो भारत का दावा है वह हर हालत में सही है। बैबलर साहब पृष्ठ 72 पर शहादत के बारे में लिखते हैं :

The appraisal of the above summarised evidence of India presents no difficulties. As a corroboration of what was said by Kutch in its Administration Reports, which was the clearest possible expression of the animus, and what the Paramount Power said in official notes and publications of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, more particularly in the form of official maps, which was the clearest possible expression of recognition, the evidence of the display of Kutch State authority over the whole of the Great Rann, and accordingly over its northern part up to the northern edge of the Rann is absolutely sufficient.

It has to be concluded, therefore, that the test of display of State authority gives a result in favour of the claim of India.

इसको देखते हुये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-सी शहादत बाकी रह गई थी, कौन-सी दलील बाकी रह गई थी जिस की वजह से यह कहा जा सकता है कि बैबलर साहब जिस निर्णय पर पहुंचे हैं वह गलत निर्णय है।

दूसरी तरफ आप श्री इंतजाम साहब के निर्णय को देखें। उसे आप एक अजीबो-गरीब

चीज पायेंगे। अजीबो-गरीब तरीके से वह अपने निर्णय पर पटुंग गए हैं। उन्होंने अपने निर्णय में दो आल्टरनेटिव सीमा के प्रस्ताव रखे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि इन दो आल्टरनेटिव्स में से किसी एक को मान लिया जाए। कौन-सी शहादत पर, कौन-से दावे की बुनियाद पर वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं, बिल्कुल साफ नहीं है।

फिर आप लैंगरघेन साहब के निर्णय को देखें। वह बैबलर साहब के तर्क से सहमत तो हैं और कहते हैं कि वह ठीक है लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि बैबलर साहब के जजमेंट के साथ सहमत होते हुये भी उन्होंने गलत फैसला दे दिया है। उनके इस निर्णय को पढ़ने के बाद मेरे दिमाग में बिल्कुल शंका नहीं है, बिल्कुल सन्देह नहीं है कि कच्छ ट्रिब्यूनल के मैजिस्ट्रेट जजमेंट देने वाले न्यायाधीशों ने शहादत और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के माने हुए सिद्धान्तों की अवहेलना कर निर्णय दिया है। इस निर्णय की बेईसाफी को देखकर यह जायज शंका मन में पैदा होती है कि यह फैसला निष्पक्षता और न्याय की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर नहीं दिया गया है बल्कि कोई और कारणों से अन्यायपूर्ण फैसला दिया गया है।

यह कहना गलत है कि सिर्फ तीन सौ पचास वर्ग मील या झगड़े वाली सिर्फ दस फीसदी जमीन हमें देनी पड़ी है इसलिए यह फैसला हमारे खिलाफ नहीं है। जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को रहीम के बाजार के नीचे दिया गया है उससे पाकिस्तान के फौजी दस्तों को फौजी कार्रवाई करने की दृष्टि से बहुत सुविधाजनक जगह मिली है। यह खबर पाकिस्तान के अखबारों में छपी है, ऐसा हमने अपने अखबारों में पढ़ा है।

हमारे नाथपाई साहब ने एक बड़ी अजीबो-गरीब दलील पेश की। उन्होंने कल अपने भाषण में यह कहा है कि बैबलर साहब ने जो निर्णय दिया है वही ट्रिब्यूनल का निर्णय है, वही ट्रिब्यूनल का एवार्ड है और हम मैजिस्ट्रेट जजमेंट को कैसे मानें। मुश्किल यह है कि जब

वह भाषण देते हैं तो कभी उनकी विद्वत्ता नजाकत से आगे भागती है और कभी नजाकत उनकी विद्वत्ता से आगे भागती है। इस वक्त उनकी नजाकत ही आगे भागी है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : विद्वत्ता भी है, नजाकत भी है।

श्री न० कृ० साठ्वे : मैं बताता हूँ। कोई उनकी गलती नहीं है।

खुदा जब हुस्न देता है नजाकत आ ही जाती है।

उन्होंने कहा है कि हम मैजिस्ट्रेट जजमेंट से इसलिए प्रतिबद्ध नहीं हैं कि यह जजमेंट ट्रिब्यूनल का एवार्ड नहीं है। अगर वह करार-नामे की शर्तों को देखें तो उस में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि ट्रिब्यूनल का जो निर्णय होगा हर हालत में हम उससे प्रतिबद्ध होंगे। करारनामे की जो शर्तें हैं उनकी धारा 3(2) में साफ लिखा हुआ है :

"In the event of no agreement between the Ministers of the two Governments on the determination of the border being reached within two months of the cease-fire, the two Governments shall, as contemplated in the Joint Communiqué of 24 October, 1959, have recourse to the Tribunal referred to in (iii) below for determination of the border in the light of their respective claims and evidence produced before it

आगे यह है।

"and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and binding on both the parties."

At the end of the Award it has been stated :

"The alignment of the boundary described in the Opinion of the Chairman and endorsed by Mr. Entezam has obtained the required majority. It is therefore the boundary determined by the Tribunal."

Then, it is signed by the three members of the Tribunal.

इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं नाथपाई साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मैजोरिटी जजमेंट हमारे पर बाईंडिंग है। अगर वह मैजोरिटी जजमेंट को कोई महत्व नहीं देते हैं और उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और बैबल साहब की जजमेंट को ही मानना चाहते हैं तो फिर जो श्री नसरुल्ला इन्तजाम का निर्णय है उसका क्या होगा? उसको फाइनल क्यों न मान लिया जाए? उस में तो उन्होंने आधा रन पाकिस्तान को दे डाला है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इल्जाम लगाये गये हैं वे बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद हैं और निराधार हैं। दरअसल मैं करारनामे की शर्तों के अनुसार ट्रिब्यूनल के क्या अधिकार थे और वह किस हद तक अपना फैसला दे सकता था यह न तो स्पष्ट है और न ही खुद न्यायाधीशों के बीच इस बात पर एक मत हो सका है। दरअसल भारत की यह दलील थी कि सिवाय यह तय करने के कि सिंध और कच्छ के बीच कौन-सी सीमा रही है, ट्रिब्यूनल को कोई और अधिकार नहीं था। कौन-सी सीमा रहनी चाहिये, यह तय करने का ट्रिब्यूनल को कोई अधिकार नहीं था। भारत के वकीलों ने इसको अपनी दलीलों में साफ भी किया है और बैबलर साहब की जजमेंट में इस दलील को माना भी गया है। पेज 60-70 को आप देखें। उन्होंने यह मान लिया है कि करारनामे की शर्तों के अनुसार जो सीमा रही है उसको ही ट्रिब्यूनल तय कर सकता है, कौन सीमा होनी चाहिये, इसको तय करने का ट्रिब्यूनल को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है :

"If the Tribunal finds that there was no boundary at the critical date or that the boundary was not complete, it cannot supply a boundary of its own making or complete of its own making an incomplete boundary....."

"Nevertheless Pakistan says that if the Tribunal finds that the boundary is not fully conterminous, the Tribunal

should determine a conterminous boundary" on the basis of rules and principles applicable in such circumstances.

It has to be held with respect to this request of one Party that the Tribunal has not the power to do so. It cannot invent a boundary, a normal, conterminous boundary, where such boundary did not exist on the critical date, or partition territory which belonged to neither Party on the critical date.

अन्त में मैं एक चीज आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। विरोधी दल वालों को 350 वर्ग मील भूमि जाने का अफसोस नहीं है। दरअसल मैं वे कांग्रेस को नीचा दिखाना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए वे यह सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। यह उनका अधिकार भी है और जायज अधिकार है। एक राजनीतिक दल दूसरे राजनीतिक दल की बात को गलत कह कर उस गलती का फायदा उठाना चाहता है तो यह स्वाभाविक भी है। लेकिन वे चीजें की जायें जिन से मुल्क में अराजकता, विद्रोह, अशान्ति, बदअमनी फैले और मुल्क को तबाही के रास्ते पर ले जाया जाए, यह किसी भी हालत में उचित नहीं है। इसके लिए अगर कांग्रेस की कमजोरियाँ जिम्मेदार हैं तो विरोधी दलों को भी अपने गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बरताव को देखना पड़ेगा। भाषा, जाति, धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, क्षेत्र आदि को ले कर जो मांगें खड़ी की जाती हैं उनको चुपके-चुपके या सरेआम प्रोत्साहन हमारे विरोधी दलों द्वारा दिया जाता है। विरोधी दल वाले समझ लें कि कांग्रेस अगर लुटती है तो मुझे कोई अफसोस नहीं है। एक नहीं दस कांग्रेस आ जायेंगी। लेकिन वे मुल्क को तबाही के रास्ते पर न ले जायें। जिस सत्ता के पीछे आज वे पड़े हुए हैं कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह सत्ता ही नष्ट हो जाए।

नशेमन के ही लुट जाने का गम होता तो गम क्या था

यहां तो बेचने वालों ने गुलशन बेच डाला है।

13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh) : Sir, I want to raise a point of order before the Prime Minister rises to reply. I have already sent a letter to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House now. How can you raise a point of order.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : I want to raise a point of order under rule 352 which lays down that a member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending. Sir, two writ petitions have already been filed in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is altogether anticipatory. In case a reference is made to it, you will be justified in raising it. How are you justified at the present juncture ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : In one of the writ petitions, the Prime Minister has been impleaded as a party and the prayer in that writ petition is that the Prime Minister be restrained from giving effect to the award given by the tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All sorts of petitions may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court. Are we going to make a plea on that basis on the floor of this House ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : She is the Prime Minister and she is going to make an important statement, which has vital implications. She is going to bind the whole nation by her statement. I am seeking the assistance of this rule....

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : अगर यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव वापस ले लिया जाये, तो प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी, अन्यथा उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव पर हुई डिस्कशन का जवाब तो देना ही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are expressing your own fears. In case a re-

ference is made to the matter before the court, I will allow him to raise it.

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इस सम्बन्ध में दो तरीके हैं। एक तरीका यह है कि जो रिट पेटिशन अदालत में दायर की गई है, उस की तरफ सदन का ध्यान खींच कर आप के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री से कहा जाये कि वह ऐसी कोई बात न कहें, जो अदालत द्वारा न्याय-दान में बाधा पैदा करें। दूसरा तरीका यह है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में बोलें, तब पायंट ऑफ आर्डर रोज किया जाये। मैं दोनों के लिए तैयार हूँ। मैं श्री गायल को कहूंगा कि वह प्रधान मंत्री को बोलने दें और उपयुक्त समय पर पायंट ऑफ आर्डर उठावें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a word of caution, not a point of order.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो हमें यह देखना होगा कि आया वह रिट पेटिशन एडमिट हो गई है या नहीं। अगर वह रिट पेटिशन एडमिट हो गई है, तो प्रधान मंत्री उस को दृष्टि में रख कर इस डिस्कशन का जवाब दे सकती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled that it is not a point of order. If a petition is presented, it is yet to come before the court. It has nothing to do with this debate.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Before I begin, I would like to say that the simplest way to deal with this matter would be for the Hon'ble Members to withdraw the motion. Once they have brought forward the motion, they cannot say that I should not reply to the discussion. That is very simple.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : The statements of other members are not so vital and important. But whatever the Prime Minister is going to say, that is going to bind the whole nation. Therefore, she

[Shri Shri Chand Goel]

should be very careful and cautious. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled that she is perfectly with her rights to reply to the debate. So there is no point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, may I make a suggestion ? The Prime Minister can speak without saying anything.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I leave that honour to the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, actually the Government's point of view has been stated very clearly and cogently by my colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister, yesterday. So it is not that I am making any new pronouncement just now. I want to say that I welcome this discussion and the opportunity we have had to deliberate on various aspects of this award and the agreement, and I am grateful to the hon. Member for the level of the debate. It is natural that there should be differences in our points of view and in our convictions, but it is not right for any hon. Member to claim a monopoly of patriotism which some of our hon. friends opposite have tried to do. Even when we differ with them we do not attribute motives to their remarks or their reasonings and arguments. We expect the same from them. We, on this side, have had a long record of service to the nation and we are second to none in our determination to uphold national honour and to work for the welfare of our people. We do not wear our patriotism on our sleeves, so to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will appreciate that when we are called upon to form a government, to provide a government, we are of necessity compelled to face the hard facts of life. We cannot escape into emotion nor can we lay the blame on others and escape our responsibility. The approach of the Government, as I said earlier, was made very clear yesterday by the Deputy Prime Minister, and this morning my colleague the Home Minister also has spoken.

When all is said and the patriotic fervour and emotion spent in very legitimate expression, we are left with the fact that the freely elected government of this country entered into an agreement, an international

agreement. That agreement was placed before both Houses of Parliament which endorsed it by an overwhelming majority. I cannot understand how a democracy can function unless the Members are prepared to accept majority decisions. That is the whole point of democratic functioning. Nor can I understand the logic of the argument that the decision reached by Parliament, by a majority, is not binding on us all.

A few hon. Members have argued that we can retreat from our obligation to implement the decision of the Tribunal, and references have been made by some hon. Members to what they have called the compulsions of international public opinion. Naturally, we do not ignore international public opinion in many matters, but where national interest is concerned we think that it is national interest which must come before everything else, and I should like to assure the House that international opinion is certainly not the guiding factor in whatever decision the Government has taken. What is important is that India should not do anything which is not right and proper. The Government must honour its commitments which is that the decision of the Tribunal—and I am now speaking in quotes, a single sentence which has been quoted by other hon. Members,—“shall be binding on both the governments and shall not be questioned on any grounds whatsoever”. Many hon. Members who have spoken from the opposition, even though they have disagreed with us on other matters, have supported this view.

The Tribunal had to determine the boundary alignment and, I might add that the alignment claimed by India has been substantially accepted. The opinion of the Chairman of the Tribunal, which was concurred in by Judge Entezam, contains the following sentence :

“It might be added that the boundary proposed by me for the greater part of its length roughly coincides with the boundary proposed by my learned colleague, Mr. Bebler.”

I cannot say that I am satisfied with the Award. I expressed my views the other day when I made a statement. I entirely agree with what the Home Minister said a little

earlier. However, our natural disappointment at having succeeded only to the extent of 90 per cent, and not 100 per cent as we would naturally have liked, should not colour our judgment as to where our duty lies. We propose to honour our international commitment in the earnest hope that the settlement of this issue will close an unfortunate chapter of conflict and promote the development of normal relations between these two neighbouring countries.

The assertion by some hon. Members that the dispute between India and Pakistan did not exist is somewhat strange. How can hon. Members forget that there was not only a dispute but that there were bilateral talks about it and there was even a conflict? Since these failed to produce the desired results, the matter was referred to arbitration with the approval of our Parliament. I should like to recall the words of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, as to what the Tribunal was meant to do and has done. He had stated :

"I would, at this stage, like to explain why the agreement referred both to the determination and demarcation of the boundary. It has been the Government of India's consistent stand that the boundary in question is already well established and officially settled and that what remains to be done is its demarcation on the ground. On this point, however, Pakistan has had a difference of opinion with us. Pakistan's contention has been that the boundary is yet to be determined. This difference had to be resolved either by negotiations or by reference to an impartial tribunal."

He went on to say :

"Once the boundary has been determined in this manner, the next step of demarcation on the ground will be taken."

The Tribunal has now determined the boundary alignment, and I should like to express our appreciation of Judge Bebler's fine judgment. I should also like to place on record Government's thanks to Secretary-General, UThant for the help provided to the Tribunal by the United Nations and, finally, I should like to express our deep appreciation of the services rendered by all our eminent counsel and concerned officials. They have worked with great thoroughness

and a deep sense of devotion and those who read the entire report of the Award will be impressed by their work.

Some hon. Members referred to the views of the hon. Member, Shri N. Chatterjee. He is away in the Andamans. But when he heard certain radio reports of the views expressed, he sent me a telegram. He has stated that the terms of the cease-fire agreement between India and Pakistan definitely commit them to two things—acceptance of the Award by both the countries and execution of the Award by the Tribunal in the event of any difficulty in the actual delineation of the boundary as declared by the Tribunal. He has further added that the presentation of India's case was both comprehensive and cogent and full justice was done to India's case by the members of the Indian Delegation.

The hon. Member, Shri Pashabhai Patel, has spoken of the possibility of the utilisation of the Narmada project in reclamation work in Kutch. The position is that the Narmada Water Resources Development Committee has recommended a master plan for the optimum and integrated development of the water resources of the river Narmada. This envisages the irrigation of 3 lakhs of acres in the little Rann and 4.5 lakhs acres in the Great Rann of Kutch. I appreciate the constructive suggestion made by the hon. Member. Now that the Award has settled the boundary, we should get down to work and develop this area so that it can also contribute to the prosperity of the country.

The debate has raised the general issue of our relations with Pakistan. Shri Madhok contended that we could never have good relations with Pakistan. This, at best, is a counsel of despair. The Government cannot proceed on the presumption of perpetual hostility. However distant the prospect might be of fashioning our relations with Pakistan so that they become peaceful, normal and friendly and however tortuous the route, it must always be our endeavour to work constantly to make Pakistan realise that its interests too lie in friendly and co-operative relations with India.

I was glad to find that there was an understanding among some hon. Members of the Opposition that as a Government we

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

must take a responsible and reasonable position in the matter of Indo-Pakistani relations.

Some hon. Members have expressed concern regarding the defence and security of this important border area. I quite appreciate their concern and also, of course, the concern specially of the people of Gujarat. Once the Kutch boundary has been delineated after this award, no one should be in any doubt that that border, like any other border of the country, shall be defended by the combined strength of the nation and by the valour of our valiant armed forces.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sardar Swaran Singh should note it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Once more we have before us what one hon. Member on the other side took pains to describe as a simple motion. The Home Minister also referred to this matter. I presume it was made "simple" so that all our friends opposite could get together on the motion. For the rest, as the House is aware, the mover of the motion, hon. Member Professor Madhok, spent some time criticizing his other colleagues who had joined him in this motion. I have no desire to defend his colleagues or those parties. Some of them have spoken for themselves and I am sure, they can defend themselves. But I should only like to remind the House that notwithstanding such confessions of regard for each other as are made on the floor of the House, Professor Madhok's party has not hesitated to combine with Professor Mukerjee's party to form governments in more than one State. However, I leave them to their own devices. I do not want to say anything further on this. . . . (Interruption). I am glad, they think that it is the same thing. That is not the impression I got from Professor Madhok's speech.

Although the motion brought before the House purports to be a general one, the debate, in fact, has centred around the Kutch Award almost exclusively and very few other points were raised. Anyhow, I have dealt with most of the economic and other matters just a few days ago when I was replying to the debate on the President's Address. Hon. Members have talked of the unity and the integrity of the

country. As I just now mentioned, we do not call their patriotism into question. I believe that they are sincerely concerned with these important questions and that is why I draw their attention to these issues time and time again.

I was very glad to hear hon. Member, Shri Krishnamoorthy, denounce the burning of the national flag in Coimbatore, Madurai and other places and the insult to the national anthem on another occasion. What has happened, whether in Coimbatore or in Madurai or in Assam, is naturally something which saddens us all. I sincerely hope that the misguided young people will realise the folly of their actions and that all responsible leaders, no matter to what party they belong, will join together to uphold the dignity of our national emblems.

All movements, all attitudes which create tension or fissiparous tendencies or separatist feelings, whether they are between people who speak different languages or live in different States or whether they are between people who profess different religions, castes and creeds, must be put down strongly. It is only then that we can build a firm base from which we can defend and strengthen our unity and our integrity.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great attention the utterances of the hon. Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and a number of hon. Members from the Congress Benches who have spoken on this motion. The very fact that such senior-most members of the ruling party found it necessary to intervene shows that the arguments that we had put forth, that the case we had presented, has proved to be effective.

Sir, I am sorry to say that while replying to the debate, they have depended more on invectives, more on references, to the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, for whom we have as much respect. . . .

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Please cite the invectives.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : . . . as the Congress Benches have. I look upon him as the first, really, truly, Indian Prime

Minister of free India and, therefore, any reference to him is not going to create any kind of feeling in our minds against him or in favour of him. He was a great son of the country and we respect him.

The question is : What is the issue ? The hon. Prime Minister just now said that we are bound by international commitments. The Deputy Prime Minister said :

प्राण जायें पर वचन न जाई

May I know what has happened to your *vachans* about Kashmir ? What has happened to your *vachans* about other parts of the country ? You have forgotten them conveniently. You remember your *vachans* only when it serves your purpose and when it means surrender of the national territory. I wish even now you respect your *vachans*, what you have pledged to the country regarding Kashmir, your pledge to the country that you will not give up an inch of your territory.

We have already lost 50,000 sq. miles of Indian territory. There have been four invasions on our country in the last 20 years as a result of which we have lost 50,000 sq. miles. Do you have the cheek to say that you have been defending the country ? Do you have the cheek to say that you have been defending the sovereignty of the country ? You have been bartering away the integrity of the country; you have been bartering away the sovereignty of the country. This is a charge on you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You say that you don't agree with my thesis of Indo-Pak relations. I have the good fortune or misfortune of coming from that area which is now Pakistan. My home is lost; my lands are lost and I lost a good number of my kinsmen. I know what is Pakistan. I wish you had understood the character of those who rule Pakistan. I am not against all Pakistanis. I know the people of Sind, the people of Bengal and Pakhtoonistan are groaning under the heels of Ayub. They want liberation now and. I think, we should help them in their liberation movements.

When I say Pakistan is going to remain our enemy, I mean the people who rule

Pakistan today are going to remain our enemy because their interests demand that. I agree with Mr. Chavan that there can be no permanent friends and permanent enemies and that there can be only permanent interests and it is the interests of the Pakistani rulers which impel them to remain our enemy.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : That is Palmerston.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Yes; he quoted him, the devil quoting the scriptures.

Look at the last 20 years of Indo-Pak relations. After all, one must learn by experience. What has been your experience in the last 20 years ? The more you try to appease them, the more you try to placate them, the more you try to befriend them, the more they kick you. What has happened to the Tashkent Agreement ? I am not a war-monger. I do not want to create scare in anybody's mind. Mr. Chavan said that there were three courses open: negotiation or war or arbitration. He said that we should not go to war lightheartedly. I know we should not go to war lightheartedly. I know the horrors of war. We have gone through them. A large number of my kith and kin are serving in the armed forces of the country. I myself would have been in the army. I got the commission in 1942. But the call of nation called me on this side and I am in politics. Otherwise, I would have been in the army. That has been the profession of our family all through the centuries. Therefore, don't tell me about the horrors of war. I know the horrors of war. But the question is : Were you able to avoid war by entering into this Agreement ? If it had avoided war, I would have agreed with you. But it only created an impression in the minds of Pakistanis that India cannot fight, that India is weak, that India has neither the will nor the capacity to fight and, therefore, it only encouraged Pakistan to wage a war on us. I say, this policy of appeasement, this policy of weakness, is going to bring war nearer. Shakespeare has said : "Cowards die many a time before their death." And we have the experience of Munich Agreement between Germany and England. Therefore, this is not the way of avoiding war. The only way to avoid war is : be strong, be powerful, stand on your

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

own legs. By depending on Mr. Kosygin or Mr. Johnson or Mr. Wilson you are not going to defend yourselves. My question is: what have you done all these twenty years to make this country strong? Had we been strong, there would have been no invasion from Pakistan; had we been strong, there would have been no invasion from China. But because you kept the country weak, there were these invasions.

We have everything to make us a strong power.

We have the manpower, we have the industrial power, we have a rich fighting tradition, but because we have a bad leadership, we have bad policies, all these things have gone to dogs and the country has remained weak. That is why I say that this is not the way of doing the things. By this way you cannot defend the country.

You have failed to defend the country and that is one reason why I demand that you must go. Our Prime Minister is like good Queen Bess. I wish she had also the qualities of that queen. I do not doubt anybody's motives, I do not doubt anybody's patriotism, but the question is what policy you follow. Your policies are leading the country towards destruction. She is a lady and that is the privilege she has. I cannot forget that I am a Hindu; I must show her respect. I must show her the respect that is due to Matri Shakti. But she must also show respect to the interests of this country, to the interests of the people of his country, and the greatest service that she can do to the country at the moment is that she should resign voluntarily. That is the only service that she can do because she cannot give the requisite leadership. What has happened during the last two years of her Stewardship? Fissiparous forces have raised their ugly heads all over the country and the country's image has gone down. Therefore, when I say that you have failed, I do not doubt your patriotism. Even a patriot can commit mistakes, and you have been committing mistakes, you have been following wrong policies. That is the main charge.

Even if this award is to be accepted why should you go about making propaganda that it is very good. The moment this award came, instead of discussing it dis-

passionately, objectively, the All India Radio began preaching, broadcasting, that it is very good that we have saved 90 per cent. I would request you to remember what Mr. Chagla said in this connection in the other House. We have saved 90 per cent. Is this an argument? The whole of Rann belongs to us. My friend, Mr. Sheth, said that there was a dispute. He is wrong. There was no dispute. There was a dispute only about the western sector and that dispute too had been settled by the Resolution of the Bombay Government in 1914. Pakistan never challenged it in 1947. The area of Sind given by Pakistan in 1947, 1948 and 1954 is 48,136 sq. miles. There was no dispute. Even then if you think it fit to plead the case of Pakistan, I can only pity you. That is not the way of doing things. Look at the way you are pleading. Chhad Bet is gone, but Point 84 is with us. What a pity! How are we trying to mislead the country! What is Point 84? There is the whole Rann and there are certain tracts, certain areas, which are lifted one or two feet above the Rann and there we have grassland. The Army for the purpose of identification has given names to certain points. This Point 84 is as good or as bad, as high or as low, as any other point or Bet in the whole of Rann. It may be just 6 inches higher or 6 inches lower. But our Government goes about saying that we have got the highest point with us. Can there be a greater attempt at misleading the country? Is this the duty that you are doing to the country? Why can't you tell the facts? Here we have 'Satyameva Jayate' as our motto. Is this 'Satyameva Jayate'? Is this the truth that you speak? You talk of 'Satya' but you murder 'Satya' in this country and in this Parliament. This is my charge against you.

My submission is that even now things are not beyond control. We can still amend the things. My hon. friend, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi was saying, what can we do, how can we challenge the award. I can point out a number of cases in international law where the awards of arbitration have been challenged. There was a case in 1911 when there was a dispute about the Chamizal tract between Mexico and the United States. There, the award given by the arbitrators was that the tract should be cut into two parts. The USA contended that the whole tract belonged to her, and

Mexico contended that the whole tract belonged to her. But the arbitrator said, let it be cut into two halves, and let one half go to the USA and let the other half go to Mexico. But because the arbitrator had gone beyond his jurisdiction and gone beyond his terms of reference, this award was contested and repudiated.

Then, again, in 1931 there was a border dispute between Canada and the USA. There were two lines on the north-eastern border of Canada and the USA, one line claimed by Canada and the other line claimed by the USA as the boundary. The King of the Netherlands was called upon to arbitrate and give his award as to which line was correct. But instead of giving his award in favour of the one line or the other, he drew up a third line and said that that should be the line. This award was contested because he had only to decide which of those two lines was correct and he had no business to give a third line.

In the case of Kutch now what has happened? Here was a boundary. We said that the boundary had been demarcated. The tribunal had only to see whether the boundary was demarcated or not. But what does the tribunal say? The tribunal has said that no case has been proved, and since cattle from Pakistan or cattle from Sind had been grazing in Chaad Bet area, therefore, they would award Chaad Bet to Pakistan. Similarly because there are certain inlets and certain enclaves of India bulging into Pakistan on either side of Nagar Parker, the tribunal has said that it would award those inlets to Pakistan.

Shri Morarji Desai has said that it is demarcation of boundary and it is not transfer of territory. Shri Morarji Desai is an old man. I respect old men. He has the privilege of old age and old age has also its privileges, and, therefore, he can have his way and he can snub anybody here. But may I ask him how he can say that it is not transfer of territory? What business had the tribunal to say that those inlets should be given away to Pakistan? If you read the award you would find that the tribunal has quoted an old document from Pakistan which says that if these inlets remained in the hands of Kutch, it could build its fortification there and that might

endanger Sind territory. On this ground that Kutch can build its fortification there and, therefore, endanger Sind territory and Pakistan territory, the tribunal has said that these inlets should be given away to Pakistan. May I know whether this is demarcation of boundary or this is outright transfer of territory? In fact it is not only transfer of territory outright, but it is outright robbery of Indian territory to appease Pakistan. Government say that it is only demarcation and it is not transfer of territory. But my submission is that here is a case of transfer of territory; it is not demarcation of boundary at all. And they cannot transfer territory without amending the Constitution. The Constitution will have to be amended. Without amending the Constitution they cannot do it. On this point a reference will have to be made to the Supreme Court. Here is our Constitution and we are bound by it. Government cannot transfer the territory of the country without amending the Constitution.

I would like to make another constructive suggestion. If they do not want to repudiate the award, at least they can refer the case back to the tribunal pointing out the flaws and pointing out the discrepancies; they may refer the case back to the tribunal saying, here are the discrepancies, it is not a judicial award, and, therefore, they may please review it. At least, Government could ask them for a review. But then Government say that because the award has been given therefore, we are bound by it and so, we have to accept it, whether it be right or wrong. I submit that this is a wrong approach.

Government say that we are taking a partisan approach. My submission is that it is not we who are taking a partisan approach but it is they who are taking a partisan approach. They never rise above their party. They never think of the country. That is our charge against them. The question of national defence and the question of national sovereignty are not party questions. The Kashmir question is not a party question. We have always looked upon these questions as national questions. We have always suggested let us sit round a table and evolve a national policy, but Government never do it.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

My appeal to Government in this. So long as they had almost a monopoly of power, that might have been all right. But now they are just one of the parties, and the country is facing great dangers, internal and external, and, therefore, in the name of the country and in the name of Bharat Mata, I appeal to them that for God's sake, some time at least let them rise above the party considerations and think of the country. I know that they have their loyalty to the Congress. I have also my loyalties to the Jan Sangh. But then it is only if the country lives and if the country remains strong and united that the Jan Sangh will grow and the Congress will grow. If the country does not remain, then where will the Jan Sangh be and where will the Congress be? Therefore, the country is above the Congress and the country is above the Jan Sangh and the country is above the PSP and the Swatantra parties. Let us think of the country first. If we think of the country first, then many of these problems can be tackled, can be solved, and public opinion in the entire country can be mobilised. We can have the public opinion of the country with us. Then we can meet the greatest enemy. We can meet China and we can meet Pakistan. But with a divided country, with a people who have lost faith in the rulers, who have lost faith in this Government and in the leadership

and with a crisis of confidence in the country, we cannot do that. What is important is to have a strong government. It is there that the present Government is failing. Therefore, I commend my motion for the acceptance of the House. I do hope that even the patriotic Congressmen will support me in throwing this Government out.

14.36 HRS.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Before I conclude, I would like to pay my tribute to Judge Bebler of Yugoslavia. I do not do so in any partisan sense. Read the judgment. Any independent man, when he reads the judgement, feels that here is a judgement of a Judge, here is a Judge with a judicial mind. He has not allowed political considerations to come in. He has quoted documents, he has quoted maps and then given his judgement. Therefore, before I request the House to accept my motion and throw this Council of Ministers out, I would like to pay a tribute to Judge Bebler of Yugoslavia.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 5]

[14-43 hrs.

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Barua, Shri Hem
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bose, Shri Amiyanath
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Fernandes, Shri George

Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Guha, Shri Samar
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.

Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Mañi, Shri S. N.
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel, Shri J. H.
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ramamoorthy, Shri P.

Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuria, Shri S. K.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Xavier, Shri S.
 Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Aga, Shri Ahmad
 Agadi, Shri S. A.
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ankineedu, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Asghar Husain, Shri
 Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Barua, Shri R.
 Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Baswant, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Bhargava, Shri B. N.
 Bhattachayya, Shri C. K.
 Bholā Nath, Shri
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 *Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Hajarnawis, Shri
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri

Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jaipal Singh, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Shafi

Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rampure, Shri Mahadewappa
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Tula Ram, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyasa, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the Division is : Ayes 72*, Noes : 203.†

The Motion was Negatived

14.43 HRS.

MOTION RE: CONDUCT OF TWO
MEMBERS DURING PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubaiyah on the 20th February, 1968, namely :—

"That this House strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvagshri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President at the time of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968 and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

श्री इसहाक साम्भली (अमरोहा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे और मेरे लीडर हीरेन मुकर्जी के बारे में एक रेजोलूशन इस ऐवान में पेश हुआ है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि 12 फरवरी को हम लोगों ने बयान देकर वाकआउट किया उसके बारे में डिस्पूबल किया जाय। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि वाकआउट करने वाले दो नहीं बल्कि लगभग 80 या उस से भी ज्यादा थे लेकिन मालूम नहीं यह डिस्ट्रिक्मनेशन

क्यों किया जा रहा है कि दो ही क
बारे में यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया ? अब
अगर वाकआउट करना जुर्म है और अगर एक
सही बात कहना जुर्म है तो सब उसके मुजरिम
ये सिर्फ हम दो ही नहीं थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह है कि हम ने क्या किया ? मुझे दुःख के माथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैंने जो कुछ वहाँ कहा उस के अल्फाज यहाँ गलत तौर पर सुनाये गये । मिस्कोटेनन किसी तरह भी इखलाक या इंसाफ के लिहाज से सही नहीं है । इसलिए बड़ा जरूरी है कि जो इल्जाम लगाया गया है मैं उस के बारे में दो लफ्ज कह दूँ । मैंने वहाँ जो कुछ कहा इतिफाक से मैंने वह पहले लिख लिया था और वह लिखा हुआ अब भी मेरे पास मौजूद है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसे मैं पहले आप की खिदमत में पेश कर दूँ । मैंने कहा था ।

“राष्ट्रपति जी, हमारे मुल्क में 20 साल के से फासिस्ट लोग फिरके दाराना फसादात के जरिए मुस्लिम माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के लोगों को कत्ल व गारत कर रहे हैं। अब तक लगभग 7500 फिरकेदाराना फसाद हुए हैं जिन में सिर्फ इन दो महानों में 29 फसाद हुए हैं और जिन में मर्दों को ही नहीं औरतों

*Sarvashri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Pashu bhai Patel and D. N. Deb also wanted to vote for 'AYES'.

*Sarvashri Sursingh and C. A. Patil also wanted to vote for 'NOES'.

[श्री इसहाक साम्भली]

और बच्चों तक को कत्ल किया गया है। आप मेहरबानी करके बतलायें कि आप की सरकार इन को रोकने के लिए क्या कर रही है ?”

इस पर हमारे बुजुर्ग और हमारे निहायत मोहतरम राष्ट्रपति जी खड़े हुए और उन्होंने यह अल्फाज कहे। वह भी मेरे पास नोट हैं। उन्होंने कहा : “उस के लिए यह मुनासिब वक़्त नहीं है।” तब मैंने और मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने एस०एम० बनर्जी, ज्योतिर्मय बसु, धीरेश्वर कलिता, सरजू पाण्डेय और दूसरे कितने ही साहबान ने, एक दो ने नहीं सब ने एक आवाज में कहा कि और कौन सा वक़्त आयेगा ? मैंने अपनी बात को पूरा करते हुये कहा और कौन सा वक़्त आयेगा ? सबों में सियासी बहाने लेकर सरकारी मदाखलत यानी इंटरफीयरेंस की जाती है मगर इस कत्ल और बर्बादी को रोकने के लिए क्यों नहीं मदाखलत की जाती और क्यों नहीं कदम उठाया जाता। हम मजबूर होकर अब वाकआउट करने हैं।”

यह मेरे अल्फाज थे जो इत्तिफाक से मेरे पास लिखे हुये हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम समझते हैं कि यह पार्लियामेंट, हमारा ज्वाइंट सेशन, हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन और हमारा यह डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम हम को इजाजत ही नहीं देता बल्कि हम से तकाजा करता है कि इन्साफ के लिये आवाज उठाये हम से तकाजा करता है कि अगर कहीं नाइंसाफी हो रही है किसी पर जुल्म हो रहा है तो उस जुल्म के खिलाफ आवाज उठाये।

राष्ट्रपति जी के लिए मेरे दिल में किसी से कम इज्जत नहीं है। मेरे दिल में उन का बड़ा ऐहतराम और इज्जत है। उन्होंने अभी एड्रेस शुरू नहीं किया था (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हालत इन कांग्रेस वालों की है। यह कभी इन्साफ की बात तो कह ही नहीं सकते और शायद कह भी दें तो मुन नहीं सकते। यह इन के संग दुश्वारी है। जैसा मैंने कहा हमारे कि दिल में राष्ट्रपति जी के लिए

किसी से कम इज्जत नहीं है और उन की बे-इज्जती करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं था। अगर हम कोई ऐसी बात करना चाहते तो जब वह बोलना शुरू करते तभी हम बोलते लेकिन मैंने और हमारे लीडर श्री मुकर्जी ने उस वक़्त कहा जबकि उन्होंने अपना एड्रेस शुरू नहीं किया था। हमारे लीडर श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने साफ़ तौर पर कह दिया कि हमारी मंशा बेइज्जती करना नहीं। हमारी मंशा आप को इज्जत में कोई कमी करना नहीं लेकिन हम मजबूर हैं और जो हालात हुये हैं उन के लिए हम आवाज उठा और वाकआउट कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिए से यह अर्ज कर दूँ कि मैंने यह मौका उस वक़्त क्यों चुना ? वह मौका मैंने इसलिए जानबूझ कर चुना क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति महोदय अपने एड्रेस के जरिए से सरकार को पालिसी देते हैं और चूँकि वह अपना एड्रेस देने जा रहे थे इसलिए मैंने उनको तवज्जह दिलाई। मैं उसे यहां भी प्रेसीडेंट एड्रेस के डिबेट के दौरान कह सकता था लेकिन यहां पर वह सरकार को पालिसी देने वाले मौजूद नहीं होते हैं इसलिए हमारे वास्ते जरूरी था कि हम पहले इस चीज को कह दें। चुनावे हम ने पूछा कि आप की सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है। हम जानते हैं कि यह निकम्मी सरकार, यह काहिलों की सरकार यह निकम्मों की सरकार 20 साल हो गए अध्यक्ष महोदय इस दौरान कम्यूनल डिस्टर्बेंस ही नहीं हुए बल्कि अब तो बढ़ करके यहां तक पहुंची है कि उन्होंने लार्लसर्नस को छूट दी, उन्होंने इन फासिस्टों पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया और महात्मा गांधी से लेकर मेरठ के शहीदों तक का कत्ल हुआ

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर)
यह भी कहिये कि दीनदयाल उपाध्याय तक का कत्ल हुआ।

श्री इसहाक साम्भली : ठीक है दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का भी कत्ल हुआ। यह चीज इतनी बढ़ी कि असम में कत्ल व गारत हुआ,

महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में कत्ल व गारत हुआ और खुद आप के ही आंध्र प्रदेश में क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ ? इसलिए जरूरी था कि सरकार के कान खोले जाते । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस से ज्यादा तकलीफदेह मौका हमारे यहां पर और कोई आ सकता है...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Sir, on a point of order. You were kind enough to give him time to explain his conduct on that day. Shri Ishaq Sambhali is a strange amalgam of communism and communalism. He wants to take this occasion to go beyond what he was asked to do. So, I seek your protection and I request you to see that he confines himself to his explanation.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, I want to support the point of order raised by Shri Venkatasubbaiah. Shri Sambhali is misusing the time of this hon. House. He is trying to use this forum for a dangerous communal propaganda and we condemn it strongly.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : In the course of my speech that day, I pointed out to a particular portion of the speech of Mr. Ishaq Sambhali. He said, as far as I remember and as my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai remembers—

MR. SPEAKER : What he had said on that day is part of the record.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He was now reading out from a prepared speech, but unfortunately, on that day, he could not read out his prepared speech when the President was addressing the joint session. He therefore uttered a few sentences. Possibly, in that heat and frenzy, at that moment, he used this expression :

“हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान बरबाद किया जा रहा है।”

My submission is this. One can criticise the Government for not being able to give protection to the minority communities, for the success of majority rule depends on its capacity to give protection and security to the minority community. (Interruption) What has happened in Meerut is regrettable; it was communal. But to condemn the whole of India as communal is wrong, because we all belong to India.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request Mr. Sambhali not to go further into it ? I only wanted him to explain what happened on that day. Please conclude now.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, may I bring one matter to your notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, Mr. Sambhali is on his legs.

श्री इसहाक साम्बली : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि मेरा मंशा...

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक मिनट में खत्म करें ।

श्री इसहाक साम्बली : माननीय सदस्य कौन टाइम फिक्स करने वाले हैं । यह काम स्पीकर का है । सब स्पीकर बने जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जब हम यह देखते हैं कि फंमीन के फोटो, यहां के फसादों के फोटो, दूसरे मुल्कों के पेपर्स में छपते हैं तब क्या हम उन्हें देखते रहें ? नहीं । हमें जरूरी है कि हम उन चीजों की खोज करें कि वह क्यों रही हैं । वह नहीं होनी चाहियें । मुझे खुशी है कि मैंने अपनी पहली स्पीच में, बजट स्पीच में, भी कहा था कि हमारे मुल्क की मंजारिटी, हमारे मुल्क के हिन्दू अबाम, वह हैं जो माइनारिटी का अपनी जानों को खतरे में डालकर जोरदार प्रोटेशन करते हैं । यह एक निकम्मी सरकार है और यह यहां के फासिस्ट तत्व हैं जो इन चीजों को कर रहे हैं ।

यह सही है कि मैं माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ । लेकिन मुझे तकलीफ पहुंची, मब को तकलीफ पहुंची । मैंने एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से और इस हैसियत से कि अपने मुल्क की आजादी के लिये मैं भी जेल गया हूँ, अपनी बात कही थी । मैं किसी और से सबक पढ़ने के लिये हुब्बुल बतनी का, यहां नहीं बैठूंगा । मेरे दिम में किसी से कम मुहब्बत नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान की, और जब देश पर कुर्बानी करने की जरूरत पेश आयेगी तो शायद मैं, अगर किसी से आगे नहीं, तो पीछे नजर नहीं आऊंगा ।

اس پر ہمارے بزرگ اور ہمارے نہایت محترم راشٹرتی جی کھڑے ہوئے اور انہوں نے یہ الفاظ کہے - وہ بھی میرے پاس نوٹ ہیں - انہوں نے کہا -

”اس کے لئے یہ مناسب وقت نہیں ہے۔“

تب میں نے اور میرے بہت سے ساتھیوں نے، ایس - ایم - بنرجی، جوترئے بسو، دھیریشور گپتا، سرجو پانڈے اور دوسرے کتنے ہی صاحبان نے - ایک دو نے نہیں سب نے ایک آواز میں کہا کہ اور کون سا وقت آئیگا - میں نے اپنی بات کو پورا کرتے ہوئے کہا اور کون سا وقت آئیگا - صوبوں میں سیاسی بھانے لیکر سرکاری مداخلت یعنی انٹرفیرنس کی جاتی ہے مگر اس قتل اور بربادی کو روکنے کے لئے کیوں نہیں مداخلت کی جاتی اور کیوں نہیں قدم اٹھایا جاتا - ہم مجبور ہو کر اب واک آؤٹ کرتے ہیں -

یہ میرے الفاظ تھے جو اتفاق سے میرے پاس لکھے ہوئے ہیں - ادھیکش مہودئے - ہم سمجھتے ہیں یہ پارلیامنٹ ہمارا جوائنٹ سیشن - ہمارا کانسٹیٹوشن اور ہمارا یہ ڈیموکریٹک سسٹم ہم کو اجازت ہی نہیں دیتا - بلکہ ہم سے تقاضا کرتا ہے کہ ہم انصاف کے لئے

آواز اٹھائیں، ہم سے تقاضا کرتا ہے کہ اگر کہیں ناانصافی ہو رہی ہے، کسی پر ظلم ہو رہا ہے تو اس ظلم کے خلاف آواز اٹھائیں -

راشٹرتی جی کے لئے میرے دل میں کسی سے کم عزت نہیں ہے - میرے دل میں ان کا بڑا احترام اور عزت ہے - انہوں نے ابھی ایڈریس شروع کیا تھا..... (ویودھان) ادھیکش مہودئے - یہ حالت ان کانگریس والوں کی ہے - یہ کبھی انصاف کی بات تو کہہ ہی نہیں سکتے اور شاید سن نہیں سکتے - یہ ان کی دشواری ہے - جیسا میں نے کہا ہمارے دل میں راشٹرتی جی کے لئے کسی سے کم عزت نہیں ہے اور ان کی بے عزتی کرنے کا کوئی سوال ہی نہیں تھا - اگر ہم کوئی ایسی بات کرنا چاہتے تو جب وہ بولنا شروع کرتے تبھی ہم بولتے لیکن میں نے اور ہمارے لیڈر شری مکر جی نے اس وقت کہا جب کہ انہوں نے اپنا ایڈریس شروع نہیں کیا تھا - ہمارے لیڈر شری ہیرن مکر جی نے صاف طور پر کہہ دیا کہ ہماری منشا بے عزتی کرنا نہیں ہے ہماری منشا آپ کی عزت میں کوئی کمی کرنا نہیں لیکن ہم مجبور ہیں اور جو حالات ہوئے ہیں ان کے لئے ہم آواز اٹھا کر واک آؤٹ کر رہے ہیں -

[اسحاق سمبھلی]

ادھیکش مہودئے - میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے یہ عرض کر دوں کہ میں نے یہ موقع اس وقت کیوں چنا - وہ موقع میں نے اس لئے جان بوجھ کر چنا کیونکہ راشٹرپتی مہودئے اپنے ایڈریس کے ذریعہ سے سرکار کو پالسی دیتے ہیں اور چونکہ وہ اپنا ایڈریس دینے جا رہے تھے - اس لئے میں نے ان کی توجہ دلائی - میں اسے یہاں بھی پریذیڈنٹ ایڈریس کے ڈیٹ کے دوران کہہ سکتا تھا لیکن یہاں پر وہ سرکار کو پالسی دینے والے موجود نہیں ہوتے ہیں اس لئے ہمارے واسطے ضروری تھا کہ ہم اس چیز کو کہہ دیں - چنانچہ ہم نے پوچھا کہ آپ کی سرکار اس سلسلے میں کیا کر رہی ہے - ہم جانتے ہیں کہ یہ نکمی سرکار، یہ کالوں کی سرکار، یا نکموں کی سرکار ۲۰ سال ہو گئے اور ادھیکش مہودئے اس دوران کمیونل ڈسٹرینسز ہی نہیں ہوئے بلکہ اب تو بڑھ کر کے یہاں تک پہنچی ہے کہ انہوں نے لالینس کو چھوٹ دی انہوں نے ان فاسٹوں پر کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا اور مہاتما گاندھی سے لے کر میرٹھ کے شہیدوں تک کا قتل ہوا -

شری اٹل بھاری واجپئی - یہ بھی کہئے کہ دین دیال اپا دھیائے تک کا قتل ہوا -

شری اسحاق سمبھلی - ٹھیک ہے دین دیال اپادھیائے کا بھی قتل ہوا - یہ چیز اتنی بڑھی کہ آسام میں قتل و غارت ہوا - مہاراشٹر اور گجرات میں قتل و غارت ہوا اور خود آپ کے آپ کے ہی آندھر پردیش میں کیا کچھ نہیں ہوا - اس لئے ضروری تھا کہ سرکار کے کان کھولے جاتے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا اس سے زیادہ تکلیف دیدہ موقعہ ہمارے یہاں پر اور کوئی آ سکتا ہے.....

ادھیکش مہودئے - میں صرف اتنا عرض کر رہا ہوں کہ میرا مشنا... ایک ماننیہ سدسیہ : ایک منٹ میں ختم کریں -

شری اسحاق سمبھلی : ماننیہ سدسیہ کون ٹائم فکس کرنے والے ہیں - یہ کام اسپیکر کا ہے - سب اسپیکر بننے جا رہے ہیں -

ادھیکش مہودئے - میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ جب ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ فیمن کے فوٹو - یہاں کے فسادوں کے فوٹو - دوسرے ملکوں کے پپرس میں چھپتے ہیں تب کیا ہم انہیں دیکھتے رہیں - نہیں - ہمیں ضروری ہے کہ ہم ان چیزوں کی کھوج کریں کہ وہ کیوں ہو رہی ہیں - وہ نہیں ہونی چاہئیں - مجھے خوشی ہے کہ میں نے اپنی پہلی اسپیچ

یعنی - بجٹ اسپیکر میں بھی
 کہا تھا کہ ہمارے ملک کی میجاریٹی -
 ہمارے ملک کے ہندو عوام - وہ
 ہیں جو مائٹاریٹی کا اپنی جانوں کو
 خطرے میں ڈال کر پروٹیکشن کرتے
 ہیں - یہ ایک نکمی سرکار ہے اور
 یہ یہاں کے فاسسٹ تنو ہیں جو ان
 چیزوں کو کر رہے ہیں -

یہ صحیح ہے کہ میں مائٹاریٹی
 کمیونٹی سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں - لیکن
 مجھے تکلیف پہنچی - سب کو تکلیف
 پہنچی - میں نے ایک ہندوستانی کی
 حیثیت سے اور اس حیثیت سے کہ
 اپنے ملک کی آزادی کے لئے میں بھی
 جیل گیا ہوں - اپنی بات کہی تھی -
 میں کسی اور سے سبق پڑھنے کے لئے
 حب الوطنی کا - یہاں نہیں بیٹھوں گا -
 میرے دل میں کسی سے کم ہندوستان
 کی محبت نہیں ہے - اور جب دیش
 پر قربانی کرنے کی ضرورت پیش آئے
 گی تو شاید میں - اگر کسی سے آگے
 نہیں - تو پیچھے نظر نہیں آؤنگا -

میرا منشا صرف یہ تھا کہ مظلوم
 کے لئے آواز اٹھائی جائے اور میں نے
 اپنے ممبر کی آواز پہنچائی - میرا اس
 دیوبند سے تعلق ہے جس دیوبند
 نے دیش کی آزادی میں بڑھ کر
 حصہ لیا - جس نے مولانا حسین احمد
 مدنی اور مولانا محمود الحسن کو
 پیدا کیا ہے - میں کسی طرح اپنے

ضمیر کی آواز کو دبا نہیں سکتا -
 میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر اس سرکار
 کے نزدیک مظلوموں کی آواز کو اٹھانا
 جرم ہے تو یہ جرم مجھ کو - آپ کو
 بار بار کرنا چاہئے - انصاف کے لئے
 بار بار آواز اٹھانی چاہئے - میرا ہرگز
 منشا پریزیڈنٹ صاحب کی انسٹ
 کا نہیں ہے - اس لئے سوال پیدا ہی
 نہیں ہوتا اس کا - لیکن اگر انصاف
 کی آواز اٹھانی جرم ہے تو میں یہ
 جرم بار بار کرونگا -]

MR. SPEAKER : Three amendments have been moved to this motion by Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Vajpayee and Shri S. M. Banerjee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मौलाना इसहाक साम्भली ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस से हम सब को बड़ी चोट लगी है। हमारी भावनायें उत्तेजित हो रही हैं। अब मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट प्रेस नहीं करूंगा। हम ने निर्णय किया है कि हम श्री वेंकटमुब्बाया के मोशन का समर्थन करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee is not pressing his amendment. It will be deemed to be withdrawn.

Shall I put Mr. Limaye's amendment to the House ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अगर माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेंगे तो मैं अपना संशोधन वापस लूंगा। वह कोई ऊटपटांग भाषण कर रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं अपना रुख, स्टैंड नहीं बदलूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
 That in the motion,—
 for

"strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali

[Mr. Speaker]

and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President at the time of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968 and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour",

substitute—

"after taking into consideration the happenings at the time of the President's Address to Members of Parliament on the 12th February, 1968, is of opinion that the Rules of Parliament should provide for the ventilation of grievances by Members of Parliament at the joint opening session of Parliament every year". (1)

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. SPEAKER : The 'Noes' have it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is Mr. Limaye's amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes; still I can ask for a division on it.

MR. SPEAKER : I know you can ask. But your amendment is coming next and you have a chance of asking for a division then.

The 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negated.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Banerjee's amendment to the House.

The question is :

That in the motion.—

- (i) for "strongly disapproves of",
substitute—"having considered".
- (ii) omit "who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President" and for "his" *substitute* "President's".
- (iii) for "and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour"
substitute—"recommends that no action be taken against them". (3)

The motion was negated.

15 HRS.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Venkatasubbaiah's motion.

The question is :

"That this House strongly disapproves of the conduct of Sarvashri Maulana Ishaq Sambhali and H. N. Mukerjee who created obstruction and showed disrespect to the President at the time of his Address to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together under article 87 of the Constitution on the 12th February, 1968 and reprimands them for their undesirable, undignified and unbecoming behaviour."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 6]

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Ankineedu, Shri.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

[15.03 Hrs.

Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyec
Baswant, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.

- Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bbola Nath, Shri
 Birua, Shri Kolai
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Dass, Shri C.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Gowder, Shri Nanja
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lobo Prabhu, Shri
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri M.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthy Shri B. S.
 Muthusami, Shri C.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri Pashabhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabhai, Shrimati B.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben

Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Sharma, Shri N. S.
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shivappa, Shri N.
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Anbazhagan, Shri

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Basu, Shri Jyotrimoy
 *Bist, Shri J. B. S.

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deiveekan, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Jha, Shri S. C.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kirutinan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Mayavan, Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nihal Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar

Patel, Shri J. H.
Ramabadrhan, Shri T. D.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Roy, Shri Chittaranjan
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sen, Shri Deven
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yajnik, Shri

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the Division is :

Ayes : 241; Noes : 45**.

The motion was adopted.

15.02 Hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up General Discussion on the Budget (Railways)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Lobo Prabhu.

15.03 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not very easy to come into the quiet waters of the Railways Budget after all the high-notes of the debate we had today. Nonetheless, this is an occasion, an exercise celebrated annually by the Railways to escalate fares and freights on one side and posts and projects on the other. This Budget raises the revenue and expenditure on the maintenance side by Rs. 45 crores. It escalates freight, expenditure to Rs. 892 crores. Somehow

it appears that the Railway Ministry thinks of crores as if they were thousands and rupees as if they were pennies. For this reason alone can one understand the increase from Rs. 243 crores in 1950-51 to this figure of Rs. 892 crores this year. These are astronomical figures, because during the same period no one, not even a dreamer on that side could believe that the railway has increased its services, or increased its capital, to that extent.

About these total figures I would make the first charge of miscalculation. The hon. Minister says that the budget of 1966-67 ended with a deficit of Rs. 24 crores, even though an over-estimate of Rs. 5.6 crores was available on the expenditure side to cancel that deficit. In the current budget he anticipates a deficit of Rs. 17.5 crores and an increase in expenditure to the tune of Rs. 244. crores. From these figures one can expect nothing but miscalculation in the budget placed before us.

I feel that I can make a contribution to this budget by examining the figures of the past three budgets with patience but

*Wrongly voted for 'NOES'.

†Sarvashri J. B. S. Bisht, R. K. Sinha, Devinder Singh and D. N. Deb also wanted to vote for 'AYES'.

**Sarvashri P. Ramamurti, S. M. Joshi and J. M. Biswas also wanted to vote for 'NOES'.

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

without prejudice. I would like to point out that these figures disclose a spirit of complete indifference to the value of money. I would like to point out that on the earnings side, on goods earnings the Minister has admitted a fall. The figures of goods lifted are 203 million tons in 1966-67 and 201 million tons in the following year. In the current year, while it was estimated that 8 million tons more would be carried, there has actually been a decrease of 2.14 million tons. Up to date it would be more.

Now it is necessary to examine this fall for the last three years against the increase proposed in the current budget. The Minister explains that there has been a fall in agricultural production and that there has been recession in industry. Unfortunately, the figures furnished by him in other publications do not support this. In respect of industry there has actually been a rise in the indices from 187 to 192. In agriculture in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 there has been only a difference of a few points, the indices varying from 33.6 and 33.3. According to the Economic Survey in the current year the agricultural production has gone up by 30 per cent.

15.10 Hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

Therefore it is not the fall in agriculture or in industry which explains wholly as to why there has been a fall in goods freight. Other reasons must be found and I would like to venture a few reasons to the notice of the hon. Minister because it is important that we should remove them.

The first reason is that this fall has coincided with the suspension of the Fourth Plan. After that Plan was suspended in 1966-67, goods traffic, which before that time was bounding up every year, has been stationary and has since fallen. The reason for this is an important one which will probably be discussed at length in the Budget, but it is important even here to point out that when Government reduces its own expenditure there is a fourfold reduction in private expenditure. It is described as 'the multiplier theory' by Keynes, namely, that you cannot increase

private expenditure when you reduce public expenditure. I hope, therefore, that when the Budget is going to be discussed, the Railway Ministry will be on our side for pressing for more money being spent by Government on productive purposes, on reviving the Plan to the extent it is necessary not only to keep up the Government expenditure and the Government staff but also to keep up the whole tempo of the economy.

It is a pity that I do not have the General Budget before me to examine its effect on the Railway Budget. It is in a way rather unfortunate that we have maintained this British practice of having the Railway Budget before the General Budget. If some thought was given to this, the Railway Budget should follow the General Budget and should be more precise about its forecasts of earnings and expenditure such as may arise from changes in dearness allowance and other matters. I do hope, here also, that at some time, if not next year, sooner than later it will be possible to have the Railway Budget just as any other Demand for Grants following the General Budget.

The other influences on the fall of the goods freight have not been considered by the Railway Minister although in some respects he has an inkling of what is happening. He has noticed that there has been a fall in the goods freight because of the good monsoon, because of a reduction in long movements of grain on Government account as shorter movements by road are natural and possible. This is very important now. This is also a point which, like the General Budget, must receive the attention of the Railway Ministry. What will happen to their earnings and to their expenditure in case there is a precipitous fall in prices? This fall in prices should attract even ministers who are not in the Railway Ministry. It is a precipitous fall. Today, the general price index is 176 as against 190 at this time last year and 209 only four months ago. From 209 to 176 is a fall which should merit the attention not only of the Railway Ministry but also of the Finance Ministry. The Railway Ministry will find that this tendency of freight not being moved, as in the past, will be accentuated. The Railway Ministry will find, perhaps, a counter-vailing trend in the movement of industrial

products. But whether the two will cancel each other will depend on other factors. The Railway Ministry which is very concerned about the increase in dearness allowances may find itself in a position to reduce the dearness allowance. A new complex of factors is coming into existence due to this fall in prices. We have to see this change in Delhi. If Delhi and Kanpur can give up rationing, we may take it that within a short time, almost all other cities will have the right to have good grain and will have the right to be free from Government supply. This is not a small change. This is a great change which will affect more than one sphere of economic life of the country and I do hope that the Railways will consider this.

Other factor is in respect of goods traffic and of the Railway's making. What have the Railways done to improve the goods traffic? The Railways claim that they have speeded up their services; the Railways claim that they have introduced a container system and the Railways claim that they have introduced a special section of management or salesmanship. All these new measures have coincided with the worst fall in goods traffic. It means either these measures are useless or that they are not strong enough for a situation like this. The Railways cannot rely on them to increase their goods traffic. The Railways have, on the other hand, to consider many other things, many other factors, that have not been mentioned in the Budget. Although the speed of trains may have been improved, there is no improvement in the speed of loading and unloading or delivery. This is an aspect which, I think, will receive the attention of the Minister, not only because of the delay but also because of corruption and pilferage which are concomitant of all this. It is very important that not only the speed in the running of the trains should be improved but also in the loading and unloading and in delivery. It is also important that the senior officers should not have confidence that all is well because there are juniors who are attending to this work. I had pressed this point before also and I do hope it will be possible for the Minister to see that the surprise inspections made are complete that they include not only the vigilance part of the police force,

not only the Directorate of Investigation, but also the staff of the Railways.

The other reason or the factor which has been overlooked by the Railways is that they have been increasing the freights to the point that they have become regressive. The principle of regression is fairly well known and what has been happening? You had a Railway Rates Commission in 1958, which gave assurances that the railway freight would be more or less stable for a period of time. That assurance was broken almost at once by surcharges of 3 and 6 per cent and ultimately in 1964, the whole surcharge was commuted, was added into the freight rates with another assurance that there would be no surcharge. Almost at once, there was a surcharge of 20% on smalls, last year there was a surcharge of 6% on all goods and this year you have another 3%. The Minister is trying to correct me. Probably I am wrong; I have not taken any notes to assist my memory. But all these surcharges on railway freight are uncompetitive with private trade, with the freight carried by road. One may think that the Finance Minister is helping the railway freight by adding to the taxes on vehicles and petrol, but even then whatever help he gives falls far short of what is required because there is a bulk of freight which cannot go by road and which, therefore, does not move at all and is lost to both the types of transport. I do hope, therefore, that this would receive the attention of the Minister that, in pressing for the increase of 3% this year, he will remember that the factor of regression has arisen.

Now I come to the income from passenger fares. The position here is not so bad because according to the figures available, the kilometre miles have risen from 177 to 182 or thereabout last year, and this year, although there is an increase in the total income, it is not certain whether this is due to higher fares or due to a greater number of passengers. The income figures disclose a loss of Rs. 4.5 crores on the higher classes and a gain of the same amount, namely, Rs. 4.5 crores on the third class fares. This may mean that the higher rates imposed on the superior classes have been regressive and that the higher fares in the third class have prevented the normal rise of 3%.

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

I shall examine how things can be improved by various measures, but here and now I would like to suggest that the Railways should consider removal of certain disparities. The reports disclose that as a result of the checking by the Central squad in certain zones, window sales have increased by 6.5%. That is a sizeable gain and it should be up to the Railways to generalise this investigation staff to all zones to get a similar result.

Secondly, I would point out to certain disparities mentioned in the Minister's own Report. In the suburban traffic, there are people who pay only 7 single fares for a double fare of 30 or 31 days of the month. This is no doubt a favour to certain class of passengers, but it is a favour at the expense of other passengers, a favour at the expense of the tax-payers. It is proper that such disparities are examined and it is seen that all pay what is due.

Then, there is overcrowding, overcrowding of a fairly serious nature. There are trains in which as against the capacity of 72 passengers there are 120 passengers, an increase of 40 per cent, while there are trains which run empty and where the average coach capacity is about 51 per cent full, which is not at all satisfactory. Here also is a case for close examination of those lines where there is overcrowding and provision of more accommodation on those lines. This should not be difficult, considering the big cushion of wagons and coaches available with the railways.

The capital budget of the railways hardly ever receives attention. Somehow, one forgets that there is a capital budget which is called works budget by some kind of intentional or indeliberate mistake. This capital budget has been reduced from Rs. 304 crores to Rs. 278 crores. One always—tends to welcome a reduction in whatever Government spends, but in this connection the railways must remember that a reduction in the normal expansion is not going to be ultimately good. No doubt, the railways have been expanding more than necessary. Their targets were wrong. As against a freight of 200 million tonnes carried during the last three years, they have provided so far for 245 million tonnes. That was an over-estimate, and probably some correction was due by the way of reducing wagons.

If one scrutinises the works programmes, one finds a provision of Rs. 105 crores for new coaches and wagons. Is this necessary, especially when it has been admitted recently that wagons were not being purchased because too many of them were idle? I know that there were pressures on the Ministry and there were pressures even from economists that they could not cut down the wagon supply and the wagon manufacture of this country. But can we go on adding wagons just to keep the economy blooming? Can we not think of some other capital work which can absorb the capacity of these wagon-building factories and which can absorb the capacity of the steel and other factories?

I would refer now to track renewals where a provision of about Rs. 50 crores has been made. The railways can spend more there. I would refer to traffic facilities where also there is a provision of Rs. 50 crores. I tried to scrutinise it; I do not know if my scrutiny was complete, but I find no instance of an addition of a double track. A double track is of great advantage to this country; since more trains can be run it economise the staff, and it economises the rolling-stock. So, I would like the hon. Minister to consider why there should not be more provision for double track as we have surplus of building capacity just now, and we are just going to have very soon as surplus of steel. We have a surplus of labour to make the ballast and do other civil works. We have not much capital expenditure to incur as the track is already there and only in some portions it may require to be strengthened.

I would further suggest that the adventures of the railways on the road require to be reconsidered. There is a provision to this effect. It sounds paradoxical. The railways not only compete with the roadways through their fare but now try to compete with them by putting on the road their own buses and lorries. This is not fair. You have already got other people, other operators in the field, even State Government operators, and there is no reason why at a time when the railways are so short of funds, they should indulge in this adventure on the road. This is the side of income.

When we come to the side of expenditure, the picture is even more painful. The

Minister admitted that the staff today compared with 1950-51 is better off by 106 per cent against which the traffic has risen only by 50 per cent in respect of goods and 36 per cent in respect of passengers. Is the Ministry justified in spending so much on the staff when the income has not correspondingly risen? The actual figures of expenditure on the staff are Rs. 1,250 per head in 1950-51 and Rs. 2,540 in 1966-67. That is bad enough. That is a very steep rise. But on top of that, there is a rise in the expenditure on welfare from Rs. 34 to Rs. 144 per head. At the same time, the railways are fortunate—this is rather an exception—in having Rs. 5 crores for merely increments. Normally there is no separate provision for increments because people retire at the top making up for the lower increments below. The railways seem to have stalled on the Pay Commission report and not finalised it. They should finalise it and avoid increments due to this present indeterminate state.

Secondly, the Minister informed us that Rs. 97 crores is paid in dearness allowance only. It is a staggering figure, much higher than the figure paid in salaries in 1950-51 to all the staff. Only in dearness allowance it is Rs. 97 crores now. Add to that the expenditure of Rs. 5 crores on providing more quarters to the staff when already 37 per cent of them have these quarters, and others are receiving house rent allowance. Nobody grudges these quarters, but in a year of strain when you are asking for higher fares and freight, one has to consider whether the railway servants also should not be asked to make a small sacrifice.

Then there is the question of these passes and PTOs. A recent calculation made by a sample survey shows that it involves a total cost of Rs. 18 crores a year. Whatever it is, where is the justification in allowing officers six passes plus unlimited number of privilege travel orders? They are getting the same salaries as others with comparable qualifications, and to give them these passes seems to be somewhat of an excessive generosity by the Railway Board to the railway staff.

All this is very burdensome, very serious, but the Minister who gave us an

assurance of economy, who told us that there was a ban on recruitment, seems to have ignored one thing, that in 1966-67 there has been an increase of 734 Class I and class II officers, from 6,500 to 7,200 or so. Here is this ban if officers in one single class could be raised in that proportion, about 12% of their total? At the same time, there is no increase in Class III and Class IV, as if the railway can be run by officers alone, as if there is a demand only for these officers and there is no demand for others.

To take the different Demands, the first Demand is that of the Railway Board which should be an example to other Demands, but it is something very surprising, something very disappointing. In the old days there were four members of the Railway Board. Now, in addition to the four members, there are any number of additional members already added. But this year, after the Minister had said that there was a ban on new appointments, there are three more members being added, one permanent and two temporary, on a salary of Rs. 3,000. There is one Director on a salary of Rs. 2,500 added. There are three Joint Directors added. Is this a measure of economy, is this a sense of the necessity of spending less on yourselves when so much is being demanded from the public?

I was looking into the Telephone Directory. I think the Chairman of the Railway Board has a bigger personal staff than the Minister himself, and probably except the Prime Minister, there is no one to compete with him.

Last year, in the newspapers it was reported that he had a special bathroom constructed at a cost of Rs. 7,000. It is also reported that he installed an inter-comsystem at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000. It may be I am wrong, but I am only quoting from a paper, which you are at liberty to contradict. This is not economy.

In the other Demands, in Demand No. 4 there is an increase of Rs. 5 crores, in Demand No. 5 of Rs. 10 crores and in Demand No. 6 of Rs. 8 crores. And the reasons given are better utilisation of assets and higher expectations of traffic. As a matter of fact, I have already mentioned that assets this year are not going to be

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

increased more than before, and higher expectation of traffic may also be quite an illusion of the Railway Board.

There is one other point on traffic. I hope the Ministry will apply their mind to it. Though there is no increase in goods traffic in the last two years, the cost of fuel has risen Rs. 122 crores to Rs. 140 crores and to Rs. 148 crores in this budget. It is not wholly explained by the increase in sales tax or increase in the cost of coal, because the figures are much more, and in any case there would have been some reduction from the fall in traffic. I am mentioning this, not because I want to be critical of the Ministers. In fact I am extremely sympathetic with them because they are faced with two special features among the ministries of the Government. They are faced with the Railway Board, that is, the top executive, without the intervening secretariat. The secretariat may have many faults but it is on the side of the minister as against the technocrats. By eliminating the normal secretariat, I am sorry to say, the ministers are completely at the mercy of the railway board. They may not realise it but it is the Board, which rules because the ministers are no match to technocrats. It is the common man, the public that has to pay. I should like this to be examined. The point is whether some administrative layer should not intervene between the ministers and the technocrats. Otherwise, I am afraid that ministers would be very much the prisoners of the technocrats.

I have to hurry because my time even by my own calculations is running out. It is most unfair to close down the 71 lines which they propose to close down and on the other hand open lines which, they are not very sure, are going to be very economical. The terminal lines are important to the main lines. Without them, there would be diversion of traffic to the road and the main lines will suffer in turn. These lines have created a certain economic life which cannot be dismissed simply because Rs. 6 crores are involved. You must also remember that many of these lines suffer from removable defects I mention only the Nilagiri railway over which I have travelled for the last fifty years. I can say that the train in that section is now going an hour slower than when I was a boy of ten years.

It takes three hours more to travel by train than by bus. I am also sorry to say that it is always late by two hours with the result that if anybody arrives in time, they find that nobody is expecting them because they have reckoned with the late running of the train by two hours. What are your officers doing? Why do they not remove these defects? Why have your officers not made use of the big traffic offered by the raw film factory? Why cannot they do something to reduce overcrowding in the third class? It is very unfair that you condemn a line when you yourself are to blame in not looking after the normal amenities and opportunities.

I have to jump from one subject to another for want of time. Being a ministry with socialist aspirations, it thinks that ten per cent can be added to the AC coaches. It simply means that you divert that traffic. These coaches are used mostly by government servants or by people whose expenses accounts will be passed on to others. I am entirely sympathetic with the idea that the sleeper coaches should be made to pay more. In fact there is a very justified demand that the Railway Minister should enquire from the Railway Board why they allow this 'luxury' only to those who take the trouble of reserving tickets. I do not think the country welcomes the ten per cent surcharge on luggage because this will fall on the poorer class of people, passengers who have a very low luggage allowance. A first class passenger hardly ever carries luggage which will attract this increase. I am certainly opposed to this increase of 5, 10 and 15 paise per ticket because it is a crude way of increasing the fare and there is no rationale behind it because a man who pays five paise pays a tax which is higher in incidence because his ticket is the least priced. The estimate made that this will yield an income of only 10 crores only is likely to be wrong I tried to work it out and find that it could yield at least Rs. 20 crores this year.

Lastly, the freight on goods traffic is very unfair because as I have already said the prices are falling. So, its incidence will be greater. I should imagine that if you care to, you can find economies how to avoid all these taxes.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say one thing for my colleagues here. The Minister will

pick up for reply weak arguments or unimportant arguments which we place here. Unless we meet the Minister with a common attack on certain issues, their defence is to avoid answering the main issues. I would request my colleagues to join me in pressing these issues and of course other issues which emerge that are of common interest. These facts and figures might have wearied you. I find the House has become very thin, though nobody has challenged the quorum. But I would like to say that all these facts and figures are arrived at with a view to do something which is good and workable. You should accept these figures or you should explain them. Otherwise, you will convict yourself of miscalculating the income and expenditure of the railways, of pampering the staff, of reducing the existing facilities and of aborting the possible improvement in the economic condition of this country.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Please say something about passenger amenities also because you have given so many facts and figures.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am sorry; I would like to speak about passenger facilities, about punctuality and so on. But I will do it on a later occasion. But I would say that let it not be said of the Minister that he threw away the chance to improve the railways, to speed up the development of this country and to satisfy the people. I hope it will not be explained that his complaint that the railways were burnt was anything more than expressing the simple fact that of all the central services the people have the largest number of grievances against the railways. I hope it will be said of us who will criticise you constructively that we gave the railways to the country and not the country to the railways.

श्री बसवन्त (भिबंदी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो रेल का बजट रेल मंत्रालय ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसकी कुछ सही बातों की तरफ रेलवे मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। थोड़ी तो आलोचना होगी लेकिन अगर सही स्थिति सामने न रखी जाये, तो वह अच्छा न होगा। बाम्बे ऐसा शहर है जिसकी आबादी 50 लाख के ऊपर होगी। उस शहर के तीन बाजू तो पानी है, केवल एक ही बाजू से वहाँ रेल के ऊपर से आना जाना होता है। मेरे

खयाल से लगभग 12 लाख यात्री रोजाना उपनगरी और दूसरी गाड़ियों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसका मतलब यही है कि रेल के बगैर उनका चलता नहीं और न चलेगा। रोजाना सर्विस के लिए जो आते हैं उनको रेल के ऊपर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है। इसलिए उपनगरी गाड़ियों के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अभी अभी रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने, मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे जोकि बम्बई उप नगरी में आती हैं उनमें लिंक रेल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण किया था। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री और वहाँ के सारे मिनिस्टर्स ने सुझाव दिया था कि लिंक रेल दिवा विरार के बदले दिवा डहानू लिंक रेल बनाई जाय जिससे कि, बम्बई जिसकी आबादी सन् 33 में 12 लाख थी और अब 50 लाख हो गई है, आगे के सौ सालों में बढ़ने वाली आबादी का भी ध्यान रखा जा सके तथा साथ ही साथ आगे बढ़ने वाले उद्योग-धंधों के लिये भी साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें। मेरे विचार में यदि रेल मंत्रालय दिवा डहानू लिंक रेल का सर्वेक्षण करे और उस को मंजूर करे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

हाल ही में पश्चिम रेलवे के मालाड स्टेशन में जो दुर्घटना हुई उस के संबंध में मैं कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। यह दुर्घटना इस वजह से हुई कि 6 डिब्बों की कई गाड़ियाँ उपनगरी में चलती हैं। बहुत सालों से यह मांग है कि जो 6 डिब्बे की गाड़ियाँ अनिश्चित टाइम में भेजी जाती हैं वह न भेजी जायें मगर किसी ने उनकी मांग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। मालार के आगे मेरा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र भी है जो कि पश्चिम रेलवे से संबंध रखता है।

मैंने अप्रैल सन् 1957 में रेलवेज के जनरल मैनेजर के पास सजेशन भेजा था कि यह जो सुबरवन ट्रेन आती है यह बजाय 6 बोगी के 9 बोगी को कर दी जाय। दिन में तीन सुबरवन गाड़ियाँ आती हैं लेकिन वह किस समय आती हैं और किस समय चली जाती हैं यह पता ही नहीं चलता है। यह

[श्री बसवन्त]

उपनगरीय गाड़ी हर स्थान पर डेढ़ मिनट तक ठहरती है। अब इस कारण सवारियों को इधर, उधर घूमने में कठिनाई पेश आती है, महिला यात्रियों को तो उस से भी ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। हमने बोगीज की संख्या बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया लेकिन रेलवेज ने जवाब दिया कि हमारे पास ज्यादा बोगीज न होने के कारण हम बैसा इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ हम रूस को 10,000 डिब्बे सन् 1971 तक भेजने का ऐलान कर रहे हैं दूसरी तरफ 6 बोगीज को बढ़ाकर 9 कर देने के लिए अर्थात् 3 बोगीज बढ़ाने के लिये हम अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट करते हैं और कहते हैं कि डिब्बे मिलते नहीं हैं तो यह कुछ अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह बात क्यों चलती है इस तरह की बात और आर्गुमेंट सड़क परिवहन में नहीं चलती। लेकिन रेलवेज में चूँकि मोनोपली है इसलिए जो चाहे वह कर सकते हैं और जो चाहे बोल सकते हैं। यही कारण है कि कोई उसकी कठिनाई को सामने रख कर वह हल करने की बात ही नहीं करते हैं।

वैसे महाराष्ट्र में हड़ताल और घेराव आदि की बात कम है लेकिन अगर वह बात आयेगी तो वह रेलवे के कारण ही आयेगी क्योंकि रेलवेज कमी जनता की मुनासिब और जायज मांग को मान कर उनकी कठिनाई को हल करने वाली ही नहीं है और रेलवेज समझती है कि जो बड़ कहें वस वही ठीक है और वही चलना है, दूसरी और कोई बात नहीं चलनी है।

मालाड स्टेशन पर हुई दुर्घटना के बारे में बम्बई प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री हफिज खां ने भी यही बात दुहराई है कि जनता ने जो कुछ मांग किया है वह सही है।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाबा) : क्या ऐसा उन्होंने कहा है ?

श्री बसवन्त : जी हाँ ऐसा ही उन्होंने कहा है। मेरे पास है और मैं कल उसे आप के पास भेज दूँगा। मैं कल आप को दे दूँगा। लेकिन क्या कभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह सोचा है कि ऐसी

बात क्यों करनी पड़ती है? रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कभी किसी की बात को मानना सीखा ही नहीं है इस वजह से वह हालत बन रही है।

बम्बई जैसा शहर एक ही रास्ते से जूड़ा हुआ है। आने जाने का एक ही रास्ता है इसलिए उसके लिए कोई ठीक ढंग से काम करना जरूरी है। अभी तक 9 डिब्बों की गाड़ियाँ चला करती थीं अब वह घटा कर 6 की कर दी गई हैं जबकि यातायात आदि पहले की अपेक्षा काफी बढ़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय और 9 ही नहीं बल्कि उन गाड़ियों में उन मध्य और पश्चिमी रेलवे की सभी रेलों में डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ा कर 11 कर दी जाय। ऐसा करने से यातायात में कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी।

बम्बई नगर के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि 12 मील तक अंडरग्राउंड रेलवे बनायी जाय ताकि बम्बई की यातायात की भारी कठिनाई खत्म हो सके। बम्बई में 58 किलोमीटर के ऊपर जो विरार जंक्शन है वहाँ तक अभी दो ही लाइन जाती हैं उन को चार बनाया जाय; बोरीबिनी से विरार तक 20 किलोमीटर में 4 पटरियाँ बिछाई जायें।

15.55 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अभी सिगल लाइन होने से रेलवेज और यात्रियों दोनों को जो कठिनाई होती है वह वहाँ पर 4 पटरियाँ बिछा देने से दूर हो जायेगी। दोनों को ही इस से सुविधा होगी।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : When there was a total strike by the Bombay transport service, the railways did the maximum service. Without the railways, life in Bombay would have been completely paralysed. Here I am listening to the hon. member saying that the railways did not play their part and somebody else had to play his part by setting fire to the coaches.

SHRI N. N. PATEL (Bulsar) : At the same time, the railways also are responsible for it.

श्री बसवन्त : रेलवेज में बगैर टिकट यात्रा करने के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं परसों घर गया था और मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपनी लाइन के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1934 से मेरा रेलवेज का मासिक पास है। अब चूँकि बतौर मੈम्बर पार्लियामेंट के रेलवेज का पास मुझे मिला हुआ है इसलिए मैं अभी उस नहीं ले रहा हूँ बाकी जैसा मैंने कहा सन् 1934 के उपनगरीय रेलवे का मेरे पास मासिक पास है। इस कल्याण कमारा रेलवे लाइन पर जो उपनगरीय रेल जाती है उस में सूखी घास और जलाने की लकड़ी काफी लोग लाद कर ले जाते हैं। घास ले जाने वाले न तो अपना टिकट लेते हैं और न घास आदि का ही टिकट लेते हैं। जब मैं 18 तारीख को घर गया तो कल्याण में कमारा तक फर्स्ट क्लास के तीन डिब्बों में बैठने के लिए जगह ही नहीं मिली, सब बगैर टिकट के घास आदि गमेट बैठे हुये थे। मैं उस गाड़ी से गया ही नहीं और दूसरी गाड़ी से मुझे जाना पड़ा। उसमें जैसा मैंने कहा बैठने के लिए जगह ही नहीं मिली। सारे डिब्बे फर्स्ट क्लास समेत ठसाठस भरे हुये थे, अन्दर जाने के लिए जगह ही नहीं थी और मजा यह कि वह सब बगैर टिकट के चलने वाले हैं। अब अगर इस बगैर टिकट यात्रा करने की आदत को रोका नहीं जाता है, टिकटलेस ट्रेवलिंग को खत्म नहीं किया जाता है और यही इसी तरह से बढ़ती रही तो फिर आप के लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि हर साल अपने घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए 20-30 करोड़ के अतिरिक्त कर लगा दें।

15.53 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

रेलवेज की पटरियों का जो डिस्पोजल होता है, लोहे की पटरियों का जो नीलाम होता है तो यह है कि एक मर्तबा 4, 5 और 10 गुना यह लोहे की पटरियां नीलाम में खरीद लेते हैं और वहां कल्याण के बाजू में 4 मील के ऊपर वह लोहे की पटरियों को पिघलाने की एक प्राइवेट फाउंडरी है वहां पर डेर

के डेर पटरियों के पड़े रहते हैं और वह चोरी छिपे लाकर उसे वहां पर पिघलवा देते हैं। इस से रेलवेज की हानि होती है। जैसा मैंने कहा उस प्राइवेट फाउंडरी में काफी रेलवे का चोरी का माल आ जाता है और वह लोहे की पटरियां पिघला कर लोहे में तबदील कर लिया जाता है। होता यह है कि एक ट्रक लोहा ले जाने का पास होता है लेकिन वह दस, दस ट्रक ले जाते हैं अच्छा पक्का लोहा पट्टी की शकल में नीलाम से ले जाते हैं और वहां जाकर पिघलवा लेते हैं। अब अगर उसको पिघलवाना ही हो तो रेलवेज खद उस को पिघलवाये और फिर दूसरों को बेच दे। मैं ने इस बारे में सन् 1962 में भी रेलवे मंत्रालय की तबज्जह दिलाई थी और आज फिर दिला रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि यह जो वहां पर चोरी का माल जाता है और असल माल इस तरह जाने से रेलवेज को हानि होती है उसे बचाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

मैंने इसी पार्लियामेंट में एक अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन पूछा था कि दस महीने में कल्याण रेलवे के स्टेशन को शॉटिंग यार्ड में कितनी हानि हुई ? उस के जवाब में बतलाया गया कि दस महीने में एक लाख 92 हजार रुपये की हानि कल्याण यार्ड के माल-गोदाम में हुई। रेलवे बोर्गीज में जो माल भरा हुआ था उस हानि में उसका समावेश नहीं है। वह अलग है। दस महीने में 1 लाख 92 हजार रुपये की हानि हुई।

जब सन् 1856 में कल्याण स्टेशन बना था तो उस के लिए एक अलग प्लेटफार्म बनाने के लिए 11 लाख रुपये का सन् 64 में प्राविजन किया गया था लेकिन बाद में उस प्राविजन को निकाल दिया और कहा कि हमारे पास इसके लिए फंड्स नहीं हैं। पहले इस काम को हम ने बजट में लिया था लेकिन बाद में उसको छोड़ दिया गया। एक तरफ 10 महीने में 2 लाख रुपया यातायात की शॉटिंग में गुमा दिया लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब जनता को सुविधाएं देने की बात की जाती है तो कहते हैं कि हमारे पास उस के लिए पैसा नहीं है।

[श्री बसन्त]

आप वहां सुबरबन ट्रेन में घूम कर देखिये। रोहतक से बम्बई तक एक रेल के डिब्बे में 6 मवेशी ले जाने की इजाजत है, 7 मवेशी एक डिब्बे में नहीं ले जाये जा सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि एक डिब्बे में जहां 72 आदमी बैठ सकते हैं वहां उस के चौगुने आदमी भरे रहते हैं। अब पशुओं के लिए तो यह सुविधा है कि इससे ज्यादा एक डिब्बे में वह नहीं रखे जा सकते हैं लेकिन आदमियों के लिए इस तरह की कोई सुविधा नहीं है और वह भूसे की तरह भरे रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय गुस्सा न हों क्योंकि सच बात कहने पर मैं मजबूर हूं। आखिर कहां तक सहन किया जाये? उस की भी तो कोई सीमा रहती है। हम समय रहते जनता की तकलीफों को दूर करने के कोशिश करें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने मंत्री महोदय के सामने पेश की हैं उन पर वह ध्यान देंगे।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि कल्याण बम्बई क्षेत्र में 70 हजार भैंसें हैं। उस का वह दूध निकाल कर बम्बई में बेचते हैं और गोबर 100 मील के ऊपर ले जाने के लिये किसानों को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट से जो रेलवे वॉग्स अभी तक दिये जाते थे.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगले दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

16 Hrs.

Motion Re : INSTALLATION OF SHRI MANDAL AS CHIEF MINISTER OF BIHAR

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion on the motion to be moved by Shri Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves the manner and the procedure adopted by the Governor of Bihar in installing Shri B. P. Mandal as Chief Minister, as likely to bring the Constitution in contempt and danger."

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I wish to draw your attention to the words

"disapproves the manner and the procedure adopted by the Governor—as likely to bring the Constitution in contempt and danger". I need not refer to the dictionary to give the meaning of these words, because my hon. friend knows it. "Disapprove" means censure, condemn. Therefore, I say that under rule 184, under which this motion has been moved....

MR. SPEAKER : Where does that rule say that we cannot discuss the action of the Governor?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am coming to that. That rule says :

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place...."

Therefore, if there is no provision in the Constitution, no motion can be discussed. This is a substantive motion which seeks to condemn the conduct of the Governor. Since we have accepted a federal Constitution, I need not say that the powers are so divided between the Centre and the States.

MR. SPEAKER : He is taking away the time of the House. Let him come to the point. Does any rule prevent Parliament from discussing the Governor's action?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am referring to Legislative Assembly Debates of 1936, Volume VI, page 373.

MR. SPEAKER : That is pre-independence time. But he said something about the constitutional provisions. Could he kindly say where it is mentioned that Parliament, which is a sovereign body, cannot discuss the action or conduct of the Governor?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Parliament has got the power to impeach the Governor. Then, how could he say that Parliament cannot discuss the action of the Governor?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : If they bring a motion to impeach the Governor, I will not raise a point of order. But this substantive motion is of a nature which seeks to condemn the action of the Governor and, therefore, under this authority, this decision given by the President of the Legislature at that time....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it is relevant today. It was given in 1936.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is speaking on the merits of the case.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he is not talking on the merits. He has not referred to Bihar at all. He is only speaking about the constitutional aspect.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It may be said that the decision which I am referring to came before we got independence and the Constitution came into force.

What is the position today? I may refer you to the *Practice and Procedure of Parliament* by Shri M. N. Kaul and Shri S. L. Shakhder, Secretary sitting here. On page 393 it says :—

"...it has been held by the Speaker from time to time that the following matters cannot be raised by way of an adjournment motion :

* * * *

Conduct of the Governor of a State." Therefore, so long as this authority stands and so long as this decision is not obliterated, I am afraid, the conduct of the Governor cannot be condemned.

Coming to that portion of the conduct of the Governor, let me raise this point. So far as the Governor is concerned, he is assigned certain powers and functions. When the Governor acts as the agent of the President, in the sphere of that acting and conduct it can certainly be challenged (Interruption).

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, your patience is unlimited but our time is limited.

MR. SPEAKER : We will extend it by 10 minutes.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am confining myself to that discretionary part of the conduct of the Governor which cannot be discussed without reflecting on him. Therefore I am just trying to analyse and vivisection and say that the conduct of the Governor as an agent of the President could certainly be discussed as it was done in the case of UP, Rajasthan and Punjab.

There I agree; but here is the conduct an act of the Governor in respect of.....

MR. SPEAKER : The debate is on the Constitution not on the Bihar Governor.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Respectfully I am submitting that as to who should be the Leader of the House at that time is the question to be determined by the objective mind and the objectivity of mind cannot be challenged, discussed, condemned in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have understood the point. You are not raising a point of order but you are making a speech on the constitutionality of it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : We are just considering that aspect of the action of the Governor where he had been given the authority....

MR. SPEAKER : I have understood the case but you want to have your full say. For your satisfaction you can have it. I cannot help it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not know whether I have made myself sufficiently clear.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : माननीय सदस्य बोलने से पहले ज्यादा क्लियर थे । बोलने के बाद तो हमारी समझ में ही नहीं आता कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I need not say that he is such a novice regarding constitutional issues that he is not prepared even to discuss the points. When the Chief Minister is out of office, it is in the discretion of the Governor to find out a person who can form the Government. If a person with a majority is not prepared to come forward, he has a right to appeal to a person and to find out the person who can form the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : A point of order must have an end to it. It cannot be made into a speech. Now I am giving my ruling whether you like it or not. Whatever it is, he has quoted only one book written by Kaul and Shakhder. Shri Shakhder himself has been this motion. Therefore this point does not arise. We have been discussing not the conduct of the Governor as an individual but the action of the Governor. After all, if this forum cannot discuss, where else can we discuss it? Instead of discussing in the streets and bazars, this is the forum where we can discuss it. Therefore, to prevent the dis-

[Mr. Speaker]

cussion in the bazar, this is the forum and we can, certainly, discuss and take some decision and the decision of Parliament, which is the supreme body, cannot be questioned.

SHRI NATH PAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Prof. Bhandare was known to me as a professor of law. How quickly he has managed to forget all the law! During my long career as a back-Bencher in this House, I have never heard a more flippant point of order raised here than the one raised by Prof. Bhandare... (Interruption).

Sir, I would like this motion that I just moved in the House, with your permission, to be read along with another motion which I had moved on the 15th November, because the real meaning of what we have in mind will be driven home to the House if the two motions are read together. That motion reads:

"That this House disapproves of the action of the Central Government in using the institution of the Governors of States not as an instrument for the proper functioning of the Constitution but as an agent of the party in power at the Centre as exemplified by the current developments in Bihar and West Bengal."

That motion of ours was, unfortunately, defeated. But how prophetic that motion was has been proved by the subsequent developments that have been taking place in Bihar, in Punjab and in some other parts of the country.

Sir, I want to submit at the very outset that the Congress Party, under Mr. Chavan, has reached the limit of political impropriety and immorality in Bihar. I would like here, at this stage, to read a memorable editorial from the Free Press, when this thing happened, called "Manoeuvred Democracy". We have heard of all kinds of democracies: people's democracy, guided democracy, basic democracy and, now, Mr. Chavan's singular contribution has been manoeuvred democracy. In this editorial, the editor says what you and I and perhaps every Indian who is worried about the future of democracy feels. It says:

"But even those who had reasons to be critical towards that Government will be flabbergasted by the crude way in

which the Mandal Government has been manoeuvred into position. If the Governor had insisted upon the largest Opposition party—in this case, the Congress—forming the successor Government, he would have been fully justified. But in the event, he became party to a process of manipulation which discredits the very system of parliamentary democracy."

The Governor's office is contemplated in the Constitution to uphold the Constitution. Here, we find the Governor..... (Interruption). Please, temporarily, forget the party loyalties and let us remember the first oath which all of us take when we are admitted as the candidates and later on, when you, Sir, admit us as Members of this House. This is the oath we all of us take. This is the basic commitment, this is the first commitment which transgress the commitment to any international tribunal or the commitment to a party. This commitment is binding on Mr. Chavan, on me and on Mr. Kanungo and everyone of us. This is the oath:

".....I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or illwill and that I will uphold the Constitution...."

This is the basic oath; this is the commitment made by everyone of us.

In this editorial, the editor further comments:

"The Governor emerges as a casualty. In this case, he was ever the silent man seemingly accepting whatever role was given to him. He was told to accept an unknown M.L.A. as the Chief Minister and he did so; he was told to nominate Shri Mandal to the Council and he did so; he was told to swear in Shri Mandal as the Chief Minister and he did so."

Mr. Chavan had told us that Mr. Kanungo would be sent as the Governor and if they did not accept him, the Constitutional inevitable would follow. He had held out that threat before us. Now we know why Mr. Chavan was so solicitous about Mr. Kanungo, why he was so parti-

cular about sending him. The role was already cut for him and Mr. Kanungo was to go and do the bidding and fulfil that role. Mr. Kanungo did it, as you know, very eminently. He had been cut for that role, he had been tailored for it. a ready-made Governor, and he went and did all the bidding.

Now we must go a little deeper in what has been happening. I am afraid, the whole process of democracy is likely to be discredited. Things are beginning to happen which are likely to betray what our people achieved in 1967. What happened when the common Indian went to the ballot box in 1967 was rather unique in the annals of democracy. Few countries could have boasted of such sobriety and such maturity as was displayed by the Indian who was ridiculed by the political pundits both at home and abroad. We were told that democracy is a very tender plant, only suitable to grow in the special climate of the Anglo-Saxon world. We were told that democracy would crumble because of the illiteracy of the Indian masses. But we witnessed something very unique of which we should be proud.

Mr. Speaker, from Japan to Ghana, from Tokyo to Accra, those countries which had become free in the wake of freedom of India, one after another have gone under the Jack boot of one type of dictatorship or another, and whenever the people had tried to raise their voices against the local tyranny which had replaced the white tyranny, we know what happened; we know that in these countries the white slave master had gone and the local slave master had emerged. One after another, in these countries of Asia and Africa, the land of liberty, with so much of faith and hope lit by the people of this country was extinguished by the local tyrant; the white tyranny had ended, but black tyranny, brown tyranny, yellow tyranny had come, and whenever the people had tried to replace the Government which had usurped the reins of power in the name of the people, there was blood-shed. There was only one country....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai may please remember that so many parties have to participate in this.

SHRI NATH PAI : I think, I started at 4.10 or 4.12.....

MR. SPEAKER : At 4.10.

SHRI NATH PAI : I think, I have half an hour under the well established convention.

MR. SPEAKER : No; only twenty minutes. He has also to talk about the Bihar Governor....

SHRI NATH PAI : So far as I am concerned, had the significance been limited to Mr. Kanungo, I would not have bothered I would not be bothering about Governors. But I am concerned, as you are concerned, with the future of our democracy, and it is this that is causing anxiety.

I was submitting to you that in the other countries whenever they tried to replace the monopoly of power by a Party, there was bloodshed. India was the only country where we saw the silent miracle, the people's revolution; the Party which had been monopolising power was replaced by the people of India in the majority of the States through votes in the ballot box. This was something unique and this was showing that our democracy was coming into majority, was maturing. But suddenly something began to happen. The Congress Party, far from welcoming this maturing process of our democracy, did everything to stifle it, to throttle it, to thwart it and to defeat it. Bihar is the latest example on the part of the Congress Party first to realise the meaning of this democracy and then of its colossal failure to welcome it. It is guilty of doing everything to throttle this welcome change.

What happens is a mockery of democracy. if we are to allow this pernicious practice which has been allowed to take place in Bihar at the instance and with the encouragement of the Home Minister, we can visualise a day when a man who has never been elected either to the Assembly or to Parliament can for life become either the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. All that is required to be done is to resign for a day after five months and 29 days, and then be again sworn in, resign again, be sworn in and so on. But this, we will only have the beginning of tyranny in this country. There is many a lacuna and there is many a gap in our Constitution. Shri Y. B. Chavan says that there are some gaps, and I do agree with him that there are some gaps in this Constitution, because even our

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Constitution-makers could not have provided for Mandals. They provided for some kind of contingencies, but even those founding fathers could not have visualised these new political Mundhras, Mandals, and their like or these Gills and Mundhras.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Katihar) : But he was an elected Member of this House.

SHRI NATH PAI : I think accidentally the hon. Member had made a good interruption and I welcome it. He has said that Mr. Mandal was elected to the House. But what did Mr. Mandal do? He dishonoured that mandate. He was not elected to the Bihar Assembly. He disregarded the mandate to sit in Lok Sabha and instead chose to sit as a Minister there, as a nominated man. The hon. Member is right, and I have answered him.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री (विक्रमगंज)

श्री बसन्तनारायण सिंह ने क्या किया था ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Two wrongs do not make one right.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : तो फिर उस के बारे में भी कहिये ।

SHRI NATH PAI : This process or this procedure of discrediting our democracy began with Shri Y. B. Chavan's silent acquiescence in what happened in Rajasthan. Shri Y. B. Chavan has never told us the opinion of the ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Gajendragadkar, an opinion which he has been good enough to circulate to the leaders of the parties, and this is what Shri Gajendragadkar has stated. This whole process began with this temptation on the part of Shri Y. B. Chavan to install Mr. Sukhadia as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. He saved Mr. Sukhadia and his kin. But how much harm he has done thereby, perhaps unwittingly, because I do not yet persuade myself to feel that he did it deliberately! But there is further evidence to shake my faith in him because of what he did in Bihar.

The opinion given by Shri Gajendragadkar is that the Governor of Rajasthan was unjust and unfair in what he did. This is the opinion of the former Chief Justice

of India in a confidential opinion which was solicited by the Home Minister.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : How did the hon. Member get it?

SHRI NATH PAI : The whole point is this. How should the Governor have behaved?

SHRI BHOLA NATH (Alwar) : How did the hon. Member come to know of it?

SHRI NATH PAI : May I say that Shri Gajendragadkar did not whisper it in the ears of Shri Nath Pai, but the Home Minister had asked Shri Gajendragadkar to give his opinion, and that is why Shri Gajendragadkar has stated his opinion? He is not a Kanungo to write something to suit the requirements of Shri Y. B. Chavan; he has stated the law as he understands it and the Constitution of India as he understands it and he has reached his conclusion. I hope I am quoting him fairly when I say that. But this is not an official secret....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Now that the hon. Member has raised this question, let me say this about it. The opinion was asked for not about what exactly the Governor of Rajasthan did at that time. As a matter of fact, I had promised this House that I would consider whether we could lay down certain conventions and guidelines for the use of Governors as to what should be done when no particular party emerged as a leading party after the elections....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : After he has done the mischief.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has raised this question and I must explain it. For that matter, I asked for the opinions of four or five constitutional experts. Shri Gajendragadkar was only one. I did not refer to him this particular matter. If he had given his opinion about that particular incident in his own way then there are other opinions also possibly which will have to taken into account.

SHRI NATH PAI : I hope you will deduct the time taken by these interruptions from the time taken by me so far.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member had wanted it. He called for them. Therefore, that is part of his speech. Let him conclude in another five minutes.

SHRI NATH PAI : In that case, I shall not yield to anybody. Normally it is not good parliamentary practice to prevent interruptions. I would not like to be a party to a procedure whereby all interruptions are stopped. It is a good parliamentary convention to allow interruptions provided they are intelligent and wise. I thought so; I expected so and therefore, I yielded.

MR. SPEAKER : Provided time is available.

SHRI NATH PAI : May I correct Shri Chavan ? In the first place, there were only two former Chief Justices concerned in this. Shri Mahajan had not given an opinion on the behaviour of the Governor of Rajasthan, Shri Gajendragadkar has given. Let him, therefore, not mislead the House. What I have stated is the truth and the full truth. I hope now he will not contradict me.

Having begun that process, the process of discrediting democracy begins with Rajasthan. Now we see it going step by step. What Shri Chavan is doing is this. If the Congress want to come to power, they have a right to it. I have nothing to say against the fact that the Bihar Government was defeated on the floor of the Assembly, because their Assembly is the only forum where the fate of the Government could be decided. When the Assembly is prevented by a Governor or by a Speaker from discharging that function, I am against that process. It is the floor of the House which must decide the destiny of the Government in being. I have nothing against that. But what you are doing is to have a puppet government and run it from the wing. The Congress Party wants to have the power, but will not share the responsibility. It wants to pretend to be democratic, but will not face the Assembly. In Bihar and in Punjab, we see this phenomenon. In Chandigarh, we see that there is Shri Gill popped up by the Congress, maintained by the Congress, existing because of the mercy and charity of the Congress. In Bihar, we find there is Shri Mandal, a man who has collected 29 defectors and is propping himself up, and Shri Chavan here wants to hold him out as a shining example of the defender of democratic rights of the people of Bihar. This is rewarding of defectors and defections.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI : You started it. You are being paid in your own coin. Now you repent.

SHRI NATH PAI : I shall welcome intelligent interruptions. This does not fall in that category.

This phenomenon of legislators crossing and re-crossing floors and ministerships being offered as a bribe openly to secure defections is something unparalleled in the history of any country with parliamentary institutions. I think Shri Chavan should try to get a better reputation than the reputation of the manager of the biggest puppet show in India. Mr. Speaker, puppet shows are organised at Xmas time. But this is a puppet show that is going round the year in this country, one after another puppet Chief Ministers being installed in power. What has brought about a danger to the stability and unity of our country is the defection of elected representatives of the people from one party to another party. In the defections that have occurred so far no principle has been discernible. It has been a case of simple opportunism and lure of power during a period of less than one year, according to available reports. According to Prof. Kashyap, roughly as many as 350 legislators have crossed the floor, several of them more than once. This means that some 10 per cent of the total membership of State legislatures has been involved in the phenomenon of floor-crossing, or one out of every 10 legislators has been guilty of this practice.

Why did I write this particular piece ? Shri Chavan was party to a resolution which was moved in this House by a member of his party, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. He welcomed it, he blessed it; he ridiculed defections and called defectors 'aya Rams' and 'gaya Rams'. But within a few days of this, he welcomed defections in Bihar and rewarded the defectors. You did it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did not do it.

SHRI NATH PAI : How dangerous is this ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member while trying to disapprove of the Governor's action, is putting it on me.

SHRI NATH PAI : The Constitution has been the victim of this fraud. What a

[Shri Nath Pai]

tragedy that Shri Chavan should allow himself to be a party to this deliberate, patent fraud on the Constitution of India. ! How the right of nominating a member of the Council has been abused by Mr. Nityanand Kanungo !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Kanungone.

SHRI NATH PAI : This is what article 171 of the Constitution says :

"(5) The members to be nominated by the Governor under sub-clause (e) of clause (3) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely—

Literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service."

A Governor has to nominate a man who comes under one of these categories. Now, by what stretch of the imagination, by what twisting of the Constitution, can we bring Mr. Mandal under one of these five categories stipulated in the Constitution ? Co-operation service, with whom ? With the requirements of the ruling party. Is this co-operation ? The only art which Mr. Mandal seems to be specialising in is the art of manoeuvring himself, with the connivance of the Union Government, into power.

I would like Mr. Chavan to quote either a political expert, a legal or constitutional authority or one single daily in this vast country, which could agree with him. Everybody was aghast at this process. An unknown man was nominated, to suit the requirements of Mr. Mandal, to be Chief Minister for one day. The next day, he nominates Mr. Mandal to the Council, and the third day Mr. Mandal becomes the Chief Minister. Is this what we thought when we gave ourselves this democratic Constitution ? Is this what the Preamble of the Constitution says ?

This was the process followed by Ayub Khan. In the morning he goes and tells the then Governor-General of Pakistan, "Dismiss Feroze Khan Noon, nominate me". He is nominated. In the evening he goes to him and says. "Now that I am nominated. I dismiss you, I become the President."

These are the shadows. If we go on playing with our Constitution in this way, unwittingly we are digging the grave of our Constitution for party political gain, for temporary, peripheral gain of our own party.

I have not much regard for those who play with the Constitution, but a great responsibility rests on Mr. Chavan. What a golden opportunity there is to fill in the lacuna, the gaps in our Constitution. Will he use this opportunity to meet the requirements of party politics, or shall we create new precedents to further extend the freedom and liberty of our Constitution ? I do readily agree that there are gaps in our Constitution, but this is the occasion in this transitional period when we are making an experiment with out Constitution to fill the gaps in a liberal manner in order to strength, not weaken our Constitution, not to discredit, slander our Constitution, which is what is happening.

Here, I would like to recall with your permission what the Congress Party said about the Governor behaving. The question how the Governor should behave had come up earlier. This question has been with us for a long time. We had raised this question when we were fighting for freedom, when you were with us, when Mr. Chavan was with us in the Congress Party. Not the Congress Party of today. How it has changed out of recognition ! This was a totally different party which raised the question of the Governor's powers. Let Mr. Chavan ponder on what I have to say. Lord Linlithgow, the British Strap, the agent of the British power, had to give this explanation to Mahatma Gandhi:

"There is no vestige of foundation for the assertion which I have seen advanced that the Governor is entitled under this Act (The Government of India Act, the relevant clauses of which have been reproduced in our Constitution) to act at his pleasure, to intervene at random in the administration of the provinces."

At random, at pleasure. Mr. Chavan used the word "pleasure" when he was replying to the debate on the 16th November in a very strange manner. I was reminded of a story. When we were travelling to

England by the P&O ship, there as a charming young lady on board the ship. On the ship, every day there used to be a ball in the main dancing room of the ship. I was a student, a normal student, and a male student. We used to go there, and this was an unusually charming lady. She used to come and watch us. A young man, another person, it was not me, went to her and said, "May I have the pleasure of dancing with you?" The lady, she was a lady from Bombay, turned her head this way. The young man went away. The next day again he went to her and said, "May I have the pleasure of dancing with you?" She turned her head that way. He was a persistent young man. The third day, he came to her and said: May I have the pleasure of dancing with you? The girl got up and said: you may dance with me but I am not going to give you any pleasure. Mr. Chavan's conception of Governor's 'Pleasure' is something like that of the young lady's... (Interruptions.) When that issue came up, this is what the then working committee says:

"The Working Committee has also come to the conclusion that the Governor of the Central Provinces has shown by the ugly haste with which he has turned night into day and forced a crisis that has overtaken the province, that he was eager to weaken and discredit the Congress."

Now, replace the word 'Central Province' and put Bihar and just where the word 'Congress' appears, put the word 'The Constitution of India'. This resolution of the Working Committee would then give us the truth of what happened in Bihar. This indictment of the Government is not by Nath Pai but by the working Committee. What seems to be happening is this. I am now going to quote the resolution of the AICC. What has this happened? It has happened because of the mad obsession with power, totally inconsistent with the record of the pre-Independent Congress. There was a time when to be in politics meant to be in the Congress. How far has the Congress strayed from that path? What was the promise that was given to the people of India? It is this basic issue that we are concerned with today in my motion. The last AICC, the people's AICC to which we belonged...

(An Hon. Member: No, no.). What no no? बेवकूफी की बातें हैं। This AICC which passed a resolution on quit India and gave a clarion call to the people of India says:

"Lastly, the AICC wishes to make it clear to all concerned that by embarking on a mass struggle"..... to throw the British out..... "it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress. The power when it comes will belong to the whole people of India."

This was a solemn assurance given by the Congress. It was on this assurance that youngmen had given up their universities and others had given up something much more precious, their very lives, to win independence. It is a betrayal of this assurance that we see. Power will be taken in the name of the people. Now, it is the people alone who are forgotten; it is only power that is remembered. That is why we see this betrayal of the Constitution. (Interruptions.) Shall we go on playing this dangerous game? Shall we be rewarding those who are disloyal to the people? New countries in Africa like Kenya and Malawi have already passed laws that when a legislator betrays the trust and the mandate given to him by the people, he shall be required to resign his seat he shall do so before he cross over to the other side. Mr. Chavan told us that he welcomed this. While speaking on the resolution accepting the amendment of Mr. Limaye, he solemnly declared his intention and you gave enough material for a committee to sit and discuss it. Am I right?

Shri Y. B. CHAVAN: You are right.

SHRI NATH PAI: But what is your practice? How far is your practice in harmony with your promises, professions and declarations? I want to quote from a letter I have received from an eminent Congressman, a little more eminent than the hon. Member who had been interrupting me—Sriprakash. Mr. Sriprakash writes to me, having followed the debates. I do not quote from the blessings which we have received from this veteran fighter for our freedom, because the Congressmen will not very much enjoy it. But then, having complimented, me and my colleagues upon what we are trying to do uphold the traditions of democracy in this country, Shri Sriprakash then says: "When I look at what

[Shri Nath Pai]

is happening around we, I sometimes wonder if the 50 years of my life I gave to bring freedom nearer have not been wasted." What a condemnation, what an indictment, from this veteran, from a man who gave the greater part of his life to make India free, to make India safe for democracy? At the end of his life, Shri Sriprakasa is saying, is this the pass we have come to. I want Mr. Chavan to ponder coolly and to reply dispassionately to my submission. Let us not go with temporary, petty, paltry gains. Let us think that we are playing a dangerous game, and the only consideration with Mr. Chavan will be—(Interruption).

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : His party is also playing the game.

SHRI NATH PAI : Anybody might have begun it. But it must be stopped. It does not matter who began it. We did not begin it. But it is not important who began it. It is important who is continuing it. It is far more important—(Interruption). It does not matter who started the fire.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please conclude.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am trying to conclude, and I will have the right of reply also. It is not important to find out who started the dangerous fire. In the first place, this dangerous fire was not started by us. The historical evidence is that these defections were started—he asked me about Pattom Thanu Pillai—(Interruption)—by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai and Shri T. Prakasam; these good men were bribed by the Congress and the Constitution was betrayed. (Interruption). Even more important is this. Before it is too late, let us try to extinguish this fire—(Interruption).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI NATH PAI : I want to conclude but I shall not be stampeded. (Interruption). I am concluding, but not under this shouting. I shall not submit so easily to anybody else, except to you, Sir. Shri Sonavane asked me—(Interruption).

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) अध्यक्ष
महोदय,.....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He would have concluded by now. Your name is there. Mr. Tiwary. It is given by the Congress Party. You have a chance to reply more effectively and calmly. I am also requesting Shri Sitaram Kesri not to interrupt. He is interrupting too many times. It serves no purpose.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am concluding. No, it does not matter who started this. But the fires that are burning will not consume this party or that party but the precious freedom and liberty. And that is what we are all trying to rescue.

In the end, may I try to tell them one thing? You asked me a question and I am trying to reply to it. Acharya Narendra Dev—(Interruption)—They have a right to interrupt me because I interrupted when they spoke. But let them also listen now. Acharya Narendra Dev set the noblest example in this matter. 14 Congress Socialist members of the Constituent Assembly, headed by Acharya Narendra Dev, left the Congress and along with them, we resigned every seat and everyone rendered his resignation. In the Assembly, and in the Constituent Assembly, every Congress socialist resigned. It is by this kind of thing that one renders service.

I want Mr. Chavan to approach this issue in a wider aspect, and to censure the Governor. Mr. Chavan appointed him, but his subsequent behaviour has confirmed our belief that Mr. Kanungo went there not to serve the Constitution but to serve the Congress party, and therefore, Mr. Kanungo should be dismissed at the first opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves the manner and the procedure adopted by the Governor of Bihar in installing Shri B. P. Mandal as Chief Minister, as likely to bring the Constitution in contempt and danger."

I do not know whether Mr. Kanungo should be dismissed or not, but my difficulty is. I have to adjust this debate and finish it in 2 hours. All the parties will have to be given a chance. Last time I was very sorry to hear that one party was forgotten and was not given a chance. I have to

give chance to 8 parties and to the Congress members also. It is very difficult to ring the bell, get up and say 'sit down'. The mover normally ought to have taken only 20 minutes, but we have now spent 45 minutes already, even providing 10 minutes for the point of order, which was raised. Therefore, I would request hon. members to be brief. Mr. A. K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I was listening to Mr. Nath Pai, I found that most of us were taken in by the principles of political ethics with which he treated us. It was much more of a discourse on how we should behave in Parliament and outside than an indictment of Mr. Kanungo, against whom I apprehended this motion is mainly directed. We have nothing to quarrel about the condemnation that has come from Mr. Nath Pai against this practice of floor-crossing. We have all shared this feeling of disgust. In fact, it started with Mr. Charan Singh.

आपको इतिहास मालूम नहीं है ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We expected at least a man like Mr. Sen to know the facts.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It started with Mr. Charan Singh becoming the Chief Minister. I am not aware of any other floor-crosser who became a Chief Minister by floor-crossing.

राजस्थान में मोहनलाल सूखाडिया ।

not matter who started it, I agree with him. It does not matter who starts it, but it does matter who continues it. Mr. Nath Pai would be very staggered to hear that only the other day in West Bengal, when a few floor-crossers left the Congress, many important members of the opposition sent a letter to the Governor that they were prepared to support Mr. Shankar Banerjee and Mr. Ashu Ghosh, or in other words, if this gentleman who had about 17 men behind him was appointed Chief Minister, he would be blessed by the leaders of the opposition, who are so vociferous in their condemnation against floor-crossing. I am sure Mr. Nath Pai is not one of them. What I am saying is, when this game was started in UP with Mr. Charan Singh being rewarded with the office of Chief Minister, people should remember that this is a game in which both can play. And, this is what happened. For this, Mr. Kanungo is not to be blamed. Mr. Mandal was elected to the House, if I remember aright, as a member of the Socialist Party. I think he carried on a tearing campaign with Sri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha in Bihar particularly representing the backward classes of Bihar—I do not regard anybody backward; we are all backward in one sense, the way we behave here and outside shows we are all politically backward at least—shoulder to shoulder with him. He was then hailed as Sri Humayun Kabir was hailed the other day in Bengal wherever he went with Shri Ajoy Mukerjee to address meetings. Today he is condemned because he has not supported those who have been his comrades in the last elections. In the same way, Shri Mandal has earned a bad name because those who expected him to play a different role have found that he has not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Shri Sen is an advocate for undefended cases.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When I defend an undefended case I have a right to defend. Unfortunately, many people choose me to defend their undefended cases. I do not think Shri Basu has ever chosen anyone. But that does not matter. The merit of the case is what matters.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

What happened in Bihar? Leaving alone the wonderful picture of floor-crossers being hailed now and thrown and jettisoned the next moment, in Bihar the crisis was deepened because of the deep-seated quarrels which started the moment a wonderful group of 14 or 15 odd assortments had come together. Every day we found that some party was opposing the Chief Minister's some programme or another. Every day we heard that the Chief Minister was either tendering his resignation or threatening to do so. This went on much to the disgust of the people of Bihar who had fought so valiantly in the very movement, to which noble references have been made by Shri Nath Pai. The very seat of the 1942 movement.

By a wonderful and remarkable game of political chicanery, 14 or 15 groups got together, never gave a common programme, never talked together and they tore themselves completely asunder. As a result of that what happened was that they lost their majority. When they lost their majority the Opposition called....

SHRI NATH PAI : Come to article 171.

SHRI A. K. SEN : You have not come to it.

SHRI NATH PAI : I did, I quoted it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I will come to it in my own time, not at your bidding.

Now, Sir, when they lost their majority the Congress said, please call the legislature. Now democracy has taken a wonderful shape where the legislature is not the forum where these political questions are to be determined, they are to be determined outside the legislatures. We have been a wonderful example of it in Bengal. We saw it in Bihar. I have great respect for Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha. He is an old-time Congressman. But as it is, his comrades prevailed upon him in refusing to call the Assembly. He said, not now, I shall call it when I choose. The Governor Shri Kanungo accepted his advice. Though it was patent that he had no longer any majority, yet Mr. Kanungo accepted his advice. Is he to be arranged for that, pilloried for that? I remember every paper carried congratulatory messages from lea-

ders on this side saying, look at Kanungo and look at Dharma Vira, what a difference, what a contrast....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That was about Shri Ayyangar and not Shri Kanungo. Read the papers correctly.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I would request Shri Banerjee to keep quiet. He talks too much. Those who talk too much ought to know that they carry no weight. Shri Kanungo waited till the last day. The Assembly met. We all know what happened during the debate on the Governor's Address. The Governor gave an Address on the advice of a Ministry which no longer had the majority, and the next day or the day after that—I do not remember the date so clearly. I confess it—on a motion of no-confidence the Ministry lost its majority and then it resigned. Then the Governor's duty is to find who is the person who can command a majority and one of the members of Shri Mandal's Party, the Soshit Dal Party was taken as the person who commanded the majority. He came. Then, on this Chief Minister's advice, again, the Governor accepted his resignation and called upon a person to form the Ministry who until today commands a majority. It is true that he commands a majority with the support of the Assembly. But, according to Shri Nath Pai,—I hope it is not his own version—democracy means only support of the majority if the majority consists of the opposition. But if the majority consists of Congress members, then it is not a majority.

16.57 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I remember that Shri Nath Pai referred to an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. I am second to none in the respect for the judiciary. When I was on the Treasury Benches people have seen how much devoted I was to our judiciary, because I am an unrepentant believer in the supremacy of the law, that so long as our judiciary remains independent and fearless the rights of the people are guaranteed. Now, when the judiciary, the Supreme Court, returned a verdict that we could not amend the Constitution to abridge or take away the fundamental rights, was the same devotion forthcoming from those who swear by

the decisions of the Supreme Court? Then we were told that the Supreme Court judgment was unfair. Now, when the Calcutta High Court gave its judgment on the right of the Speaker to condemn the formation of a Government, those who said "go to the court" take the verdict of the High Court". . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Supreme Court.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The Supreme Court will come later. We are waiting for that day. I hope it will come and I hope he will accept it.... (interruptions). When the judgment of the Calcutta High Court came, our wonderful devotion to the judiciary is so great that the High Court judgment was characterised as cross judgment. I have read wonderful criticism of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is irrelevant.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Until it is set aside by the Supreme Court, that judgment stands. Yet, the judgment of the Calcutta High Court is criticised and those who criticise it are applauded.

I am told that Shri Gajendragadkar has given some opinion. Shri Nath Pai referred to Rajasthan. I refer to Bengal, which is a next door to Bihar. He went to Rajasthan to quote the ex-Chief Justice. Now, what happens is that the judges are quoted when it suits somebody to quote them, but when their verdict is against a particular party or purpose, they are condemned. Therefore, it is no use quoting an ex-Chief Justice as if he is the last word. I do not know and I am not concerned with what he has said. I have the greatest respect for him as a Chief Justice and as a democrat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The words of an ex-Chief Justice have more value than that of an ex-Minister.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I know it has more value than the opinion of the members of the opposition also. I do not run down anyone. It is not my habit. Shri Banerjee's opinion is as valuable as mine. If he can convince the people. It will be accepted. That is the democratic process to which we all owe allegiance.

17.00 Hrs.

Shri Nath Pai says that Shri Gajendra-gadkar's opinion has not been accepted. I do not know on what he has given an opinion and how that secret has travelled to the archives of Shri Nath Pai. We have not been favoured with that.

But whatever it is, we are concerned in this case with Shri Kanungo and not with the rights and wrongs of some other Governor who is not before us now. What has Shri Kanungo done ? When Shri Nath Pai was giving his long address of 45 minutes I was waiting every minute to hear something about Shri Kanungo having done something wrong. He only indulged in flourishing phrases of his being a puppet being run by Shri Chavan from here. If assertion proved the case, Shri Nath Pai has proved his case.

SHRI NATH PAI : I Object. I call Shri Chavan as Shri Chavan and not as Shri Chavan.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Whatever it is, Shri Chavan remains Shri Chavan. If I have not pronounced a Maharashtrian name properly, I expect Shri Nath Pai to pronounce a Bengali name better than I.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are anglicizing it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Shri Chavan remains. Shri Chavan to me, as I said, whatever folly I might commit in pronouncing his name. It may not be as Maharashtra as Nath Pai's or his Konkani by the way. We are told that I lost the case when I argued that Konkani was a dialect of Maharashtra.

SHRI NATH PAI : I now know why you lost it, just as you are losing the case of Bihar.

SHRI A. K. SEN : But I shall not lose this case because the judges are much better.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is only because the jury is fixed.

SHRI A. K. SEN : That is right. We believe in a jury.

SHRI NATH PAI : A fixed jury!

SHRI A. K. SEN : No, an elected jury.

As I said, not one word has been said against his judgement. Has it been

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said that he did not choose a man who command the majority? Has it been said that he did not accept the resignation of the ministry which had really suffered a defeat on the floor of the Assembly? What has he done excepting a long discourse in which Shri Nath Pai has merely asserted that Shri Chavan has decided everything for him?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): You are wrong in one sense....

SHRI A. K. SEN: I am always wrong to Shri Barua and Shri Nath Pai, but that does not really matter. What I am concerned with is what the facts are.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Shri Nath Pai said that he has 17 men with him.

SHRI NATH PAI: 17 defectors and 33 ministers!

SHRI A. K. SEN: The debate is on this subject :—

"That this House disapproves the manner and the procedure adopted by the Governor of Bihar in installing Shri B. P. Mandal as Chief Minister".

Nothing has been said about it. We have told about the defection. We have been told Shri Chavan playing the part of a puppet-player. We have been told about Rajasthan and about everything else.

SHRI NATH PAI: Also about Punjab.

SHRI A. K. SEN: But nothing has been said about this gentleman. He is an honourable man.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Brutus also was an honourable man!

SHRI A. K. SEN: He has acted like a democrat. He has gone by the verdict of the Assembly. He waited until the resignation of the Leader of the House who was the Chief Minister. He called upon the man who commanded the majority and who still commands the majority to form the Government. The moment he loses the majority, he certainly will go. Where has he committed a lapse from the duties entrusted to him under the Constitution?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Right from the beginning.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Shri Nath Pai has quoted the wrong oath of the Governor. It is not the same oath; it is substantially the same. The oath is set out in article 159 and it is this that he solemnly affirms that he will faithfully execute the office of Governor and will to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that he will devote himself to the service and well-being of the people. I am glad that this oath has been brought in because many times many people forget this oath. It is a great thing which unites all parties together in our common allegiance to common principles of democratic government. What is he to do to see that the Constitution functions? How does it function? Under our Constitution, it is by the elected legislators who by their majority complexion determine the character of the Government and the Governor is there to see if there is a majority possible and if that majority is possible, who is the leader to be chosen, and if the majority slips away from the hand of the original person chosen, then he will be relieved of that duty, because in law the executive function vests in him. He has done exactly what the Constitution enjoins upon him to see that the majority party reflect their views through their leader as chosen to head the Government, so that the Government is formed by that person who leads a majority. That is the essence of our Constitution, not what the complexion of the majority is. To my learned friends here, the majority is only a majority when it consists of 14 odd assortments minus the Congress. Even with the inclusion of Jana Sangh and the Left Communists, it is still a majority. But if the majority is composed of the Congress and somebody else, then that majority is not a majority under the Constitution! Something more has to be said to prove that! That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. M. Koushik; just 7 to 8 minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): No, Sir. That is not possible. He has taken 20 minutes. You may extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has taken the party's time. We have fixed 2

hours. We cannot go on indefinitely. The Speaker has already said that.

SHRI K. M. Koushik (Chanda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with interest the opening arguments of Mr. Nath Pai and the reply given by Mr. A. K. Sen. In fact, they have not really gone into the root causes of the whole affair.

As we have been seeing today, there is a craze for power and a race to grab it. It is this that is, as a matter of fact, responsible for undermining our democracy and the consequent political instability in the country. Unless there is political stability in the country, there cannot be any economic development also. Therefore, it is a serious matter for everyone of us to think in regard to some methods by which we should be able to put an end to this sort of a political instability. Otherwise, our democracy will be a mockery and our motto, namely, *Satayameva Jayate*, will have to be converted into one of "Everything for myself and spoils to me also." This will be the motto the moment we resort to those things.

Mr. Nath Pai reminded Mr. Chavan of the debate on the 8th December with regard to defections. Mr. Chavan had very candidly admitted that this is an unhealthy practice and that we have to lay down more healthy conventions and he gave a recipe, namely, there must be an understanding among the political parties with regard to these defections. That was the recipe he gave. But I am so sorry, without much lapse of time, he himself forgot what recipe he gave us and he has been instrumental or partly responsible for the Bihar Ministry coming up in this manner by back-door means.

I would say that the Bihar model is only after West Bengal and Punjab. The manipulations that have been going on will clearly show that this is seduction, pure and simple, in every case. As we all know, seduction is a powerful weapon. Let me recall the great Rishi Vishwamitra who was seduced by Menaka. So, this craze for power or being crazy for power, and the attempt to grab it, are the things in the nature of Menaka. Therefore, we must curb it and if anybody is found doing it, he will have to be blamed for that. Instead of blaming the Governor, the persons who are

responsible for doing this and who are crazy for power will have to be condemned. In fact, the Congress Party has been responsible for the whole thing. It is they who deserve to be condemned in this regard. That is what I am going to impress on them.

The art of seduction is not new to the Congress Party. This game was started in an aristocratic way by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he placated Shri Prakasam and Shri Pattam Thanu Pillai. In fact, he did not do it for the purpose of forming the Government; he was not short of any number, but he wanted to snap the Opposition and that was precisely the reason why he placated these persons who were very powerful leaders in the Opposition. That was an aristocratic game which he played, it was a first class game, and I have nothing to say about it. Now the present Congressmen cannot play that first class game, the game that was played by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; they are adepts only in playing third class game and it is this third class game that has been responsible for this evil which everybody now admits as an evil. This is the evil which we have to combat, and it should be our effort to see how this can be done.

Now, who is responsible for this evil? I want to fix the responsibility now. What is the cause? The Congressmen have, for a period of nearly two decades enjoyed power and pelf. They have become man-eaters. Once a tiger kills a man and enjoys his blood, it is said that he would not, in future, prey on animals but will only prey on humanbeings. So, the Congressmen, after having enjoyed power for 20 years, cannot afford to sit without power and it is this which has been responsible for all these evils. These power-crazy Congressmen are responsible for all the political instability in this country and I condemn them for this attitude. The Congress Organisation is not doing anything to see that this tendency is kept under check and this is greatly responsible for all the instability, for mal-administration and for all the changes in the Ministries.

Now I would say, as I have already said, that this power is something wonderful. The Congress people, having enjoyed power for such a long time and being now out of it after the last General Elections in many of the States, have got an itching palm and

[Shri K. M. Kaushik]

it is this itching palm that is responsible for all these manipulations that have been going on in West Bengal—of course, now the West Bengal story is complete—in Bihar, in U.P. and in Punjab. When you play a good game, I can understand the game being played in a good manner. Gandhiji has said that the result will not justify the means; the means must be good and the ends also must be good. This is the principle which Gandhiji has laid down for the people to follow. But the Congressmen are concerned only with the result, whatever the means might be, fair or unfair. If they are happy with the result, they do not bother about the means; according to them, only the result must be good. This is the way in which they have been approaching the whole problem.

What did they do in West Bengal? Dr. P. C. Ghosh came out with 15 or 16 persons and these people gave him an assurance that they would support him. They did not have the courage to come forward to form the Ministry taking those 16 or 17 defectors from Dr. Ghosh, and they wanted Dr. Ghosh himself to form the Ministry. This was the position. After Dr. Ghosh formed the Ministry, they completely let him down; half the Congress supported him and half did not support him. This is the discipline of the Party! It is this that has been responsible for all the things that are going on. This is how our democracy functions!

Then the same position was there with regard to Punjab. The same thing took place with regard to the Gill Ministry. The same thing took place in Bihar also. They have the same *modus operandi*. They do not want to join the Cabinet because then they would become responsible. So, they put these handful of defectors in charge of the Ministry. They give the greatest reward for the man who has taken the lead in getting defector and he is immediately rewarded with Chief Ministership and the other defectors are made Cabinet Ministers. This is their *modus operandi*. This is what the Congress does. They put the defectors in power but they do not join the Cabinet. But then they tell the Minister that they will have to do such and such a thing, otherwise, they would withdraw their support. What they cannot do ordinarily, they have, now, a way of getting them done by back-

door means. This is what the Congress has been doing and this is how the Congress has been creating a hell for themselves, for others and for the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member must try to conclude.

SHRI K. M. Koushik: May I have five more minutes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We must abide by the time-limit. I must place before the House my difficulty. The time allotted for this motion is two hours. The Mover has taken 45 minutes. I have to accommodate several other Members, and, therefore, I have to curtail the time for every Member. The hon. Member has to finish in the time allotted for him.

SHRI K. M. Koushik: I am surprised that people holding high positions in the Congress organisation and on the Treasury Benches sermonise from the pulpit and say that there must not be casteism and there must not be any defections. But I would ask them to search their own hearts and see for themselves what an amount of casteism prevails starting from the Congress President himself, and what an amount of defections they have been responsible for.

I am surprised that the Congress President now says that he welcomes defections but it would be an one-way traffic only in favour of the Congress and not the other way round. This is what Shri Nijalingappa has openly declared at the Hyderabad Congress session; he has said that there may be defections but let those defectors who have defected from the Congress again defect and come back and he would receive them with open arms. If this is the discipline in the ruling party, which is the major party and which has a lot of heritage behind it, if this is the discipline which the Congress Party instils in the minds of its members, then woe be unto the whole country.

I had a lot of things to say but since my time is up, I would conclude by saying that unless the Congress Party lays down principles and healthy conventions not only for the benefit of the Congress but for others also, things will not improve. If they continue to take to the these ways which they have been adopting today, then things will not improve

but on the other hand they will become worse and our democracy will become a mockery.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली संघर) : मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री ए. ०. के. सेन ने एक थोक और एक लास्ट केस को आर्गु करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने चीजों को तोड़ मरोड़ कर सदन के सम्मुख पेश करने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि चरण सिंह जी पहले डिफेंडर थे और उसके बाद जो कुछ बिहार में हुआ वह ठीक हुआ, गवर्नर ने जो कुछ किया, ठीक किया। इस प्रकार से उन्होंने इसको बतलाने का प्रयत्न किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंडर कोई भी हो, डिफेंडेशन किसी ने भी किया हो, फ्लोर क्रॉसिंग हम करें या आप करें, गलत है, उसको डिफेंड नहीं किया जा सकता है, उसको सब तरफ से कंड़म किया जाना चाहिये।

बिहार में क्या हुआ। बिहार में कुछ लोगों को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पैदा किया। शोषित दल को जिसकी आज वहां मिनिस्ट्री है केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जन्म दिया, उसको इसने बड़ा किया, उसको इसने पाला और आखिर में इस केन्द्रीय सरकार के बच्चे को—मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इल्लेगल चाइल्ड को—गद्दी पर उसने बिठा दिया। कहीं से भी दस बीस लोगों को पकड़ा जा सकता है और उनको मिनिस्टर बनाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट बन सकती है। यहां बिहार में क्या हुआ है। शोषित दल के सदस्यों की संख्या 38 है और सारे के सारे मिनिस्टर हैं। उसके अन्दर केवल चार लोग हैं जिनको ओथ लेने के लिए बुलाया गया था और उन्होंने यह कह कर ओथ नहीं ली कि हमें कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बनाओ, नहीं तो हम ओथ लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि दुनिया की हिस्ट्री में, डेमोक्रेसी की हिस्ट्री में यह उदाहरण अनपरेलल्ड है। मुझे चह्वाण साहब बतायें कि क्या किसी भी देश में इस प्रकार से डेमोक्रेसी को मैसेकर किया गया है? वह बतायें एक भी उदाहरण जिसमें कहीं पर पंद्रह बीस लोग पकड़ लिये गये हों और सबको मिनिस्टर

बना दिया गया हो। यहां पर कांग्रेस ने उसको स्पोर्ट करना शुरू कर दिया। प्रजातंत्र के इतिहास में यह एक अनपरेलल्ड घटना है। अगर वहां पर युनाइटेड फ्रंट की मिनिस्ट्री को विधान सभा में बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं रहा और कांग्रेस का बहुमत हो गया, तो गवर्नर साहब कांग्रेस को बुलाते और कांग्रेस वाले अपनी मिनिस्ट्री बनाते। लेकिन बिहार में क्या हुआ? श्री मंडल को विश्वास दिलाया गया—बिहार राज्य की कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं, बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से,—जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, उस बच्चे का जन्म यहां हुआ—कि वह डिफेंड करे, अगर युनाइटेड फ्रंट की मिनिस्ट्री गिर गई, तो उनको चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया जायेगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर। इस सदन में अगर कोई बयान होता है, तो उस बयान के पीछे कोई सबूत होना चाहिये। मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उनके पास इस बात का क्या सबूत है कि यहां से कोई आश्वासन दिया गया या यहां पर कोई योजना बनाई गई।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree that whatever statement is made must be factual. Now let him not disturb.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : कोई किस का बच्चा है, इसका मेरे पास क्या सबूत हो सकता है?

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, श्री मंडल से वादा किया गया कि अगर वह डिफेंड करेंगे, तो उनको चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया जायेगा। लेकिन जब युनाइटेड फ्रंट की मिनिस्ट्री गिर गई और श्री मंडल को मुख्य मंत्री बनाने का सवाल उठा, तो ला मिनिस्ट्री ने कहा कि यह पहले ही विधान मंडल के सदस्य बने बगैर छः महीने तक मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, अब यह चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकते हैं। तब एक ओर रास्ता निकाला गया।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि श्री

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मोहन लाल गुप्ता बिहार के पुराने कांग्रेसी थे लेकिन श्री महामाया प्रहाद सिंह और अन्य गैर-कांग्रेसी लोग उनको और श्री प्रमोद कुमार मिश्र को मोटर-गाड़ी में बिठा कर पटना से रांची ले गये और वहां पर उनको शपथ दिलाई गई।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जब कानून ने श्री मंडल को चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाने के इजाजत नहीं दी, तो कांस्टीट्यूशन के साथ फ़ाड़ करके दो दिन के लिए एक स्टेप्नी चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया गया। किस लिए ? उसका एक ही फंक्शन था कि वह गवर्नर साहब से कहे कि श्री मंडल को नामजद करना है। इतना काम करके वह अपनी मौत आप मर गया। इसके अनुसार श्री मंडल को विधान परिषद् में नामजद किया गया और दो दिन के बाद उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्री की शपथ ली।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नर ने जो कुछ किया, क्या वह संविधान की स्पिरिट के अनुसार था। मेरे लायक दोस्त, श्री नाथ पाई, ने अभी बताया है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक किन लोगों को विधान परिषद् में नामजद करना चाहिये। इन सब बातों से यह साफ मालूम होता है कि बिहार में जो कुछ हुआ वह एक कैलकुलेटिड और प्री-प्लान्ड कान्स्टी-रेसी थी। हैदराबाद सेशन में कांग्रेस ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पास किया, यह उस लड़ी की एक कड़ी है। वहां पर बैठ कर पंजाब, बिहार और बंगाल में इस प्रकार की माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट्स कायम करने की योजना बनाई गई।

1967 के चुनावों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में जो क्रान्ति हुई, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए, कांग्रेस को फिर से सत्ता में लाने के लिए और लोगों के बरडिकट की अवहेलना करने के लिए हैदराबाद में एक कान्स्पिरेसी रची गई। वहां पर यह योजना बनाई गई कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता एक एक गैर-कांग्रेस सरकार को खत्म करना है। आज मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है ? वहां पर भी एक शोषित दल पैदा

किया जा रहा है। वह बच्चा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जन्म ले रहा है।

कांग्रेस को फिर से सत्तासूझ करने के लिए हैदराबाद में तीन स्टेजिज बनाई गईं। पहली स्टेज जो यह तो कि स्टेप्नी चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया जाये और दूसरी स्टेज यह कि मिनी-चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया जाये। श्री मंडल और श्री गिल मिनी-चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं। लेकिन हैं। लेकिन आखरी स्टेज और अन्तिम उद्देश्य यही है कि कांग्रेस का चीफ मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए और अगर वह नहीं हो सकता है, तो राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देना चाहिये। पंजाब कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष आज यही कह रहे हैं कि वहां पर कांग्रेस अपनी मिनिस्ट्री बना सकती है।

बिहार में ऐसा क्यों किया गया ? युनाइटेड फ्रंट मिनिस्ट्री ने अपने से पहले कांग्रेसी चीफ मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्ट्रों के खिलाफ एक एन्क्वायरी बिठाई। श्री कृष्ण वल्लभ सहाय जब मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, तो उनके एसेट्स केवल 16 हजार रुपये के थे और जब वह चीफ मिनिस्टर के पद से हटे, तो उनके एसेट्स 17 लाख रुपये के थे। उस एन्क्वायरी को खत्म करने के लिए ही यह साजिश की गई। जो वकील उस एन्क्वायरी को कन्डक्ट कर रहे थे, उन सब को घर बिठा दिया गया।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से लोकपाल की नियुक्ति की बात कही जाती है। श्री चट्टाण दो मुंह से बात करते हैं। वह यहां पर कहते कुछ हैं और घर जा कर करते कुछ और हैं। अगर इस सरकार ने देश में प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखना है, तो उसको यहां पर स्वस्थ डेमोक्रेटिक ट्रेडीशन्स बनानी होंगी। हो सकता है कि इस प्रक्रिया में उस को अपने एक हाथ से अपने दूसरे हाथ को डेमोक्रेसी के लिए काटना पड़े। यह बड़ा डेलीकट मामला है, इस लिए इस तरह के टाइट रोप डांसिंग के द्वारा ही वह यहां पर डेमोक्रेटिक ट्रेडीशन्स कायम कर सकती है। जब कभी

अपनी पार्टी का इन्स्ट्रुक्शन सामने आया, तो कांस्टीट्यूशन को तोड़ मरोड़ दिया और उस का अपने हित में इन्टरप्रेटेशन कर दिया, इस तरह से देश में प्रजातंत्र नहीं रह सकता है।

बूकि केन्द्र में कांग्रेस का शासन है, इस लिए उस ने गवर्नर के इंस्टीट्यूशन को पूरी तरह से मिसयूज किया है। वास्तव में गवर्नर को यह देखना चाहिये कि क्या कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक काम होता है या नहीं। पिछले एक साल का अनुभव हमें यह बताता है कि कांग्रेस ने इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को पूरी तरह से मिसयूज किया है। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दो या तीन जजों के द्वारा इस बात की इन्क्वायरी कराई जाये कि अभी तक गवर्नर ने किस तरह से फंक्शन किया है। गवर्नर के एपॉयंटमेंट के बारे में हमें अब रीविजिंग करनी पड़ेगी।

बिहार की वर्तमान सरकार की विधान सभा में मैजोरिटी नहीं है। वह तो केवल कांग्रेस और केन्द्रीय सरकार के करम और मेहरबानी से कायम है। वहाँ पर प्रेजिडेंट्स हल लागू कर देना चाहिए और फिर दोबारा इलेक्शन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। किसी भी गवर्नर को यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह लोगों के चुने हुये प्रतिनिधियों को हटा कर किसी के कहने से किसी अन्य आदमी को मुख्य मंत्री पद पर बिठा दे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे और देश में डेमोक्रेसी की सच्ची और स्वस्थ ट्रेडीशनज का निर्माण करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. N. Tiwary : Seven minutes only.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : As this is a two-hour debate, I would like to intervene at this stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When you have called a member, how can he intervene ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is perfectly within his rights. He is intervening.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Chavan was in his rights to make a submission that because of his prior commitment, he would like to go, though I do not think he is very respectful to us, but the rules of procedure are very clear that once an hon. member is called by name and he is in possession of the House, you cannot change the order except with the permission of the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When he is withdrawing ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree, but he is himself voluntarily withdrawing.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Tiwary is browbeaten by the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He voluntarily withdrew and therefore, I have called the Home Minister because of his commitments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I take it that Mr. Tiwary will not speak at all.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are several instances when a Member who does not avail of his chance when called loses it; he cannot have a claim to speak till eternity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have also appealed from this side that when you were called, you were not here and so you must be given a chance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is very much here... (Interruptions.)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : From what Mr. Nath Pai has said, this discussion appears to be rather an extension of the debate on the motion which was debated by Parliament once before. It has now become the fashion to say that whenever they feel that something unconstitutional according to them had been done in some State somebody is trying to pull wires from here. He has built his entire case on this fictitious assumption that everything that every Governor does in every State is being directed from here and according to him the devil here is me. He gives me that credit and I should perhaps enjoy it. But he is an intelligent person and knows that it is not true but still he believes in repeating it.

SHRI NATH PAI : Constitutionally you are responsible.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : For what? For what the Governor does? You have never understood the Constitution and you will never understand it. Whatever the Governor in a State does, he does as the constitutional head of the State for which he is not responsible to the Home Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : Two of your cabinet colleagues were sitting by the side of the Governor and advising him on these days.

SHRI NATH PAI : I had warned you about his conception of 'pleasure' there he is at it again.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to 'pleasure' also; your dancing girl's pleasure. It is no use telling us funny stories. You cannot compare a dancing girl's pleasure with the constitutional pleasure of a Governor... (*Interruptions*). I know what we are doing and what we are not doing. I am not angry; when I am interrupted I should give a reply to that.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is a tremendous difference between a girl dancing and a dancing girl. I never told you the story of a dancing girl... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The basic presumption on which the whole case is built is that the Governor is being directed from the Centre to do whatever he did. But we must get to some simple facts. The fact is that Mr. Mandal who belonged to one of the parties sitting opposite was elected to this hon. House. Mr. Nath Pai angrily looked at us and said that he disobeyed the mandate of this House and of the people. I ask him : Did he do so at the behest of the Congress? It was the United Front Government that made him a Minister there and asked him to disobey the mandate of the people. Now people make mistakes and they are to be corrected. Let us try to find ways of correcting the mistakes. People are apt to make even constitutional mistakes or mistakes of propriety. Certainly we shall have to find out how we can correct them. The man remained a minister for five months and twenty days.

AN HON. MEMBER : Five months and 29 days.

C.M. of Bihar (M.)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Then he was asked to resign. He very cleverly and intelligently resigned and then he decided to part company with his friends or so-called friends. The prodigal son returned to his home! He came back to his friends again. (*Interruption*). Now, what has happened? In the meanwhile, the controversy arose, and the controversy was going on in Bihar politics itself, whether the same man can become a member of the Government if he is elected leader of the party. It is a well-known controversy, whether a man, who has been a Minister in the Council of Ministers for more than five months and so many days, can, after a certain break of time, become again a Minister or Chief Minister if he is elected leader of the party,—

SHRI NATH PAI : He cannot become.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : —and the answer was he cannot. I would like to tell hon. Members that this position was taken by Governor Kanungo himself. I mean the man wanted to be absolutely constitutional about it. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधू लिमये : यह पहले आयांगर ने कहा था। उस की ताईद कानूनगो ने की।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Whatever the position was taken before was confirmed and confirmed with strength by Governor Kanungo. Here, we are considering the conduct of the Governor. If he had any intention, as the hon. Member was trying to attribute to him, he could have certainly, at the very beginning, thwarted the action taken by Mr. Ayyangar.

श्री मधू लिमये : मुश्किल हो जाता।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He took an absolutely constitutional view in this matter, and told them this cannot be done. So here is the *bonafides* of the man : that he wanted to stand completely by the spirit of the Constitution; not merely by the letter of the Constitution but the spirit of the Constitution.

Here is a political arrangement for which I am not responsible; and they are not responsible; the arrangement took place there. Believe me when I say that I hate this defection. But what can one do as long as we do not create certain statutory sanction

against it or make political arrangement by means of agreements and conventions of political parties? If you blame me merely because I am the Home Minister here, it is very unfair. Last time when we discussed the resolution of Shri Venkatasubbaiah here, I said that I hate these defections. But how can I tell the Congress party only that "you stop the defections", because, as long as the defections are practised by other political parties, how can I ask one political party, "You cannot do it?" (*Interruption*).

SHRI NATH PAI: You rewarded him by making him Chief Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Who rewarded him? I did not reward him. Let me make the position clear that not only personally but as a person who has certain faith in democracy, I am completely unhappy that a nominated person is allowed to be Chief Minister. It is not a very happy position. But what can I do? There is no provision in the Constitution that a person cannot—

श्री मधुलिमये : आप गृह मंत्री हैं, वकिंग कमेटी के सदस्य हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I cannot help it. There are certain lacunae in the Constitution; that is my experience. After the last general election, we have had such new experiences in our political life that we certainly will have to think in terms of removing some of these lacunae and defects in the constitutional position. Personally I feel that it must be made a very specific provision—and as far as I am concerned, I am willing to support it—that an elected member of the Legislative Assembly only should become the Chief Minister. I have no doubt about it. But what is the use of saying this, because this is a pious wish as long as the Constitution allows such a thing to be done? And unfortunately, there are precedents—

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajaji.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If I mention names—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a well-known precedent.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: There are some precedents, unfortunately.

AN HON. MEMBER: Your party nominated Rajaji. (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Rajaji. "When he was a Congressman," you will say that. That is why, when I say that you were all Congressmen once, again you will get angry about it. Unfortunately there are precedents about it. How can I say that it was a good precedent because Rajaji was going to be the Chief Minister and how can I say that it is bad because a poor man of the Soshit Dal will become the Chief Minister? How can I do that?

श्री मधुलिमये : दोनों बराबर हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us, therefore, sit together, if at all you want to correct mistakes. You said let us try to correct the mistakes. I am all game for it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are you prepared to take the initiative?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Let us meet in this committee on defections and let us make some recommendations. I am for it. Personally I am unhappy, but what can the poor Governor do, when a person who was Chief Minister makes a recommendation to the Governor that such and such a person, who is well qualified under the rule of social service, may be nominated? I differ from Mr. Nath Pai there. Mr. Mandal is as good a social servant as Mr. Nath Pai and he was certainly entitled in his own right to be nominated. I know that Mr. Nath Pai would never like to be nominated...

SHRI NATH PAI: I am glad you recognise it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: But hypothetically speaking, supposing he is not elected and the Government wants to nominate him. He might raise political objections to it, but at least he would not raise any constitutional objection to it that he is not qualified to be nominated as a social servant. As I said, Mr. Mandal is a good social servant and he was very well qualified under the Constitution to be a nominated member. Mr. Nath Pai read an article that some unknown person was made Chief Minister. How can you say that only a known person should be made Chief Minister? If he is elected as leader of the party, whether he is known or unknown, he can be made Chief Minister. Seeing the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]
way in which he advised the Governor to appoint somebody as a nominated member, what is the duty of the Governor under the Constitution?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At least this Governor has not read the Constitution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Here is a certain attitude taken by some members. Whenever a Governor does something which is not politically convenient to them, they consider it unconstitutional. Even in defections, I saw some interesting definition—progressive defections and retrograde defections! I do not want to take that attitude.

In this matter, I am very clear in my mind that no instructions directly or indirectly were even dreamt of, leave aside their being given. The Governor has acted perfectly constitutionally in every step he took. He was very objective and impartial. When he receives advice from the Chief Minister to appoint a certain person who is qualified to be nominated, when he appoints that man as a member of the council, if that man is elected as leader of the party there, the Governor cannot help it. Whether this man should have allowed that man to be nominated or after being nominated whether he should have accepted the Chief Ministership, etc., is not the concern of the Governor. What is necessary in this matter is, after learning a lesson from some of these experiences, we should make certain recommendations.

SHRI NATH PAI : You agree that that is not the best thing to do.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Constitutionally I am defending it. But on the ground of political propriety, I am not defending it. I am expressing my unhappiness about it. I am completely helpless in this matter, just as the Governor was helpless.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why are you supporting it then?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What do you mean by my supporting it? If you ask me as a party man, I will ask you hundred questions as a party man. Just as I am Home Minister belonging to the Congress Party, you are also members of Parliament belonging to your own party, and you must take the responsibility for every step your

party takes. I can ask any number of inconvenient questions. I do not want to ask them. Then my party will work as a political party as all other parties are doing and resort to tactics as other parties resort to tactics. I cannot help that. Unless all political parties meet together and lay down certain conventions, it becomes a game and I am prepared to play the game. Therefore, my request to Shri Nath Pai is that he should not take opportunities or occasions like this to run down Chavan or the Government of India or the poor Governor there. Let us understand the reality of politics. The reality of politics is that people on their side also are not trying to be loyal now. What can we do about it? Certainly, you may criticise Congress Governments. We ourselves criticise them. Self criticism is necessary. I do not see even one per cent desire in the Opposition parties to criticise themselves. Every failure of a UF Government is attributed to the action of the Governors and the blame is put on them. Is it right?

श्री मधू लिमये : किम ने कहा है ? हमने ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा है । हम अपनी आलोचना भी करते हैं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I hope you are doing it. It is always said that the Central Government is toppling UF Governments. It is the most convenient untruth for them.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is a resolution passed in Hyderabad about toppling non-Congress governments. The new President of the Congress has said that it is your duty and you are going to do it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You said that it is your duty to topple Congress governments.

SHRI NATH PAI : We admit it is our duty; you are denying.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said the Government of India is not doing it. There are two things. Why do you not see this difference between the party organisation and the Government? The two are completely different things.

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Chavan, you are a clever lawyer.

श्री रवि राव : (पुरी) : क्या वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट नहीं है।

only for two hours, what right have you got to extend it? Who will ensure quorum? ... (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If the opposition parties in Madhya Pradesh were entitled to defeat and topple the Congress Government and if you think that they had a political right to do that, certainly the Congressmen in Bihar have every right to topple the Opposition government there. What is wrong there?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सख्त एतराज है। मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। डा० राम सुभग सिंह धमकी दे रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)।

Sir, let us try to meet the real issue. Let us not try to unnecessarily blame someone where the blame does not fall. The real difficulty is that we have not foreseen some of the political happenings that are taking place today. There are large-scale defections. That really speaking has become a disease of the political life today. We had not anticipated this before. Therefore, we have to sit down, sit down seriously accepting the *bona fides* of all parties concerned, and try to evolve certain methods which will try to help us in these difficult times of running democracy in this country. If that is the spirit, then I would certainly request Shri Nath Pai to withdraw his motion. I have all respect for him. Sometimes I clash with him here but I have the highest regard for him. He is a scholar. I certainly believe that he genuinely believes in the principles of democracy. He is certainly one of the finest politicians in my State. If, really speaking, he is actuated by these healthy considerations, then I request him, with the explanation that I have given, to withdraw his motion.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : (रोहतक) : हम भी आपकी धमकी बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। हम आपकी इज्जत करते हैं इसलिए आपको भी चाहिए कि हमारे लीडरों की इज्जत करें। (व्यवधान)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Because, this debate is only for two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know my responsibilities. I am following the procedure.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कार्य मंत्रणा समिति है, जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी है, उसमें समय निश्चित किया जाता है लेकिन अक्सर सदस्यों की मांग पर अध्यक्ष को कम से कम इस सदन में अधिकार रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... कम से कम तीसरो लोक सभा में अध्यक्ष को यह अधिकार रहा है कि वह अपने अधिकार से एक घंटे का समय बढ़ा सकते थे। यहाँ पर सेन्टेटरी बैठे हुये हैं, कई दफे हमारे सामने यहाँ पर कहा गया है कि अध्यक्ष एक घंटे तक समय बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसलिए इस तरह से यहाँ पर धमकाना अच्छा नहीं है। अगर आप समय बढ़ाने को तैयार नहीं हैं तब तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है उन शब्दों को वापस लें ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is Shri Nath Pai withdrawing his motion? Then the purpose of the debate is served.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am really surprised, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then I have to ensure a fair debate. This motion was admitted on the understanding that it will be given two hours. I can extend it by half-an-hour, beyond that I cannot go.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You should take the sense of the House, not only of the opposition, for any extension of time... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : When it has been announced that it will be

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को बहुमत का बहुत घमंड हो गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलराम-पुर) : सदन ज्यादा देर बैठे या न बैठे लेकिन संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से कम से कम यह आशा की जाती है कि वे चेंबर का सम्मान करें। वे आप को कोई सुझाव तो दे सकते हैं कि सदन का समय न बढ़ाया जाय लेकिन समय बढ़ाने का अधिकार आप का ही है। जिस तरह से उन्होंने आप को चुनौती दी है वह न तो आप की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाती है और न उम में उन की ही प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : समय बढ़ाने का अधिकार सदन का है।

SHRI ANBAZAGAN (Tiruchengode) : At the commencement of the debate, the Speaker observed that on the last occasion all parties were not able to participate and one party was not allowed an opportunity at all. That mistake should not be repeated. Therefore, on this occasion all the parties should get a chance to express their points of view ... (Interruptions). The Home Minister only intervened in the debate. He did not reply to the debate. So, members of the other parties should be allowed to participate in the discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I am on my legs on a different point. You will recollect that an adjournment motion on this question was not allowed on the ground that this discussion will be allowed. On the very first day of the House there was a notice of an adjournment motion, but it was not allowed. In this case, now they have very cleverly done it. Shri Chavan intervenes in the debate and then the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gets up and says that the House will not sit beyond 6 O'clock? Since the Home Minister only intervened, am I to take it that the final reply will be given by Shri V. C. Shukla? ... (Interruptions). I am extremely sorry to see this. On such important matters when we co-operate with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he should not show his temper. Generally, he is not like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of us know what procedure we follow on such occasions. We all of us co-operate in ensuring a fair debate. Conducting the pro-

ceedings is the responsibility of the Chair. Though two hours are allotted for this debate, the Speaker has stated that, as far as possible, every section should be given an opportunity.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No. no... (Interruption).

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Sir, I move :

"That the question be now put..." (Interruption).

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। उन शब्दों को वे वापिस लें।

श्री नाथपाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी आपसे कुछ दख्खिस्त करना चाहता हूँ। मैं बहुत अरसे से डा० राम सुभग सिंह को यहां देख रहा हूँ मैं उनकी इज्जत भी बहुत करता हूँ। जो कुछ उन्होंने यहां कहा, मालूम नहीं आज उनको क्या हो गया, शायद सिर्फ़ डमलिए कि बिहार के बारे में यह है। फिर भी उनके स्वभाव के विपरीत, उनकी ज़बान में इस प्रकार की भाषा की अपेक्षा मैं ने नहीं की थी कि गुस्से में आकर वे इस प्रकार की भाषा का इस्तेमाल करें जिससे कि डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब की बेइज्जती होती हो। मि० डिप्टी स्पीकर, पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किस घंटे तक हाउस बैठे, कब तक बहस चले, यह बात आपके अधिकार के अधीन है। यह बात तो साफ़ जाहिर है और लोक सभा की यह परम्परा भी है कि लोक सभा ही इस बात पर फैसला करे कि हमें किस समय तक बैठना है। (व्यवधान)

राम सुभग सिंह जी से हमारी प्रार्थना है कि गुस्से में आकर जिन शब्दों का उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया है—क्योंकि वे संसदीय कामकाज के मन्त्री हैं—उन शब्दों को वे वापिस लें। (व्यवधान)

अगर नहीं लेते हैं तो ठीक है, जसी उनकी मरजी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : डा० राम सुभग सिंह से ज्यादा बढ़कर, चेयर की इज्जत करने वाला कोई दूसरा आदमी इस हाउस में नहीं है। उन्होंने कोई भी ऐसे लफ्ज का इस्तेमाल यहां पर नहीं किया है।

श्री नाथपाई : मैं अपील करता हूँ कि जो इस तरह से यहां पर यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है कि बहस खत्म की जाय, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के बुनियादी मवाल पर बहस रोक दी जाय तो आप जरा सोचिए कि उस का क्या मतलब होगा। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हम अभी बैठें क्योंकि दूसरे दल के लोग अभी बोले नहीं हैं। हम को चाहिए कि उन की बातों को ठीक तरह से सुनें और फिर इस के बाद कोई फैसला करें। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि माननीय सदस्य अपना क्लोजर मोशन वापस लें और डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जिन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया है उन को वह वापस लें।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : The hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, without contemplating whether other hon. Members will be able to take part in the debate, appropriated for himself 45 minutes and now he comes forward and pleads for extension of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are debating an important point of procedure. On this point I do not want to take any decision very abruptly because all parties are concerned and we are concerned with a certain procedure that we are following so long. I do not want to abrogate it or suddenly snap at a certain stage. No, this will not be done so far as I am concerned. I know, the House is supreme, but everyone, who has something to say on this point, should have his say. I am prepared to give them that latitude. ... (Interruption).

SHRI SONAVANE : The closure has been moved. ... (Interruption). Time can be extended only with the consent of the House.

18.00 HRS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The closure motion has been made. According to the Order Paper, we should conclude it at 6 O'clock. If it is the pleasure of the House, I will take vote on this. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे सुनिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a point of order raised on that. ... (Interruptions). There is a point of order on that and I have to listen to that. How can I brush it aside?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मान कर चल रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस समय विवाद को खत्म करना चाहती है और इस आशय का प्रस्ताव उस ने आप के सामने रक्खा है।

SHRI SONAVANE : Let him speak on the point of order, not attribute motives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will take the vote. There is a point of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI NATH PAI : I want to make an appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister. If this debate is to be stifled, we will see to that ... (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमयें : कल वजट पेश नहीं होगा।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Let us have the game. Why are you killing the debate? (Interruptions). They are playing a dirty trick ... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a motion of closure and on that there is a point of order raised.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लोजर के बारे में रूल 362 है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसे पढ़ें और माननीय सदस्य भी पढ़ें :

"At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move : "That the

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

question be now put", and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion: "That the question be now put".

यह नियम बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। इसका निर्णय बहुमत से नहीं होगा। यह निर्णय आप को करना है कि क्या रीजनेबल डिबेट हो रहा है या नहीं। हमारा कहना यह है कि क्लोजर मोशन जो आया है वह रीजनेबल डिबेट को खत्म करने के लिये लाया गया है और आप इस की अनुमति न दीजिये। बहुमत से तय करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kunte.

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : क्लोजर मोशन मेरा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you resume your seat ?

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : I am not going to resume my seat... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I am in possession of the House. You have called me; I am not yielding to anyone.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : He can shout whatever he likes. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : शाउट का क्या मतलब है ?

विरोधी जब कुछ कहने लगते हैं तब आप हमेशा कहते हैं शाउट, शाउट ?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Sir, you have been placed in a very unfortunate situation by the hon. Member who has moved the closure motion. When he has moved the closure motion, naturally the further debate stops. This matter has got to be considered. Now, the closure motion has been moved under Rule 362(1) and that rule is very clear that it is for you to decide whether it is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, whether a reasonable debate

has taken place or not. It is not a question of vote at all. The question of vote will come when you adopt the motion. If you say that you do not accept the motion, there cannot be any debate on the motion, either for or against. It is rightly your prerogative under rule 362(1), whether to admit this motion of closure or not. Therefore, rather than any one of us saying anything about it, we leave it to you to decide. But, Sir, you have already indicated your mind. You have said that you want a sufficient debate to take place on this, you want the members of different Groups and Parties to speak about it. After all, only two or three Parties have spoken on this. You have already indicated your mind. Therefore, I want to say that you are placed in a very unenviable position. It is now for you to decide. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that the position about rule 362, as enunciated by my hon. friend, Shri Kunte, is quite correct. I agree with him entirely there. In the matter of deciding whether the closure motion should be put or not, it is you who have to decide whether there is an abuse in moving this motion and if you feel that there is an abuse, it is your right to say that it should not be put. But you have to decide whether there is an abuse. If it is not an abuse, then it has to be put; there can be no discussion on this.... (*Interruptions*). I was not in the House when it started, but what I have learnt just now is that two hours were set apart by the Business Advisory Committee for this business....

SHRI NATH PAI : Don't you think that this is an abuse ? What is your opinion ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It has to be finished according to the rules as are ordinarily followed. But there have been instances when time has been extended by the Speaker, but it has been done with the consent of the House....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

SHRI NATH PAI : After ascertaining the sense of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Quite right. I am not saying, by the vote of the House; I am only saying, sense of the House. I am not saying anything else in this matter. Therefore, it is for the Chair to decide this. But I have only to make one submission. If you go on extending the time for every issue like this, it will become a practice and a privilege of the House and afterwards it will be impossible for the Chair to deny this privilege to the members when they move for it and it will be impossible for us to do the work which has to be done. I am worried about it because now the Budget is going to come tomorrow. After that, there will be a general debate and then there will be demands for grants of Ministries which will be considered. If the time goes on increasing for every item, what will happen is that there will not be sufficient debate for Ministries and there will be a guillotine and discussion will come to an end. That is what will happen. These are matters where it will be better if there are discussions. My anxiety is only this. We should, therefore, decide in such a manner that it does not become a practice and a privilege of the House. I would also plead with my hon. friends that, in this matter, instead of trying to bring heat into it, if we could decide it in an amicable way, that would be better. I personally would leave it entirely to you to decide this matter in whichever way you may like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As the Deputy Prime Minister has correctly pointed out, whether reasonable debate has taken place or not is a question which I have to decide, and it is the duty of the Chair to see that normally reasonable debate is ensured in the House when any topic is brought forward. In this particular case, when the motion was moved by Shri Nath Pai, the Speaker was in the Chair, and before he left he had indicated publicly that on the last occasion one or two groups could not get an opportunity and, therefore, he had also indicated that as far as possible the representative of every group should get an opportunity. That is the usual practice.

What the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says is entirely correct, that the time fixed for this is 2 hours. There is another rule regarding time, and what he has mentioned in that connection is correct. If I

have to extend the time, I must take the sense of the House. On such motions, we usually extend the time by half an hour or so normally....

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Though the rule is there, that is the practice in this House. Though the closure motion has been brought forward, at this juncture I personally feel that certain groups who are vitally interested in the affairs of Bihar have not yet been given a chance, and I cannot shut them out. It would not be reasonable on my part to shut them out. As the Deputy Prime Minister has also said just now, reasonable opportunity should be given. At the same time, I would appeal to hon. Members to be very brief, and we shall try to finish this debate in half an hour.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I object to the extension. You must take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, have to take the sense of the House for extension of time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You have already given your ruling that you would extend it by half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ruling is there. It is true that I have said that I would like to extend it by half an hour. But there is another rule, namely rule 292 which says :

"No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made, with the consent of the Speaker, and accepted by the House :"

That is the first portion. The second portion says :

"Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time...."

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I put one question to you ? You have to decide whether in moving this motion there is an abuse of the right or not. I would like you to give your decision on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I feel that reasonable debate has not taken place. That is my personal view. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members. Let us sit for about half an hour more.

Now, Shri G. Viswanathan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : I congratulate Shri Nath Pai and the other co-sponsors of this motion since this motion is going to focus the attention of this House as well as the country on the attitude of the Central Government and the Congress Party towards Constitution and democracy....

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : On a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule is he raising the point of order? Let him quote the rule.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : You have just now ruled that the sense of the House should be taken....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the number of the rule? Let him state that first.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : You are interested in the number of the rule, but I am quoting the wording of the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member please resume his seat. Let him not waste the time of the House now.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : You must first take the sense of the House. On the motion that the question be now put. And you were just going to take the sense of the House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should understand that I have given a ruling already after the Deputy Prime Minister had made his observations and I had said that within half an hour we shall try to conclude this debate.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA : But before you extend the time you must take the sense of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With these repeated interruptions what can I do?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You should be able to stop it, because otherwise we would not be sure even of half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mudrika Sinha may now resume his seat.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : You may send him out. That is the only way.

SHRI NATH PAI : I move that the hon. Member be named for persistent defiance of the Chair.

श्री रवि राय : मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You co-operate with me. Two or three minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले आप पंद्रह से दस मिनट पर आए। अभी पांच मिनट किया और अब दो तीन मिनट कह रहे हैं। पांच छः मिनट हर एक को दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is no disturbance, I will allow; otherwise not.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Motion seeks to focus the attention of the people on the Congress Party's attitude towards democracy and the Constitution, the difference between profession and practice in regard to the Constitution and parliamentary democracy. Bihar is a shining and glittering example of how the Constitution is being violated and deliberately flouted by the Centre finding a lacuna in the Constitution.

We have heard the Home Minister waxing eloquent in the condemnation of defections, but at the same time rewarding defectors in so far as the situation in Bihar or Punjab is concerned. When Shri M. A. Ayyangar was the Governor of Bihar, Shri Mandal asked to be nominated or installed as Chief Minister. Shri Ayyangar rightly quoted article 164(4) and said one can be a Minister for six months without being a member of either House of the Legislature, but after that he cannot be. So he refused to nominate him. Then the Congress was put in a very embarrassing position. They wanted an obliging Governor. They wanted a Governor to suit the convenience of the Congress Party. They found a very convenient Governor in Shri Nityanand Kanungo. Shri Kanungo was appointed Governor

against the wish and will of the Bihar Ministry and the Chief Minister also. When Governor Kanungo went to Patna, what was his job? Shri Nath Pai has ably pointed out that his work was dictated from New Delhi and he did as he was told. This Shri Mandal, who was elected to this House, became a Minister and continued to be a Minister for nearly six months. Then he resigned and formed his Soshit Dal. When the Mahamaya Prasad Sinha Ministry was voted down, he was again approached by the same Congress who condemned defectors. They asked him to become Chief Minister. The Governor was manoeuvred. Our Home Minister was defending this manoeuvred democracy very well. The Governor acted—I accuse him—on the advice of the Home Ministry, on the advice of the Central Government. A man by name Shri S. P. Singh was installed as the Chief Minister.

We have heard stories of *Ek Din Ka Sultan* enacted. For two days a Chief Minister was nominated. His only function was to advise the Governor to nominate Shri Mandal. The next day Shri Mandal was nominated. The next day Shri S. P. Singh resigned. The following day Shri Mandal became Chief Minister of Bihar. This is how democracy is going under Congress leadership, under the able guidance of these Abraham Lincolns here. For them democracy means government of the Congress, for the Congress and by the Congress and nothing else. They want to die in ministerial chairs. That is why they are flouting the Constitution and violating it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up. I cannot extend the time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am concluding.

This is the case everywhere in India where they are manoeuvring. Whatever it is Pondicherry or it is UP, they want to have their own Government; where it is Congress or pseudo-Congress or semi-Congress, it should be Congress rule in any shape or form. Farook Maricar was asked to resign and Venkatasubba Reddiar is going to be Chief Minister of Pondicherry. They treat the country as their ancestral property, not even ancestral property because there the others get a share of the

property. They treat it as their self-acquired property of the Congress Party.

This should be condemned in unequivocal terms. So far as the resolution is concerned, I fully support it and ask this House to pass it. The Home Minister also agreed on this point that this political drama which has enacted in Bihar should not be repeated and so I suggest that he must bring in a constitutional amendment to prevent it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Yogeshwar Sharma.

SHRI MUDRIKA SINHA: We are also coming from Bihar. We should also to get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I have already said, I have to close the debate within half an hour. The Home Minister has intervened. If he wants, he can reply at the end. Now I will have to finish.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : (बेनुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े मानसिक संतोष की बात है कि नृह मंत्री, श्री चह्वाण, ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि बिहार के राज्यपाल ने मंडल मंत्रि-मंडल को स्थापित करने में जो प्रक्रिया, जो तरीका, अक्षयार किया, वह राजनैतिक औचित्य की दृष्टि से सही नहीं है। लेकिन सवाल सिर्फ राजनैतिक औचित्य का नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि मंडल मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना में बिहार के राज्यपाल ने जो तरीका अक्षयार किया,

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: May I correct him? I said for the Chief Minister to make such a nomination was politically inappropriate, but this remark I have not made as regards the Governor. The Governor was helpless in this particular matter. When a recommendation was made to him, under the Constitution he was bound to accept it.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : चूंकि गवर्नर ने उस को स्वीकार किया, इसलिए वह बात गवर्नर पर भी लागू होती है।

में निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह सिर्फ राजनैतिक औचित्य का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है

[श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा]

कि राज्यपाल ने जो तरीका अद्वयार किया, जिस प्रक्रिया का सहारा लिया, क्या उस से संसदीय मर्यादा का भंग होता है या नहीं, संसदीय जनतंत्र जनतांत्रिक प्रतिनिधित्व का जो आधारभूत सिद्धान्त है, क्या उस की हत्या होती है या नहीं। हम समझते हैं कि होती है।

राज्यपाल ने केवल तीन दिनों के लिए सतीश मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना की। मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना क्यों की जाती है? हमारे संविधान के अनुसार मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना की जाती है राज्यपाल को सलाह और मदद देने के लिए। किस बात की सलाह और मदद? संविधान की रक्षा, जनता की सेवा और भलाई के लिए। क्या राज्यपाल ने सतीश मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना बिहार की जनता की सेवा और भलाई के लिए और संविधान की रक्षा के लिए की? उन तीन दिनों में उस मंत्रि-मंडल ने जो कुछ भी काम किया, वह इस बात का सुबूत है कि उस की स्थापना इस बात के लिए नहीं की गई, बल्कि उस की स्थापना सिर्फ एक बात के लिए की गई कि कैसे श्री मंडल को कौंसिल में नामजद करने के लिए सिफारिश करवाई जाये। विधान परिषद् में एक व्यक्ति की नामजदगी की सिफारिश कराने के अभिप्राय से एक मंत्रि-मंडल की स्थापना करना और उस पर पब्लिक एक्स-चेकर का पैसा व्यय करना, क्या यह संविधान की रक्षा है अथवा जनता की भलाई और सेवा है? क्या राज्यपाल ने ऐसा कर के संविधान के मुताबिक ली गई अपनी शपथ को भंग नहीं किया है?

गवर्नर द्वारा श्री मंडल को विधान परिषद् में नामजद करना बिल्कुल नाजायज है। संविधान के अनुसार जिन आधारों पर किसी व्यक्ति को विधान परिषद् में नामजद किया जाता है, उनमें से किसी आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि किसी दूसरे कारण से श्री मंडल को नामजद किया गया। संविधान के अनुसार साहित्य, कला, विज्ञान, सहकारी आन्दोलन और समाज सेवा

के जो विशेषज्ञ हैं और जो उन में व्यावहारिक अनुभव रखते हैं, उन्हीं को नामजद करना चाहिए। लेकिन श्री मंडल इन पांच विषयों में से किसी के विशेषज्ञ नहीं थे, किसी भी विषय के व्यावहारिक अनुभवों नहीं थे, फिर भी वह नामजद किये गये।

इतना ही नहीं, विधान परिषद् में वह जगह भी खाली नहीं थी। एक श्री परमानन्द सहाय से इस्तीफा दिलाया गया। श्री परमानन्द सहाय जिन विषय के विशेषज्ञ थे, क्या श्री मंडल भी उसी विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं? यह एक अजोब तुम्बाफेरो है। और फिर भी श्री चह्माण कहते हैं कि संसदीय परम्परा का भंग नहीं किया गया है।

मैं कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रश्न को पार्टी का प्रश्न न बनायें। वे देखें कि बिहार की उनकी पार्टी के लोग क्या कहते हैं। महेश बाबू ने 25 फरवरी को एक मीटिंग में इस सारे मामले को एक "अनियमित प्रक्रिया" और "हास्यास्पद" और श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र ने इसको "संविधान के साथ धोखाधड़ी" बताया है। श्री मुधांशु ने कहा है, "शोषित दल गद्दी के भूखे राज नेताओं का संगठन है, जो एक बदनाम और सत्ता-लोलुप कांग्रेसी राजनेता के नाजायज ढंग से जमा किये हुये पैसे पर खड़ा किया गया है। हालत यहाँ तक पहुँच गई है कि कोई भी भला आदमी अब मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहता। शोषित दल में हर मंत्री का पद भ्रष्टाचार को खुली दावत है।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member may please resume his seat now. I cannot help. Shri Kameshwar Singh. He should not take more than five minutes.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

श्री मुख्तार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप लगातार विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को बुला

रहे हैं। अब आप ने विरोधी दल के तीसरे सदस्य को बुलाया है। आप बिहार के किसी कांग्रेसी सदस्य को क्यों नहीं बुलाते हैं? (व्यवधान)

श्री सीताराम केसरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप को इस तरफ के सदस्यों को भी अवसर देना चाहिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री विमूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उधर के दो सदस्यों को बुला चुके हैं। अब आप इधर से किसी सदस्य को क्यों नहीं बुलाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. A. K. Sen has spoken; the Home Minister has intervened. I cannot help it.

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,.... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सदन को स्थगित कर दीजिये। इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस तरह तो प्रधान मंत्री भी यहाँ नहीं बोल सकती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it goes on like this, I have no other go but to adjourn the House. Some Members from Bihar should get an opportunity; I do recognise that. The Bihar representatives should get an opportunity but I am running short of time.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, (व्यवधान)

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को बिहार के किसी कांग्रेसी सदस्य को बुलाना चाहिए, ताकि सदन के सामने हमारा दृष्टिकोण भी आए। (व्यवधान)

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आप हाउस को अडजार्न कर दीजिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है? (व्यवधान)

श्री तुलशीबास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर से बिहार के किसी सदस्य को बुलाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was going to call one or two members from Bihar. But it is a question of time. Within half an hour, I will have to conclude the debate... (Interruptions).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : Sir, on a point of order. My point of order should get precedence over all other matters. Now that you have extended the time unfortunately by giving the ruling on which I do not want to comment.... (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो आप के रूलिंग को चुनौती दी जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi) : Have you extended the time only to hear the Opposition and not the Congress side at all? I want to know this. Of this half an hour's time how much is the time to be given to the Congress? What is the time that you will allow us out of this half an hour's time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Bihar representatives should be allowed to speak. I agree.... (Interruptions). I shall have to adjourn the House if this goes on; there is no other go.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose— (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.
18.31 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 29, 1968/Phalguna 10, 1889 (Saka).