

LOK SABHA DEBATES



—
(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11-20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Re. 1.00

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 17—Wednesday, August 14, 1968/Sravana 23, 1890 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 481 to 483, 485 and 486 2145-72

Short Notice Question No. 5 2172-80

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 484 and 487 to 510 2180-99

Unstarred Questions Nos. 4002 to 4030, 4033 to 4064, 4066 to 4084, 4086 to 4088, 4090 to 4097, 4099 to 4125, 4127 to 4129, 4131 to 4139, 4142 to 4148 and 4151 to 4155. 2199-2293

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Pakistan's refusal to allow Indian policemen to enter Indian enclaves within its territory	2293-96
Papers Laid on the Table	2296-99
Messages from Rajya Sabha	2299-2300
President's Assent to Bill	2300-
Business of the House	2300-10

Judges (Inquiry) Bill—

Motion to Consider	2310-40
Shri Y. B. Chavan	2310-13
Clauses 2 to 6	2313-40

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-fifth Report 2340-46

Resolution re. Rural Housing Development—*Negatived.*

Shri Dhireswar Kalita	2342-43
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	2344-45
Shri S. M. Joshi	2345-47
Shri Deorao Patil	2347-52
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	2352-56
Shri K. N. Tiwary	2356-58
Shri S. Kandappan	2358-61
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri	2361-64
Shri E. K. Nayanar	2365-67
Shri Dinkar Desai	2367-69
Shri Himatsingka	2369-70
Shri Jagannath Rao	2370-77
Shri S. K. Tapuria	2378-80

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

	COLUMNS
Resolution <i>Re. Liberalisation Movement in Czechoslovakia</i>	2383-2407
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	2383-93
Shri Shinkre	2393-95
Shri D. C. Sharma	2395-97
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	2397-2401
Shri M. L. Sondhi	2401-07
Half-an-hour Discussion <i>re. Indian Goods and Equipment held by Pakistan</i>	2407-18
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	2407-11
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	2412-18

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 14, 1968/Sravana
23, 1890 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY FOR
KERALA FOR 1968-69

*481. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has cut Kerala Government's annual plan outlay for 1968-69 by about Rs. 5.90 crores, allowing only Rs. 44.27 crores against the proposed outlay of Rs. 50.17 crores ;

(b) if so, the sector-wise reduction made by the Commission in the outlay ;

(c) the reasons for the reductions made ; and

(d) the Kerala Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) After discussion with the Chief Minister the size of the State Plan was fixed at Rs. 44.27 crores. It was pointed out that if the State Government was able to mobilise additional resources beyond the figure indicated to them, the question of increasing the size of the State Plan could be considered in the light of the resources position disclosed by the State Budget.

(b) Agricultural Programmes	Rs. 81 lakhs
Cooperation & C.D.	Rs. 83 lakhs
Irrigation & Power	Rs. 108 lakhs
Industry & Mining	Rs. 34 lakhs
Transport & communications	Rs. 83 lakhs
Social Services	Rs. 190 lakhs
Miscellaneous	Rs. 11 lakhs

(c) Mainly, constraint of financial resources.

(d) It is presumed that the State Government have accepted the advice of the Commission.

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : May I know from the Government whether the backwardness of industry does not warrant a higher investment in the State sector and whether the food scarcity does not require greater investment in the agricultural sector ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : All these factors are taken into consideration and central assistance is provided after taking them into consideration.

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : May I know whether deep sea fishing does not require a greater spending in fishing industry ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Deep sea fishing is also included in the list of the projects in the State Government's programme.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The hon. Minister said that the State has already accepted this cut of nearly Rs. 90 lakhs. But during the last three plan periods, about Rs. 2,852 crores have been invested in the public sector. Out of this, only Rs. 27.19 crores have been invested in Kerala. According to the population basis, Kerala should have got an investment of Rs. 101.07 crores. If Rs. 25 crores more are spent in Kerala in Kuttanad, Trichur and Malabar area, we can change 2 lakh acres of land from single to double crops and produce more food. Everybody knows that due to floods, Kerala has lost about Rs. 16 crores. There is also sea erosion and denial of food subsidy to Kerala. In all these matters, Kerala is discriminated against by the Centre. In the industrial sector also it is discriminated against. Every year there are natural calamities like sea erosion. The Kerala Government's irrigation department has appealed to the Central Government for Rs. 3 crores more to develop the irrigation schemes of Kallada, Pazhashi, Kuttiyadi and Thannirmukkam, so that we can produce more food in Kerala. May I know whether the Central Government will consider all these things and end the discrimination against Kerala and also....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It must end somewhere. Will the Government end the discrimination ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The question of discrimination towards Kerala or any other Government does not arise. It is not borne out by any facts. In regard to central projects, central assistance given to States, question of food supply, etc., if you look into it dispassionately and objectively, you will find that the question of discrimination does not arise. It is made out by the hon. members and some of his friends more for a temporary political advantage. (Interruptions).

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You are telling lies to Parliament. The facts speak for themselves.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The facts speak very loudly and I am going to give the facts. Take central projects. We have a number of central projects in Kerala like the Rare Earth Factory, FACT third and fourth stage expansion, Machine Tool factory, Cochin Refinery, Cochin Shipyard, Cochin Fertilisers and so on. When the Cochin Fertiliser project is fully completed, it will add to the investment. Whatever project can be located in Kerala, certainly it will be located. But all these central projects, whether it is steel or any other heavy industry, they cannot be located except on techno-economic considerations. If the hon. member wants to compare a particular project located in Bihar or Orissa costing Rs. 400 or 500 crores and wants compensation to be given to Kerala because such a thing cannot be located in Kerala, that is not the consideration. As I said, projects are located on techno-economic considerations. So far as the fourth plan is concerned, I am certainly one with the hon. member that whatever is the legitimate claim of Kerala about location of projects that must be and shall be gone into.

Take Central assistance. Central assistance is an instrument by which the Centre tries to correct the imbalance as a result of particular conditions in any State. If you take this into consideration, in Kerala the *per capita* central assistance (1968-69) comes to Rs. 16, which is in the higher bracket. Only in the case of Nagaland or Kashmir or Assam or Rajasthan, it is higher for special reasons. If you take any

other State like Mysore, Andhra or UP or Bihar, the *per capita* central assistance is lower than in Kerala.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : No, Sir.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes; it is a fact. There is no use shouting that there is discrimination. These facts have to be gone into. The same thing applies to the question of food supply also. I do not want to go into any details. There is not a single item in regard to which the Kerala Members can prove with facts and figures that any discrimination is there. (Interruptions).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, since this country has the misfortune or the good fortune of having a Communist Government in one of its States and since the Communists believe in the dictum "to each according to his needs and from each according to his means", may I enquire from the Minister whether this Communist Government has satisfied the needs of the people better in their Plan and whether it is more important because they can set an example—they have got more from the means of the people than other governments in other States (Interruptions) ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us go to the next question—Shri Ramavataram Shastri—

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, is there no reply to my question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next question.

आनंद प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा समाचार-
पत्रों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आनंद प्रदेश सरकार ने साम्प्रदायिक भावायां उकसाने वाले समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उन समाचार पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको उक्त सरकार ने विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(b) क्या यह भी सच है कि साम्प्रदायिक भावनायें फैलाने वाले समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की सूची में "आर्गेनाइजर", "मदर इंडिया", "नव भारत टाइम्स" तथा "जाग्रूति" को शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have stopped advertisements to 19 newspapers on some of the grounds, viz., departing from the healthy norms and ethical standards, freely indulging in 'character assassination' indulging in cheap, malafide, distorted versions of news and views deliberately intended or otherwise to disturb public tranquillity, promote communal animosity, encourage partisan friction, foment disregard for the established regime by law and incite violence and thus aggravate disruption of communal harmony etc. The names of the newspapers are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1743/68.]

(d) and (e). It is true that, Organiser, 'Mother India' and 'Nav Bharat Times' have not been included in the list. 'Jagriti', however, is included in the list. It is the discretion of the State Government to choose suitable organs for Government advertisements.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अभी जून में काश्मीर में नैशनल इंटर्व्हिशन कान्क्षण हुई थी। उसके बाद भारत के लोगों ने समझा था कि देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करने पर, उसका विश्व वर्मन करने वालों के खिलाफ कारंवाई की जाएगी और इसको रोकने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक इस दिशा में सरकार कोई कदम बढ़ाती हुई नजर नहीं आ रही है। आंध्र सरकार द्वारा पेश की गई सूची इन्होंने हमें दी है। उस में उन्नीस अखबारों के नाम

हैं। उस में तेलेगू के छः अखबार हैं, कन्नड़ का एक अखबार है, उडूँ के सात अखबार हैं, हिन्दी का एक ही साताहिक है "हिन्दूविजय" और अंग्रेजी के चार अखबार हैं। ये अखबार साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करते हुए पाए गए हैं। लेकिन और भी बहुत से अखबार देश के अन्दर हैं जो साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार कर रहे हैं और काश्मीर सम्मेलन के बाद भी कर रहे हैं, जैसे "आर्गेनाइजर" है, "पांचजःय" है....

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : "बिलट्ट्य" है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : "मदर इंडिया" है, उडूँ का "प्रताप" है। इनके नाम उस सूची में नहीं हैं। यह तो आंध्र सरकार की बात हुई। लेकिन मैं भारत सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वया आपने कोई इस तरह के अखबारों की सूची बनाई है जो दिनरात साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार कर रहे हैं?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने कोई सूची बनाई है तो उस सूची में किन किन अखबारों के नाम हैं तथा उनके पते क्या हैं और किन किन भाषाओं में वे अखबार छपते हैं।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : देशद्रोही पत्रों को भी उस में रखिये।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री केंद्रीय शाह) : यह सवाल आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में या कि कौन कौन से पेपर्जे के बारे में उसने कारंवाई की है। जहां तक यक्कन्नेंट आफ इंडिया का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में बहुत दफा सवाल किये गये हैं और मैंने जानकारी भी दी है। मैंने बताया है कि जो कम्पनील पेपर हैं उनको हम एडवर्टिजमेंट नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन हर एक के हित में यह नहीं है कि उनके नामों को यहां पर रखा जाए।

यह जो कारंवाई है यह 18 अप्रैल को की गई थी। जो चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कान्फेस हुई वह मई में हुई। और जो काश्मीर में कान्फेस हुई वह भी इसके बाद हुई।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तेरह तारीख को "प्रेट्रियट" में एक खबर निवाली है "Incitement to Communal Hatred—Action Against Papers" इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत यह खबर है कि सरकार ने "आर्मेनाइजर" "प्रताप", "मदर इंडिया", "अल जमीयत" के खिलाफ कोई कारंवाई की है। अगर यह खबर सही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन पेपर्ज के खिलाफ वया कारंवाई की गई है या कौन सी कारंवाई करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरूरत क्या है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : किस तरह की कारंवाई कर रहे हैं, यह मैं पूछ रहा हूं। "मदर इंडिया" का अगस्त का इशू मेरे हाथ में है। इसके जो एडीटर हैं श्री बाबू राव पटेल वह यहां एम० पी० है। इस अखबार के सम्पादकीय में यह बात वही गई है कि यहां जो मुसलमान रहते हैं 12.7 परसेट इनका पेशा है, इनका ट्रेडीशन है रेप का, लूट का, वायोलेंस का। दूसरे यह भी कहा गया है कि सैक्यूलरिज्म हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में नहीं है। यह नेहरू जी का शब्द है और मुसलमानों को खुश करने के लिये ही सैक्यूलरिज्म की बात साई गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वया इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है या नहीं और अगर गया है तो इस सम्पादकीय के बारे में और खास तौर से इन दो नुक्तों के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य को यह पता होना चाहिये कि कोट में भी केस चलते हैं। इसके ऊपर कड़ी नज़र रखी गई है। किसी पट्टकुलर के बारे में कहना

आपके लिए भी उचित नहीं है, मेरे लिए भी उचित नहीं है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि कोट में केस चलते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिस सम्पादकीय के बारे में मैंने कहा है उसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री बै० नां० कुरोल : 'लिंक' और 'प्रेट्रियट' में कौन से ऐसे आर्टिकल छपे थे कि जो आबज़ेक्शनेबल थे और जिन की वजह से उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : *Link and Patriot have been removed now by the Andhra Pradesh Government from that list.*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आंध्र का सरकार ने प्रेस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जो विधेयक पेश किया है उसका व्यापक विरोध हो रहा है। क्या केन्द्र के सूचना मंत्री आंध्र की सरकार को सलाह देंगे कि उस विधेयक को अंतिम रूप देने के पहले वह सरकार आंध्र की प्रेस से विचार विनियम करे ताकि जहां तक सम्प्रदायिकता के उन्मूलन का सबाल है उस पर मतभेद न हो? साथ ही साथ विधेयक को जो व्यापक रूप दिया गया है उसके उस व्यापक रूप को संकुचित किया जा सके और प्रेस के साथ विचार विनियम करने की कोई समान नीति बनाई जा सके?

श्री के० के० शाह : वह बिल अभी सिलेक्ट कमेटी में है। सिलेक्ट कमेटी में सब की राय ली जा रही है और प्रेस को भी पूछा गया है। हम ने भी इस तरफ ध्यान खींचा है कि पंजाब स्पेशल पावर्ज एक्ट और आंध्र के बिल में थोड़ा फर्क है और उस के बारे में जांच करनी चाहिए। जब यहां इस बारे में एक्ट बन गया, तो वह आटोमेटिकली एप्लि-केबल नहीं रहेगा।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether any other State Government has taken any action similar to this against other newspapers; if so, what is the Government of India's reaction to that expressed so far?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is a very wide question. We have been receiving complaints from many newspapers all over the country that some States have taken action and stopped their advertisements. It will be very difficult for me to collect all that information.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि आनंद सरकार ने लिंक, पैट्रियट और आंध्र ज्योति पर लगाया गया प्रतिबंध वापिस ले लिया है। इससे पता चल जाता है कि आनंद सरकार ने उन पत्रों पर प्रतिबंध लगा कर बहुत गलत काम किया था। आनंद सरकार स्पेशल पार्वर्ज बिल ला चुकी है उस कानून के अनुसार सरकार प्रेस को कानकिस्केट करने का अधिकार लेना चाहती है। उस के मुताबिक वह यह भी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि अखबार में कोई भी बात छपने से पहले किसी आलतू-फालतू अफसर से उसे मन्जूर कराना चाहिए, उस को सेन्सर करा के छापना चाहिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस नये विधेयक की ये दोनों व्यवस्थायें संविधान के खिलाफ नहीं हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार आनंद सरकार को यह सलाह देगी कि इस किस्म की आपत्तिजनक बातों को उस विधेयक से तत्काल हटा दिया जाये।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : We have drawn attention of the Andhra Government to the difference with the Punjab Special Powers Act of 1956 which was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference and which was, by and large, accepted as the model. Therefore we have pointed out that the power of a police officer to enter and search the premises, the power of seizure and a number of other things. (Interruption.)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Censorship.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : There is censorship in the Punjab Special Powers Act.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडोज़ : वह भी गलत है। क्या मंत्री महोदय सेन्सरशिप का समर्थन करेंगे?

श्री केंट शाह : माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी पहली बात तो सुनी नहीं और शिकायत कर रहे हैं। मैं ने कहा है कि सब स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज़ मिले थे और उन सब ने यह मन्जूर किया कि सब इसी लाइन पर चलें और उस के मुताबिक ही कार्यवाही करें। आनंद प्रदेश के कानून में जो फर्क है, उस की तरफ हम ने ध्यान खींचा है। गवर्नरमैट आफ इंडिया यहां पर एक ऐसा बिल ला रही है। टेक्निकल वर्ड्ज में जिस को प्री-सेन्सरशिप कहा जाता है, वह हो या न हो, इस के बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब एडीटर्ज़ से मिले थे। मैं भी वहां हाजिर था। इस बारे में जो कुछ भी रास्ता निकाला गया है, वह इस हाउस के सामने आयेगा। तब उस बिल का कोई उपयोग नहीं रहेगा, क्योंकि यह सबजेक्ट कान्क्षित लिस्ट में है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is contemplating to bring forward a Bill in this House to have a Central Act instead of having different Acts in different States; if so, when? Secondly what are the reasons for continuing the advertisements to various newspapers belonging to the Narakesari Prakashan, Nagpur?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about Nagpur. You can answer the first part.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : About the first part, it is likely to be introduced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that the Andhra Government has withdrawn the ban on *Link*, *Patriot* and *Andhra Jyoti*, I would like to know whether this ban was only due to the fact that they published certain articles condemning the nefarious action of Shri Thimma Reddy and his associates in harassing the Harijans; if so, whether the Andhra Government has been instructed by the Centre, because it is a counterpart of the Congress Government here—if there was an Opposition Government there they would have taken them to task but because it is a Congress Government they are not taking them to task—to use their common sense in checking the freedom of the press.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The allegation that because it is a Congress Government there and therefore the Congress Government here is not taking action, is entirely wrong. The States are within their powers in this case. Whenever the Central Government can exercise a little influence, it has been doing so but it cannot go beyond the powers which are given to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They have banned 19 papers. Out of them, they have withdrawn ban on 3 papers now. I do not know whether due to pressure or persuasion or cooperation of the hon. Minister they have withdrawn ban on those 3 papers. May I know whether they will use commonsense in checking the freedom of the press.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I hope my hon. friend is not the only custodian of common sense in this world. I hope he will allow others to be the custodian of common sense. The Chief Minister of Andhra has said on the floor of the House that within 3 months such cases to which their attention would be drawn would be reviewed. It is in the light of this revision that this action has been taken. That shows their mind is open and they are prepared to listen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation. I never claim monopoly of commonsense. But when commonsense was being distributed, the hon. Minister was standing at the last.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : In view of the arbitrary use of power by the States, will the hon. Minister be willing to appoint a Parliamentary Committee which can look into the complaints of various newspapers as to their being victimised and, secondly, will he consider whether a high-powered committee of retired Judges be appointed which can decide whether papers should be banned or not?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is in the Concurrent List. As soon as the Parliament passes the Bill, as I have said, it will come into force.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद में यह सवाल आया था कि

जो अखबार साम्प्रदायिक तनाव और विद्वेष पेंदा करते हैं, उन को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापन और अखबारी कागज का क्वोटा बन्द कर दिये जायें, उस समय यह सुझाव दिया था कि जो अखबार कानूनी कार्यवाही किये जाने के बाद दोषी पाये जायें, केवल उन्हीं के विश्वद यह कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। इस सूची में जो 19 नाम दिये गये हैं, उन में एक 'प्रजावाणी' भी है, जो कर्नाटक का एक मञ्चहूर पेपर है और जिस को हर साल अच्छी प्रिंटिंग और एडिटिंग आदि के लिये पारितोषिक मिलता है। इसी प्रकार उस सूची में दिये गये एक अन्य पत्र ज्ञानूति के बारे में मैं स्वयं जानता हूं कि वह एक अच्छा साप्ताहिक है। पेट्रियट और लिक से ले कर इवा, युवा और मध्यवासी सब इस सूची में जोड़े गये हैं। यदि सरकार के हाथ में यह अधिकार चला गया, तो जो भी अखबार सरकार के खिलाफ कुछ लिखेगा, उस अखबार के विज्ञापन और कामजी क्वोटा को बन्द करने का अधिकार सरकार को मिल जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सुझाव राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद में दिया गया था, क्या आनंद सरकार ने उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं की है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में उस का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है?

श्री के० के० शाह : यह कार्यवाही काईमीर में नैशनल इनटैग्रेशन कॉसिल की भीटिंग से पहले 18 अप्रैल, 1968 को की गई। यह सही है कि यह तय हुआ था कि कोट में केस चलने के बाद अगर किसी अखबार के खिलाफ अपराध साबित हो जाये, तब उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये जो नया एकता परिषद आयेगा, उस में हम सब मिल कर जो कुछ मन्जूर करेंगे, उस के मुताबिक ही कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री शिव नारायण : आनंद प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हुए, जिन अखबारों ने उनका प्रचार किया, उन को क्यों बैन किया गया क्या वह भी साम्प्रदायिकता है?

श्री के० के० शाह : चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में सिर्फ साम्राज्यिकता का आधार नहीं किया है। उन्होंने कई और रीबल्ज भी दिये हैं?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जानकारी आनंद हुक्मत से हासिल की है वह सब इस सदन को दी है। मैं उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने आनंद हुक्मत से यह भी जानकारी ली है कि जिन 19 पत्रों के नाम दिये गये हैं, वे क्यों ब्लैकलिस्ट किये गये। उस ने तीन पत्रों को बाद में बरी कर दिया है। क्या सरकार बाकी पत्रों के बारे में भी कोई कोशिश कर रही है और क्या उस ने आनंद हुक्मत से कहा है कि यह बात हमें ठीक नहीं लगती है; उन को भी छोड़ दिया जाये? इस तरह से क्योंकि सवाल में यह पूछा है—

"if so, the reaction of the Government thereto."

तो हम पूरी मालूमात नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि आप कहेंगे कि वह देना ठीक नहीं है लेकिन यह मैं जरूर चाहूँगा कि इन के बारे में जो बैन नहीं है और ब्लैक लिस्ट किया है तो इन को ब्लैक लिस्ट क्यों किया है यह भी तो आप को बताया गया होगा और उस में से कई लोगों को बरी भी किया है तो क्या आप उन के साथ और बातचीत कर रहे हैं जिस से और भी दूसरे लोगों का चांस लिया जायगा?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैं ने जैसा बताया है एक ही कारण नहीं दिया है, दस बारह कारण दिए हैं। इन में से सम आफ देम यह कहा है। लेकिन यह जरूर कहा है हमारे कहने से भी और इन के कहने से भी कहा है कि हम तीन महीने तक जो कोई रेप्रेजेंटेशन आयेगा, उस की दोबारा जांच कर के तय करेंगे कि हम ने जो कार्यवाही की वह सही है या नहीं और इस दंग की कार्यवाही हो रही है।

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : May I know whether there is a Press Advisory Council in Andhra Pradesh and whether there are such Councils in other States also? If there

are no such Press Advisory Councils, will the hon. Minister bring forward a Central legislation providing that there must be such Press Advisory Council in every State as well as at the Centre and no action should be taken against any Press unless the matter is brought before the Press Advisory Council for their opinion?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : At present there is no such arrangement, but something is being considered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Something is better than nothing.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Minister was pleased to say that the Andhra Government review every two months or every three months. The present exclusion of about five papers. (Interruptions) More than five papers have been excluded. The answer is not complete. What I want to know is whether the exclusion was as a result of this inquiry or whether it was merely a further reflection that things should be done a little more sensibly.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : On 15th July, 1968, the Chief Minister made a statement on the floor of the House and said that, on representation, an inquiry was being made, and as a result of that inquiry, these papers have been excluded.

FOURTH PLAN ALLOCATIONS FOR ORISSA

483. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Plan allocations for Orissa were discussed with the State Government;

(b) if so, the details of the Fourth Plan programmes which the Orissa Government have submitted to the Planning Commission and the Central Government;

(c) the plan outlay indicated therein;

(d) the resources proposed to be raised by the State; and

(e) whether tentative plan outlays for Orissa have been decided?

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

(b) The draft Fourth Plan proposals are still awaited from the State Government.

(c) to (e). Do not arise at this stage.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Since 1964, the question of Talcher industrial complex is pending with the Government of India even after the clearances from the Planning Commission and the other Ministries concerned. Talcher possesses the largest amount of finest coal deposits which will help the growth of this industrial complex which in turn will help the entire region. May I know why is it that since 1964 this project, which got the clearance from the Planning Commission and the other Ministries concerned, after so much of investigation, is still being delayed and whether this is going to get the first priority when the Fourth Plan projects are finalised?

Secondly, after this Cuttack-Paradeep rail link, if Talcher-Bimalgarh rail link comes up, these deposits of iron amounting to 2,000 million tonnes will find its way for export through Paradeep annually at the rate of 11 million tonnes annually and at the cheapest rates.

MR. SPEAKER : Now come to the question. The whole resources of Orissa are being surveyed.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I have not taken much time (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when it is the accepted policy of the Government to remove regional imbalance, whether Talcher-Bimalgarh rail link and Talcher industrial complex will get the priority while finalising the Fourth Plan projects of Orissa.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member about these important projects which will certainly go to augment the resources of Orissa. But these things are precisely the matters that will be decided when the Fourth Plan is prepared, and we are awaiting the proposals from the State Government and they will be taken up in due course according to the programme. At this moment I cannot say anything about what will happen because the proposals are yet to come and

then they have to be examined in consultation with the Orissa Government and then a decision taken, and then the Planning Commission has to decide and the National Development Council has to agree. It has to go through all these stages.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : So far as the Talcher industrial complex is concerned, all these stages have been completed, such as its feasibility etc.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that it was one of the conditions between the Government of India and the State Government of Orissa that when the Paradip port would be handed over to the Government of India, the Government of India would complete all stages of the Paradip port as soon as they took it over, and if so, whether the construction of a general cargo berth at Paradip which was a 'must' when the transfer took place, and if so, why our Government after making all the enquiries are delaying this matter? May I also know whether Government while considering the Fourth Plan will give priority to irrigation projects in Orissa in view of the fact that only 10 per cent of the lands in Orissa get irrigation whereas the all-India average is 22 per cent? May I know whether the major irrigation projects like the Manibhadra project which got clearance in 1964 when Mr. Khosla was there will get priority now?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that at the time of the taking over of the Paradip port, the Government of India made certain commitments, and they will certainly be honoured. As regards the irrigation projects etc., the hon. Member referred to a certain project and asked whether it would be taken up. We have to examine.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It was an old one, and it had been cleared when Mr. Khosla was there.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : If that project is not included in the Fourth Plan, certainly it will be considered when the Fourth Plan is prepared.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : So far as the Talcher industrial complex is concerned, the hon. Minister has not given the real facts. Actually, this project was finalised, and the feasibility and other

aspects were gone into by the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. It could not be started before the Fourth Plan, and it has been delayed because the Government of India were not prepared to give money for the particular project. May I know whether they are going to include this particular project in the Fourth Plan and whether they have any proposals apart from what the State Government would submit, to take up any Central project in Orissa in the Fourth Plan? For instance, the Paradip project is a central project now. There is silting there but even a dredger is not being supplied there. The draught there was 40 feet before but now it is only 25 feet, and at this rate the port is going to be completely finished. Even a dredger is not being supplied, apart from the general cargo berth not being constructed. May I know why there is this step-motherly attitude on the part of the Government of India? They should consider seriously about this matter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As far as the Talcher industrial complex and any other Central project etc. are concerned, as I have said, the stage has not arrived; it will be considered certainly. As far Paradip, I shall have the matter referred to the Transport Ministry who are in charge to this. I do not have the facts with me at present.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether during the visit of the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa to New Delhi in the last week of July there was any discussion on the draft outline of the Fourth Plan of Orissa and if so, whether all these projects, especially the Talcher industrial complex and the Paradip project were discussed with the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission by them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, the draft outline from Orissa in regard to the Fourth Plan as well as that from the other States has to come by September 1st. The draft outline from Orissa and other States has not come, and, therefore, the question of its being discussed or any projects being included is premature.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The hon. Minister has said that the plan for Orissa

has not yet been sent to the Government of India, but the Fourth Plan has not been formulated by the Central Government themselves. So, the question of the State plan coming before them does not arise.

But in view of the backwardness of Orissa, as far as development work is concerned, and since 1954 it has been chronically drought and flood-affected, and only last year there was a cyclone, may I know from the Government whether while formulating the Fourth Plan they will give due consideration to removing speedily the disparities and regional imbalances irrespective of the political affiliation of the State Government, and secondly whether they will provide the major inputs for the development of agriculture, such as irrigation facilities? Last year, after the budget session, we had met the Prime Minister; all the Members of Parliament from Orissa had met her, and she had assured us on the 16th August that if we had a good harvest the Government of India would consider the 11 irrigation projects which had been included in the Fourth Plan costing an additional Rs. 11 crores. But that has not been considered as yet. Yesterday, in regard to the taking up of the Talcher industrial complex, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals had said in a written reply to me that the conditions required for the setting up of a coal-based fertiliser plant at Kobra were existent in Talcher also, such as cheap electricity, assured water supply facilities and high grade non-coking coal, but in spite of that it is being delayed since March, 1967. I find that the thing has been oscillating between the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Secretariat. May I also know whether Government would provide the infrastructure for rapid industrialisation and the exploitation of minerals there by, taking up the Talcher-Bimalgarh railway line which will connect the hinterland from Ranchi to Jamshedpur with the Paradip port, and which will also boost up our agriculture and the export of iron ore?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Let me deal with the Talcher industrial complex first. That as an integrated project including transport. Certainly, as I have said, and I shall repeat it, it will be considered when the Fourth Plan is taken up.

As for the major question that he has asked about the backwardness of the State and the correction of the imbalances as a result of backwardness and the steps taken in that behalf, I would like to say that it is true that this has been very carefully considered in the Planning Commission. Even in the draft outline of the Fourth Plan the strategy to deal with this question was evolved. The strategy that was agreed to was that the economic backwardness of a particular area had to be identified on certain criteria, and these criteria were laid down. Once these criteria are defined by the Centre and the States, then in order to accelerate the development in those backward areas, certain programmes have to be taken up and they have to be incorporated in the Plan. Even though the draft outline of the Fourth Plan is not ready, in the last three plans that strategy has been pursued and I am glad to say that Orissa is one of the States which have gone ahead in identifying and defining the backward areas and also formulating certain programmes for accelerated development of those areas. The help or assistance that could be provided has also been considered in the annual plan so far and it will certainly be considered when the draft Fourth Plan of Orissa is prepared.

Re. 484

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Q. No. 484. The hon. Member is absent.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Because of the importance of TV sets to Members of Parliament, may I submit that even though the Member concerned is absent, the question may be answered ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There is a wrong impression which has gone round that Members of Parliament are urging to be supplied with free TV sets. That is not a fact.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In all fairness, Government should apologise for this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी मवाल दिया था, लेकिन मेरा नाम नहीं है—यह कैसे हो गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know who has tabled questions. Hundreds of questions come to the office. Does he expect me to answer such a question ? He will please sit down.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट को देखिये कि वहां ऐसी गड़बड़ी कैसे होती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : How can I know ?

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not know if it is a deliberate and intentional attempt on the part of some Ministers to try to run down and discredit MPs. I think this Government is often finding us, Parliament, inconvenient and one way to snub is to spread such rumours. It was his duty to state the real position. A rumour was spread that we are to be supplied with free TVs. You know it was the Government which let this out and it was a totally false rumours. We got a circular demanding a fee of Rs. 650 per year. This is not just one instance.

MR. SPEAKER : I call upon Shri Bedabrata Barua to put his question.

SHRI NATH PAI : All of us are interested in this. You are the guardian of the reputation of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it come in the regular way. Let him table a question.

SHRI NATH PAI : So many things are spread like this. You should take serious notice of this.

MR. SPEAKER : He can table a separate question.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You have the power to allow the question to be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question, No. 485. Questions 489 and 504 may also be answered with that.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : May I submit that though those two questions pertain to Nagaland, the subject matter is different, not the same ? If you so direct, I will answer all the questions together.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

HELP TO NAGAS BY CHINA
485. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underground Nagas have given Government an understanding to the effect that in future they would have nothing to do with China ;

(b) if so, whether they have surrendered any Chinese weapons so far ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of the undertaking the underground Nagas have actually continued to have traffic with China ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An undertaking was given in the Agreement on Suspension of operations that no arms would be imported from outside.

(b) No Sir. But, some weapons believed to have been imported from China have been captured in the raid on Jotsoma on 7th June, 1968.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : My question relates to a recent statement by Dr. Aram, a member of the Nagaland Peace Observers' team that after the Dimapur conference in April they have stopped importing Chinese arms. If they have really been repentant, have they given any evidence of the stoppage of the China traffic ? If they have, what stands in the way of their handing over the weapons, and have any such weapons been actually handed over ? In view of the fact that weapons like rocket launchers and other modern weapons, which pose a situation seriously against us, have been seized—I have raised this question several times—have Government considered the implications to peace and security in that region ? Recently Mr. Kaito who was opposed to the China traffic was murdered. In view of all this, their attitude to the Cease-fire agreement and what Mr. Romeo is supposed to have reported to Dr. Aram all appear to be a hoax. May I know whether Government will consider all this to be a hoax and take appropriate action ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In the Dimapur conference which was held under the auspices of the peace observer group, the underground leaders who participated did give an assurance that they will abide by the terms and conditions of the agreement. The underground have not surrendered any arms to us.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know whether a free hand has been given to the Army, the Assam Rifles, the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve

Police to search for arms, whether they are searching at all, or whether it has been stopped for some other reasons ? Secondly, we have very few alternatives before us now. We have to consider whether we can seal our border in a better way. Are Government considering building a ten-mile defoliated region along the Nagaland-Burma border ? The cost should be no consideration, as we are already spending a lot of money.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Importation of arms from either China or Pakistan or anywhere else outside goes against the actual terms and conditions of the agreement, and we have said categorically on a number of occasions that we will take every possible action against those who violate these terms. Our security forces have been empowered to take necessary action whenever the underground break any of the terms and conditions of the agreement.

SHRI SWELL : The Deputy Minister referred to the clash at Jot Soma in which he said some Chinese arms and ammunitions were recovered from the Naga hostiles. It has been stated by the Government a number of times on the floor of the House that as a result of this clash at Jot Soma and the pressure exercised by our security forces the Naga hostiles have withdrawn their camps into the jungles. But reports that come from Nagaland say that this withdrawal into the jungles had taken place four months before the Jot Soma clash took place. I would like to know from the Government categorically whether this withdrawal of the Naga hostiles into the jungles was a planned movement or was done in duress as a result of the action of our security forces.

There is another report that following the assassination of Gen. Kaito, the Sema tribes have demanded of the Government of the Underground Nagas that the assassin of Gen. Kaito should be handed over to them, and that if this is not done, it might lead to a serious tribal feud in Nagaland. I would like to know the attitude of the Government to these developments in Nagaland, whether they would encourage this kind of tribal feud among the underground Nagas or they would intervene politically and see that peace in Nagaland is not disturbed in any manner whatsoever.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is not the policy of the Government of India to encourage any kind of inter-tribal rivalries or clashes. As regards the murder of Mr. Kaito, we very much regret that it has taken place. The Nagaland Government is taking every step to find out the culprits, and suitable action will be taken against them as soon as they are found. As to whether any ultimatum has been made by the sema tribe, we do not know anything about that. We certainly do not encourage such tendencies.

SHRI SWELL : What about the first part of my question, whether the withdrawal of the Naga hostiles into the jungles was a planned move since it took place four months before the Jot Soma clash, or was it due to duress resulting from the action of the security forces ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I think to some extent it may have been planned, but perhaps the Jot Soma incident also hastened the process.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The Naga problem and the solution of it by negotiation, it appears to me are like the two banks of a river which go on widening as they go on further away from the origin. I should like to know from the Government whether it is a fact that about 3,000 underground Naga hostiles are undergoing training in guerilla warfare in Teng Chung and Lung Ling in South China about 300 miles from the northern border of Nagaland and a group of these Nagas have also visited North Viet-Nam to study the working of the Viet Cong and they are planning to return by the end of November 1968 and, if so, what definite action do Government propose to take to put an end to this type of very unusual foreign collaboration and also the number of Nagas who had been apprehended under any section of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1968.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As regards the number of Nagas who have gone over from India to China for training purposes, etc. we have not got the exact figures. But as already disclosed to this House, in our estimation about 2000-3000

had gone across the border to China to procure arms and to get training. As regards the Nagas going to Viet-Nam we have no information.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The Dimapur Conference held in April and attended by representatives of different sections of Nagas and also by the Governor of Assam and Nagaland came to certain conclusions and Dr. Aram of the peace observers' team came and issued a statement that the Naga hostiles attending the meeting have said that they would not seek Chinese aid or Chinese arms and ammunitions. After that the leader of the Naga delegation who attended that conference, Mr. J. C. Huray made a statement to the contrary : nothing like that was discussed and the Naga hostiles have a right to import arms from China. So, there are two different opinions about this. Clause 9 of the so called cease fire agreement stipulates that there would not be any swelling of the Naga hostile army nor would there be any attempt to bring arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. This is exactly what they are doing. This shows that there is a clear violation of the Suspension of Operations agreement. Government cannot say that there is no violation. There is clear and deliberate violation of the agreement by a section of the Naga hostiles who are bringing arms and ammunition from China and they have swelled their armed strength to 20,000. The Peking Radio is giving encouragement to Naga hostiles and it is said that they are going to start Viet-Nam type of liberation war in Nagaland. Whatever that might be, I want to know from the Prime Minister specifically whether she considers these developments in Nagaland to be a direct violation of the so-called cease-fire agreement or not. If she thinks there is violation is she prepared to tell the so-called Federal Government of Nagaland—which is a presidential form of Government under President Moisif—that there is a clear violation of this agreement between India and the Federal Government of Nagaland and India is not going to tolerate this violation but would take all necessary steps to see that this agreement is implemented ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have said previously in this House that there is violation of the Suspension of Operations Agreement. We have told the

Governor of Nagaland as well as the Government of Nagaland that this should be dealt with strictly and severely.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I was interested in knowing whether the Government have conveyed this to the Naga underground, the "Federal Government" people. you are violating this agreement and if you continue to violate this agreement, the Indian Government is not going to tolerate this violation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are not in direct touch with them, but, as I said, we have conveyed this.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Contrary to the cease-fire agreement, the Nagas are constructing forts. May I know from the Government whether they know these facts and whether they are knowingly allowing them to construct these forts to attack us ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : They have not got forts; they have got military camps at various points in Nagaland. But these camps have been in existence even before the agreement came into being, and no new camps have been put up by the underground.

श्री रामगोपाल शासवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्रोही नागा नेता फिजो की भतीजी कुमारी बिल्ली को बचाने के लिए हमारे जिस फौजी अफसर ने प्रयत्न किया और अन्त में वह नागा विद्रोहियों के हाथों मारा गया क्या सरकार को उस के बारे में पता है, यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का प्रेमालाप और घटना वहां पर आयन्दा न हो इस का बंदोबस्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य कौन मी घटना का जिक्र कर रहे हैं ?

श्री रामगोपाल शासवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा है कि विद्रोही नागा नेता फिजो की भतीजी कुमारी बिल्ली को जिससे कि उस फौजी अफसर से प्रेमालाप चलता था और जिसे कि बचाने के लिए उस फौजी अफसर ने प्रयत्न किया और अन्त में वह उन नागा विद्रोही लोगों के हाथों गोली से मारा

गया उस के बारे में क्या सरकार को पता है और अगर पता है तो इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस घटना विशेष का जिक्र किया है उस के बारे में मेरे पास इस समय जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है लेकिन उसे मालूम करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

भारत इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर द्वारा ट्रांजिस्टरों का निर्माण

* 486. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर में निर्मित, ट्रांजिस्टरों की किस्म को प्रमाणित करने की क्या प्रक्रिया है तथा वर्ष 1966-67 में कितने ट्रांजिस्टरों को पास किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 25 लाख रूपये के मूल्य के ट्रांजिस्टरों को, जिन्हें नियमित रूप से पास कर दिया गया था, प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी द्वारा घटिया किस्म का घोषित कर दिया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लाखों रूपये मूल्य के इन ट्रांजिस्टरों को बजरी तथा कंक्रीट के साथ मिलाकर कारखाने के अन्दर सड़क बनाने में उपयोग किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये दोषी पाये गये कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The transistors manufactured by Bharat Electronics Ltd. are inspected by the Inspection Department of

the Factory and quality control over the products manufactured in the Factory exists at all stages. During the year 1966-67, 63.68 lakhs Nos. of transistors and diodes were manufactured and inspected by the Inspection Department and stores credited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अखबार में यह निकला था कि 25 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के ट्रांजिस्टरों को प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी द्वारा घटिया किस्म का घोषित करके रिजैक्ट कर दिया गया है और उन में जो एक क्रिस्टल पाट होता है उस को वहां के कमचारियों ने बज्री तथा कंकीट के साथ मिला कर कारखाने के अन्दर सड़क बनाने में उपयोग किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह सच है तो मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में क्या कहना है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : संभवा तो मैं उन की नहीं बतला सकता हूँ लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जो ट्रांजिस्टर्स सबस्टेन्ड होते हैं, यानी घटिया दर्जे के होते हैं, उन को बर्बाद करना होता है ताकि दूसरी जगहों पर वह इस्तेमाल में न लाये जा सकें और उन का उपयोग सड़क बनाने के अन्दर इस तरह से करके लगा दिया जाता है। ऐसा इसलिए कर दिया जाता है कि बाजार में वह बिक न सकें और उस को लेकर चोरी न हो।

श्री यश दत्त शर्मा : इस तरह से सड़क बनाने में जो इन का उपयोग किया गया तो क्या उस सड़क पर कोई उन से गीत भी गूँज रहा था ?

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अगर कोई ऐसी घटना हुई है और वहां पर यह वेस्ट ट्रांजिस्टर्स उस रोड के बनाने में लगाये गये हैं तो सरकार ने क्या ऐसे कमचारियों के खिलाफ कोई जांच आदि की है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जांच करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि इस तरह की सबस्टेन्ड चीजों को बर्बाद कर देना चाहिए और ऐसा ही वहां पर किया गया।

MR. SPEAKER : I am extremely sorry I have extended the Question Hour by 5 minutes. I did not see it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I thought you were extending the time deliberately and we are getting more time for question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : The suggestion came from the Chair that the Minister might reply to two other questions relating to Nagaland, viz., Nos. 489 and 504.

MR. SPEAKER : Not from the Chair. It is written here 'Similar'. But I accepted what the Minister said. Don't worry.

Now, Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

FLOW OF BARAUNI OIL INTO POND

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S.N.Q. 5. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in the Indian Nation, Patna, on the 26th July, 1968 under caption "Barauni oil flows into Pond"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such surplus flows ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the 24th July, 1968, it was noticed that some oil had escaped from the tank farm of the Barauni Refinery into a pond just outside the refinery. Preliminary investigations reveal that a drain valve of an intermediate coking gas oil tank had been left open on the night of 23rd/24th July, 1968, resulting in the outflow of approximately 10 metric tonnes of 'Coking Gas Oil'. The sewage should have normally carried this drained oil to the oil recovery system. But the oil recovery system was choked with lumps of wax near the man-hole just outside the tank farm wall. The cover of the manhole was partially open, and the drained oil after filling the man-hole over-flowed and found its way to the borrow pit nearby.

2. Three operators have since been charge-sheeted and suspended for negligence of duty. A departmental enquiry has also been ordered by the General Manager from whom a further report is awaited.

3. The following security measures have also been taken :

- (i) The provision of sluice gates at all open drains which will trap any oil in the water going out of the Refinery. The oil entrapped if any will be skimmed daily to prevent recurrence of such incidents.
- (ii) The Division Heads of Shifts have been instructed to undertake extensive and vigorous visits to various units and areas in the refinery and report anything abnormal and take immediate action.
- (iii) The security officer will visit all outlets twice a day and make a report.
- (iv) Improvement in the lighting up and clearing of the concerned areas.

श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस भूल को पकड़ने में कितना समय लगा क्योंकि जो 20 टन तेल बहा है और वह भी आप के कहे से जाहिर होता है कि वह ड्रेंच आयल मैनहोल को भरने के बाद ऊपर से बहता हुआ गया है और यह तेल एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिसकी कि गंध काफी दूर तक मिल जाती है लेकिन वह इस तरह से बहता रहा तो वह कब तक बहता रहा जबकि आप को उस के बहने के बारे में पता चला ?

पिछले साल छबर निकली थी कि कुछ ऐसी ही भूल गोहाटी में भी हुई थी और वहां लगभग एक मील दूर जाकर नाली में उस बहने वाले तेल का पता चला था और ऐसी भूलें बारबार होने से मन में यह चंका होती है कि यह केवल भूल ही नहीं है बल्कि उस के पीछे कुछ विनाश प्रवृत्ति भी है, सैबोटेज भी है। मेरे हाथ में सचेलाइट बखबार है जिसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि पुलिस के पास भी आप के यहां से रिपोर्ट की गई है और उस की जांच हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस जांच से सैबोटेज का कुछ पता चला है

कि नहीं और अगर पता चला है तो उस के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: From the quantity it has been estimated that the oil would have been flowing from 8:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. Actually they found it next day at 1 P.M. All these matters will no doubt be enquired into by the department enquiry committee. The Ministry shares the apprehension of my hon. friend.

श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद : सैबोटेज के बारे में आप ने क्या किया ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The departmental enquiry committee will cover the aspect of sabotage also. I share the apprehension of my hon. friend that this should not have happened normally.

श्री मृत्युजय प्रसाद : पुलिस ने सैबोटेज के बारे में एन्कवायरी शुरू की है या नहीं ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : This is not the first time that this sort of thing has happened in Barauni refinery. In the last session also we have discussed the earlier occurrence, when Ganga was blazing and ultimately it was proved that there was leakage from Barauni refinery and Ganga water was polluted. The Minister was protesting in this House and the Barauni refinery had to be closed for 2 or 3 days, resulting in huge loss to the public sector project. Again this time it has happened. I thank the Minister for accepting the short notice question. On 7th July, a similar thing happened at Gauhati. Oil was leaking from the storage tank and it was flowing for one mile long along the drain which carries the refuse of the refinery. It was 6 AM and I was in bed. The whole sky was dark and people were crying in panic. It was found after sometime that oil was flowing from Gauhati refinery.

Now, this thing has happened for the second time in Barauni refinery. I want to know whether any automatic device has been adopted by the Government or by refinery technicians to ensure that when the storage tanks are filled, automatically it will stop further filling of oil ? So far as the management is concerned, we have always been appointing ex-Generals and ex-ICS men as managers. What have they to do ? Are they there to shoot or make left-right business ? They do not know anything. I want to know whether the managers

of the Gauhati refinery and Barauni refinery have been taken to task for these failures ? May I also know whether the Government will appoint any enquiry committee to prevent further recurrence of such incidents in the public sector refineries ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : As regards the mechanism of preventing the escape of oil, it is necessary that every tank must have a discharge valve, because when the tank has to be cleared, water has to be let out. If somebody negligently or maliciously or for some mysterious reason removes it and does mischief, the proper thing is to punish them. In such a case, what should be done is, the oil which flows from the valve must be sent back to the oil refinery system. That is the precautionary system we have indicated. About the management, I would not like to castigate the whole management. Whether he is an ex-General or anybody else, when we appoint a manager, we take every precaution to ensure that he has the necessary experience. Whether in this case there was any managerial fault or administrative lapse will be known when the enquiry is complete. We will not certainly spare anybody. It is a bad thing that oil should leak out. It is a very bad thing if it should happen a second time. About the enquiry, there is already a judicial enquiry going on into the earlier leakage. In this case, the departmental enquiry is comprehensive enough to cover even the aspect of sabotage.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : पब्लिक सेक्टर रिफाइनरीज में जितनी बदइंतजामियाँ हैं वह आप के सामने हैं। गौहाटी और वरोनी का मझमला भी इसी प्रकार का है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि थोड़ा सा तेल बहा है। परन्तु अखबारों में यह रिपोर्ट है कि पांच छंटों तक तेल बहता रहा। एक ओर तो इस तरह से आप का तेल बह कर बरबाद होता है और दूसरी ओर आज कल खगरिया सब-डिवीजन में, जहा बाढ़ आई हुई है, मिट्टी के तेल की इतनी कमी है कि पिछले दस दिनों से जनता को मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं भंती महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि खगरिया सब-डिवीजन में जो तेल की कमी

है या सरकार की बदइंतजामी के कारण जो तेल बह जाता है, उस की सप्लाई को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की बदइंतजामी कभी नहीं होगी ? *

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Kerosene shortage, I am afraid, has nothing to do with this. We have been trying to import kerosene also but sometimes due to transport difficulties there has been shortage in some parts of the country but it has really nothing to do with this.

SHRI BASUMATARI : May I know the reason why for filling up the managerial posts you select retired Generals and others instead of finding out technical men ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Actually the personnel appointed to manage the Barauni Refinery had two or three years experience of running the Gauhati Refinery.

श्री राम चरण : जिस प्रकार से पहले गंगा में बरोनी का तेल बहा और गौहाटी में भी उसी का खास बजह यह है, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, कि उसके जो अधिकारी हैं वह, उस तेल को निकाल कर बेच देते हैं और जब मीटर शॉटेज शो करता है तब सैबोटेज करा कर उस को लीक करा देते हैं और इस तरह से डेफिसिट पूरा करते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी की है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : May I request, Sir, that the House await the findings of the judicial inquiry committee as well as this committee. Then we can come to our own findings and take remedial measures.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Whatever one may say in defence of these refineries and other things there is no doubt about the fact that during the last two years these refineries have deteriorated so far as production is concerned and so far as increase in the anti-social elements in these refineries is concerned who try to sabotage every effort of whoever the manager may be. May I know if the Government has given

sufficient powers to these financial committees and other committees to deal with : firstly, the appointment of managers who are competent to do the job ; secondly, the elimination of the anti-social elements and the entrustment of this work to the manager ; and, thirdly, how the sabotaging efforts of some of these persons can be averted because, as you know, some of these refineries are situated in one of the most strategic areas ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The General Managers are appointed by Government after a thorough enquiry into their background. As regards their powers, whatever powers are necessary are given and will be given. About the acts of sabotage, Government is always vigilant and whenever anything comes to their notice, after investigation or otherwise, they do everything possible to stop it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : बरोनी और गौहाटी के बारे में बहुत दिन पहले यह बात आई कि गंगा में पैट्रोल निकला । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस चेतावनी के पश्चात् गवर्नमेंट ने कोई प्रिकाशन क्यों नहीं लिया, जिस में दुबारा इस तरह की घटना होती ? आप ने जो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिल्लाई है उस के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस क्या हैं, और आप ने मैनजर को स्पैड किया या नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We have suspended the operators who are responsible for checking the valve. If the inquiry reveals any defect or lacuna on the part of superior officers we will not spare any of them.

श्री द्वाठ नाठ तिवारी : बरोनी में यह कोई नई घटना घटित नहीं हुई है । वहां आश्चर्यजनक घटनायें घटित होती रही हैं और शुरु से ही होती आ रही हैं । अब तो गैस लीक की है और उसकी बजह से काम को रोक दिया गया है । लेकिन पहले गंगा में तेल बहने के कारण आग लग गई थी । पानी वहां का इतना गंदा हो जाता है कि पशु उस जल को पी कर मर जाते हैं । तेल बह कर पांड में चला गया है । यह जो सब वहां

अव्यवस्था चल रही है, यह सब जो वहां गढ़-बड़ी चल रही है इसको, दुर्लक्ष करने के लिये क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि सरकार इसकी पूरी तरह से इन्क्वायरी करे और वहां जो ऐसी घटनाएं आए दिन होती रहती हैं, वे घटित न हों, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करे ? क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई कमेटी बनाएगी जो बरोनी के सम्बन्ध में सारी बातों की तहकीकात करे और पता लगाये कि न केवल परसौनल साइड पर बल्कि टैक्नीकल साइड में भी ऐसी घटनायें क्यों हो रही हैं और उनको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जायें और जो रिपोर्ट वह कमेटी दे उस पर कोई समुचित कार्रवाई हो ताकि ऐसी घटनायें फिर न हों ।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : The Commission of Inquiry which has been appointed is also a technical committee. It includes technical people. Some of these matters are gone into by it. Recently, we have a very high-level team from the Soviet Union and these Soviet technicians and our technicians are also carefully looking into the functioning of the Barauni refinery.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Due to indifference and negligence of the authorities of the two refineries in the public sector, Barauni and Gauhati, they are behaving in an atrocious manner. This is not the first time that oil has leaked out of the refineries. For instance, in the Barauni refinery oil leaked out to the Ganga and Ganga was on fire. And, then, what happened to the Gauhati refinery on the 7th ? Oil from the Gauhati refinery leaked out because the tank was overflowing with oil. It is only because of the timely action of the police that the calamity of Gauhati being in flames could be averted. Now the Minister has admitted that in Barauni the oil overflowed the tank and flowed into the pond because it must find a place to stay. Now, whatever that might be, may I know from the government (a) whether the persons who were responsible for this overflow of oil are apprehended and, if they are apprehended whether any action has been taken against them and (b) whether in appointing General

Managers of refineries the State Governments are consulted and, if the State Governments are consulted, whether their opinions are taken into account or not ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I may assure the House that we share the anxiety and concern of the House that this kind of thing should not happen over and over again. In fact, I expressed my concern to the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation this morning. We have already suspended the operators immediately responsible for it. Before any further steps should be taken we must await the report of the departmental inquiry committee as well as the judicial inquiry committee. Whoever is responsible for it, we will not hesitate to take action in that matter.

SHRI HEM BARUA : They should suspend the Chairman of IOC.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : In the context of government's decision in having some of these army officers to man these refineries and other complexes, may I know whether the government has taken care to see that the proper type of training is given to these people not only about the disciplinary behaviour of the chief executive but also the manner in which is public relationship with the personnel is carried on and other factors ? Has the government given serious thought to the question of giving sufficient training to these army officers, before they are appointed so that they can look after not only the disciplinary aspect but also the proper running out of the refineries ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : There are only two officers drawn from the army in the IOC and they have discharged their responsibilities very ably.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : अभी बताया गया है कि आप्रेटर्स को निकाला गया है, उनको सजा दी गई है। हमेशा ही ऐसा होता है कि अच्छा काम अगर हो तो इनाम बड़े अफसरों को दिया जाता है, प्रोत्साहन बड़े अफसरों को दिया जाता है और जब खराब काम होता है तो छोटे लोगों को दंड दिया

जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस रखिये में परिवर्तन करेगी ?

पिछली बार जब तेल लीक किया और जब जो देल लीक किया इस का मूल्य कितना है क्या सरकार ने इसका अंदाजा लगाया है ?

जो विभागीय जांच की जाएगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस विभागीय जांच के लिए कौन कौन लोग लिये गये हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The oil which has leaked out is about 20 tonnes. It is coking gas oil which is an intermediary used for the production of light diesel oil. The value is estimated to be between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000. As to the names of the members of the inquiry committee, I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

संसद् सदस्यों के सिये टेलीविजन सेट

* 484. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने संसद् सदस्यों को विदेशी टेलीविजन सेट मुफ्त देने का नियंत्रण किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण इस योजना की नियान्विति में कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने किस आधार पर ऐसा नियंत्रण लेना आवश्यक समझा विशेष-तया जबकि देश में वित्त सम्बन्धी संकट है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार संसद् सदस्यों को मासिक किराये या हायर-परचेज आधार पर टेलीविजन सेट देने के एक प्रस्ताव को तैयार कर रही है। योजना का विवरण तैयार किया जा रहा है। जहां तक सम्भव होगा ये सेट भारत के बने हुए होंगे।

(ग) भाव यह है कि राष्ट्रीय विकास तथा शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में टेलीविजन की उपयोगिता तथा इस का देश के बन्ध भागों में विस्तार करने के बारे में संसद् सदस्य अपने विचार बना सके ।

SURVEY OF STAFF IN DEFENCE MINISTRY

*487. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry during the year 1967-68 was conducted ;

(b) If so, how much surplus staff, class-wise, was found and what policy has been adopted about it and whether it is proposed to retrench the staff or to absorb them otherwise ;

(c) how many additional hands, class-wise were employed by his Ministry during the period from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1968 and how many new posts of Gazetted officers were created during the period ; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for which proper sanction has not been obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) A survey of the staff employed in the Ministry of Defence Secretariat during 1967-68 was conducted and no staff was found surplus.

(c) During the period from the 1st April, 1968 to the 30th June, 1968, 21 additional hands were employed against sanctioned posts which fell vacant in the following classes :

Class III	17
Class IV	4

The following new posts of Gazetted Officers were created during the above period :

Special Secretary	1
Private Secretary	1

(d) No staff is held without proper sanction.

RADAR SYSTEM TO DETECT SPY FLIGHTS

*488. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRI T. P. SHAH :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our radar system has been spotting un-identified planes over India coming from Pakistan side ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these planes fly at a height at which we are unable to shoot them down ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these planes are spy planes like R. B. 57 which are supplied by U.S.A. to Pakistan ;

(d) whether Government are aware that one of these planes crashed near Sargodha ; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take to stop these spy flights ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Radars are intended for this purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) I regret that it would not be in the public interest to answer this question.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Normal air defence measures are taken. Protests are also lodged against such intrusions with the Government of Pakistan.

विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ मुठभेड़ों में हताहतों की संख्या

*489. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में हुई मुठभेड़ों में बलग बलग कितने भारतीय जवान और विद्रोही नागा मारे गये ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने विद्रोही नागाओं से हथियार पकड़े गये और उन हथियारों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नागा विद्रोहियों ने बर्मा के विद्रोहियों की साठ गांठ से एक स्वतन्त्र ईसाई राज्य स्थापित करने की एक योजना बनाई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ब्रिटेन से कुछ तत्व इनकी सहायता कर रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में ब्रिटेन की सरकार से कोई बातचीत हुई है; और यदि हां, तो जो बातचीत हुई है उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

बंदेशिक- १२५ मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल दि.ह) : (क) अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० ६०५ के उत्तर में, २४ जुलाई, १९६८ को सदन को पहले ही सूचित किया जा चुका है कि यह जानकारी देना जनहित में नहीं होगा कि किसी घटना-विशेष में अथवा किसी क्षेत्र-विशेष में किसी विशेष अवधि के दौरान सुरक्षा सेना के कितने सैनिक हताहत हुए। माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० ७४९ के उत्तर में २४ जुलाई, १९६८ को प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दी गई उस जानकारी की ओर आकृष्ट किया जाता है जो इस बारे में है कि छिपे नागाओं के विरुद्ध कारंबाई शुरू करने के समय से अब तक हमारी सुरक्षा सेना के कितने सैनिक हताहत हुए हैं।

(ख) छिपे नागाओं से बरामद किए गए हथियारों को बारे में एक विवरण सदन की बेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1744/68]।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी किसी विशिष्ट योजना की अधिकारिक सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है परन्तु उनको सीमांत के दोनों ओर के विद्रोही एवं विध्वंसक तत्वों के बीच साठ-गांठ की जानकारी है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उम्ता क्यों कि ब्रिटिश सरकार को इससे कोई सरोकार

नहीं। सीमांत के दोनों ओर के विद्रोही तत्वों की गतिविधियों क्रमशः भारत और बर्मा की सरकार का घरेलू मामला है।

FOOD INSPECTION ORGANISATION

*४९०. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Commissioned Officers recruited in the Food Inspection Organisation as Chemist during the last ten years ;

(b) if so, whether there is any prescribed qualifications for them ;

(c) if not, on what basis they have been appointed ;

(d) whether there is any training establishment in the Food Inspection Organisation ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Eleven.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No separate training establishment in the Food Inspection Organisation is considered necessary.

MILO SEIZED DURING UAR-ISRAEL WAR

*४९१. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the negotiations with UAR regarding price of the milo seized during the UAR-Israel war last year ;

(b) if so, the price per tonne as finalised ; and

(c) the price of purchase from U.S. in dollars and its equivalent in rupees at that time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The milo was not seized by any Government during the hostilities between the U.A.R. and Israel last year. The vessel carrying the milo has been held up in the Suez Canal because of the closure of the Canal. Negotiations for the sale of the milo to the Government of the U.A.R. are still in progress.

(c) The milo was purchased in USA in March, 1967, at the f.o.b. price of £ 2.48½ (Rs. 18.68) per 100 lbs. or Rs. 411.71 per tonne.

'स्पाट लाइट' कार्यक्रम

* 492. श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी :

श्री अंकार सिंह :

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 जुलाई, 1968 को 9-15 बजे म० व० पर आकाशवाणी के "स्पाट लाइट" कार्यक्रम में रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को धातक हथियारों की सप्लाई के पक्ष में अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुछ तर्क दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रसारणों की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं जो इस मामले में सरकार की नीति के विरुद्ध हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी नहीं। इस कार्यक्रम में प्रासंगिक तौर पर संक्षिप्त रूप से वे दलीलें दी गई हैं जिनको रूस प्रस्तुत कर सकता है। इस कमेन्ट्री में भारत-रूस के विशाल सम्बन्धों के सदन्म में पाकिस्तान को रूस द्वारा हथियारों की सप्लाई करने की रिपोर्ट के निर्णय से उत्कल्पन हुई स्थिति का विश्लेषण किया है।

(ख) इस प्रसारण को सरकार की नीति के विरुद्ध नहीं कहा जा सकता यह एक दृष्टिकोण को प्रकट करता है। "स्पाट लाइट"

कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान विषयों पर विभिन्न दृष्टिकोण उपस्थित करने की अनुमति है।

PERSONS HAVING HINDU NAMES NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER KARACHI

* 493. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons having Hindu names and having Indian or non-Indian passports are not allowed to land or given temporary visas to enter the city of Karachi from the ships anchored in Karachi port ; and

(b) whether such persons travelling in a ship, which anchored in Karachi port on May 27-29 last were not permitted to leave the ship even temporarily to go ashore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) According to the information available with the Government of India, no Indian national, irrespective of his religion or name, is being allowed to go ashore or into the city at any Pakistani port, from ships anchoring at these ports.

चीनी राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों को कलकत्ता जाने की अनुमति

* 494. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल ही में चीनी दूतावास के दो अधिकारियों को कलकत्ता जाने की अनुमति दी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध खराब होने के बाद ऐसी अनुमति पहली बार दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बसीराम भगत) : (क) हाल ही में चीनी राजदूतावास के तीन कर्मचारियों को कलकत्ता जाने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

(क) जी हां ।

(ग) यह पहला मौका है जब कि चीनी राजदूतावास ने हमारी पूर्वानुमति लेकर निष्पार्ति प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप कार्य किया है। चीन में भारतीय राजदूतावास के कर्मचारियों को भी पीकिय से बाहर जाने की सुविधाएं पारस्परिकता के आधार पर दी गई हैं।

FOOD INSPECTION ORGANISATION

*495. SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of precision instruments imported by the Food Inspection organisation from abroad during the last ten years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of instruments have not been used since their purchases and have become unserviceable ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not utilising them ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of these instruments are required for detecting presence of toxin in the processed food-stuffs ;

(e) if so, the total number of food samples tested, by means of these instruments during the last three years ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Eighty-six precision instruments have been imported from abroad for the Food Inspection Organisation from 1958 onwards.

(b) No, Sir. Only two instruments of the total value of Rs. 5,318 have not been put to use so far and neither of them has become unserviceable.

(c) The two instruments require gas and power respectively for their functioning, and are meant for the Army Headquarters Laboratory. They were not installed as proposals were under consideration to shift

the Laboratory to a more suitable location and the installation was deferred with a view to avoid infructuous installation expenditure. It has however now been decided to instal the two instruments even in the present temporary location since the permanent location will take some time to come up. The gas plant required for commissioning one instrument is under installation and the instrument is likely to be commissioned very shortly. The power requirement for the other instrument is also being pursued and the same will be installed as soon as the required power is provided.

(d) Yes, Sir. Some of the imported instruments are useful for speedy detection of poisonous trace elements.

(e) Approximately 40,000 samples are tested every year by the Food Inspection Organisation. The instruments utilised in each test depend upon the nature of the test. Separate figures of the number of samples tested with the aid of instruments imported during the last 10 years are not maintained.

(f) Does not arise.

BUILDING OF HELICOPTERS AT SIMLA BY A PRIVATE U.S. CITIZEN

*496. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government-approved project for getting a private U.S. citizen, Mr. A. Bragg, to build helicopters for military use at his workshop in Simla is still being pursued ;

(b) if so, the present stage of the development ;

(c) the total amount spent so far by Government in grants to Mr. Bragg ; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative the grounds for giving up the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The contract entered into with M/s Himalayan Helicopters (P) Ltd. for the design and manufacture of an experimental two-seater Gyroplane has been terminated on 23rd March 1968.

(c) The total amount paid by the Government to the Company is Rs. 3,99,850/-

(d) In January 1968 the Steering Committee for the project came to the conclusion that no progress had been made by the contractor since its last meeting in May 1967 and that the contractor was not capable of developing the items required for the project. The Steering Committee recommended that the project should not be continued any further.

**उत्तर प्रदेश के हाई स्कूल के परिचाम
के बारे में सूचना**

* 497. श्री राम स्वरूप विजार्थी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 31 जुलाई, 1967 के बतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7365 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के हाई स्कूल परीक्षा के परिचाम के बारे में किस समाचार एजेंसी ने सूचना दी थी ;

(ख) गलत सूचना देने के लिये इस एजेंसी के विशद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की है कि ऐसे प्रसारण सत्यता मालूम करने के पश्चात ही किये जाया करें ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० माह) : (क) यूनाइटेड न्यूज बाफ इंडिया ।

(ख) समाचार एजेंसी ने जो गलत समाचार भेजा था वह उसके ध्यान में ला दिया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ) सही समाचार देने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है। मान्यता-प्राप्त समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा जो समाचार भेजे जाते हैं उन्हें सही समाचारों के रूप में घट्ट कर लिया जाता है, यदि यह महसूस करने के कारण न हो कि वे सही नहीं हैं ऐसे मामलों

में उन समाचारों का उपयोग करने से पहले उनकी ठीक जांच की जाती है।

ANGLICIZED ANNOUNCERS IN A.I.R.

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

(a) why so many Anglicized announcers with unnatural and affected pronunciation of English, whose announcements hurt the ears of listeners when pronouncing common Indian names, are engaged for broadcasts ;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve this state of affairs in the near future ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The assumption made by the Hon'ble Member is not accepted. There are 8 posts of English News Readers for reading 19 bulletins in English in the home and external services and for doing other English programmes of the News Services Division. Regular News Readers are selected on an All India basis after proper audition tests so that the best available talent can be obtained. Constant effort is also made to improve the reading and the pronunciation by providing in-service training and guidance.

स्वेज नहर

* 499. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

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

(क) स्वेज नहर प्रयोग करने वाले देशों के बहाजों के गुजरने के लिये स्वेज नहर के बोते जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) नौवहन के प्रयोजनों के लिये स्वेज नहर कब तक खोली जायेगी ; और

**ASCERTAINING OF PEOPLE'S VIEWS FOR
FOURTH PLAN FORMULATION**

(ग) क्या स्वेज नहर को स्वतंत्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यातायात के लिये खोलने के बारे में संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य सरकार से कोई बातचीत हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

(ब) सामान्य नौवहन के लिए स्वेज नहर का खोला जाना पश्चिम एशियाई संकट के निपटारे पर निर्भर करता है। अब तक इसे निपटाने के सारे प्रयत्नों का कोई फल नहीं निकला है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

AGRO-ECONOMIC FIELD STUDIES

*500. SHRI ANBUCHEZHIAN :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has initiated on a sample basis a series of agro-economic field studies ;

(b) if so, the purpose of these studies ;

(c) how far these studies will help the Planning Commission in formulating the agricultural programme in the country ; and

(d) when these studies are likely to be completed ?

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 purpose is to study certain aspects relating to agricultural development such as problems of small farmers, dry farming, etc. These studies are intended to facilitate the necessary orientation of agricultural programmes

(d) By about the end of November, 1968

*501. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has evolved any method to ascertain the views of the people in general in the making of the Fourth Plan ; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the formulation of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission is seeking to ascertain public opinion in the following manner :

(1) giving the widest publicity to the document on the Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(2) requesting Vice-Chancellors, other academicians and Research Institutions to arrange for the dissemination of the Approach document and to organise discussions ;

(3) analysing the views expressed in newspapers and journals by editors, special correspondents, contributors and the general public;

(4) arranging press conferences and meetings with individual journalists ;

(5) inviting comments of academicians, experts and specialists through the columns of *Yojana* ;

(6) holding discussions with :

(i) members of Parliament

(ii) leaders of political parties ;

(iii) agricultural economists ;

(iv) leading businessmen and industrialists ;

(v) progressive farmers ; and

(vi) experts from fields such as labour, animal husbandry, co-operatives, forest development etc. ;

(7) appointing Panels of experts in different fields which meet from time to time ; and

(8) studying the memoranda submitted by trade, manufacturers, labour and other Organisations and also from individuals which have been sent to the Prime Minister or the Planning Commission.

राजस्थान में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का
बसाया जाना

* 502. श्री प० ल० बारूपाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि भूमि देकर राजस्थान में बसाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) भूमि के आवंटन के लिये भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से राज्य सरकार को कितने आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ग) उन में से कितने आवेदनकर्ता स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले ब्रिटिश शासनकाल में ही सेवानिवृत्त हो गये थे ;

(घ) चीनी तथा पाकिस्तानी आक्रमणों के दौरान धायल हुए सैनिक कर्मचारियों और लड़ते हुए मारे गये सैनिकों के आश्रितों से कितने आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ङ) कितने आवेदनकर्ताओं को इस बीच भूमि आवंटित कर दी गई है और कितने आवेदनकर्ताओं को अभी भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है और उन्हें भूमि कब तक आवंटित कर दी जायेगी ; और

(च) इन मामलों में श्रेणीवार क्या प्रायमिकता निर्धारित की गई है और उन्हें भूमि किस अनुपात में वितरित की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (च). सूचना राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और जब भी प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

DEVELOPMENT OF Adivasi Areas in
MADHYA PRADESH

* 503. श्री G. C. DIXIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adivasi areas of Bastar, Sarguja and Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh are backward areas and are still under-developed ;

(b) whether she or any other Minister has visited or propose to visit those areas to get a first hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing there ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the development of that area and the people ?

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

(b) and (c). Although, the development of backward areas within a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Planning Commission assists them in the matter. In pursuance of the objective stated in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan, to make special efforts to accelerate economic and social development in markedly less developed areas of the country, the Planning Commission has requested the State Governments to identify backward areas on the basis of certain indicators of regional development. Information relating to Madhya Pradesh is awaited from the State Government.

The Prime Minister visited Sarguja district in June 1967. Information relating to other Ministers is being collected.

नागालैंड में ईसाइयों की सहायता

* 504. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन, पाकिस्तान तथा अमरीका नागालैंड में ईसाइयों को बड़े पैमाने पर सहायता दे रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिद्रोही नागाओं के पास ब्रिटेन तथा अमरीका में बने हुए हथगोले तथा 303 नम्बर की राइफलें हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये नागा किन स्रोतों से ये हथियार प्राप्त करते हैं और उनकी सम्पाद्य बन्द करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) माननीय सदस्य का अधिप्राय संभवतः उपद्रवी-नागाओं से है। यह मालूम है कि उन्हें पाकिस्तान और चीन से महायाता मिल रही है। सरकार को ऐसा विश्वास करने का कोई आधार नहीं है कि उन्हें संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और युनाइटेड किंगडम से सहायता मिल रही है।

(ब) और (ग). इन हथियारों के मुख्य स्रोत ये हैं:—

(1) चीन

(2) पाकिस्तान एवं

(3) द्वितीय विश्वयुद के अवधिपत्र हथियारों और गोला बारूद के निक्षेप।

छिपे नागाओं को जो हथियार प्राप्त हैं वे हैं—हथियाले, मशीन गनें, राइफलें एवं मोरटारें।

बर्मा और पाकिस्तान के साथ लगने वाली अपनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों को और अधिक मजबूत करने के लिये समुचित कदम उठाये गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त नायालैंड की राज्य सरकार, जिसके अधीन अतिरिक्त पुलिस बटालियनें हैं, उपद्रवी नायाओं की सर्पमियों का प्रतिकार करने के लिए तथा विश्व और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए अधिकाधिक कारगर कदम उठा रही है।

VISIT OF NAGALAND GOVERNOR TO LONDON

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagaland Governor visited London during the July, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he had a meeting with Mr. Phizo and Reverend Scott in London ;

(c) if so, the nature of the talks held ; and

(d) whether the Nagaland Governor had sought the permission to meet them from the Indian Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Shri Nehru visited London in his capacity as a member of the United Nations Investments Committee.

(b) No, Sir.

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

जिब्राल्टर के भारत-मूलक लोग

506. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिब्राल्टर में कई पीढ़ियों से रहने वाले भारत मूलक लोगों को उस देश की नागरिकता प्रदान नहीं की गई है और वे लोग वहां अस्थायी रिहायश के अनुमति पत्रों के आधार पर रह रहे हैं जिनका नवीकरण हर तीन महीने बाद कराना होता है ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो वहां कितने भारतीय रह रहे हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस बात की संभाव्यता पर विचार किया है कि यदि उनके अस्थायी रिहायश अनुमति पत्रों की अवधि नहीं बढ़ायी जाती, तो वे भारत वापस आ सकते हैं और

(ग) हमारे देश की अवध्यवस्था पर इसके संभाव्य प्रभाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनके लिए नागरिकता अधिकार प्राप्त कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों की संख्या अनुमानतः 250 है। कुछ को छोड़कर, उन सबके पास लिटिंग पासपोर्ट है। ऐसी कोई संभावना नहीं है कि उनमें से किनके का भारत नौटने का विचार है।

(ग) इस स्थिति में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ACTIVITIES OF CARE IN INDIA

*507. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the activities of CARE in India ;
- (b) how many Americans are now functioning with CARE in India ;
- (c) what was the figure of such Americans in 1966 ;
- (d) who pays for the cost of such Americans personnel ; and
- (e) whether accounts are audited by Government auditors and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Import and free distribution of foodstuffs for relief purposes.

(b) Twenty-seven.

(c) Seventeen.

(d) The Central and State Governments.

(e) The expenditure of the Central and State Governments is subjected to the audit of the Auditor General.

PROTECTION AGAINST NUCLEAR ATTACKS

*508. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :

SHRI S. R. DAMANI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any suggestion has been received from the British Prime Minister offering to provide protection against nuclear attack ; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

MEETING OF MR. PHIZO AND REV. SCOTT WITH NAGALAND GOVERNOR

*509. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOKI :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo and Rev. Scott are going to meet the Nagaland Governor to discuss the Nagaland problem ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo is being given special permit to visit India for that purpose ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत चीन संघर्ष के दौरान कलिंग एवं लाइन्स द्वारा प्रतिरक्षा सामग्री की सप्लाई

*510. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1962 में दुए भारत-चीन संघर्ष के समय कलिंग एवं लाइन्स के कुछ विमान मोर्चे पर प्रतिरक्षा सामग्री ले गये थे ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के विमानों में माल लादने से पहले उस प्रतिरक्षा सामग्री का व्यौरा लिखा गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन विमानों द्वारा भेजी गई प्रतिरक्षा सामग्री का कुछ भाग मोर्चे पर नहीं पहुंचा और रास्ते में ही गायब हो गया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच की है ?

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

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

EXPENDITURE OF UNITS OF MIG AIRCRAFT

4002. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure, both capital and non-capital, incurred so far at the various units set up for MIG Aircraft ;

(b) the estimated cost of one aircraft ; and

(c) the percentage of its parts and components which are imported and manufactured at the various Government factories and those in private sector ?

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

ASSETS OF INDIANS CONFISCATED BY BURMESE GOVERNMENT

4003. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value and nature of the assets of Indians confiscated by the Government of Burma after nationalisation of trade in Burma ;

(b) the amount of assets released, compensated or repatriated so far by the Government of Burma ;

(c) the nature of work done in this regard by our Ambassador in Burma and the Nature of benefit derived to those Indians whose assets were confiscated ; and

(d) the present position in this regard ?

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

of assets of Indians nationalised by the Government of Burma relates to a large number of people details are still under discussion with the Government of Burma. Hence, so far, no assets have been released, compensated for or repatriated.

(c) and (d). Our Ambassador in Burma has constantly approached the Burmese Foreign Office requesting them to finalise the compilation, break down according to individuals, etc. of these assets. Recently a committee has been set up by the Government of Burma to look into this matter and expedite settlement.

TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF INDIAN DIPLOMATS IN PAKISTAN

4004. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wives and daughters of Indian diplomats in Pakistan have been jeered at when on marketing expeditious and quite a few have been physically molested by Pakistani goondas ;

(b) whether this rude and insulting behaviour does not violate the provisions of the Vienna Convention ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to protect our citizens in addition to the usual protest notes ?

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

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

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BAGDOGRA AIRFIELD

4005. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1085 on the 20th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any land of some private parties had been taken over by the military authorities for the extension of Bagdogra airfield and newly constructed road from the Bagdogra airfield to Bombdum ;

(b) whether the land is situated in the Turivira Mouza under P.S. Phansidewa in Darjeeling District ;

(c) whether it is a fact that no formal and legal notice was served on the parties as required under the Land Acquisition Act ; and

(d) whether the land has been correctly measured and its price assessed and paid to the parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). During 1964, 362.52 acres of privately owned land were requisitioned under the Defence of India Act for expansion of Bagdogra airfield, road and Bomb Dump. This area includes 169.47 acres from Mauza Turi-Vita, Police Station Phansidewa, District Darjeeling. As the said land has not been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the question of serving notices thereunder does not arise. The requisitioned lands have been correctly measured as per Revenue Records and the rent due has been determined by the Competent Authority. It is the responsibility of the local revenue authorities to disburse the amount due. It has been ascertained that the amount due has been disbursed in a large majority of cases and is in hand in respect of the remaining cases.

In addition, the local Defence authorities have occupied 25.50 acres from Mauza-Turi-Vita in February 1965 without regular requisitioning/hiring. Action is in hand to regularise the occupation and pay the rent thereof.

PAKISTAN'S AUTHORITY ON GILGIT AREA

4006. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report of U.N.I. appearing in a Calcutta daily of the 14th July, 1968 according to which a Rawalpindi Lawyer has challenged Pakistan authority in the Gilgit area in Kashmir;

(b) whether it is a fact, as contended by the lawyer, that Gilgit was never formally annexed by Pakistan nor allowed to become a part of occupied Kashmir ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Gilgit is being administered directly by the Government of Pakistan and not as part of the puppet regime in Muzaffarabad.

(c) As a result of the Accession, the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir became a part of India. This included Gilgit. Government have several times informed Parliament that the illegal occupation of parts of Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan cannot alter India's sovereignty over the whole State.

KERALA PLAN FOR 1968-69

4007. SHRI MANGALTHUMADOM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Kerala met the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, recently and discussed the Annual Plan for 1968-69 for Kerala ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : (a) There was a meeting between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister at Trivandrum in June, 1968. The discussion centred mainly on the approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan, and did not cover the current year's plan.

(b) Does not arise.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

4008. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers recruited for Emergency Commission in Army after Chinese aggression ;

(b) the number of these officers discharged and proposed to be discharged ;

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

(c) the number of Emergency Commissioned Officers, if any, who received gallantry awards or citations but have been discharged or are proposed to be discharged ; and

(d) the number of these discharged Emergency Commissioned Officers who have been re-employed in (i) Public Sector establishments, (ii) Private Enterprise establishments, (ii) different services of the Union Government (iv) different services of each State Government and Union Territory, and (v) in other schemes formulated for their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 9088 (excluding Medical Officers).

(b) Released so far	2,667
Under orders of release upto 31-10-1968	387
TOTAL	3,054

The release figures for the year 1969 and 1970 cannot be anticipated as this will depend on the performance of the officers in the Services Selection Board interview for Permanent Commission.

Granted Permanent Commission so far	1,307
Qualified in Services Selection Board but cases for grant of Permanent Commission not finalised so far	662
Still to be screened by the Services Selection Board	about 4,000

(c) Released so far	18
Under orders of release upto 31-10-1968	2

(d) The break up of the officers who have so far been rehabilitated is as under :

(i) Public Sector Undertakings	47
(ii) Private Sector Undertakings	50
(iii) Union Government (including IAS, etc.) services	107
(iv) State Government Services	27
(v) Others	
(a) N.C.C.	398
(b) BSF/CRPF/ITBP	452
(c) Reverted to civil posts	105
(d) Self employed in Trade/Agriculture	18
TOTAL	1,204

4009. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Commissioned Officers with the Army units of India which were engaged in fighting against Pakistan during the Indo-Pak. War in 1965 ;

(b) the number of officers among those who held emergency commission ; and

(c) the number of permanent and Emergency Commissioned Officers separately who (i) lost their lives in the war, (ii) suffered injuries, (iii) suffered injuries that incapacitated them for army service, (iv) were taken as prisoners by Pakistan ; and (v) who are still missing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(c) The information is as under :

	PCOs	ECOs	SSCOs	Total
Killed	92	71	2	165
Wounded	233	195	9	437
Wounded and since invalidated out of service	7	1		8
Taken prisoners and re-patriated	31	18	2	51
Missing but now presumed killed	4	7		11
Missing but not presumed killed as the presumption of death is not acceptable to the next of kin	2	1		3

RELEASE OF EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

4010. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Commissioned officers of the N.C.C. will be retrenched as a result of N.C.C. having become optional with effect from the current academic year ;

(b) if so, the criterion which is proposed to be laid down for this retrenchment and what category of officers are likely to be affected ; and

(c) the strength of N.C.C. Officers appointed from amongst the discharged Emergency Commissioned officers and whether they are likely to be affected by the retrenchment of officers if and when it is effected ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No whole-time NCC officer is proposed to be retrenched during 1968-69 ; only the junior-most part-time officers in some of the units, which may have to be disbanded or reduced in strength, will be affected, and will revert to their regular teaching posts.

(c) 340 ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers were appointed in the NCC Organisation up to 15th July, 1968. No retrenchment of these officers is visualised consequent to the re-organisation plan of the NCC.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN PAKISTAN

4011. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Pakistan is setting up two Nuclear Power Plant one in East Pakistan and other in West Pakistan, with the help of foreign countries ;

(b) if so, which are those foreign countries and the capacities of the proposed Nuclear Power Plants and the scheduled time for their completion ; and

(c) whether the Government of Pakistan will be able to stockpile fissile material which will constitute defence problem of new dimension for India ?

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

(b) The Karachi Plant, which is being set up with Canadian assistance, will have a capacity of 137 megawatt and is expected to be completed in 1970. The feasibility report of the 400 megawatt Roopur Plant is being prepared by Russian experts.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given on 1st May, 1968, to Unstarred Question No. 9239. Presumably the fissile material produced would be subject to safeguards.

DISCREPANCY IN LAND STATISTICS OF UTTAR PRADESH

4012. SHRI MOLAHU PRASHAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the area of Uttar Pradesh has been stated as 755 lakhs of acres in the Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh Government for the year 1962;

(b) whether the area of Uttar Pradesh has been stated as 729 lakhs of acres in the diary of the Information Department for the year 1966 ;

(c) whether the area of Uttar Pradesh has been given as 723 lakhs of acres in 'India 1967' published by the Government of India in 1967 ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to find out the discrepancy in the figures and as to what happened to 20 lakhs of acres of land of Uttar Pradesh during the period of five years from 1962 to 1967 ; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the figure appearing in the 1962 issue of 'Uttar Pradesh Annual'. According to the State Government, an error crept into the figure as a result of inadvertent inclusion of some areas of Delhi and Haryana.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

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

COCO ISLAND

4013. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1921 on the 31st July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the possession of the Coco Island was given to Burma by an executive order or orally or through an agreement ; and

(b) whether the sanction of Parliament was obtained ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Before, and after the secession of Burma from the rest of British India in 1937, the Coco Islands have been part of Burma. Hence the question of handing over their possession to Burma by an executive order or orally or through an agreement, with or without the sanction of Parliament, does not arise.

ASIA FOUNDATION

4014. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asia Foundation has intimated to the Prime Minister its decision not to accept any funds in future from any institution which received support from the C.I.A. directly or indirectly ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have not preferred any charge against the organisation and only verbal displeasure of Government was communicated to the organisation for its receipt of money from organisations getting C.I.A. funds ; and

(c) whether in view of part (a) above, Government would like the foundation to function in India as before ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There can be no guarantee that the Asia Foundation would not accept funds from suspect sources in future.

सिविकम और भूटान में शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिये अनुदान

4015. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सिविकम और भूटान में कुछ शिक्षा संस्थाओं

• की स्थापना और विकास के लिए अनुदान दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत पांच बड़ों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं में कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थियों ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां। भूटान और सिविकम के साथ भारत के आर्थिक सहयोग के कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सदन में पहले कई बार बताया जा चुका है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत बहुत-सी प्रायोजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है, जिनमें वे प्रायोजनाएं भी शामिल हैं जिनका संबंध इन दोनों राज्यों में शिक्षा के विकास से है।

(ख) 1963-64 से 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्षों में जो घनराशि दी गई है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

भूटान—अनुमानतः 170.8 लाख रुपये।

सिविकम—अनुमानतः 78.7 लाख रुपये।

(ग) भूटान और सिविकम की शिक्षा संस्थाओं का प्रशासन और नियंत्रण इन दोनों देशों की सरकारों के हाथ में है। जो भारतीय विद्यार्थी सामान्यतः इन देशों में रहते हैं वे स्थानीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश पा सकते हैं। भारत सरकार इस बारे में आंकड़े बताने की स्थिति में नहीं है क्योंकि उनका इससे प्रमुख रूप से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

PER CAPITA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES

4016. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the *per capita* income and expenditure in each State, State-wise, at the beginning of First, Second and Third Plan and in 1966-67 and 1967-68?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : A statement giving the available estimates of *per capita* State domestic product (*i.e.*, income originating within the geographical boundary of each State), as prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaus, at constant prices for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1966-67, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1745/68]. Similar estimates for 1967-68 are not yet available except for the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Estimates of *per capita* expenditure in different States for these years are not available.

VISITS BY DELEGATIONS, MINISTERS, OFFICIALS ABROAD

4017. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts of his Ministry who went abroad on Government account during 1967-68;
- (b) the countries which were visited in each case and the duration of the visits;
- (c) the amount which was spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and
- (d) the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and if any agreements were concluded, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विदेशों से हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिये नागर्जुना द्वारा अनुरोध

4018. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि नागा विद्रोहियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है

कि उन्हें विदेशों से हथियार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री- सत्त्वा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं। अगर ऐसी प्रार्थना की भी गई तो ऐसो देहूदा और देशद्रोहपूर्ण प्रार्थना को निश्चय ही अस्वीकार कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SURVEY OF INDIAN OCEAN FOR U.S. NAVAL BASES

4019. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SR EEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra destroyer of U.S.A. visited Bombay recently;
- (b) if so, whether the destroyer has surveyed the Indian Ocean for setting up of U.S. Naval bases;
- (c) if so, the areas surveyed; and
- (d) 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. The visit was a routine one.

(b) and (c). We have no information.

(d) Government's views regarding foreign bases in the area have been expressed on more than one occasion in the past.

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS

4020. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI A. SR EEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Aeronautics under the Chairmanship of Shri C. Subramaniam, has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

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

निजाम, हैदराबाद द्वारा भूमि की खारीद

4021. श्री जगप्राय राव जोशी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या रक्षा रक्षी यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में विश्वासन्तनम के 'डेलिफ्स नोज' नामक स्थान पर निजाम, हैदराबाद ने 25 पैसे प्रति बार्ग गज का दर से लगभग 5 एकड़ सरकारी भूमि खरादा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि इस भूमि पर एक भवन बनाया जाता है, तो वहां से भारतीय नीसेना के अधिकांश संक्षण दिखाई देंगे;

(ग) क्या सुरक्षा को दृष्टि से यह स्थित बदलनाक होगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय समा के पटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

U. K. IMMIGRATION ACT

4022. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Jurist Commission has recently held

that the U.K. Immigration Act is based on the distinction of caste and colour and terms non-whites as second citizens; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) In the bulletin of International Commission of Jurist No. 34 (June 1968) an article has appeared with the heading "United Kingdom : second class citizens" wherein it has been stated that the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1968 "creates a new category of second-class citizens" and that "the fact that these citizens are non-white inevitably gives the legislation a racial character".

(b) The Government of India is in general agreement with the views expressed by the International Commission of Jurist that the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1968 is in effect discriminatory.

CONTRACT ARTISTES IN ORISSA

4023. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contract artistes working in the three Radio-stations in Orissa; and

(b) when the rules regarding emoluments of such contract artistes were fixed last ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 65 as on 1-6-1968.

(b) 1-10-1964.

SEMINAR OF HEART SURGEONS AT CAPE TOWN

4024. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. P. K. Sen was permitted to attend the recent Seminar of Heart Surgeons held at Cape Town; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this departure from Government's established policy of boycotting functions held in South Africa ?

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

(b) Dr. P. K. Sen went to South Africa in his personal capacity to attend a Conference of Heart Transplant Surgeons called by personal invitations by Dr. Christian Bernard "to pool their knowledge and exchange notes regarding their mistakes". An exception was made in the interest of science and humanity.

INDO-U.A.R. COLLABORATION

4025. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the press interview of the 22nd July, 1968 by the U.A.R. Ambassador in Delhi to the effect that Indo-UAR collaboration in the production of a fighter aircraft is proceeding, apace; and

(b) if so, why Government maintain a veil of secrecy over the very existence of this project ?

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

(b) The information that development trials of UAR E-300 engine mounted on HF-24 airframe are in progress in that country, has been given in the House in reply to a number of questions in the past. The last question on the subject, Unstarred Question No. 1908, was answered on 31-7-68.

MILITARY SUPPLIES BY USSR TO PAKISTAN

4026. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further information is now available to Government regarding the quantum and/or types of military supplies from the U.S.S.R. to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the weapons involved are essentially of a defensive type ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

FOOD INSPECTION ORGANISATION

4027. SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the functioning of the Food Inspection Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (e). A representation was received in January 1968 mentioning *inter alia* that pulses supplied by contractors were of inferior quality. Inquiry revealed that there was no irregularity and that the pulses which did not comply with the prescribed specifications were either rejected or were accepted subject to quality allowance, fumigation and cleaning charges at the cost of supplying firm. Reply was duly sent to the representation.

Representations/complaints/appeals are also preferred from time to time by contractors/suppliers against rejections of the commodities by the Food Inspection Organisation, and these are dealt with according to the prescribed procedure.

FOOD INSPECTION ORGANISATION

4028. SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of Scientific Assistants in Food

Inspection Organisation who have got qualifications of class I Officers and also have got considerable practical experience;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to promote them to Gazetted posts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There are 43 Scientific Assistants in the Food Inspection Organisation. None of them have the minimum qualifications prescribed at present for Technical Officer Cadre. The minimum technical qualification prescribed is M.Sc. degree in Chemistry/Biochemistry/Microbiology with two years research experience in technology or biochemistry of foods.

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

भारतीय संनिकों को आक्रमणकारी सामरिक नीति में प्रशिक्षण

4029. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय संनिकों को आक्रमणकारी सामरिक नीति में प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या ऐसा प्रशिक्षण देने का सरकार का विचार है जैसा कि इंगलैण्ड जैसे अन्य देशों में दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्ता मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जो, नहीं। यह सच नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड

4030. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछले क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये

एक पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना की है;

(ख) इस बोर्ड के द्वारा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की प्रगति के लिये अब तक क्या कार्य किया गया है और इसने किन विशेष परिस्थितियों पर विचार किया है;

(ग) कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई और इस बोर्ड की स्थापना के समय से यह राशि किन-किन मर्दों पर व्यय की गई; और

(घ) चौथी योजना के दौरान स्थापित किये जाने वाले उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं और इनमें प्रत्येक में कितनी-कितनी पूँछों लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अचु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-हार्यं मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जो, हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पर्वतीय विकास बोर्ड का गठन किया है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड की तीन बैठकें हुई और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की विशेष समस्याओं की जांच करने और उनका आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर स्कोर्में तैयार करने के लिए ध्यारह उप-समितियां नियुक्त की हैं। पर्यटन, परिवहन और बागवानी सम्बन्धी उप-समितियां ने अपने प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं। इन प्रतिवेदनों पर बोर्ड ने विचार कर लिया है और बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जांच कर रहा है।

(ग) बोर्ड एक सलाहकार संगठन है और विकास योजनाओं के सीधे कार्यान्वयन के लिए बोर्ड के पास कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है।

(घ) राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की तीयारी का काम प्रगति पर है और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में प्रस्ताव यथाशीघ्र तैयार कर दिए जायेंगे।

SEN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON FILMS

4033. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sen Enquiry Committee on Films appointed by the West Bengal Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following information has been received from the Government of West Bengal :

PART (B)

The West Bengal State Film Enquiry Committee has recommended the formation of a Film Development Board by the State Government "for regulation of, and assistance to film industry in the State", provision for financial assistance to the industry and other assistance to the business of production, distribution and exhibition and any other business ancillary thereto and to deal with the abuses found in the industry and to establish a Code of Conduct.

The Committee has also recommended the relaxation of existing restrictions regarding location of cinemas and has recommended that the Board should, with a grant from the State Government, advance loans for production of films, construction of cinema houses and modernisation of laboratories and studios under certain conditions. The Committee has also recommended certain steps for self-regulation within the industry, revision of the existing Amusement Tax scale and the institution of an enquiry into the conditions of the workers in the cinema industry.

PART C

(i) The State Government have taken steps to liberalise the grant of cinema licences and have circulated to the District

Licencing Authorities the names and places where new cinema houses can be established.

(ii) The State Government are taking steps to acquire on lease or otherwise in Calcutta at least three Cinema houses to form an exclusive chain of release houses for films produced in the State;

(iii) The State Government propose to issue an order reserving a certain percentage of the show time in each cinema house for compulsory exhibition of feature films produced in the State, which, it is believed, will increase the exploitation potential of such films;

(iv) The State Government have set up a Film (Production and Development) Committee to generally advise the State Government on matters relating to the Film Industry; and

(v) The same Committee has also been entrusted with a task of formulating a scheme for the setting up of the State Film Finance and Development Board on the lines of the Sen Committee recommendation.

चीनी पुस्तक के नानचित्रों में भारतीय ऐत्र को चीनी राज्यक्षेत्र के रूप में दिखाता

4034. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रूसी समाचार-पत्र "न्यू टाइम्स" में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि चीनी विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों को "लिए पेहू" को भीफ हिस्टरी आफ माडन चाइना" नामक पाठ्य-पुस्तक पढ़ाई जाती है और इस पुस्तक में शामिल किये गये मानचित्रों में भूटान, सिक्किम, आसाम और बन्दमान द्वीप समूह को चीनी राज्यक्षेत्र के रूप में दिखाया गया है; और

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

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

(ब) "न्यू टाइम्स" के लेख में एक नक्शे का उल्लेख है जो कि चीनी इतिहास पाठ्यक्रम की पुस्तक में दिया हुआ है; इस पुस्तक का नाम है "बीक्र हिस्ट्री आँक मार्डन चाइना" और इसके लेखक का नाम ल्यू वेइ हुआ। इस पुस्तक में शामिल नक्शे के अलावा जो कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों के बारे में हैं, इस नक्शे में सेवियत संघ और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के कुछ पड़ोसी देशों के क्षेत्रों पर भी दावा किया गया है। इस नक्शे को ओर सरकार का व्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। इसके दावे बेहूदे हैं और एकदम अस्वीकार्य।

'यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स न्यूज एण्ड लर्ड रिपोर्ट'

के सम्बाददाता के निष्पत्ति

4035. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान विभिन्न समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि "यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स न्यूज एण्ड लर्ड रिपोर्ट" नामक एक अमरीकी समाचार-पत्र के सम्बाददाता ने पूर्वी भारत के विभिन्न भागों का दौरा किया था और उसने यह पाया कि चीन लम्बे तथा निरन्तर संघर्ष के बाद कलकत्ता तथा आसाम की पहाड़ी बादिम जातियों का समर्थन तथा निष्ठा प्राप्त करने में सफल हो गया है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) यह अखबारी खबर पक्षपातपूर्ण है। इसमें स्थिति को बढ़ाचढ़ाकर बताया गया है और यह बात साफ़ है कि इसमें अटकल लगाई गई है। हम इस निष्कर्ष से सहमत नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि

4036. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि आवंटित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले 12 महीनों में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि आवंटित की गई है तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में कितने एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है और किन-किन स्थानों में भूमि आवंटित की गई है; और

(घ) यदि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का आवंटन करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है, तो इस राज्य में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (श्री मं० रे० कृष्णा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय समा के पटल पर रख दो जाएंगे।

NEW POLITICAL PARTY BY NEUTRAL NAGAS

4037. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that neutral Nagas have decided to form a new political party;

(b) if so, its policy and programme; and

(c) its attitude towards India ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A new political party in Nagaland called the "United Front of Nagaland" was formed on July 17, 1968 to contest the coming elections (Feb., 1969). The party's manifesto contains the following points :

(i) The party would work for peaceful political settlement of Nagaland problem by bringing about direct negotiations between the Government of India and Under ground Nagas. It would not seek participation in such negotiations unless specifically desired by both the parties.

(ii) It would strive to bring about reforms for a clean and efficient administration.

(iii) It would try to remove economic disparity among the people and do away with undue favours given to some people.

(iv) It would take steps to prevent infiltration of foreign elements and influence which would affect the cultural and social life of the Nagas.

(v) It would give top priority to agricultural and development activities.

SUPPLY OF ARMS BY WEST GERMANY TO PAKISTAN

4038. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has received a large quantity of arms supply from West Germany in the first three months of 1968;

(b) whether supply of arms to Pakistan stands highest in this period;

(c) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to the reports published in Pakistan press stating the details of arms supplied as 500 cobra anti-tank missiles, Sabrejet F.86, Douglas 3C and 47, Lockheed and other arms in large quantities; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made as to the correctness of these reports and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). While Government are aware of the procurement of missiles, aircraft spares and electronic

equipment etc., from West Germany by Pakistan large scale supplies of arms have not been noticed in the first three months of 1968. Government however continue to keep a close watch on the acquisition of arms by Pakistan from various countries with a view to taking suitable counter measures. I regret it is not possible to specify details of the various arms.

**भारा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा
नये बीज**

4039. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में अनाज और सब्जियों के बीजों के बारे में किये गये प्रयोगों के परिणामस्वरूप कौन-कौन से नये बीज उगाये गये हैं और उनके गुणधर्म क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने बीजों को खाद्य विभाग ने अपना लिया है और कितने बीज प्रायोगिक अवस्था में हैं?

प्रश्ना (मंत्री, अनु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-तार्य मंत्री) : (क) आशाप्रद गुणों वाले धान के तीन उत्परिवर्तन द्राम्बे-1, द्राम्बे-2 तथा द्राम्बे-5 (टी आर-1, टी आर-2 तथा टी आर-5) तथा मूँगफली के सात उत्परिवर्तन (टी जो-1 से टी जो-7) भारा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में तैयार किये गये हैं। टी आर-1 गैव-1 से तैयार किया गया एक उत्परिवर्तन है जो जल्दी और ज्यादा फसल देता है। टी आर-5 एक सख्त भूसे वाला, न झड़ने वाला तथा बोनी जाति का उत्परिवर्तन है जो एक लवण-बवरोधी, किस्म ऐस आर 26 वी से तैयार किया गया है। मूँगफली के उत्परिवर्तनों में टी जी-1 उत्परिवर्तन बड़ी फली वाला उत्परिवर्तन है जो खाने के लिए अच्छा सिद्ध हो सकता है।

(ख) इन सब उत्परिवर्तनों पर आल हिन्डिया कोर्टिनेटेड राइस एन्ड ग्राउन्ड नट प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत परोक्षण किए जा रहे हैं तथा सभी उत्परिवर्तन परीक्षणाधीन हैं।

रेडियोशन के द्वारा नरम लकड़ी को सख्त लकड़ी में बदलना

4040. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के विकिरण रसायन अनुभाग में विकिरण प्रक्रिया द्वारा साधारण नरम लकड़ी को सागवान जैसी सख्त लकड़ी में बदलने के लिये आरम्भ की गई परियोजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) प्रयोगों में किस प्रकार की लकड़ी उपयुक्त पाई गई है और उसकी प्रति धन फुट कीमत क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैंडेशिक-कार्पं भर्व (अर्थमत : ईंश्वरा गांधी) : (क) स्टाइरीन जैसे देशी प्लास्टिक एकलकों के प्रयोग से तथा कोवाल्ट-60 लोटों से प्राप्त जामा किरणों की सहायता से किरणीयन बहुलीकरण की विधि द्वारा बहुत सो किस्मों की मुलायम लकड़ियों को उपचरित किया गया । उपचरित लकड़ियों में सख्ती, संपोष्यता, विभिन्नीय स्थायीत्व जैसे गुणों में बहुत बढ़ापायी गई ।

(ख) उपचरित लकड़ियों में बहुतायत से पाई जाने वाली लकड़ियां हैं, जैसे—तिरश्चीत ब्रजाति का चीड़, इवेत बलूत तथा बक्से बनाने के काम जाने वाली लकड़ियां जैसे चीड़, आम तथा देवदार, कर्बोंकि जोजकाबं अभी परीक्षणात्मक अवस्था है बता : जब तक के बारे में व्याचाहारिक अनुसार बता सकना सम्भव नहीं ।

रोएक्टरों का निर्माण

4041. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में रोएक्टरों के निर्माण के पूंजी विनियोजन को

कम करने के संबंध में अनुसंधान कार्बं में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या "काण्डू टाइप" होरिजैन्टल रीएक्टर को 'बरटीकूलर' रीएक्टर में परिवर्तित करने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न भी किया जवा आ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैंडेशिक-कार्पं मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) रीएक्टरों के पूंजी विनियोजन को कम करने के लिये किया जाने वाला विकास कार्य लगातार जारी रहने वाला क्रम है तथा यह विभिन्न कार्य-क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है । इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य प्रयत्न रिएक्टर के विभिन्न उपकरणों के डिजाइनों को सरल बनाना होता है । •

(ख) तथा (ग). काण्डू किस्म के होरिजैन्टल रिएक्टर के डिजायन को बॉटकल रिएक्टर के डिजाइन में बदलने के बारे में विस्तृत अध्ययन किये गये हैं। तथापि बत्तमान अवस्था में डिजाइन में परिवर्तन करना लाभप्रद नहीं समझा गया ।

AIRPORT AT BIRATNAGAR (NEPAL) BUILT WITH INDIAN ASSISTANCE

4042. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- whether the Indian built Airport at Biratnagar (Nepal) has been inaugurated;
- if so, the cost thereof;
- the salient features of the airport; and
- how far the airport is manned by Nepalese and how far by the Indian personnel ?

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

INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The airport was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Nepal on 22nd June, 1968.

(b) Rs. 21,43,000.

(c) The airport has been provided with the terminal building, store sheds, staff quarters, internal roads, runway and electric installations.

(d) The airport is built in the territory of Nepal and its administration and organisation are entirely the concern of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

**RESettlement of EX-SERVICEmen
IN RAJASTHAN**

4043. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government had promised to give over a strip of 5 by 65 miles along the Indo-Pak. border in the Rajasthan canal area to his Ministry for the resettlement of ex-service-men; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Rajasthan Government are now going back on that promise; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government of Rajasthan had promised to allot about 50,000 acres of land to ex-servicemen within a five mile belt along the Indo-Pakistan border.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Rajasthan State Government and would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Medium of INSTRUCTION in SAINIK
SCHOOLS**

4044. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to affect a change in the mode of instruction in Sainik Schools, which is being conducted at present in English and Hindi;

(b) whether Government propose to have one language; and

(c) if so, what will be the medium of instruction in the Sainik Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Sainik Schools are run, not by the Government but by an autonomous registered Society named Sainik Schools Society. The present medium of instruction in Sainik Schools is English and there is no proposal before the Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society to change this medium. Study of Hindi is compulsory in the Sainik Schools. Regional languages and Sanskrit are also taught.

बंगलौर के एक गांव में निशानेबाजी की रेज

4045. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : श्री शारदानन्द : श्री जगद्गाय राव जोहरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 18 अप्रैल, 1968 को जिला बंगलौर में हेगनूर नाम में सेना द्वारा निशानेबाजी के अभ्यास के दौरान 3 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे, 2 व्यक्ति बसमरण कर दिये गये थे और 7 बन्य लोगों को छोटी चोटें आई थीं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मृत व्यक्तियों के अस्त्रितों को केवल 250 रुपये मुआवजा दिया गया था और बसमरण हो गवे व्यक्तियों को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निशानेबाजी की 'रेज' के लिये ग्रामवासियों से व्यक्ति की गई भूमि का कोई भी मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है; और ग्रामवासियों के लिये पीवे के पानी का कोई और प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि उस भूमि में एक कुंबा ही उनके पीने के पानी का एक मात्र खोता था;

(प) क्या यह भी सच है कि निशाने-बाजी की 'रेज' बहुत निकट होने के कारण आमवासी सकड़ों एकड़ भूमि में ठीक तरह हस नहीं चला सकते हैं; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा भविष्य में उसका क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

प्रतिरक्षा भंवालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० नां० मिश्र) : (क) से (छ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

रानी गायदेलु को वित्तीय सहायता

4046. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या वंशेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रानी गायदेलु को कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है, जैसा कि भारत के अन्य राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के मामले में किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या स्वरूप है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना भंवर्ण-वंशेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नं० इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). नागालैंड की राज्य सरकार रानी गिडालो के लिए मुफ्त मकान और सवारी की व्यवस्था कर रही है और विविध प्रकार के खर्च बदाश्त कर रही है। भारत सरकार को इससे प्रमुखतः कोई सरोकार नहीं है।

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

4047. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many misconceptions about India and her policy in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to tone up the public relations machineries attached to the Indian Embassies abroad?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Foreign Governments with whom we have relations are aware of our policies both through their Embassies in New Delhi and our Missions in those countries.

(b) There are 60 publicity posts attached to our Missions abroad and they disseminate our publicity material among the available local media. Constant efforts are being made to review and improve our external publicity.

SOVIET NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT FOR PAKISTAN

4048. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports about the U.S.S.R.'s proposal to supply nuclear equipment to Pakistan for use at the proposed Atomic Power Station near Hyderabad (Sind); 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) and (b). We have no information to suggest that Pakistan is building a Atomic Power Station near Hyderabad (Sind).

BROADCASTS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES FROM RADIO MOSCOW AND VICE-VERSA

4049. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian languages in which Radio Moscow makes broadcasts for Indian listeners in India; and

(b) the number of Russian languages in which A.I.R. makes broadcasts for listeners in the U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Eight, namely, Bengali, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu.

(b) Nil, Sir. However, efforts to start a service in Russian are under way.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BODIES FOR INDIA IN U.S.A.

4050. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the working of various public relations bodies working for India in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details of the assessment made ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). An assessment has been made in one or two cases but a final decision has not yet been taken. A general assessment will be made and the results made known to the House in due course.

भारत द्वारा आणविक हथियार बनाये जाने के बारे में चंन का प्रचार

4051. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन भारत पर यह आरोप लगा रहा है कि भारत गुप्त रूप से आणविक शस्त्रों का निर्माण कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन अपने एजेंटों के माध्यम से अमरीका से अणु सामग्री खरीद रहा है जो बरास्ता हांक कांग से सप्लाई की जा रही है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) भारत सरकार ने इस आसव की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी है ?

(ख) भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बैंकार मोटरगाड़ियों की भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बिक्री

4052. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की बैंकार पड़ी मोटरगाड़ियों को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रियायती दरों पर बेचने के लिये कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिक और सहयोगी समितियों के भूतपूर्व सैनिक अदायगी पर फालतू रक्षा गाड़ियां खरीदने के अधिकारी हैं। तदपि, अपने जीवन में एक भूतपूर्व सैनिक साधारणतः एक ही गाड़ी की विमुक्ति का अधिकारी है, जबकि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सहयोगी समिति समग्र तौर पर 3 गाड़ियों से अधिक या प्रति 20 सदस्यों के पीछे एक से अधिक गाड़ी खरीदने की अधिकारी नहीं। बसूल की जाने वाली राशि फालतू रक्षा गाड़ियों के निपटारे के लिए डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० द्वारा आयोजित खुली नीलामी में उसी किस्म की गाड़ियों के लिए प्राप्त होने वाली औसतन नीलामी की दर के बराबर होती है।

(ग) सीमित हकदारी को सामने रखते हुए कोई कोटा नियत करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

रानी गायदेलु का नजरबन्द किया जाना

4053. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड सरकार ने रानी गायदेलु को कोहीमा में नजरबन्द कर रखा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नागालैंड सरकार को यह निर्देश देने का है कि वह रानी गायदेलु पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध उठाले; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रब्रान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नजरबन्द रानी गायदेलु को दी गई

सुविधाएं

4054. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागा नेता रानी गायदेलु को, जो इस समय नजरबन्द है, क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक उनके रहन सहन और खान पान की सम्पूर्णत व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें आवश्यक सुविधाएं देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

प्रब्रान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). रानी गिडालो को नजरबन्द नहीं किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने उनके लिए बग्रां निराए के मकान और सवारी की व्यवस्था की है और वह विविध प्रकार के बच्चे बर्दाश्ट कर रही है।

रानी गायदेलु की नजरबन्दी

4055. श्री ही० पी० शाह : क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रानी गायदेलु की नजरबन्दी के कारण नागालैंड के हिम्मत नागाओं में बहुत असंतोष है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

प्रब्रान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) रानी गिडालो नजरबन्द नहीं की गई हैं। भारत सरकार को यह नहीं मालूम कि हिन्दू नागा भी होते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

MANUFACTURE OF LUBE OIL BARRELS BY ORDNANCE FACTORY

4056. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ordnance Factory, Bhopal have taken up the manufacture of Lube Oil Barrels for supply to the Indian Oil Corporation and if so, the details of manufacture and supply during the course of last two years and the various prices at which the same were sold to the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) the special circumstances that necessitated the manufacture of oil barrels by the Ordnance Factory and the extent to which such diversion of the capacities of this factory have adversely affected the Defence Production;

(c) whether the steel needed to manufacture barrels were in short supply and if so, whether the sheets consumed by the Ordnance Factory were from the allotment made on Defence priority; and

(d) the particulars of allotments on Defence Priority, or otherwise, and in the event of any special quota being allotted for the manufacture of barrels, the particulars of such quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Three purchase orders were placed by the Indian Oil Corporation on Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal, during the last two years for 1,00,020, 1,00,000 and 2,00,000 Barrels respectively. The first two orders have been completed and the third is being executed. It will not be desirable in the commercial interests of the purchaser to divulge information about the prices.

(b) Ordinarily barrels are manufactured in Ordnance Factory Bhusawal for the Defence Services and Border Roads Organisation. As the quantum of load on this account was inadequate in terms of workload for the Barrel Section of the factory, manufacture of barrels for the I.O.C. was accepted. Acceptance of these orders has not affected Defence production.

(c) The steel sheets utilised by Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal for supply of barrels to I.O.C. are of different specifications from those required for barrels for the Defence Services.

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

ATOMIC ENERGY FOR FERTILIZER PRODUCTION

4057. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility of making use of the atomic energy mainly for fertilizer production is being examined by Government separately apart from its being examined by the Study Team on Agro-Industrial Complex;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government consider getting the proposal examined through a separate source as well ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS

4058. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI S. R. DRA. ANI :

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

(a) whether the rates for commercial advertisements on the different stations of All India Radio for the different hours are same;

(b) if not, the principle on which the rates have been fixed; and

(c) the experience of the working of the commercial advertisement on A.I.R. since its inception ?

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

(a) and (b). At present commercial advertisements are broadcast only from Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, and composite rates have been adopted for all these three stations. However, different rates are charged for peak hours, semi peak hours and off peak hours. The rates for other stations where Commercial advertisements may be introduced in the future may vary depending on a variety of factors. Rates are fixed having regard to several factors, such as advertising rates of competing media such as cinema and newspapers, popularity of the programmes carrying commercials, the number of licensed radio sets in the area etc.

(c) Experience of the working of the Bombay pilot Project of commercial advertising over All India Radio has been very encouraging. Demand for time far exceeds availability.

MEDIATION BY INDIA FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

4059. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any offer of mediation for peace in Vietnam has been made by India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c), Government have not made any offer of mediation in the Vietnam conflict, but keeps in touch with the parties concerned through diplomatic channels. It would not be proper to disclose the details of these contacts.

CHARGES BY PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER

4060. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistan Foreign Minister has charged India with linking the question of resumption of air services between the two countries with other issues and of suggesting a package deal; 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) This allegation is without any basis. In a note dated July 3, 1968, the High Commission of India in Islamabad pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that the question of resumption of air services was taken up by the High Commission as early as in October 1967. Since then, the proposal has been repeated several times to the Government of Pakistan, who have informed us that it is under consideration.

SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

4061. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a session of the Economic and social Council of the United Nations was held in Geneva from the 8th July, 1968;

(b) whether India attended the Conference and pleaded for the continuation of efforts to formulate a global strategy to promote international cooperation in solving the problems of developing nations; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Leader of the Indian Delegation Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs proposed that an inter-sessional machinery be established in connection with the formulation of a global strategy for the next Development Decade.

(c) A Resolution co-sponsored by India and 14 other countries was unanimously adopted by the Economic and Social Council instructing its Economic Committee to meet inter-sessionally before the end of 1968 and as often thereafter as necessary, and, amongst other things, to formulate an outline of an International Development policy for the next Decade.

ACCUSATION BY CHINA AGAINST U.S.S.R

4062. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has accused the U.S.S.R. for exploitation of Indian workers and peasants and to turn India into a market for its commodities; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India regard this as a distortion of Indo-Soviet relations by Chinese propaganda organs which seek to undermine the continuing friendly relation between India and the Soviet Union

CRITICISM OF INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.A.

4063. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was criticized on the 26th June, 1968 in the House of Representatives, United States for its purchase of Soviet bloc arms vis-a-vis American aid to India and balance of power with Pakistan; 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. The criticism is contained in a minority report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives consisting of seven members out of a total Committee membership of thirty-six. This minority are known for their opposition to foreign aid as such.

(b) It is not customary for Government to express its reactions to debates and discussions in the legislature of another sovereign country.

ROADS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

4064. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of motorable, jeepable and ordinary roads in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, besides the roads maintained by the Forest and Development Block Agencies;

(b) the performance of the Border Roads Organisation during the past plan periods in the territory to aid the defence plans; and

(c) the hazards our engineering staff had to encounter as well as the number of engineering feats to their credit ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The mileages of motorable and jeepable roads in the Union M38LSS/68

Territory of Himachal Pradesh as on 31-3-1968 are as under :

Motorable	416 Kms.
Jeepable	757 Kms.

(b) During the period May 1960 to 31-3-1968, Border Roads Organisation, i.e., General Reserve Engineer Force, has constructed 325 Kms of new roads (of width varying from 8 ft. to 20 ft.) and has been improving 24 Kms. of existing roads.

During the above period, State P.W.D. have constructed 229 Kms. of new roads (of width varying from 8 ft. to 20 ft.) and are engaged in improving 622 Kms. of existing roads as an agency of the Border Roads Development Board.

(c) The construction of roads in the Himalayan regions and specially at high altitude calls for skill, initiative, capacity for improvisation, coordination and planning. The men employed on the construction of roads have to accept all hazards and hardships. Many Honourable Members have visited the roads (including Hindustan-Tibet Road), which are being constructed as a part of the programme of the Board and have adjudged the performance of the Border Roads Organisation.

ISSUE OF PASSPORTS

4066. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the normal time taken for issuing Passports between the time of the receipt of an application and the issue of a passport;

(b) how many applications for the issue of passports are pending in the Delhi Regional Office for more than three months; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Applications for passports accompanied by a verification certificate issued by an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary or above or by a First Class Magistrate are cleared and passports issued within 10 days from the date of

receipt of the application. In the case of applications submitted through the District authorities who have to verify the particulars given in the application, it takes between 4 to 6 weeks for the grant of a passport.

(b) and (c). A total of 865 applications are pending in the office of the Regional Passport Officer, Delhi for more than three months for the following reasons :

- (i) 522 on account of non-receipt of required documents from applicants.
- (ii) 220 on account of non-receipt of verification reports from the District authorities, and
- (iii) 123 on account of non-receipt of confirmation of special certificates from certifying officers.

JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO PANTNAGAR

4067. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a party of Journalists was taken by the Press Information Bureau to Pantnagar and other places in the third week of July, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of journalists and officials in the party and the total expenditure incurred on them;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the journalists returned in the middle of the tour on account of the misbehaviour of the officials; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered into the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Press tour was sponsored and financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, with which the PIB was associated.

(b) Fifteen journalists and six officials. Total expenditure Rs. 2,740.45.

(c) No, Sir. But some journalists did not find it convenient to go round the Pantnagar Agricultural University on the evening of July 18 as was originally scheduled. The majority of journalists, however, insisted that the schedule should not be changed,

and they finished their work at Pantnagar on the same day. As the Press Party was scheduled to leave for the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, at 8 a.m. the next day, July 19, the first group preferred to stay back on July 19 and cover Pantnagar and they were given all facilities. The rest proceeded to Mukteswar according to the scheduled programme.

(d) Does not arise.

SINKIANG-GILGIT ROAD

4068. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 604 on the 24th July, 1968 and state :

(a) what is the reply of the Government of Pakistan and China to the protests note sent to them regarding the construction of Sinkiang-Gilgit Road; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No reply from China has so far been received. A reply from Pakistan was received on August 2, 1968 and is under the Government's consideration.

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री का नागालैण्ड का दौरा

4069. श्री कंवर साल गुप्त :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागालैण्ड की परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री 22 मई, 1968 को वहां गये थे;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट पेश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अण-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां। उप विदेश मंत्री की नागालैंड यात्रा संपर्क बनाए रखने और वहां पर बतंमान दशाओं की जानकारी रखने की सामान्य प्रक्रिया का अंग थो।

(ख) जो हां।

(ग) नागालैंड के संवंध में जब भी कोई निर्णय लिया जाता है तो इन प्रकार की यात्राओं के दौरान प्राप्त किए हुए वैयक्तिक ज्ञान एवं मूल्यांकन को स्वभावतः ही घ्यान में रखा जाता है।

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN NATIONALS DETAINED IN BURMA

4070. SHRI S. C. SHAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the matter of repatriation of Indian nationals at present detained by the Burmese Government for the so-called economic offences;

(b) the names of the persons against whom prosecution has been launched by the Burmese Government recently and the charges framed against them;

(c) the diplomatic efforts made by the Government of India to approach the Government of Burma to secure their release and repatriation; and

(d) the other facilities which are being provided by our Embassy in Burma to these persons to defend themselves ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) 12 economic detainees were recently released. This leaves 13 of whom 3 are on bail.

(b) The 4 detainees who are now on trial are S/Shri Govinda Rao, P.C. Kapoor, Sitaram Kabra and Kishan Chand. While the specific charges against each still remain to be known it is understood they refer to "obstruction to the construction of Socialist economy", contravention of foreign exchange regulations, contravention of the Sea Customs Act by trying to take out of

the country more foreign exchange or jewellery than entitled to etc.

(c) The Government of India including our Embassy in Burma have repeatedly approached the Government of Burma in this matter, even at the highest level.

(d) Those facing trial at present have appointed lawyers of their own choice. While any assistance asked for will be provided by our Embassy, it is not considered necessary for our Embassy at this stage to volunteer assistance which is neither asked for nor required.

SUPPORT BY CHINA TO NAGA GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

4071. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI N. R. LASKER :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of China have offered to support Naga Government in exile;

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

(c) whether such action by China would be considered a hostile step and necessary steps will be taken to meet the challenge ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Government of India are aware of the open support of the People's Republic of China to the Underground Nagas and the contacts which the Underground have established with the Chinese and are taking increasingly effective measures to counteract hostile activities. Nagaland is one of the constituent States of the Indian Union. Government of India are determined not to allow foreign interference in India's domestic affairs.

यूगोस्लाविया द्वारा पाकिस्तान को
दिया गया छज्ज

4072. श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित की है कि यूगोस्लाविया

ने पाकिस्तान को 5 करोड़ डालर का ऋण किस ढंग से दिया है और पाकिस्तान इस ऋण का उपयोग किन प्रयोजनों के लिए करेगा;

(ख) क्या इस ऋण में कोई संनिक सहायता भी शामिल है; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने इस आशय की खबरें देखी हैं कि धनिष्ठतर अंतिक संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए और जहाज खरीदने, प्रायोजनाओं, संयंत्रों इत्यादि के लिए यूगोस्लविया पाकिस्तान को 5 करोड़ डालर ऋण देगा। सरकार छानबीन करने के बाद व्योरों की प्रतोक्षा कर रही है।

SEPARATION OF BIAFRA FROM NIGERIA

4073. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Biafra has been separated from the Federal Government of Nigeria;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Biafra area is affected by famine and starvation; and

(d) if so, whether Government are going to rush help to the Biafran people and if so, how much, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) On May 30th 1967 the Eastern Region of Federal Republic of Nigeria declared that it had seceded from the Federal Government and called itself the Republic of Biafra.

(b) The Government of India regard this as an internal matter for Nigeria.

(c) and (d). It is reported that there are famine conditions in Biafra as a result of the

civil war. The Indian Red Cross has sent some assistance in the form of vitamin tablets, medicines, etc. through the International Red Cross to both the sides.

RESTRICTION ON THE FREEDOM OF PRESS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4074. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions are being put on the freedom of the Press in Andhra Pradesh by the Andhra Pradesh Government;

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

(c) if not, the amount for which the Indian press gets advertisements from the Central Government and the State Governments, per year and in which cases, if any, the advertisements have been withdrawn because of the press differing with the Government policy, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). A Bill to provide for the control of press and publications in the interest of communal harmony, public order, decency or morality and for matters connected therewith, was introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on 16th July, 1968. It has been published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Extraordinary on the 16th July, 1968.

(c) A statement of the Central Government's advertisements released to the Indian Press, language-wise, during 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1746/68]. The Central Government has not withdrawn advertisements from newspapers on political considerations but in respect of those which fall below the accepted journalistic standards or indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions, or preach violence or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, advertisements are not released. The State Governments are free to place their advertisements with the newspapers according to their own policy and requirements. It is not in public interest either to disclose the names of such newspapers or request the State Governments to do so.

दिस्ती में शिक्षा पा रहे विदेशी विद्यार्थियों में भारत विरोधी भावना

4075. श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 जून, 1968 के 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मनो-विज्ञान विभाय के प्रमुख डा० एच०सी० गांगूली दिल्ली तथा अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा पा रहे विदेशी विद्यार्थियों का मनोवैज्ञानिक परीक्षण करने के बाद इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं कि यादैलैण्ड तथा अफ्रीकी देशों के अधिकांश विद्यार्थियों में भारत विरोधी भावना होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसके कारणों का पता लगाने का तथा इस भावना को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाने का है?

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

(ख) जो नहीं, सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करती कि जो निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है वह आमतौर से मान्य है।

काश्मीर समस्या के हल के बारे में रूस का सुझाव

4076. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या काश्मीर की समस्या को हल करने के बारे में रूस सरकार की ओर से सरकार को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे सुझाव कैसे हैं; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग), प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की भारत यात्रा

4077. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री भोगनद जा :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमान्त गांधी, खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां से अपने जन्मदिवस के अवसर पर अवधा गांधी जयन्ती के अवसर पर भारत आने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या उत्तर दिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नैतिक सम्बन्ध के अलावा सीमान्त गांधी को अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देने का भी है जिससे वह अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर सके?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) आं और (ख). खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को गांधी शताव्दी समारोह के अवसर पर भारत आने का निमंत्रण दिया गया है और उन्होंने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ग) पश्चिमों की न्यायोचित मांगों से भारत सरकार को पूरी सहानुभूति है और खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के प्रयासों के समर्थन में संवैधानिक तरीके से जो कुछ सम्भव है, वह करेगी।

VISITS ABROAD BY SHRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON

4078. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the former Defence Minister, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, visited foreign countries during the last one year;

- (b) the purpose of his visits;
- (c) the total foreign exchange sanctioned for each trip;
- (d) the number of trips to foreign countries sponsored by private agencies and by Government; and
- (e) whether trips sponsored by Government have, in any way, been helpful to the National interest?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). From the information available with the Ministry of External Affairs, during the last one year, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon visited various foreign countries including Ceylon, Cyprus, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritius, New Zealand, Syria, Sweden, UAR, U.K. and USA, in his private capacity to attend or to participate in various conferences and functions.

- (c) Information is not available with this Ministry.
- (d) None of these visits abroad was sponsored by Government.

(e) Does not arise.

MASANI COMMITTEE REPORT

4079. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Masani Committee Report has been examined by Government;
- (b) if so, whether the report has been discussed with the representatives of the Guild;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) when this is likely to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The report is under examination.

(b), (c) and (d). Since the Broadcasters' and Telecasters' Guild has not been recognised so far, the question of formally discussing the report with its representatives does not arise, but informally we do propose to discuss the matter with employees' representa-

tives, if it can be done so without violating legal obligations.

ARMY ACT

4080. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether application of Army Act has been withdrawn after ending the Emergency;

(b) if so, whether trade union rights have been restored in the case of all unions where restrictions were imposed in accordance with the Army Act; and

(c) if so, the States or areas where Army Act is still in force and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). After the declaration of the Emergency, service personnel who were otherwise not on 'active service' were declared by Government to be 'on active service' under a notification dated 28-11-62. As a direct consequence of this notification, Defence civilians serving with the Army became subject to the Army Act under the relevant provisions in the Army Act. With the lifting of the Emergency on 10-1-1968, the matter was re-considered by Government and it was decided not to cancel the notification but to limit its scope to units, formations and establishments operationally committed on the borders. Accordingly, the troops who serve in areas other than the areas of these units, formations and establishments are not deemed to be on 'active service' and as a consequence the Army Act is no longer applicable to Defence civilians serving with the Army in those other areas.

The Question whether Trade Union Rights can be restored to some of the Unions as a result of the limitation on the operation of the Army Act to certain specified areas only is under examination.

दानापुर छावनी के कर्मचारियों के लिये
मकान किराया भरता

4081. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेला मर्गों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने एक पत्र के द्वारा दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के

कारियों को हिदायतें जारी की हैं कि बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाये;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस बोर्ड में इसके लिये बिल भी तीर तैयार किये गये थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस बोर्ड के सदस्य सैनिक अधिकारी इस मामले में अड्डेने डाल रहे हैं और कर्मचारियों को इस भत्ते से वंचित रखने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ना० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). पता लगाया गया है कि छावनी बोर्ड को न तो ऐसे कोई निदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं, और न ही बोर्ड के कार्यालय में ऐसे कोई बिल ही तैयार किए गए हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

भारतीय सेना में भर्ती

4082. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री अम्बुल गनी दार :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भारतीय सेना में सभी जातियों के लोगों को भर्ती करती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ना० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हाँ। सरकार ने भर्ती के बेस का विस्तार किया है और उसे भारतीय नागरिकों की श्रेणी, भत्ता, सम्प्रदाय या क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत के बिना सभी के लिए खोल दिया है, अगर वह निर्धारित शारीरिक, शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा मानदण्डों पर पूरे उत्तरते हों और निर्धारित आयु सीमाओं में हो।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दानापुर छावनी

4083. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना के निकट दानापुर छावनी के डाकघर के खेत का मैदान तथा उसके पश्चिम की ओर के अन्य पास्वर्वदी खेत के मैदान का आम लोग गत अनेक वर्षों से प्रयोग करते रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दुर्गापूजा के अवसर पर उपर्युक्त खेत के मैदानों में "दुर्गा" की मूर्ति रखी जाया करती थी तथा ईद और बकरीद के अवसरों पर मुसलमान लोग नमाज पढ़ा करते थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस व्यवस्था को गत कुछ वर्षों से समाप्त कर दिया गया है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है;

(ङ) क्या इस नीति में अदल-बदल करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा भंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ना० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (च). सूचना कद्दी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

4084. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 18-Nation Disarmament Conference has been reconvened at Geneva recently;

(b) if so, the agenda of the Conference;

(c) whether the recently announced Soviet disarmament proposals will also be discussed by the Conference; and

(d) if so, India's attitude on these proposals ?

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

(b) There is no fixed agenda. It may consider any disarmament measures proposed by its Members or by the General Assembly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) They are under examination.

INDIANS LIVING ABROAD

4086. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons of Indian Origin living at present in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., separately; and

(b) the number of such persons who have so far been granted citizenship of the countries of their residence ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The approximate number of persons of Indian Origin at present living in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are 2,00,000; 21,900 and 756 respectively.

(b) It is not possible to give the exact number of persons who have acquired citizenship of foreign countries as all such cases are not reported. However, according to available information, approximately 36,000 persons in U.K. and 2,000 persons in U.S.A. and only a few in U.S.S.R. have acquired local citizenship.

SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIAL BY IRAN AND TURKEY TO PAKISTAN

4087. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Iran and Turkey have recently passed on huge quantities of war material to Pakistan, which they had got from U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether it will not improve the fighting capability of Pakistan;

(c) whether Government have drawn the attention of the Governments of Iran, Turkey and U.S.A. to these supplies; and

(d) if so, the reaction of these Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have no such information.

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

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN ISAPUR JANGI, FOR AN AMMUNITION DEPOT

4088. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that land in village Isapur Jangi in Patiala district was acquired by Government for the Lalru Ammunition Depot in 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that lease money has not been paid to the land owners since 1966; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that barbed wires have been fixed around the village area and their cattle are not allowed to graze ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Approximately 1745 acres of land from villages Isapur, Jangi, etc. in Patiala District were requisitioned in 1963 for the Lalru Ammunition Depot. The possession of approximately 26.10 acres comprising "Abadi" land has however not yet been taken over.

(b) It is the responsibility of the local revenue authorities to disburse the rental compensation. It has however been ascertained that the rental compensation at Rs. 1,89,611.40 per annum has been paid by the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala to the persons interested for the period upto June, 1967. The next year's rental compensation fell due in June, 1968 and the Collector, Patiala, has been requested to expedite the payment.

(c) Security fencing has been provided around the perimeter of the entire area requisitioned for the Ammunition Depot. Free ingress and egress from and to the 'abadi' area is however allowed. The restrictions on grazing have been imposed by the local military authorities only in respect of the area of which possession has been taken over.

PEKING RADIO BROADCAST ON NAGAS

4090. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRISRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Peking Radio broadcast monitored in New Delhi on the 17th June, 1968 making an attempt for boosting the morale of Chinese trained Nagas who suffered heavily in their encounter with the Security Forces on June 7, 1968 near Kohima claiming the Naga 'cause' as just and adding that these hostiles would 'assuredly' win the final victory in their struggle; and

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

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

(b) A protest was lodged with the Government of the People's Republic of China on 19th June, 1968 and the House was informed about this on 24th July, 1968 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 633. Government are determined not to allow foreign interference in the country's domestic affairs.

OVER-RUNNING OF BURMESE BORDER SECURITY FORCE BY MIZO REBELS

4091. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Burmese Border Security Force at Sikhar, 5 miles from Manipur, was over-run on the 4th June, 1968 by a large gang of Mizo, Kuki and Chin rebels who were equipped with automatic weapons;

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

(c) whether the Burmese Government have protested against this raid; and

(d) whether any effective measures have been taken with or without collaboration of the Burmese Government to prevent any such raids on the Indo-Burmese borders and to prevent the movement of the Mizo and Naga hostiles across Indo-Burmese border to and from China ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government have seen reports on the incidents of 4th June, 1968, in which Mizos, Kukis and Chins, were reported to have been involved.

(b) Our Ambassador discussed the report with the Burmese authorities in general terms;

(c) No, Sir;

(d) We have increased patrolling on our sides. Movement across the India-Burma border within a zone of 40 Kms. on either side which was hitherto free has been subjected, since 1-8-1968, to a system of permits. Burma being a friendly neighbouring country, appropriate discussions on such matters are held with them when necessary.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

4092. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of endorsement of the US-Soviet draft of nuclear non-proliferation treaty was discussed in the main Political Committee of the United Nations in May this year;

(b) what were the broad outlines of the case made out by the Indian delegation to the Committee against the endorsement of the treaty and what specific amendments were proposed by our delegation in the draft treaty;

(c) whether the Irish and Canadian delegations to the Committee countered the Indian criticism of the draft treaty and, if so, in what terms; and

(d) what was the final outcome of the Committee's deliberations on the subject?

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 statement made by our delegate on May 14, 1968 and the statements made by the Irish and Canadian delegates on May 23, 1968 will be placed on the Table of the House. No amendments were proposed by the Indian delegation.

(d) The First Committee adopted by 92 votes to 4 with 22 abstentions, a resolution commending the Treaty.

SAINIK SCHOOLS

4093. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik schools all over India, their locations, total strength in each school and the break-up figures of these students belonging to different States;

(b) the conditions for admission in these schools;

(c) whether proper advertisement is done for encouraging young talents for getting admissions into these schools; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of such advertisements ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE [SHRI SWARAN SINGH] : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1747/68].

(b) Boys are admitted on the basis of merit as assessed in an All India Entrance Examination held annually. The candidates should be below 10 years of age for admission to Class V and below 11 years for admission to Class VI. Bhutan, J & K, Nagaland, NEFA, A & N Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidive Islands, have been permitted to nominate a certain number of boys to the Sainik Schools;

(c) and (d). Advertisements regarding the Entrance Examination are issued in leading local newspapers. The State Education Departments are also requested to give wide publicity. The AIR is also requested to make periodical announcements regarding the Entrance Examination in the regional/local broadcasts and the Defence Services programme.

SAINIK SCHOOL, PURULIA

4094. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Sainik School at Purulia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reason for setting up that school at that place;

(c) whether admission in this school is made on a regional or on an all India basis;

(d) the total strength of the students of that School at present and how many students are admitted every year there;

(e) what are the numbers of Bengali students in different classes in that School and how many among them belong to the traditionally military Numasudra community; and

(f) what are the processes and conditions followed for admission of students in this Sainik School at Purulia ?

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

(b) The location was selected by the State Government.

(c) Admissions to all Sainik Schools are made through a common entrance examination on an All-India basis.

(d) The strength as on 30-6-1968 was 265. Number of admissions varies from year to year depending on vacancies and accommodation available. In the 1968 session, admission was restricted to Class V and 45 boys were admitted.

(e) 188 students are from West Bengal. Class-wise break-up of Bengali students is not readily available. The number belonging to the Numasudra community is also not known since no community-wise statistics are maintained.

(f) The procedure for admission to all Sainik Schools is the same. Normally admissions are now made mainly in Class V and the candidates should be between 9 and 10 years of age. They should appear at the all India Entrance Examination designed by the Directorate of Psychological Research in the Ministry of Defence which consists of :—

- (i) Mathematics Achievement Test;
- (ii) Numerical Aptitude Test;

- (iii) Verbal Comprehension Test; and
- (iv) Reasoning Test.

Boys who qualify in the first phase which consists of the two tests at (i) and (ii) above are called for the second phase of the Entrance Examination consisting of the last two tests. Those who are successful are given admission on the basis of their merit subject to medical fitness.

CHINESE DESIGNS OF A COMMUNIST STATE IN NORTHERN REGIONS OF BURMA AND INDIA

4095. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that China is working out a grand design of insurrectionary upheaval in the Northern Region of Burma and North-Eastern regions of India;

(b) whether Government are also aware that China is co-ordinating the activities of the Nagas, Mizos and other tribal hostiles with that of tribals of Burma with a view to create conditions for setting up an 'Independent Communist State' in the region;

(c) if so, Whether Government have discussed this problem with the Burmese Government and sought for a joint move to counter it; and

(d) if so, the nature of the talks held and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Government have seen reports to this effect in some sections of the Press. The protection and safeguarding of Indian territory is our concern and we are taking all possible measures for that purpose. As regards Northern Region of Burma, that is the concern of the Burmese Government.

(c) We naturally exchange views with friendly countries like Burma on matters of common interest. However, there is no proposal for a joint move in this connection.

(d) Does not arise.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMIES

4096. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of National Defence Academies in the country with their names and locations;

(b) whether all these Academies hold competitive examinations every year for admission for the different Army, Navy and Air Force courses;

(c) if so, why such examinations are not held for all these institutions simultaneously each year, so that successful candidates may avail of the chance for admission in any of the Defence Academies;

(d) whether competitive examinations for the admission to Khadakvasla National Defence Academy will be held this year; and

(e) if so, whether notice of these examinations have been sent to all educational institutions in India, and whether this has also been advertised in all leading daily newspapers of the country and all other advertising media have been utilised for attracting talents for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c) There is only one National Defence Academy which is located at Khadakvasla and is a feeder institution to the separate training institutions for the Army, Navy and Air Force. Admission to this Academy is by a written examination held by the Union Public Service Commission twice every year followed by an interview by the Services Selection Board. Every candidate is allowed to indicate his preference for any of the three Services. In addition to recruitment through the National Defence Academy, there is also direct recruitment for admission to the separate training institutions for the Army, Navy and the Air Force. This direct recruitment is made either through a written examination held by the Union Public Service Commission followed by an interview by the Services Selection Board or through an interview by the Services Selection Board alone. Examinations for admission to the National Defence Academy and to the other training institutions cannot be held simultaneously as the prescribed age limits and educational qualifications vary. Full

details in this matter are already available on pages 123-126 (Army), 151 (Navy) and 164-165 (Air Force) of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1967-68, copies of which are available with the Members of Parliament.

(d) Yes, Sir. One has already been held in May, 1968 and the other will be held in December, 1968.

(e) Advertisement for National Defence Academy examination to be held in December, 1968, has already been released to the leading English and regional language newspapers of the country and also sent to the All India Radio for broad-casting. Intensive publicity for admission to the National Defence Academy examination is also given through Recruiting Offices by displaying publicity material on the notice boards of educational institutions and the National Cadet Corps.

**INDIAN LANGUAGE BROADCASTERS FOR
Moscow**

4097. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some candidates were selected by the A.I.R., New Delhi from amongst the staff members on the basis of the test held in 1967 to serve as Indian language broadcasters with the Radio Moscow for a term of three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the circular issued by the A.I.R. in June, 1966 calling applications for selection of the candidates, those selected to go to U.S.S.R. were to be re-employed by A.I.R. on their return from U.S.S.R.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that when the selected candidates were about to leave India for Moscow, they were required to resign their jobs with the A.I.R. on their return thus withdrawing the guarantee of their re-employment;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of persons affected; and

(f) whether Government propose to reconsider the question in the interest of A.I.R. employees ?

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

(d) For administrative reasons.

(e) Eight.

(f) Under the changed circumstances created by long term contract of staff artistes the latest decision which conforms to the earlier decision taken in 1960 is more suitable and equitable. The question of reconsideration as at present advised does not arise. However, when they return, their cases will be considered in case of vacancy being available.

PROTEST NOTES TO CHINA

4099. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions on which protest notes were sent from the 1st May, 1968 to date to China;

(b) the reasons for sending such protest notes;

(c) whether there was any reaction on the part of the Chinese to these protest notes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

A copy explaining the reason is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1748/68).

(c) The Chinese Government have so far not replied to the above protest note.

(d) Does not arise.

**AREA TAKEN OVER BY PAKISTAN AFTER
PARTITION**

4100. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of territory which formed part of India at the time of Partition but was later on taken possession of by Pakistan as a result of aggression on Indian soil; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take back this area from Pakistan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3893 on 13-3-68, the total area of Indian territory at the time of Partition has not been computed as such.

Pakistan subsequently as a result of aggression, illegally occupied approximately 32,500 sq. miles of Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir. India has at no stage given up sovereignty over this area. She would, as hitherto, continue to use peaceful means to recover the territory.

आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र से बजिजका भाषा के कार्यक्रम

4101. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र से बजिजका भाषा में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि वहां से भोजपुरी, मैथिली तथा मागदी में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं;

(ख) उपयुक्त दूसरी भाषाएं बोलने वालों की तुलना में बिहार में बजिजका भाषा बोलने वालों का क्षेत्र तथा जनसंस्था कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने आकाशवाणी के पटना स्टेशन से बजिजका भाषा में भी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) पटना केन्द्र हिन्दी तथा बिहार की तीन मुख्य बोलियां अर्थात् भोजपुरी, मैथिली और मगही के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। बजिजका को भारत की जनगणना में भी, जिसमें लगभग 900 मातृ-भाषाओं की सूची

दी गई है; मातृ-भाषा नहीं गिनी गई है और इसको एक बोली के रूप में सरकारी तौर पर मान्यता नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त न होने के कारण इस भाषा को बोलने वाले लोगों की संख्या के बारे में हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, मोतिहारी

4102. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा दिये गये इस आश्वासन पर कि मोतिहारी, जिला चम्पारन में आकाशवाणी का एक केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या मोतिहारी में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में दिये गये आश्वासन को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) सरकारी आश्वासनों को पुरा करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग) : मोतिहारी में एक रेडियो केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है। प्रश्न संख्या 329, तारीख 14 फरवरी, 1968 के उत्तर में जो कुछ कहा गया था वह केवल यह था कि चम्पारण-सरी जिलों में स्टूडियो के लिए मोतिहारी के उचित स्थान होने के दावे की भी जांच की जाएगी। जांच करने पर यह पाया गया कि चम्पारण में बेतैहा अधिक उपयुक्त स्थान है। अतः योजना के मस्तैदे में चम्पारण जिले में बेतैहा में, जिसे मोतिहारी की अपेक्षा अच्छा स्थान समझा जाता है, एक सहायक स्टूडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

राजकोट तथा कलकत्ता के लिए अधिक शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर

4103. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजकोट तथा कलकत्ता में अधिक शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने के लिए काम कब शुरू किया गया था उसे पूरा करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रसारण शमता कितनी बढ़ जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) कलकत्ता में अधिक शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए स्थान अक्टूबर, 1965 में लिया गया था और राजकोट में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए अप्रैल, 1966 में, कलकत्ता में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का कार्य 1968-69 के अंत-तक और राजकोट में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का कार्य 1969-70 के मध्य-तक पूरा हो; जाने की आशा है।

(ख) कलकत्ता का ट्रांसमीटर पूर्व में दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के कुछ देशों और उत्तर में सीमित अवधि के लिए पड़ोसी देशों को रात के समय मीडियम बैव सेवा देने के लिए है। राजकोट का ट्रांसमीटर पश्चिम एशिया में पड़ोसी देशों को रात के समय सेवा देने के लिए है।

प्रतिरक्षा कारखानों में भूख हड़ताल

4104. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्पवाय : क्या एक मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ स्थित प्रतिरक्षा कारखानों के कुछ असैनिक कर्मचारियों ने जून, 1968 में केन्द्रीय कमान कार्यालय के सामने भूख हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण थे तथा सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी संघ की ललकार पर लखनऊ के रक्षा संस्थानों के कुछ कार्मिकों ने जून 1968 में भूख हड़ताल की थी। कार्मिकों को मांगे और उनके संबंध में सरकार की कार्यवाही, लोक सभा में 24-7-1968 को उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 659 के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर में सभा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण के पैरा 2 में दिया गया है।

MILITARY LANDS AND CANTONMENT SERVICE RULES, 1951

4105. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8337 on 24th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to paper VI of the syllabus as shown in the appendix of Military Lands and Cantonments Service Rules, 1951; and

(b) if so, why Government propose to stop the sale of the manual when it has once been published and a price fixed for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The syllabus of departmental examination for officers of the Military Lands and Cantonments Service has been prescribed by Government by order dated 1st October 1963 issued in pursuance to Rule 8 of the Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II) Rules 1951. Paper VI of the said syllabus includes the Military Lands Manual.

(b) The Departmental Examination is only for Class I and Class II Officers of Military Lands & Cantonments Service, and the Military Lands Manual is made available to them. The publication is essentially meant as a guide to the officers connected with the administration of the military lands and accordingly the sale of the publication is not made to the general public. The laws and the statutory rules and regulations are however published in the Official Gazette.

**GARDEN REACH WORKSHOP,
CALCUTTA**

4106. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta has asked for more funds for financing their development programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Garden Reach Workshops, as per normal practice approaches the Government every year for funds to meet their capital expenditure. For 1968-69, the Company had requested for an investment of Rs. 300 lakhs to meet their capital expenditure mainly for the Marine Diesel Engine factory at Ranchi. After considering the request of the Yard, Government have made a provision in the Budget estimates for 1968-69 for an investment of Rs. 250 lakhs in the form of share capital and loan in Garden Reach Workshops.

CHINESE ARMY'S ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA ON SIKKIM BORDER

4107. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese army on the border of Sikkim has intensified anti-Indian propaganda;

(b) whether Government are aware that a new organisation as the young study group has been formed in Sikkim on the lines of Red guards in China; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Chinese propaganda directed against our troops guarding the Sikkim border continues.

(b) No, Sir. No group even remotely resembling the Red Guards has been set up in Sikkim.

(c) Does not arise.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN U.K.

4108. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian High Commission in London is over-staffed;

(b) whether Government have been apprised of the total inefficiency and indifference of our High Commission in dealing with the Indian Students and other Indian citizens visiting Britain; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the present High Commissioner is physically unfit for discharging the duties of the High Commissioner, since he is in the hospital most of the time ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. Periodic inspections have been conducted of our High Commission in London and staff requirements assessed and regulated as far as possible to the demands of the actual work in the Mission. Following the last inspection in April 1967 further economies in staff are being effected.

(b) No, Sir. The High Commission is neither inefficient nor indifferent in dealing with Indian students and other Indian citizens.

(c) No, Sir.

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमचारी

4109. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के श्रेणी बार कितने व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन्हें गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के 20 अप्रैल, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60 इस्टेलिशमेंट (डी) के परिणाम स्वरूप लाभ हुआ है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

4110. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके अधीन मंत्रालयों और विभागों में काम करने वाले क्रमशः अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार, विभागवार तथा श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) उनमें ऐसे कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार, विभागवार और श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिन्हें गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1961 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60 इस्टेब्लिशमेंट (डी) से लाभ पहुंचा है तथा उनके नाम और पदनाम क्या-क्या हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) . यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

4111. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की क्रमशः राज्यवार, विभागवार तथा श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) उनमें ऐसे कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार, विभागवार तथा श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है, जो गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के 20 अप्रैल, 1961 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60 इस्टेब्लिशमेंट (डी) से लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में असंैनिक कर्मचारी

4112. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में असंैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या श्रेणीवार तथा क्षेत्रवार कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः राज्यवार तथा क्षेत्रवार कितनी है; और

(ग) उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या श्रेणीवार तथा क्षेत्रवार कितनी-कितनी है, जो जून, 1968 तक गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के 20 अप्रैल, 1961 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60 इस्टेब्लिशमेंट (डी०) के उपर्यंतों से लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) . आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजा गया भारतीय सिविल सेवा का अधिकारी

4113. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सिविल सेवा के एक अधिकारी श्री प्रेम किशन की सेवाओं को कोई मंत्रालय स्वीकार करने को

तैयार नहीं है तथा इसी कारण से उसे सरकार ने संवृत्त राष्ट्र संघ में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेज दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब यह अधिकारी यूरोप में भारतीय दूतावास की सेवा में था तो भारत लौटते समय वह गैर कानूनी तौर से चांदी का डिनर सैट अपने साथ लाया था तथा जब यह मामला प्रधान मंत्री के ध्यान में लाया गया तो उसने उस डिनर सैट को वापस भेज दिया;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री प्रेम किशन निर्माण मंत्रालय के सचिव के पद पर होने का लाभ उठा रहा है तथा निरग्रामिकों के कानून का उल्लंघन करके उसने 'डिप्लोमेटिक इनकलेव' में इतनी भूमि पर दो मकान बनाये हैं जिसकी नियमों के अन्तर्गत इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती और अब उसे उन मकानों का 5000 रुपये प्रतिमास किराया मिल रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन सभी बातों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना भंडी तथा बैदेशिक-कर्त्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा नाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। बताया जाता है कि एक मिशन से दूसरे मिशन को स्थानांतरित होते समय, ये अधिकारी महोदय अपने साथ रुपये 350 के मूल्य का चांदी का एक फूट सैट ले गए थे। कुछ ही हफ्तों में इस गलती का पता चल गया और इस फूट सैट को संबंधित मिशन को लौटा दिया गया। इसकी छानबोन भी की गई और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से यह निर्णय हुआ कि अधिकारी महोदय से वास्तव में गलती से ऐसा हो गया होगा।

(ग) जी नहीं, लेकिन सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अधिकारी महोदय ने चांदव्यपुरी में एक मकान बनवाया है जिसमें एक उपगृह (अनेकसी) भी है। बताया जाता है कि उससे रुपये 5,000 प्रति मास किराया आता है। मकान को नियमों एवं विनियमों के बनुसार ही बनवाया गया था।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

AID TO BHUTAN AND SIKKIM

4114. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for giving aid to Bhutan and Sikkim for their development works during 1968-69; and

(b) the particulars of the works to be executed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Amounts earmarked for developmental aid to Bhutan and Sikkim for the financial year 1968-69 are :—

Bhutan Rs. 4,26,50,000

Sikkim Rs. 1,46,00,000*

*Rs. 1 lakh for copper investigations.

(b) The works to be executed consist of continuing or new schemes in *inter alia* the following fields :

Bhutan :

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry
3. Education
4. Forests
5. Health Services
6. Postal
7. Publicity
8. Transport
9. Workshop
10. Power (hydel)
11. P.W.D.
12. Cottage Industries
13. Industries and Mining
14. Preservation of ancient monuments.
15. Geological Surveys.
16. Survey of Hydel Prj
17. Meteorological Stations (Main-tenance).
18. Malaria Eradication.

Sikkim :

1. Agriculture.
2. Animal Husbandry.
3. Dairy Development.
4. Irrigation.
5. Forests
6. Cottage and other industries.
7. Roads and Road Transport.
8. Education.
9. Health.
10. Rural Development.
11. Buildings.

PRICE BULLETINS**4115. SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA : SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2041 on the 27th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the question of making improvement in the broadcast of Price Bulletins has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The broadcast of the price bulletins has been discontinued since April, 1968.

PENSION OF JUNIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS**4116. SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has so far been taken to pay pension to the Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks pensioners on monthly instead of quarterly basis; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Quarterly or half yearly payments of pension are made in certain areas. Before considering the question of changing to monthly payments, Government decided to obtain the consensus of opinion of the pensioners

likely to be affected. The State Governments were addressed in the matter and replies from some of the States are awaited. A decision will be taken after their views have been received.

वाणिज्य और औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालयों का विलय

4117. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाहा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है कि वाणिज्य तथा औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालयों को मिला कर केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक मन्त्रालय बना दिया जाये, और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) क्या मितव्ययता को ध्यान में रखते हुए छोटा मंत्रिमण्डल बनाने के लिए अन्य मन्त्रालयों का पुनर्गठन करने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अनु-शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). सम्भवतः आदर्शीय सदस्य का संकेत प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की मितव्ययी प्रशासन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट की उन सिफारिशों के बारे में है जिन में कहा गया है कि वाणिज्य तथा औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालयों को एक मन्त्रालय बना दिया जाये।

इस सिफारिश पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है क्योंकि सरकार "सरकारी मर्गीनरी" पर आयोग की अधिक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

तोपखाना अधिकारियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु

4118. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तोपखाना अधिकारियों की सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु अन्य सैनिक अधिकारियों की अपेक्षा कम निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में भेदभाव किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल के ओहादे के तोपखाना अधिकारी दो वर्ष में कम समय तक उस पद पर काम करने के बाद पूरी पेंशन प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं; और यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) नियमों के अन्तर्गत ले० कर्नल पद तक के अफसरों के लिए सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु सेवाओं की तुलना में आम्ज्ञ में कम है। इस संबंध में केवल आटिलरी अफसरों से ही

- कोई भिन्न भेद नहीं बरता जाता।

(ख) इनफेन्ट्री, कवाँचत कोर और आटिलरी जैसे आम्ज्ञ और आर्मी स्प्लाई कोर, आर्मी आईनेंस कोर, और कोर आफ इलेक्ट्रिकल तथा मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्ज जैसी सेवाओं के बीच सेवानिवृत्ति की आयुओं में कफ्क के मुख्य कारण हैं:—

(1) आम्ज्ञ के अफसरों को कठिन और अमाध्य स्थितियों में वास्तविक योद्ध कर्तव्यों को निभाना होता है, जिसके लिए शारीरिक योग्यता और मानसिक स्फूर्ति उच्चतम स्तर की होना चाहिए।

(2) आम्ज्ञ की तुलना में सेवाओं में पदोन्नति के अवसर सीमित होते हैं और इसलिए मुआवजे के तीर पर सेवाओं के अफसरों को लम्बी अवधियों के लिए सेवा करने दिया जाता है। इस पर उनके कर्तव्य ऐसे हैं कि वह दक्षता को किसी प्रकार हानि पहुंचाए बिना उच्च आयु वर्ग के अफसरों द्वारा निष्पन्न किए जा सकते हैं।

(ग) नियमों के अनुसार, एक सेना अफसर जिसने कलनल के स्थायी पदों में अभी दो वर्ष सेवा न की हो, उस पद की पेन्शन के लिए अहं नहीं होता। यह नियम सभी अफसरों पर लागू होता है, और इस संबंध में आटिलरी अफसरों के साथ कोई भिन्न भेद नहीं वर्ता जाता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

NEW SURVEY OF MOUNT EVEREST
BY CHINA:

4119. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has made a new survey of Mount Everest and has drawn up new maps of this mountainous region;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that a large part of the Indian territory has been included in those maps; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI IINDRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to Chinese news reports large-scale scientific expeditions organised by the Chinese Academy of Sciences carried out scientific researches in various fields in the area surrounding Mount Everest in 1966 and 1967. This area forms part of the Nepal-Tibet border. No new Chinese maps, however, have come to Government's notice as a result of these Chinese scientific surveys laying claim to parts of Indian territory over and above the areas already claimed in earlier Chinese maps.

(c) Does not arise.

KORUKONDA SAINIK SCHOOL

4120. SHRI D. B. RAJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10134 on the 8th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the Report on Korukonda Sainik School; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to bring about a cleaner administration in that Sainik School?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The matter has been examined after calling for a report from the Principal of the Korukonda Sainik School through the Chairman of the Local Board of Administration. The complaints have been found to be without substance.

AGREEMENT WITH WEST GERMANY

4121. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and West Germany for duty free entry of donated goods; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the main provisions of the Agreement:

(1) The Government of India shall accord duty-free entry into India to goods and articles donated by relief agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany;

(2) The main articles of relief and rehabilitation should be confined to foodgrains and other food-stuffs, including milk powder, processed food-stuffs and multi-purpose foods, drugs and medicines, multi-vitamin tablets, hospital equipment and supplies, agricultural implements etc.;

(3) Goods and articles imported under this Agreement should be distributed free among the poor and needy without discrimination on any grounds;

(4) Freight and insurance charges up to the Port/Airport shall be paid by the donor agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany;

(5) Transportation charges including port, storage, handling etc. from the point of entry into India to the designated Railway Station in India shall be defrayed by the Government of India.

A copy of the draft agreement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1749/68].

SURVEY OF ILMENITE SAND DEPOSITS IN KERALA

4122. SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether any survey is being carried out in Central Kerala (Travancore area) near Quilon to find out the ilmenite sand deposits;

(b) the agency to which the survey contract has been given;

(c) the names and address of surveyors;

(d) whether any foreign company was asked to take up this work; and

(e) whether any suggestion was given by the Government of Kerala in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Surveys of the beach sands in Kerala have been carried out in the past by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy.

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

(e) No, Sir.

SPACE SELLING UNIT

4123. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRI-PALANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the space selling unit of his Ministry was decentralized in June, 1965;

(b) whether an official was appointed, after decentralization of the Unit, to make recoveries of the pending advertisement dues;

(c) the total emoluments of the official so appointed; and

(d) the amount due at the time of appointment of the official and whether the same has been recovered?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir, in August 1964.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, since the responsibility for recovery of dues from the advertisers was that of the concerned publishing units. However, a skeleton staff was retained for the residual work of settlement of the accounts of space selling agents the cost of which amounted to Rs. 24,280.

(d) At the time of decentralisation, the total amount due on account of advertisements was approximately Rs. 11,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,792 is yet to be recovered.

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY BROADCASTS

4124. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of augmenting the total duration of programme of the external services of A.I.R. so as to counteract effectively the Chinese and Pakistani propaganda against India;

(b) whether Government have also considered the necessity of adding a few more languages in the external publicity broadcasts; and

(c) if so, the languages that are to be added?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The languages in which new services are proposed to be introduced are Vietnamese, Lao-tian, Cambodian, Sikkimese, Bhutanese, Russian, Malay, Sindhi and Japanese.

PREFERENCE FOR DEMOBILISED ARMY PERSONNEL IN STATE SERVICES

4125. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a good number of demobilised Army personnel have not been given preference in the State Services in the Mysore State; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to enforce the application of the directive to absorb the demobilised Army Personnel by preferential treatment in State Services in the Mysore State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The factual position in this matter is being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

REGIONAL ARMY CANTONMENT, BHUBANESHWAR

4127. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was proposed when Shri V. K. Menon was the Defence Minister that a full-fledged Regional Army Cantonment will be established near about Bhubaneswar (Orissa);

(b) whether after the visit to Orissa by Lieutenant General Kochhar, it was suggested that 6,000 acres of land would be required for the said purpose and the suggestion by Lt. General Kochhar was approved by the Defence Ministry;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa agreed to give 6,000 acres of land, free of cost, to the Central Government for the establishment of the Cantonment in Orissa;

(d) if so, the action which Government propose to take for the establishment of the Cantonment and when it will be established; and

(e) if no action is proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (e). It is correct that the State Government proposed that a Cantonment be established at Bhubaneshwar and offered 6,000 acres of land free for the purpose. The proposal was under consideration and a firm decision was taken only in 1965 when the Chief Minister was informed. The location of troops depends largely on strategic, operational and training requirements, and all relevant factors were taken into account in taking the decision. It is not proposed for the present to establish a Cantonment at Bhubaneshwar. It would not be in public interest to mention further details.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

4128. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between the Governments of India and U.S.A. for the completion of an "early warning system" below the Himalayas;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to commence and when it is likely to be over; and

(c) if not, whether India is in a position to instal such a radar system without the U.S. assistance and if so, whether India is going ahead with such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to para. 3 on page 33 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1967-68.

DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE OF CIVILIAN CLERKS OF MADRAS REGIMENTAL CENTRE

4129. SHRI NANJA GOWDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notice of discharge from service has been served on a number of Civilian Clerks (in lieu of combatants) of the Records Office of Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington for the reason that they do not fulfil the condition of 21 years age limit required at the time of recruitment; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for providing them alternative jobs of comparative status and emoluments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) 8 Clerks of Record Office, The Madras Regiment, Wellington, who were appointed erroneously in contravention of the existing rules on age limit, were served with one month's notice of discharge and discharged from service *w.e.f.* 30-4-1968.

(b) As their appointment was made erroneously and were ineligible for appointment initially they cannot be considered for alternative appointments under the Scheme of Adjustment of Surpluses and Deficiencies.

MERGER OF AREAS OF MANIPUR WITH NAGALAND

4131. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in the past committed to the Naga Leaders that the area of Manipur, where the Naga Sub-tribes are inhabiting, will be merged with Nagaland;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that point 13 of the 16 points agreement refers to the same commitment; and

(d) if so, the extent of the commitment under the said agreement?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The merger of contiguous areas inhabited by Nagas is mentioned as point 13 of the 16 point Agreement with the Naga Peoples Convention, which is as follows:-

"The Naga leaders expressed the view that other Nagas inhabiting contiguous areas should be enabled to join the new State. It was pointed out that Articles 3 & 4 of the Constitution provide for increasing the area of any State but it

was not possible for the Government of India to make any commitment in this regard at this stage. This was accepted by the delegation".

The above was placed on record on the request of the Naga Peoples Convention in the 16 point Agreement on 26th July 1960. It will be seen therefore, that no commitment has been made in this regard.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

4132. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Council is engaged in matters pertaining to administration instead of coordinating and directing scientific research relating to the defence of India and development of or improvement in weapons and material required by the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to relieve the Council from being involved in administrative matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a and (b). The Defence R & D Council is not only responsible for co-ordinating and directing scientific research, but also exercises the administrative powers of the Ministry of Defence in regard to the Defence Research and Development Organisation. This combination of functions is considered desirable for the growth of this organisation. The Council places considerable emphasis on consideration of questions of policy relating to defence research, training of scientists, the review of progress of various research groups in turn, scrutiny of projects under execution and those proposed to be taken up etc. To enable the R&D Council to carry out this work of coordinating and directing research and development effort better, the constitution of the Council was amended in May, 1967 to provide for the inclusion of two additional eminent scientists from outside in place of two departmental officers.

MANUFACTURE OF JET ENGINES

4133. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are not keen to develop and manufacture

jet engine indigenously with Mach 2 capacities.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to obviate our dependence for aeroengines on foreign manufactures?

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

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

MIG COMPLEX

4134. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that estimates of the cost of production from sub-assemblies, raw materials and profitability have not yet been worked out in the case of three factories of MIG complex;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to work out the cost of production of the MIG Aircraft at various stages;

(d) if so, the likely date by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A tentative estimate of cost for each stage of manufacture has been prepared by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. An assessment of profitability will be made when production in final stages is stabilized.

(c) and (d). The cost is being worked out by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for each stage of production.

MIG-21 FACTORIES

4135. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in expeditious completion of rail-link, providing prompt and extensive post and telegraphs facilities in the Koraput area, the factories located for MIG-21 are not functioning efficiently and the development is retarding; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to remove the deficiencies in the way of its full development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SHRI L. N. MISHRA: (a) No, Sir. The rail-link has been completed and goods are being transported by rail to Sunabeda. Sunabeda is also connected both by telephone and telegraph.

(b) Does not arise.

TELEVISION SETS IN DELHI

4136. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND ROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether television has started working in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of sets so far sold in Delhi; and

(c) the rates charged for each set?

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

(b) 4,811 T. V. sets have been sold out through the State Trading Corporation of India. Information about sets obtained by people from other sources is not available. The total number of sets licenced as on 31-12-1967 was 6,184.

(c) The sets have been sold at the following rates:

Country from which imported	Size	Sale price (Excluding local Taxes)	
		Pre-devaluation	Post-devolution
Japan	16"	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,200
Ireland	23"	Rs. 1,550	Rs. 1,880
Hungary	23"	Rs. 1,530	Rs. 1,970
Yugoslavia	23"	—	Rs. 1,760

NATIONALISATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF FILMS

4137. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Film Finance Corporation has submitted a note for consideration of govt. suggesting the immediate nationalisation of distribution of films in India;

(b) if so, when was the note received and whether Government have given consideration to this suggestion made by a person who has had occasion to study the problems of the film industry;

(c) what decision has been taken thereon; and

(d) if no decision has yet been taken the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir, the note was received in March, 1968, in view of various legal and practical difficulties, it has not been possible so far for the Government to accept the suggestion.

कानपुर के शार्टवेब ट्रांसमिटर

4138. श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले सत्र में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि कानपुर में एक शार्टवेब ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब कानपुर की बजाय अलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में यह ट्रांसमिटर स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या करण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य लोक सभा के 21 फरवरी

को उत्तर दिये गये प्रश्न संख्या 182 के अनु-पूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिस स्थान का उल्लेख किया गया था कह दिल्ली के निकट खामपुर था, कानपुर नहीं जैसा कि लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में गलती से लिखा गया था। इस बात को लोक-सभा सचिवालय के ध्यान में लाया गया है और उनसे प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे लघु हुई कार्यवाही के सम्पादित संस्करण में इस गलती का सुधार कर ले। वह ट्रांसमीटर, जिसको अलीगढ़ में लगाने का प्रस्ताव है, अलग है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

NEW CINEMA MOVEMENT

4139. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the New Cinema Movement launched by some of the persons associated with the Film Industry in Bombay;

(b) if so, the attitude of Government to this movement;

(c) whether any help in any form has so far been given by Government to the New Cinema Movement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). Certain persons connected with the Bombay Film Society and with the film industry propose to register a commercial company under the name and style of CINEMATHEQUE-INDIA LIMITED with a view to launching a new cinema movement. The sponsors of this new company have made requests to the Government for grant of certain concessions by way of exemption from censorship of certain films, exemption from payment of entertainment tax, local taxes etc. The requests will be duly examined by the Government.

PATROLLING BY SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS IN INDIAN OCEAN

4142. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

SHRI J. H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Ship fully equipped with arms and ammunitions are patrolling in the Ocean, as reported in the "National Herald" of the 26th July, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any patrolling by Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean area. Soviet ships on goodwill visits have called at Madras and Bombay and some other ports in Asia and in the gulf area. The Journey through the Indian ocean in the process of such visits could not be called patrolling. No particular tension has been caused by these visits and there is no situation that would require any action on our part.

राजस्थान में परिवहन साधन

4143. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से राजस्थान में परिवहन साधनों में सुधार करने के लिए चालू वर्ष में कुल कितना धन व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस बारे में अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) इस रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्र में सड़कें बनाने के अतिरिक्त सैनिकों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रतिरक्षा कमंचारियों तथा प्रतिरक्षा प्रयोजनों के लिये पेय जल और विजली की व्यवस्था करने तथा वहां पर तैनात अपने सैनिकों का मनोबल बढ़ाने और उन्हें सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार की योजना

का व्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान में सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान फिलहाल 7.46 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि लगाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। इन सड़कों के बनाने या उनको और अच्छा बनाने पर 13.31 करोड़ रुपए अब तक खर्च किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में तैनात सैनिकों के लिए पानी और अन्य सुख-सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है। जहां कहीं सम्भव हो सकता है बिजली की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस क्षेत्र में बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**LEGAL AID FOR TRILOK CHANDRA DETAINED
PAKISTAN**

4144. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:

SHR. MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI SHEO NARAIN:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Trilok Chandra, an Indian national, who is at present in Pakistan Jail, was not provided any legal aid by the Indian High Commission in Islamabad (Pakistan) in spite of the fact that the father of the boy had informed the Government of India about the probable action being taken by the Pakistan Government against Trilok Chandra earlier than

the proceedings were instituted against the boy in Pakistan court of law;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the father of the boy had approached the Government of India to provide legal aid to the boy for preferring an appeal against the decision of the court which had convicted Trilok Chandra and sentenced him to 2 years rigorous imprisonment; and

(c) whether the Government have obtained a copy of the Judgement passed by the Pakistan court of law against Trilok Chandra?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Immediately on receipt of information on Trilok Chandra's arrest in Pakistan in a letter from his father on 14th March, 1966, the Indian High Commission in Islamabad was instructed to contact the Pakistan Government. A note was sent by them on 24th March to the Pakistan Foreign Office asking for details of his arrest, etc. This was followed by a personal discussion.

In his letter of 23rd April 1966 the boy's father had suggested that the Government of India should make arrangements for the legal protection of the boy and to take up the case in a higher court in case he had been convicted. Before considering whether the Government of India should do so on the father's behalf, it became necessary to obtain details of the charges against Trilok Chandra, his term of imprisonment, name of the court which convicted him etc. Despite repeated requests, this information has not even to-day been made available by the Pakistan Government.

According to the boy in one of his letters to his father, he had been convicted on 10th April 1966 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He also confirmed this to the officials of our High Commission when they visited him at Bahawalpur jail in December 1966.

The Government of India do not possess any copy of the judgement in the case. The Government of Pakistan are still to provide detailed information on date and place of conviction, term of imprisonment and the probable date of his release.

CHINESE OFFICIALS IN INDIAN EMBASSY IN PEKING

4145. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 640 on the 24th July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any case of spying by the Chinese officials employed in our Embassy in Peking has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to safeguard the leakage of secret information?

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

(b) Proper security arrangements have been made in our Embassy in Peking.

BROADCASTS FROM RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS

4146. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a compiled texts of Broadcasts made over Radio Peace and Progress criticising Political Parties, Political workers and Central and State Governments together with the letters of protest sent by Government to the U.S.S.R. Government and replies, if any, received from them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is obtained.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH STATIONS IN HARYANA AND U.P.

4147. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Nuclear Research Station in Haryana State;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to set up such a station in Uttar Pradesh State; and

(d) if so, when and the location thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (c). The question of establishing one or more atomic power stations to feed the northern grid is under consideration. It is premature to indicate any location.

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

DIPLOMATIC PASS PORTS

4148. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many diplomatic passports have been issued during the last two years;

(b) the names of persons to whom these passports were issued; and

(c) whether Government propose to restrict the number of such passports to the barest minimum in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House under broad categories of persons to whom diplomatic passports have been issued during the last two years.

(c) The issue of diplomatic passports is regulated in terms of the Passports Act, 1967, and the Rules framed thereunder and as such the question of the restriction of numbers does not arise.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY EXPORT OF FILMS

4151. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7516 on the 17th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether information regarding foreign exchange earned by Indian Films shot in foreign countries, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1750/68.]

(c) Does not arise.

EXPORT OF FILMS

4152. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7556 on the 17th April, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information about the export of films has since been collected; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1751/68.]

CHINESE PROPAGANDA ABOUT NAGAS AND MIZOS

4153. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is carrying out all sorts of propaganda for the cause of Nagas and Mizos giving them material support to increase their anti-national activities; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken by the Government to counter such propaganda in foreign countries and to present the Naga problem in its proper perspective?

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

(b) Suitable instructions have been issued to our Missions abroad, from time to time, to counter the mischievous and false Chinese propaganda in this regard.

CONSTRUCTION OF CINEMAS ON COOPERATIVE BASIS

4154. SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Producers have recently submitted some proposal to Government for the construction of more cinemas in the country on cooperative basis;

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

(c) whether Government propose to encourage construction of cinemas on cooperative basis and also give some facilities in the shape of loans, allotment of lands to private parties willing to come in this field?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal envisages grant of loans to the extent of 90% to Producers cooperatives which would receive due consideration of Government. Cinema is a State subject but the Government of India is anxious to ensure that a large number of cinema houses is set up all over the country with speed and priority and efforts will be made for making funds available for the purpose.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR AIRPORT AT HASHIMARA

4155. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many acres of land belonging to the Scheduled tribes and others were acquired by the Defence Department for the construction of an Airport at Hashimara in 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that compensation has not yet been paid in many cases; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). No land was acquired for Hashimara Airfield in 1956. About 276 acres of land were, however, acquired between 1964 and 1967. Some of those lands belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Out of Rs. 4.28 lakhs awarded as compensation for the acquisition, Rs. 4.21 lakhs have been disbursed. The balance of compensation of Rs. 7,000/- could not be disbursed owing to disputes in the title of the land involved.

12.25 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PAKISTAN'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW INDIAN POLICEMEN TO ENTER THE INDIAN ENCLAVES WITHIN ITS TERRITORIES

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:-

Pakistan's refusal to allow Indian policemen to enter the Indian enclaves within its territory.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): At a Conference of the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and East Pakistan held in Dacca on the 9th and 10th April, 1965, it was decided *inter alia* that officials of both countries should travel to and from the enclaves on regular passports and that visas for such visits should be issued. In pursuance of this decision, an Indian Police party was posted at Kotahajni, one of the Indian enclaves in East Pakistan in August, 1965. Similarly, the East Pakistan Government posted a police party in their enclave at Dahagram.

In the days following the 1965-conflict, the Indian party returned to the Indian side, but the Pakistani party was not able to do likewise and continues to remain in Dahagram.

In August, 1966, the Pakistan Government requested transit facilities for the

replacement of their police party in Dahagram. After consulting the State Government of West Bengal, this request was agreed to on condition that the West Bengal Government would be allowed similar transit facilities for a police party to be posted in the Indian enclave of Salbari. The Pakistan Government have agreed to this, but the details have yet to be worked out between the Governments of West Bengal and East Pakistan.

As police parties of either country have to transit the territory of the other in order to gain access to their enclaves, any arrangement for posting police parties can come about only on the basis of reciprocity. This, as already explained, has been accepted by the Government of Pakistan.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Hundreds of our citizens are left completely at the mercy of the Pakistani force in these enclaves. When the 1965 conflict was there we withdrew from the Indian enclaves but the Minister himself says in the statement that he has made that Pakistan was not able to leave Dahagram. Were they not able to leave or did they sit tight whereas we withdrew? Then, he says that when permission was sought to replace the Pakistani policemen in Dahagram, we sought reciprocal arrangements for Salbari. Did we actually have policemen there whom we wanted to replace or did we want to post new policemen at that place? I also want to know whether at these places from where we withdrew we have ever posted any policemen after 1965. Are our policemen there in these enclaves at present?

Then I would also like to know from him as to why it is that the exchange of the 123 Indian enclaves, which was to be done under the Nehru-Noon Agreement about a decade ago, with 74 enclaves of Pakistan did not take place as yet. I want to know from the Government what came in the way of that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Taking the last question first, the exchange did not take place because Pakistan objected that unless the Berubari thing was settled they would not proceed with the exchange of these enclaves.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Berubari came much later; the agreement was concluded much earlier. What were you doing all these years?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: The exchange was to be as a result of the Nehru-Noon Pact but subsequently this arose. That was the difficulty. That is the present position about the exchange.

As to whether the police party sat tight or was not allowed, the fact is that they were not allowed to move out.

Then, he asked whether there are our police parties anywhere in our enclaves. Even before, we had a police party only in Kotabahjni. There was no police party in any other enclave.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Why not? Pakistan has whereas we have not.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They have to go through Pakistan territory, unless Pakistan Government allows, they cannot go. Even in Dahagram, the police party cannot come out unless we allow it. That is the exchange on the basis of reciprocity. The hon. Member should realise that earlier also there was only in one place, in Dahagram, that Pakistan had a police party and we had a police party in Kotabahjni. After 1965 conflict, our police party came away. Their Police party could not go to Pakistan. Now, because they want to change the police party, they have entered into discussion with us and as a result they have agreed to that on the basis of reciprocity. They will be allowed to change the police party provided they agree to our police party going to Salbari.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Pakistan has violated the reciprocal basis for posting of policemen by the respective Governments, India and Pakistan, in these enclaves and, according to the agreement, 132 enclaves, belonging to us, should go to Pakistan and 74 enclaves, belonging to them, should come to us. The reciprocal agreement was that the police parties will be posted by the respective countries. We do not have our police force in our enclaves. Even in Dahagram the biggest of the enclaves, it has been occupied by Pakistani police force and our police force is not allowed to the enclaves that belong to us. This is what is happening. On the top of that, the latest information is that Pakistan is rebuilding her war potential which is a grave threat to India's security. These things are happening. In the context of

all that, may I know what steps Government propose to take to safeguard Indian interests in these particular areas against Pakistani vandalism? Then the Tashkent Agreement stipulates that the outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan should be settled through peaceful negotiations. Now, here is a clear violation of the Tashkent Agreement by Pakistan. Has this fact been brought to the notice of the Soviet leaders or not?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has brought in other extraneous matter, although an important matter, in our Indo-Pakistan relationship. But this question relates to the enclaves. This matter has been covered under the Nehru-Noon Agreement. The figure that the hon. Member has given is not correct. May I correct him. The net result is that there are 123 Indian enclaves in Pakistan and 74 Pakistani enclaves in India. As I said, they are to be exchanged. It has been agreed. The difficulty is because Pakistan is raising the question about Berubari. It has been agreed to and, peacefully, it has to be demarcated and exchanged. As far as the threat to our security is concerned, certainly, the Government is alive to it and we will defend our security in any place and in this place also with all the might that we have.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Government cannot send a police force even according to the agreement. How are they alive? They are dead.

12-34 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BIHAR STATE UNIVERSITIES (UNIVERSITY OF BIHAR, BHAGALPUR AND RANCHI) AND MAGAD UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत मा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ३० डिसेंबर १९६८ से निम्नलिखित पत्र नभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :

(1) विहार राज्य के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दिनांक २९ जून, १९६८ को जारी की गई उद्घोषणा के खण्ड (ग) (चार)

के साथ पठित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 213 (2) (क) के उपबन्धों के अधीन बिहार राज्य विश्वविद्यालय (बिहार, भागलपुर, तथा रांची विश्वविद्यालय) तथा मगध विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1968 को एक प्रति जो बिहार के राज्यपाल द्वारा 16 जूलाई, 1968 को प्रभापित किया गया था । (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(2) ऊपर के अध्यादेश द्वारा तुरन्त विभान बनाने के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण ।

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1741/68]

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार गवर्नर का जो अध्यादेश सभा-पट्टन पर रखा गया है, उस के बारे में बिहार के तमाम शिक्षाविदों में धोर असंतोष है। गवर्नर के अध्यादेश के द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा की नमस्याओं को हल करने को कोशिश गरित है ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगारिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आर्डिनेंस शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों के बिरुद्ध है । इस के अधीन जो कमीशन सेट अप किया गया है, उसमें कोई शिक्षा-शास्त्री नहीं है; उस में केवल व्युरोकेट्स हैं । हम इस आर्डिनेंस का विरोध करते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अबत तो यह आर्डिनेंस बनना ही नहीं चाहिए था, लेकिन चूंकि गवर्नर ने इसको जारी कर दिया है, अब इस पर इस सदन में डिसक्षण होना चाहिए ।

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): On behalf of of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. I beg to

relay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690 in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1968.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 691 in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1968.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by selection) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 692 in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1968.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1045/68]

- (4) G.S.R. 722 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (5) G. S. R. 723 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-1147/68].

- (6) G. S.R. 761 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations, 1955.
- (7) G.S.R. 762 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1282/68]

**DEHLI MOTOR VEHICLES (SIXTH AMENDMENT)
RULES**

**परिवहन तथा नौवहन में वास्तवमें उप-मंत्री
(वी सक्त दर्शन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, में निम्न-
लिखित पत्र पुनः सभा-पटल पर रखता हैः

मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 को धारा 133 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी (छठा संशोधन) नियम, 1967 को एक प्रति, जो दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1962 के दिल्ली राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संस्था एफ० 19(18) / 64-67/ टी० पो० टो० में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1285/68].

**COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) SECOND
AMENDMENT ORDER**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):** I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles
(Control) Second Amendment Order, 1968,
published in Notification No. S.O. 2463 in
Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968,
under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the
Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in
Library, See No. LT-1742/68].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Inter State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 1968."

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 13th August, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the

**Government (Liability in Tort)
Bill, 1967:—**

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhaazari and resolves that Shri Chakrapani Shukla, Member of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1968 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 9th August, 1968.

12.36 HRS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS (Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH):** Sir, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th August, 1968, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any part-discussed item carried over from today's order paper.
2. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1968-69 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1965-66.
3. Consideration and passing of the Gold (Control) Bill, 1968, as reported by Joint Committee.
4. General Discussion on the Bihar Budget for 1968-69 and discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating thereto.

5. Discussion and voting on:

Supplementary Demands for Grants (U.P.) for 1968-69

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1968-69.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1965-66.

6. Consideration and passing of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

7. Further discussion on the Report of the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee.

8. Discussion on the statements made by the Deputy Prime Minister on the 30th April and 24th July, 1968, on a motion to be moved by Shri Madhu Limaye at 3:00 P. M. on Monday the 19th August.

9. Consideration of a motion for modification of the Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, on a motion to be moved by Shri S. S. Kothari at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday, the 20th August.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You want a discussion on this?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Some questions, some clarifications, seeking a little bit of information.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright. I do not mind. Another half an hour is there.

MR. Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा कि पिछले दो मुकावारों को मैंने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने आप के माध्यम से संसद-कार्य मंत्री से इस बात का आग्रह किया था कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की तेज़ी से विगड़ाती जा रही आन्तरिक स्थिति पर इस सदन में चर्चा हो। चाहिए और उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों के विचार और प्रतिक्रिया सरकार और देश के सामने आनी चाहिए। लेकिन संसद-कार्य मंत्री उस को बराबर टाल रहे हैं। आप से मेरा अनुरोध है कि अब इस प्रश्न पर अवश्य विचार किया जाये।

39LSS/68

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): we are receiving very fearful letters about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. I think, it is necessary and proper that we have a discussion on this.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): As far as the situation in Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, no doubt there have been certain developments which certainly require the attention of this House to be drawn. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, myself and so many other members have given different kinds of motions to be discussed. I would very strongly urge and submit that some motion should be brought before the House and some time should be given for discussing this.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also supporting it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: It will be too late.....

MR. SPEAKER: Your name has also been noted.

Mr. Nath Pai.

SHRI NATH PAI: I want information on two points.

In the course of the last session, the hon. Law Minister had held an assurance when he tried to persuade me to withdraw a Bill of mine seeking to amend the Civil Procedure Code, *i.e.*, deletion of section 80 which is a negation of the Constitution, that the Government would bring a Bill or come forward with a comprehensive piece of legislation. I do not know what has happened to it. In case Government has no such intention, I should have the freedom to press mine.

Secondly, we have been much eagerly looking forward—and we get a little disturbed seeing what is happening in the Executive Committee which is, of course, not our concern but is the concern of the Congress Parliamentary Party—to further steps regarding company donations. We have been told that it is coming, coming and coming. It has been coming pretty long. May I know from the hon. Minister if he intends to bring it this session or it has been shelved for good?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli): The threatened strike of the Central Government employees is to take place on the 19th September. It is a very serious issue.

There is a motion already given notice of for discussion. This is an issue which demands the serious consideration of this House. Therefore, a discussion on this is necessary and some time should be found next week for this discussion.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAOS. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : About 10 to 20 Members have written to you that the acute scarcity and blackmarketing in tractors, tractor spares etc. should be discussed by this House. You should find some time for this discussion and request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to find some time for this.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मिस्टर नम्बियार ने कहा है, गवर्नरेंट सर्वेंट्स की डिमांड्स के बारे में यह बात बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में भी हुई थी और मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस को स्वीकार किया था कि अगले सप्ताह यह जरूर हो जायगा। फ्लड के बाद यह दूसरा डिस्क्षण होगा। तो मेरी आपके जरिए मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना है कि यह सभी पार्टीज ने ऐसी किया था और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस के बारे में विचार किया जाय।

एक और चोज में कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस के बारे में भी कुछ डिस्क्षण की बात आई थी और वह भी आप ने कहा था कि चीन और पाकिस्तान को देखते हुए और अपने देश की जो स्थिति है इसको देखते हुए डिफेंस के बारे में एक डिस्क्षण होना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले कम्पनों विवेयक के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ.....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Nath Pai has already referred to it. Therefore, no repetition is necessary.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं यह मेरा बिल था तो आप मुझे कहने दीजिए इस तरह तो नहीं चल सकता है न जिस तरह इन लोगों का काम चल रहा है। पिछले

साल जाडे के सब में जब मैंने यह विवेयक पेश किया था तो इस सदन में एक भी आदमी ने जहाँ तक राजनीतिक चन्दा देने का सवाल है इस का विरोध नहीं किया था। तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा और कमलनयन बजाज सब ने इसका समर्थन किया था.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is going into the merits. There cannot be any discussion now on the merits. He wants that the Bill should be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस मदन में इस के बारे में एक राय थी तो क्या बजह है कि उस को पेश करने में दृती देरी लगाई गई? पिछले सब के अन्त तक और इस सब में भी उस का नामोनिशां नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सब में 20 तारीख के पश्चात् आप इस को तत्काल ले जायें।

एक दूसरी बात अध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्छ के बारे में है। इन्होंने दिल्ली के हाई कोर्ट में जो हलफनामा पेश किया था, उस के बारे में मेरा प्रस्ताव था और उस प्रस्ताव को इस बिना पर टाल दिया गया था..... (अवधारणा)..... बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने भी उस को प्रार्थनिकता दी है। फिर क्या बजह है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह उस को सामने नहीं ला रहे हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कौन सा?

श्री मधु लिमये : कम्पनी कानून और कच्छ का हलफनामा बहुत जल्दी भूल जाते हैं आप? तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह में इसके लिए जगह दें वह।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): First of all, I support what Shri Nath Pai and Shri Madhu Limaye have said, and we want a definite assurance that this particular, Bill banning donations by companies to political parties should be discussed.

SHRI NATH PAI: And adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A discussion on the Central Government employees' proposed strike is also necessary, because as we have pointed out already, the Home

Minister has misled the entire country by giving a wrong statement in this House. It is necessary that the whole situation should be discussed, because these matters are arbitrable and the Central Government employees are being forced to go on a strike.

MR. SPEAKER : Even the points mentioned now will take two months to be discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We collect these points throughout the week, I may assure you, and we are only waiting for this opportunity. There are four holidays intervening. In regard to the strike of the newspaper employees, Shri Khadilkar has reported his failure. I want to congratulate him....

AN HON. MEMBER : On his failure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, on his efforts at a solution.

MR. SPEAKER : But he has not reported to the house.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh should ask the Labour Minister to introduce a piece of legislation here which may avert that strike.

Then, There is a non-official motion which has been admitted in regard to the nationalisation of the British India Corporation. I want that that should be discussed immediately. The other House has discussed it twice or thrice. We want to know what is happening to the British India Corporation.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it mean that hon. Members can raise anything that they like. If even the points raised by the hon. Members up till now were to be discussed, I think it would take about two months.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want a discussion for only one hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee has raised four points.

Similarly, other Members also want to raise more points.. --

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : We should also be allowed to raise more than one point.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. C. Sharma also wants parity with Shri S. M. Banerjee. He also wants to raise further points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I had taken your permission to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : If every hon. Member is going to suggest something, then I do not know how it will be possible to discuss all of them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I can assure you that these were selected points. The motion regarding the nationalisation of the British India Corporation and also the discussion regarding the Central Government employees have been admitted already. I am not raising anything which has not been admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : For today, it is over. From next week, I would suggest this. I shall call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, where hon. Members can suggest all these things. I have no objection if any of these things could be squeezed in these and discussed. The moment the programme is announced here it is not final. The Business Advisory Committee has a right to change it. After all, if there is something urgent which has to be discussed, such as floods or some privilege motion etc. certainly we have been allowing discussion. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is liberally agreeing to these things, whenever Members make any such suggestion. All these things are unanimously decided in the Business Advisory Committee. There is no question of the majority throwing out the minority there. The decisions are always unanimous.

Therefore, from next week I would suggest that after the hon. Minister announces the business for the next week, we shall have a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on the following Monday or Tuesday, and whatever suggestions hon. Members want to make may be made there so that it will be useful to discuss them there. If we do not discuss them in the Business Advisory Committee, then no purpose is served.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have discussed all these matters.

MR. SPEAKER : Today I have allowed it here. The hon. Member has raised four points, one relating to Government servants, another relating to newspapers, a third about some company being nationalised....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not being nationalised.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two more strikes. Does he want to mention them also ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We do not suggest these things in a light hearted manner. We take pains throughout the day to collect these points.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee must come to the meeting of the Business advisory Committee and help us to take up these things, and decide whether all of them could be discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After sixteen years, we have been provided with a writing table now. All these years we have been doing our work without any writing table.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): I am not suggesting any additional item, but a matter of principle has emerged in relation to the Government's attitude, which should be made very clear and unequivocally clear, in regard to the company donations Bill. I say so because every day we read in the papers reports, right or wrong I do not know, about the Congress Party discussions about the feasibility or otherwise from the Government point of view....

AN HON. MEMBER : Party points of view.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: ...of proceeding with this measure. This House, as Shri Madhu Limaye has pointed out, is already in possession of this subject, particularly because of the categorical assurance given by a Cabinet Minister.

Now, we have only two more weeks to go, the next being the penultimate week, and we have no idea as to whether this matter which has been agitating the country and about which many Congress party discussion reports are appearing every day in the papers, even though only a few papers are coming out, is going to be brought forward here or not. They never say anything about this matter, and they may say very well that they do not wish to keep to their promise, but Parliament has got to be informed. We should not be kept hanging, so to say.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : There are adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and some parts

of Mysore State. In Andhra, nearly 97 lakhs involving a population of a crore....

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a discussion on that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I want that Government themselves should bring forward motion in regard to the scarcity conditions prevailing there, the relief measures that are to be given to those people and also the other people who are adversely affected, and also the cattle, and the bad state of drinking water supply in those areas. I want that this matter should be discussed here.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I want to reply to Shri Mukerjee. It is a matter of principle.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is not a debate now.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): The Hindu Religious Endowment Bill is a very old Bill which has been pending. It has been shelved for four years now. I was assured last time that it would be brought forward in next session. Last session is gone and this session is going now. I do not know whether it will come in the next session even.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के सामने काश्मीर का बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस पर ध्यान दे।

MR. SPEAKER: He is supporting Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री शिव नारायण : दूसरे, हरिजन आज देश के कोने-कोने में मारे जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर भी विचार करने का अवसर यह सरकार हम को दे। तीसरे-मोटरों के जो टायर हैं, उन की बैंक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है। (अवकाश) : सरकार इन का ठोक इन्तजाम करे। चौथे—मैं शिवाजी गव देशमुख के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: This half an hour should not be made into something when we laugh at our own suggestions. How does it enhance the prestige of the House?

That was why I was saying that we should avoid this from next week. Immediately the business of the next week is announced, I will convene a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee so that all these matters are discussed there. Now Shri Orson is getting up. I will have to call him also since I have called others.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० प०० और बिहार में पुलिम जुल्म के बारे में भी विचार होना चाहिए ।

ME. SPEAKER: Three-fourths of the time I have given to the Opposition for this. Still he is not satisfied. I cannot allow this.

Let us not make a joke of this—everybody getting up and saying some funny things. I can understand one or two leaders getting up and suggesting something. I could have accepted them also. But from next week, if the House agrees, let us immediately have a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee to consider the business of the week where all these matters could be discussed.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Everybody is not a member of that Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Every party is represented there, not every individual. The individual can go to his party representative and explain the need for it. If Shri Barna wants to have something included, he himself as Deputy Leader of his Party, can attend the Business Advisory Committee meeting or brief his representative.

As I said, no decision is taken there on majority-minority basis. If a suggestion is reasonable, everybody accepts it. We cannot obviously take up all the items suggested here just now for next week. Therefore, I shall convene a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee on next Tuesday to consider all these matters usefully and come to decisions.

SHRI NATH PAI: What about reply to the more important questions?

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not know if he will be able to reply to all those.

SHRI NATH PAI: You are underestimating him. We know he has the full capacity to do that.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: So far as the Kashmir matter is concerned, our position and attitude have always been clear.

So far as the Company donations Bill is concerned, the Bill is already on the anvil and time will be allotted for it.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about a defence debate?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: It is for the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Kashmir discussion has been accepted and as regards the Company donations Bill, it is on the anvil and it can come up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय कमचारियों के बारे में भी विचार होना चाहिये ।

श्री मधु सिंह : कच्छ के मामले कि क्या हुआ, वह तो पुरानी चोज है ।

12.54 hrs.

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: we Shall now proceed with further consideration of the Judges (Inquiry) Bill. We have already spent more than an hour on this. I think every Party has supported the bill and commended the Bill. May I now ask the Minister to reply to the general debate?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why should he reply so soon?

MR. SPEAKER: Other Members can speak in the clause by clause stage. Every Member has welcomed the Bill. Shri Bhogendra Jha said it is a good Bill. All the others have said about the same thing.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Almost all the speakers who spoke yesterday have supported the Bill and all of them, with the exception of one Opposition Member, Shri V. Krishna-moorthi, have welcomed it as a good Bill.

One or two important points were made by Shri Bhandare and since he is a serious student of the constitution and law, I think he needs some reply. His main criticism was that by allowing

[SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN]

the formation of some sort of committee of inquiry we have taken the entire matter of the impeachment of Judges out of the hands of Parliament. That is, really speaking, his criticism. Then, he cited precedents in the U.S. Congress on the impeachment of Judges. His third point is that in case the Judge refuses to appear before a medical board, a provision is made that the committee, on such a report of the medical board, can presume, in the absence of his appearance, that the man is incapacitated. These are the three objections that he raised.

I would like to make the point, and emphasize this point again if I can, that the criticism is not valid. It is said that this Bill gives power to the Speaker to appoint a committee. The Constitution lays down that a Judge can be removed only on proved misbehaviour and incapacity, and for that matter, in clause (5) of article 124 the Constitution has mentioned the word "investigation". In order to prove misbehaviour or incapacity, there has to be investigation. I do not think it is expected or understood that the whole House would act as an investigating body, that this House itself should investigate and sit in judgment. That is not what you expect. If a proper investigation has to be made, it is very correct that some small body is entrusted with that work. Here, I would like to point out that when that committee sits, it does not sit as a tribunal. Even the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may sit in the committee, but is does not sit as a tribunal, but as a committee of inquiry. In the original Bill the words "special tribunal" were mentioned, but advisedly the Joint Committee changed the nomenclature of that committee. It is not called a special tribunal, but is is called a committee of inquiry. It is an investigating body, it does some sort of work of investigation. If I may say so, for the first time a body consisting of Judges is asked to do some sort of police work. They prepare a report.

There is one thing which, from the point of propriety, is very correct, that if that Committee comes to the conclusion that there are no charges against him as made out in the motion, then the motion

lapses. Only if the report says that the charges are proved, will the House proceed to consider the motion. So, basically matters are not taken out of the hands of Parliament. The committee of inquiry by its investigation is supposed to help. It is not supposed to decide positively; negatively it can. So, this argument that the matter is taken out of the hands of Parliament is not correct.

Secondly, about presumption he says that possibly the Judge for a hundred and one reasons may not be able to appear before the committee of inquiry. The wording is not that they shall presume, the wording is that they may. The committee of inquiry may come to the conclusion, it is a freedom given to them. They may also not come to that conclusion.

So, though the points raised by Shri Bhandare really indicate his very deep study of the Constitution and law, I personally think that the view taken by the Joint Committee is the only view that should be taken on grounds of propriety.

An hon. member from the opposition said that this is neither the appropriate time nor is it necessary because it was not found necessary for the last 17 years. In the life of a country and in the working of the constitution of a country, a history of 17 years is not enough. It was a very fortunate thing that we did not require it for 17 years.

It is certainly a matter of credit to the judiciary. But the Constitution has conceived of a position where there will be the necessity for removal of a judge. The only point is that we should not remove a judge light-heartedly; we should not remove a judge in a wrong way. That is understandable. To say that there should not be any legal procedure or provision to remove a judge is not a democratic stand to take. The hon. Member from the Opposition, Mr. Jha from Bihar, had very aptly replied to that point made by Mr. Krishnamurthy. It is a step in the right direction and it increases and strengthens the democratic functioning of our Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jha raised the question why there should be two judges in that commission or committee of enquiry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The original proposal was that all the three should be judges but now only two are judges. One of them represents the system of High Courts and the other represents the Supreme Court. The third is a distinguished jurist. The hon. Member here asked : why cannot the president of the bar council be there ? He can be there; he is not prohibited from coming. We have said : a jurist of distinction. If you mention it by the name of the office, I do not think that it is correct. It is the Speaker ultimately who has to choose; he is given a wide choice; he can choose from out of the Supreme Court judges including the Chief justice he can choose from out of the Chief Justices of the High Courts and he can choose any eminent jurist. This freedom is given to the hon. Speaker and the Chairman as the case may be. This is the authority given to them. I think there is some sense of propriety also in that matter.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen hours of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

JUDGES (INQUIRY) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Bill to regulate the procedure for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and for the presentation of an address by Parliament to the President and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now clause by-clause consideration. Clause 2.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : I move my amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dhar is absent.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 4 and 5,—

for "and the Chief Justice of a High Court"

substitute "the Chief Justice of a High Court and the District Judge of any District Court". (3)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move : Page 2,—

after line 5, insert—

'(ca) "misbehaviour", includes corruption, communalism and perversity in judgement;" (36)

श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने क्लाऊन मन्डप 2 पर जो अपना नम्बर 1 अमेन्डमेन्ट दिया है उस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जहां उस में दी चीफ जस्टिस और ए हाईकोर्ट लिखा है वहां दी चीफ जस्टिस और ए हाई कोर्ट एंड दी डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज और एनी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट सबस्टीच्यूट कर दिया जाय।

अब दरबरसल मुख्यमंत्री कोर्ट के जज या हाईकोर्ट के जजों के खिलाफ बहुत कम शिकायत मुझने को मिलती है अलवत्ता डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजेज के बारे में अक्सर शिकायत सुनी जाती है और इसीलिए मैं ने चाहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज को भी उस में शामिल कर लिया जाय। हकीकित में जो भी गोलमाल होता है वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के यहां होता है। यह हम लोगों का अनुभव है कि हाई कोर्ट के जो जज होते हैं या हाईकोर्टस के चीफ जस्टिस होते हैं उन को फुरसत ही नहीं होती है। इसी तरह से गवर्नमेन्ट जो रहती है उन को भी अपनी पार्टी पालिटिक्स से फुरसत नहीं रहती है और इसीलिए इस में यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट जजेज और एनी डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About the removal of District Judge, there is no constitutional provision. He can be removed by other means. The Constitution has created a certain mechanism and put certain restrictions on the removal of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, because they cannot be easily removed unless we follow this procedure of presenting an address to the President and before that hold an investigation to prove that they have misbehaved or are incapacitated. Therefore, this Bill has been brought forward. District Judges can be removed in the normal course after proper enquiry.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Suppose there is an enquiry against the Supreme Court Chief Justice. The panel includes only two puisne judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of a High Court. Will it not be embarrassing for them to give a finding against the Supreme Court Chief Justice, because they are junior to him ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That situation is not possible because there will always be a third person who is an eminent jurist and who is not a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court. He will be a member of the committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is hypothetical.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes. Even then, we must have faith in our judiciary even if the Supreme Court Chief Justice is involved in a proceeding of removal like this. I wish such a situation will never arise.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am very reluctant to disturb the Home Minister who is very pleased with himself and his Bill.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I invite you to disturb me.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I feel that anyone who has practised law must be aware that for every offence whether under the Penal Code or other Acts, there is a definition. We associate misbehaviour with children. When it comes to misbehaviour or a very high authority, it is

necessary that there should be a definition. There should be some indication at least for the guidance of the prosecution and the defence as to what is implied in misbehaviour. Therefore, I have suggested a definition which is not comprehensive. I have stressed three aspects corruption, communalism and perversity in judgment. I need not draw the attention of the House that even in the judiciary it is quite possible for this evil to make itself felt. It is possible that the Law Ministry may be able to find a better definition. I would suggest that the Bill may be amended to include a definition of "misbehaviour", which has been left out.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : In clause 2, there is no definition of the words "misbehaviour" and "incapacity". In article 124 also, in pursuance of which this bill has been brought, it is simply mentioned that on proved misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge, he can be removed after due investigation, etc. This has been taken apparently from the Australian Constitution in which the same words are used in contra-distinction to the words used in other Constitutions.

In my humble opinion, it is very important to define these two words, because the requirement is that at least there should be 100 members who would sign such a motion. Then only it would become admissible. In a federal set up, when High Court Judges are also covered, naturally from each State, there would be less than 100 members. In order to convince the other members of the impropriety or certain other facts constituting misbehaviour and other things and to enable them to exercise their discretion properly, it is necessary for them to know what acts constitute misbehaviour or incapacity. Otherwise, it will be difficult. Even 20 years after the passing of the Constitution, we are not able to find a detailed provision for that purpose.

In regard to misbehaviour there are two types of definitions. When a motion is brought forward by some Members alleging certain acts of misbehaviour against a particular High Court judge in a particular State with which many of the Members may not be personally acquainted, there will be confusion. Allegations will be made.

When the Members sponsoring the motion canvass for such a motion with the other members, what are the acts that should be construed as constituting misbehaviour. It will be very difficult to imagine them unless they are defined. In the judicial dictionaries you will find that the word "misbehaviour" is defined in two different ways. One definition is :

"This covers definition of wanton acts, neglect of duty, gross misconduct, degrading the dignity of the court."

I would like to know whether these are the acts that would constitute acts of misbehaviour in respect of which there would be an investigation. Some other authorities have defined misbehaviour as :

"improper and unlawful conduct."

We should know whether it is in relation to the day-to-day performance of duty or it would also include other acts etc. This should be very clearly defined in clause 2. There are other words which are not very material and which can be easily understood even without a definition. The most important word on the basis of which there will be an investigation and then an address presented to the president, should be defined. I would therefore, appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to include the definition of these two very important words in this clause.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The definition of the word 'misbehaviour' is not included here advisedly. I would request hon. Members to see the scope of the Bill. That is the point that I have been making since yesterday. Under the Constitution, the purpose of this Bill is to regulate the procedure for presenting an Address to the President, and secondly to regulate the procedure for the proof of misbehaviour and incapacity. That is the only scope of the Bill which the Constitution has expected Parliament to pass. The framers of the Constitution have used the word 'misbehaviour'. If we try to interpret that word by our own definition, then possibly we might restrict the meaning of the word by that definition. As far as I could see, they have left the use of the word 'misbehaviour' in a very general ambit.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : How would the committee be guided in its investigation ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If we define it, possibly we would be going against the Constitution and possibly we might be extending the scope of the Bill also. therefore, the omission of the definition of the word 'misbehaviour' is not merely an omission but it has advisedly not been included.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : May I ask whether the following would be tantamount to misbehaviour? We had the situation in West Bengal last year when the cases of gherao came. Government had issued instructions to the police not to interfere. At that time, it may be that Government wanted to influence the judges also. If this law were there and this term were not defined, would a judgment which went against gheraos be construed as a misbehaviour on the part of the judge ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So many hypothetical cases are being raised. At the present moment, there is picketing going on at the Calcutta High Court....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : By defining the word 'misbehaviour' possibly we shall go outside the scope of the Constitution. That is the point that I have been making.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 1 and 36 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Investigation into misbehaviour or incapacity of Judge by committee.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause 3. There are a number of amendments to this clause. I would remind hon. Members that we have got to finish this Bill by 3 p. m. So, hon. Members should be very brief.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 12,—

for "one hundred" substitute "twenty-five." (2)

Page 2, line 14,—

for "fifty" substitute "twelve". (3)

SHRI K. K. NAYAR (Bahrain) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 18, insert—

"Provided that no such motion may be refused or which the notice is signed by not less than half the members of the House concerned on the date of the notice." (4)

Page 2, line 21,—

after "as soon as may be", insert— "with the approval of the House concerned." (5)

Page 2, line 22,—

for "investigation" substitute "inquiry". (6)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 23,—

for "three" substitute "five". (7)

Page 2,—

for lines 24 to 29, substitute—

(a) two shall be chosen from among the members of Lok Sabha and one from among the members of Rajya Sabha;

(b) one shall be a person who is, in the opinion of the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman, a distinguished (jurist; and)

(c) one shall be a prominent Indian Judge of international fame who shall be elected by the members referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of this subsection and shall act as Chairman of the Committee :

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 7,—

for "investigation" substitute "inquiry" (9)

Page 3, line 9,—
after "based" insert—

"and attested copies of such statements and documents as may be proposed to be used in evidence". (10)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 10,—

for "a reasonable" substitute "an" (11)

Page 3, lines 11 and 12,—

for "such time as may be specified in this behalf by the Committee" substitute "a period of two months". (12)

Page 3, line 35,—

for "a reasonable" substitute "an" (13)

Page 3, line 36,—

add at the end—

"within a period of two months". (14)

page 3, line 38,—

after "an" insert "eminent". (15)

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 39, insert—

"(10) The Central Government may at any stage if required by the Speaker, the Chairman or both as the case may be or by the Committee of inquiry appoint investigators to collect evidence for presentation before the Committee of Inquiry." (16)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 15 to 18, substitute—

"then, the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Chairman may, admit the same." (37)

page 2,—

for lines 26 and 27, substitute—

"(b) one shall be a person who is, in the opinion of the Speakers, or as the case may be, the Chairman, a distinguished medical authority; and" (38)

Page 3, line 39,—

add at the end—

"and if mental incapacity is alleged, and advocate may be appointed to defend the Judge." (39)

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN
(Chamba) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 12,—

for "one hundred" substitute—
"two third of total" (40)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL (Barcilly) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 12,—

for "one hundred" substitute—
"fifty" (41)

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 14,—

for "fifty" substitute—
"two third of total" (42)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL : I Beg to move :

Page 2, line 14,—

for "fifty" substitute—
"twenty-five" (43)

Page 2,—

for lines 24 to 27 substitute—

"(a) one shall be a person, who would be the representative of the Supreme Court Bar Association.
(b) one shall be a person who would be a representative of a High Court; and" (44)

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :

I beg to move :

Page 2, line 24,—

for "one" substitute—
"two" (45)

Page 2,—

omit lines 28 and 29 (46)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These amendments are now before the House.

श्री विक्रम चंद महाजन : यह जो बिल गृह मंत्री जी लाए यह बहुत ही पवित्र बिल है और बड़े भौके से वह इस बिल को लाए हैं। देख को इस तरह के बिल की बहुत आवश्यकता

थी। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझ को यह कहना है कि जहां यह लिखा हुआ है कि

"In the case of notice given in the House of the People by not less than one hundred Members".

इसी तरह जहां यह लिखा हुआ है :

"In the case of notice given in the Council of states by not less than 50 Members".

यह ठीक नहीं मालूम देता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि इतने मेम्बर मिलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। अगर कोई आदमी सोचता है कि फलां जज जो कि हाई कोर्ट का या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का है वह शारीरिक रूप से स्वस्थ नहीं है, काम नहीं कर सकता है, उसका व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है, तो ऐसे जज को हटाने के लिए सौ लोक सभा के मेम्बर मिलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसी तरह से राज्य सभा में पचास मेम्बर मिलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

आज कोई स्टेट ऐसी नहीं है जहां पर हाई कोर्ट की जजिज़ कोर्ट न हो। हर स्टेट में डिफ़ॉन पार्टीज़ है, यहां पर डिफ़ॉन पार्टीज़ हैं। अगर कोई पार्टी कोई प्रस्ताव इस तरह का लाना चाहे तो उसके लिए इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाना असम्भव है। बहुत सी विरोधी पार्टीयां ऐसी हैं जिनकी तादाद इतनी नहीं है कि वे इस तरह का प्रस्ताव ला सकें। हमारी पार्टी की तादाद भी कम हो गई है। हमारे सामने क्या चाहा है। हमें अगर कोई वात कहनी होती है तो हम जा कर गृह मंत्री के कान में कहेंगे कि फलां जज खराब है। मत्तालूँ पार्टी होने के नाते हम जब तक सरकार न चाहे कोई कार्रवाई भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। दस्तखत बनवा कर अगर हम सरकार के खिलाफ लायें तो वह हमारे ही खिलाफ पड़ेगा। हम कैसे कोई प्रस्ताव ला सकते हैं कि फलां जज ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है। इस तरह से जिस पार्टी की सरकार है वह प्रस्ताव तब तक नहीं ला सकेगी जब तक कि सरकार ने चाहे और विरोधी दल वाले अपर प्रस्ताव लाना चाहें तो वे भी नहीं ला सकेंगे।

[श्री विष्वृति मिश्र]

न्योकि उनकी तादाद पार्टी के लिहाज से कम पड़ती है और उनकी तादाद इतनी नहीं है कि वे ला सकें। इस वास्ते में आयह कहंगा कि अगर आप न्याय करना चाहते हैं तो आप ऐसी शर्त न लगायें कि न्याय ही न हो सके। ऐसा करके इच्छा रहते हुए भी आप न्याय नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें आप सुधार लायें और मैंने जो सुधार करना चाहा है उसको आप मान लें।

जहां तक सब क्लाज 2 का सम्बन्ध है, ए बी सी का सम्बन्ध है मैंने इसके लिए एक सबस्टीच्यूट मोशन दी है जिस में मैंने कहा है कि तीन की जगह पांच कर दिया जाए। यानी यह जो कमेटी के भेम्बरों की संख्या है इसको बढ़ाकर पांच कर दिया जाए। एक नोक समा से और एक राज्य समा से भेम्बर इनकावायरी कमेटी में बैठे। आप इस कमेटी में ऐसे आदमियों को रखिये जिसको कि आप ईमानदार समझते हैं। इतनी बड़ी यह सरकार है, क्या इसको कोई ईमानदार आदमी नहीं मिल सकता है। अगर कोई ऐसा सोचता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह गलतफहमी का शिकार है। इतना बड़ा राज आप चलाते हैं। तीस चालीस अरब का बजट हर साल होता है। इसको हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर, चलाते हैं, तो क्या हमें ईमानदार आदमी नहीं मिल सकते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारी अपोजीशन में भी ऐसे आदमी हैं जो ईमानदार हैं। यह जो मैंने तादाद बढ़ाने की बात कही है इस में वे लोग भी लिये जाने चाहियें.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जो जुरिस्ट हों।

श्री विष्वृति मिश्र : जी नहीं मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूं। जो जुरिस्ट न हों उनको लिया जाना चाहिय। इस में मेरा आप से दिक्षेत्र है। अबू खां ने अपनी किताब

फ़ॉरेंज नाट मास्टर्ज़ में लिखा है कि जो भा कॉमिशन बहाल किया गया है उस में दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ व्यू भी आ सके, इस वास्ते नान-जुरिस्ट्स को भी उसमें बहाल किया गया है। कारण यह है कि जुरिस्ट जुरिस्ट इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। जो क्लायंट हैं, जिनके ऊपर यह सारी बात पड़ती है, जिन को जों से वास्ता पड़ता है, जिन को मालूम होता है कि कौन जज घूस लेता है, कौन नहीं लेता है, किस जज की अदालत में गड़बड़ी चलती है, उन में से लोगों को लिया जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में से ऐसे दो आदमियों को लिया जाए जिनका ताल्लुक कच्छरियों से पड़ता है, जो मुवकिल हैं जो सकी कुछ जानकारी रखते हैं ताकि उनका जो प्वाइंट आफ व्यू है वह भी आपके सामने आ सके। आप देखें कि जुरी में ऐसे आदमी रखे जाते हैं जिन को लीगल नालेज नहीं होता है, जो दुनिया को पहचानते हैं, जो बकीलों के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि यहां भी आप इस चीज को रखें।

एक और सुधार मैंने करना चाहा है। यह रिपोर्ट के बारे में है। मैंने चाहा है कि रिपोर्ट जो है वह दो महीने में आ जानी चाहिये।

दूसरे मेरे जो सुधार हैं वे तो छोटे भोटे सुधार हैं। लेकिन असल सुधार मेरा सौ और पचास आदमियों के सम्बन्ध में है। मेरा कहना यह है कि गृह मंत्री चाहते तो हैं कि न्याय हो लेकिन जो शर्त उहोंने रखी है उससे न्याय होना असम्भव है, ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : At the outset I submit, Sir, that your reduction of the time allotted to us should be in consideration of the importance of the matter. We cannot go out of the House and tell the people that we had no chance of making our views known.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not precluding anybody..

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : What we have to say and what is essential to the subject must be said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not exceeding the time. It is not possible. At 3-00 we have got to take up Private Members' Business. I am also not curtailing the time. Only two hours were allotted and already one hour and a few minutes have been taken. I am only trying to conclude this by 3-00.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : May I respectfully ask, Sir whether time will be found for the work or work will be cut down to suit the time?

My first amendment relates to the power given to the Speaker or the Chairman in the House to refuse a motion without assigning any reason, in his arbitrary will. We have understood that in a democracy the Speaker speaks for the House and he regulates the House along lines of propriety, law and rules. We have never come across an instance either in the rules or anywhere in which the Speaker can thwart the will of the House. In this case one hundred Members may demand any inquiry into the conduct of a judge and the Speaker may accept or refuse to accept it. He does not have to give any reason. If a motion of no-confidence is given and it is under the rules, by a smaller number of Members the Speaker has no power to reject it. Where do you find the justification for giving power to the Speaker to thwart the will of hundred Members of this House. One hundred Members of this House represent one hundred million people of this democracy which is as much as the, population of Japan, which is bigger than the population of many of the European democracies, which is bigger than the population of Pakistan and which is bigger than the population of Indonesia. If the Speaker can thwart the will of hundred Members, if you allow him that power, a situation may arise in which though if finally the voting comes and half the combined strength of the two Houses may be willing and prepared to remove a judge the proceedings could be scrapped at the initial stage by the Chairman or the Speaker. Will you make the Speaker a representative of this democracy, a functionary of the democracy or an imperator and this House

his *imperium* where he will do what he likes? I think it is very unfair. And, though I find the Home Minister and the Party are in no mood to listen to any amendment or consider the reasons behind the amendments I would still like to make a suggestion in my first amendment which reads :

"Provided that no such motion may be refused of which the notice is signed by not less than half the members of the House concerned on the date of the notice."

The quantification of the power of the Speaker makes it higher than the power of hundred Members of the House. Let it at least not transcend the power which democracy gives to the Members of the House. If he is the bull of the House let him not overwhelm half the herd. I think you are now reducing the judiciary to vassals of the Speaker and the Chairmen. Any judge may misconduct himself in any manner. He may be certain that his dismissal would not be voted by Parliament if the Chairman or the Speaker is on his side even if the motion may be signed by all the Members of the House. I think this is very unfair. It is against parliamentary tradition and against the provisions in the Constitution which permit his removal in certain circumstances.

My second amendment is in relation to the Committee. I suggest that in this case the committee that he appoints should also be with the approval of the House concerned. If he names the members of the Committee the House should have a further chance of deciding whether that committee is a proper one. One or more members of the House may be in a position to suggest or move objection in respect of the personnel to the committee. Therefore, I would suggest that when the Speaker decides on the committee his will should not prevail, his imperiousness should not prevail and the matter should again come to the House. That is my second amendment.

My third amendment relates to a specific legal matter. In article 124 the provision is that Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a judge. In this Bill, in clause 4 and other

[Shri K. K. Nayar]

clauses, the word "investigation" is used for the function and work discharged by this committee. It is a very improper use of the word "investigation". The justification for it, I understand, is that in article 124 the word "investigation" is used. But there the word "investigation" is followed by the word "proof". There are two stages in any business of this kind. Investigation means collection of evidence. It is done in the absence of the accused person; it is done without any opportunity to the accused person to be heard. It is a one-sided process. Investigation means collecting the vestiges of a crime. This is usually done by police officers. They do not have to ask the subject to explain his conduct. They do not hear him and no right of cross-examination is given to him. The proof stage may be of the character of an inquiry or a trial. The trial will determine the findings specifically and award punishment. The inquiry may be determinative or recommendatory. In this case, the function which the committee will discharge will be that of a committee of inquiry. You have made a provision for the judge to be heard; you have given him a chance to prove his defence. But there is no procedure of that kind mentioned for investigation. Article 124 refers to investigation and proof. In your Bill there is a grave shortcoming. You have laid down no procedure for investigation but laid down one for inquiry and called it investigation.

A motion is moved in this House. Assuming that it is accepted, you appoint a committee and you call it a committee of investigation. I want to know whether this committee will go from party to party and collect evidence. You must make provision for that collection. I have made a further amendment in a subsequent clause, enabling the Central Government in such a situation to appoint investigators to go and collect evidence, which evidence shall thereafter be placed before the committee which is functioning as a committee of inquiry. To term the committee of inquiry as a committee of investigation is demeaning the functions of the committee and degrading its personnel. I do not know if the judge of a High Court or Supreme Court would like to be called as

an investigator. He would certainly be there sitting in a committee of inquiry, When the proceedings have all the trappings; all the characteristics, all the essentials, all the semblance of an inquiry why it should be called by this ignoble name of investigation I do not know. Now, you must have a separate provision for investigation. The Bill makes no provision for it. Who will investigate? Will Members of Parliament go and collect evidence? Which is the agency for collecting evidence? There is no agency. The judges are not investigators. They do not go and collect documents or witnesses. There must be a provision for it; I have mentioned it later, Suggesting the appointment of investigators by the Central Government, who will go and collect evidence and put it before the committee.

These are my three amendments and I trust that merely because they come from a Member in the opposition they will not be rejected on the ground that any opposition amendment should be rejected.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I would continue from where my learned colleague has left it. I appeal to the Home Minister that this is not a question of confidence. We are trying to improve a piece of legislation and if we in some respect are improving on what his office has done, he may consider the amendments a little more sympathetically.

My first amendment is nearly the same as that of my learned colleague, who has also been a judge, that the speaker should not be allowed the power to decide for himself against the wishes of 100 Members of the House. Even in no confidence and other motions, he registers and does not, so to say, override the opinion of the House.

But I am not going as far as my learned colleague; I am only saying that there is a lot of procedure and verbiage that may be left out so that it will read "the Chairman may admit the same".

"May" implies also "may not" and it is an economy in the Bill if you give up these other words which are really redundant. These words are :—

"after consulting such persons, if any, as he thinks fit and after considering such

materials, if any, as may be available to him, either admit the motion or refuse it".

Please avoid all these redundant words and confine yourself only to "may" which also includes "may not".

My second amendment relates to the constitution of the tribunals. My hon. friend, Shri Randhir Singh, has been trying for a long time, at least more than once, to impress upon the Home Minister that it is incongruous for a Supreme Court Chief Justice or a Supreme Court Judge to be tried by a Judge or a Chief Justice of the High Court. It is a principle of the law, which has been asserted since the time of King Charles the Second, that one must be judged by one's peers. A Judge of the High Court is in many respects subordinate to a Judge of the Supreme Court and certainly to the Chief Justice, in case he is unhappily involved in these proceedings. I am trying to meet the same objection in better way in order to facilitate the Home Minister accepting it. Let us delete clause (2) (b). It is sufficient if we have one judicial authority. The second authority should be a medical authority. This is a case where not only misbehaviour but physical and mental inability are to be judged.

It may be argued that this could be a subject of evidence before the tribunal. But that is a different thing from being able to judge it. You want, therefore, a medical authority to be on the tribunal and I would suggest to the Home Minister that meeting both the objections of Shri Randhir Singh and mine, he may delete clause (2) (b), be content with one Judge of the Supreme Court and appoint a medical authority of the highest qualifications available in place of another Judge.

My third amendment seems to me to be more hopeful and, I think, at least in this respect I shall get the Minister to agree. There is a provision that the Speaker may appoint a counsel to present the case. What is also important, rather more important, is that there should be a provision to appoint a counsel to defend the Judge, particularly when he is mentally incapable. It is an ordinary principle of the law that where a party is not able to defend himself—and there can be no doubt that a Judge subject to mental infirmity is in no position

to defend himself—he should have a counsel. So, I propose this amendment that if mental incapacity is alleged, an advocate may also be appointed on behalf of the Judge.

I do hope that these three amendments of mine will have a better chance than previously.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
 Sir, this Bill has been sufficiently fair, to a certain extent, to the Judges, but there are a few amendments which I have suggested which may be considered. I may add, our Home Minister has been a great lawyer and has been very fair to the judiciary.

One of my amendments is that instead of "one hundred members" it should be "two-thirds of the House". I shall submit, why? When we bring forward a motion of no confidence the provision is for 50 and if it is a privilege issue, it is for 25. We often see that if a leader of a party moves a privilege motion or a no-confidence motion, the entire party stands up, whether they believe in it or not. I am not imputing any motives to anyone. What I am submitting is that the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts have to decide very difficult matters. They have to decide election petitions of Members of Parliament and of members of Legislatures. They have to decide whether the Speaker has acted fairly in the House or not as has happened in the case of Punjab. They have even to decide whether Parliament has the right to amend and how to amend the fundamental rights, as happened in Golaknath's case. These are difficult matters which raise a lot of controversy. The two cases which I have just now cited, the case relating to fundamental rights and the case relating to the Speaker of Punjab, have raised issues in this House and in the Rajya Sabha.

What I am submitting is that opinions can differ. Hundred Members of this House, may, *bona fide*, believe that a decision of a court or of a judge is probably perverse and they may, thinking it to be wrong, make a motion. Ultimately, the Committee may decide that there is no perversity and there is no misbehaviour and the motion may be thrown out. What I am submitting is that once a motion is

[Vikram Chand Mahajan]

brought by hundred Members, the damage is done. The damage is done to the man in whom you have reposed confidence as a Judge. Subsequently, it may be thrown out. That is immaterial. So, it will be better that instead of hundred members it should be two-thirds of the membership of the House. Then, there is a lesser chance of error; there is a lesser chance of this House erring against Judges.

The very fact that you have given them the right to decide the election petitions shows that you have given them a job which it is not they who have asked for it but which you have given to them because you think that they have the capacity to deal with them. On the one hand, you are giving them the right to decide cases against you and, on the other hand, you are giving the right to a limited number of Members to bring a motion against them. What I submit is that this right can be misused. If the number of Members is raised, then the chance of misuse will be less. Therefore, I submit, instead of hundred Members of Lok Sabha, it should be two-thirds of Lok Sabha and, instead of fifty Members Rajya Sabha, it should be two-thirds of Rajya Sabha.

There is one more amendment which I have moved and that is that instead of one jurist it should be two judges, either of the Supreme Court or of the High Court. What I submit is that a good jurist need not be a very able judge. It is a matter of common knowledge that a very able lawyer need not be a very able judge. Therefore, I submit, when you have a trained class of people who are efficient in the knowledge of judging, who have the experience of giving judgments, why don't you leave the entire matter to them? If they can decide the cases of the entire country, I am sure, they can decide the cases of themselves also.

With these observations, I submit, these two amendments of mine may be accepted.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे तीन अमेन्डमेन्ट्स हैं। एक नम्बर के के बारे में है। जहां पर कि 100 नम्बर दिया हुआ है लोक सभा के लिए और 50

दिया हुआ है राज्य सभा के लिए वहां उस की जगह मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट है कि बजाय 100 के 50 हो और बजाय 50 के 25 मेम्बर्स हों। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आप ने यह नम्बर 100 का और 50 का किस बेसिस पर रखा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बेसिस इस का आपने नहीं बताया था। आपने अपने भाषण में जब इसकी सारी हिस्त्री बतायी थी तो कोई बेसिस इसके लिए नहीं बताया था कि क्यों यह 100 और 50 की संख्या रख रहे हैं? बहरहाल, मैं जो अमेन्डमेन्ट पेश कर रहा हूँ उस की बेसिस यह है कि जिस तरीके से रूल्स आप प्रोसीजर में रूल नम्बर 60 आप का है कि अगर कोई ऐहजनर्मेन्ट मूल करे तो उस बक्त एट लीस्ट 50 मेम्बर्स की जरूरत होती है तो उस बेसिस पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम 50 आप रखें यह 50 की संख्या काफी है। बरना 100 रखने से बड़ी दिक्कत होगी। जैसा कि विभूति मिश्र जी ने बताया कि 100 मेम्बर किसी समय न मिल सकें तो अड़चन पड़ सकती है। इसलिए 50 लोक सभा के लिए और 25 राज्य सभा के लिए रखें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अमेन्डमेन्ट को मंत्री महोदय मंजूर करेंगे। और दूसरे मेम्बर्स ने भी इस बारे में ऐसी ही राय प्रकट की है।

तीसरा अमेन्डमेन्ट मेरा कमेटी के फार्मैशन के बारे में है (ए) और (बी)। इस में एक आपने चीफ जस्टिस और दूसरे जजेज आफ दि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में से और दूसरा चीफ जस्टिस आफ दि हाई कोर्ट में से रखा है। मेरा अपना अमेन्डमेन्ट यह है कि इन दोनों में से कोई भी नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि फर्ज कर लीजिए कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक जज है और उसके बिलाफ यह कमेटी आप इनकावायरी बनाने जा रहे हैं तो चीफ जस्टिस किसी भी हाई कोर्ट का जो उस से सबांडिनेट समझा जाता है वह उस के ऊपर सिटिंग इन जजमेन्ट होगा जो कि फेयर नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कोई जज भी

है तो वह भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के खिलाफ अगर इनकावायरी में बैठता है तो इट विल नाट वी फेयर । इसलिए यह दोनों जो (ए) और (बी) हैं इनको हटा कर एक जो बार एसोशिएशन है सुप्रीम कोर्ट का उसका रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव हो और दूसरा हाईकोर्ट का, यह मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने अमेन्डमेन्ट पेश करता हूँ ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : A very wide range of amendments contradictory to each other have been moved and argued also very well, I must say. One line of argument is that it should not be made too easy to move a motion and, therefore, increase the number from one hundred to two-third of the members of the House. The other is: reduce it from one hundred to fifty so as to make it easy. Again, some hon. members said that the right of refusal to admit the motion, which is given to the Speaker, should also not be there; once a motion is moved, it should be accepted. I am afraid, the entire constitutional scheme about this matter has not been taken into account. This is my main argument..

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Constitution is not barring it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Constitution is not barring it. I know. Please listen to me.

In articles 121 and 124 the intention of the Constitution is that the conduct of a Supreme Court judge or a High Court judge should not be discussed in Parliament except for presentation of an Address to the President. Therefore, the motion to discuss the conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court must be done after very very careful consideration. That is the spirit of the Constitution. If you just try to equate the motion about discussing the conduct of a Supreme Court judge or High Court judge with any other motion, then we have not understood the very spirit of the Constitution. This is my main argument. Here the word is 'proved'; that means, where there is at least a *prima facie* case, then the Speaker can admit it, and after going through the process of

investigation by this Committee of Inquiry, then, if the charges are proved, the motion is to come before the House, and ultimately it is the House which makes the judgment.

One hon. Member gave a good lecture about 'investigation'. The word 'investigation'..

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : The suggestion which I made in respect of this has not been mentioned. He is now passing on to the next. He has already mentioned about the number and the motion. My amendment was in that context, but he has not discussed that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to discuss any amendment in the way you want me to discuss it; I discuss in my own way... (Interruptions). I am trying to meet the arguments. It is not necessary for me to deal with each and every amendment.

The main point was about investigation. As I have understood it, the word 'investigation' used in the Constitution is not used in the sense in which it is used in the Criminal Procedure Code. That investigation is undertaken only by the Police. Here the word 'investigation' is used in a wider sense. Certainly, it is collecting facts. When a motion is made, certainly it will be made on certain specific charges; it will not just be a motion like that. So, all those facts will have to be looked into. Hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, said : how can a Supreme Court judge, if he is to be inquired about, be heard by some other persons like this ? If a Supreme Court judge does any ordinary offence, he may be judged by a First Class Magistrate also. If he says, 'I am a Supreme Court judge; it is an offence under the ordinary law; and I must be tried by a super judge', it cannot be done like that. Then again, the Committee of Inquiry is not a Tribunal, is not a Bench; it is not judging anybody

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will they not be biased? Will it not be embarrassing?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It will be very embarrassing.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : But what is to be done ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The legal approach is quite valid but it will be embarrassing for a subordinate judge to give a finding against a superior judge.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What can be done? The final view is taken by this hon. House or by the other House.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : That will be only if they send it back to the House. If they say, 'no charges', then the House is not taking any view. There is this lacuna.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You can certainly argue that. You are entitled to hold your view in this matter.

Mr. Lobo Prabhu said that I was going by the advice of my officers, etc. No; it is not so. In this matter, I have studied the whole question and I find that the Joint Committee of Parliament, in its wisdom, has come to this view. I would certainly stand by that.

It is not a view of some group of officers.

It is not a view that I have taken in my sweet pleasure. I have not done it. But it is the collective view taken by a Joint Committee. I think there is some wisdom in it and I stand by it.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : My amendment is that if a Motion is signed by half the number of the House, it should not be refused. Nothing has been said on that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I said about that.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : If something has been said, then the record should show it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I did say that it is not an ordinary motion.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : That means even if all the members of the House sign such a motion, it can be rejected by the Speaker in his discretion.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Yes. I think it can be rejected.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : Then you are not nourishing parliamentary democracy in this country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Parliamentary democracy has to work within the framework of the Constitution. The Constitution has laid down certain restrictions in the capacity of this hon. House.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : He forgets that under the Constitution, after the word 'Investigation', the word 'proof' comes. I would like to know what in his view is the procedure laid down for that proof.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to enter into a discussion with him like this. He certainly has the right to hold to his view. I have said that in regard to a motion to discuss the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court, the Constitution has certainly laid down certain definite restrictions. This is the Constitution's mandate. What can I do?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about providing an advocate to the Judge?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That can be provided under the rules.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : But they have provided for an advocate for the prosecution, here in the Bill. That should not have been done. It should also have been done under the rules. That is where I said that his office has not guided him properly.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, no.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पचास बादमी गवर्नमेन्ट के खिलाफ सेनेट ला सकते हैं, तो क्या जब गवर्नमेन्ट से भी ऊपर हैं, 100 की तादाद होने पर भी स्पीकर साहब पर छोड़ दिया गया है, वे चाहेंगे तो आयेगा, नहीं चाहेंगे तो नहीं आयेगा।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Those two motions are at two completely different levels. Government can be criticised not only by 50 members, but even by one. This Government is responsible to this House. Its life depends upon this hon. House. That is a different position. But the motion to discuss the conduct of Judges of the High Court or the Supreme Court stands on a different level altogether.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the permission of the House, I shall put all the amendments to clause 3 together to vote.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 16 and 37 to 46 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Report of Committee)

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : I beg to move : Page 4, line 3,— for "investigation" substitute "inquiry" (17)

Page 4, line 6,— for "investigation" substitute "inquiry". (18)

Just now I have heard the expert on the Constitution, Shri Chavan speak. Here also the word used is 'investigation'. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that in art. 124, the words used are investigation and proof of the misbehaviour etc. The whole procedure is that. In this investigation is again collection of evidence. This connotes nothing more than what is mentioned in other enactments, like the Criminal Procedure Code. Proof is the stage for which you are appointing a Committee. If the machinery which you have devised and which you propose to appoint is for investigation, I would like to know which is the corresponding machinery and procedure for the proof. It is the proof which the Committee will give in its findings as to whether the misbehaviour is proved or not, that will determine the matter. Merely because the word "investigation" has been used either by himself or by the advice of other persons, it would not be correct for the Minister not to keep an open mind about the matter. The defence that because the word is used in the Constitution it is used here, is not adequate and is not of avail. In the Constitution the words used are "investigation and proof". There are two different stages. The first is the collection of evidence for which there is no provision here. The second is the stage of proof for which you have appointed a committee, and therefore, I again submit that the word "investigation" is inaptly used in this context and the word should be "inquiry".

Secondly, in Clause 3 (4), the words used are "Such charges together with a statement of the grounds on which such charge is based". I suggest that after this, the following words should be added :

"and attested copies of such statements and documents as may be proposed to be used in evidence".

Merely telling the Judge that he is guilty of misbehaviour in that he did such and such a thing does not give him an adequate opportunity. It is not consistent with the working and administration of the Constitution with regard to the public services. The officers are invariably given side by side with the charge, attested copies of all the documents or statements on which the charge is based. It is true that later on you will be making rules under Clause 7(d) regarding the facilities which may be accorded to the Judge for defending himself, but this will not be covered by that because this is fundamental in character, namely that when the charges are given, he should also be acquainted simultaneously with the material on which the charges are based. I think that is vital and it belongs to the initial stage of the service of the charges. These rules refer to the subsequent stage when the committee start functioning and taking evidence. Therefore, I suggest that these words should be added.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to repeat the whole thing again, because the word "investigation" is advisedly used in the Constitution, and I think it is very correct to accommodate the same word in the Bill also. This is a matter which can be possibly considered at the stage of rule making.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amendment Nos. 17 and 18 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Powers of Committee)

SHRI K. K. NAYAR : I beg to move :

page 4, line 17,—

for "investigation" substitute "inquiry"
(19)

This is again about investigation. Since my learned friend's mind is resilient and irresponsive, it is no use my banging against it any further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 19 to the House.

Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 6—(Consideration of report and procedure for presentation of an address for removal of Judge)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 28 and 29,—

for "finding that the Judge is not guilty of any misbehaviour"

substitute—

"majority finding that the Judge is not guilty of corruption, favouritism, misbehaviour" (31)

Page 4, lines 33 and 34,—

for "finding that the Judge is guilty of any" *substitute*.

"majority finding that the Judge is guilty of corruption, favouritism." (32)

Page 4,—

after line 37, *insert*—

"(2A) On the admission of the motion referred to in Section 3, the Judge shall be immediately suspended for the period of inquiry.

(2B) The rules for regulating the salary and allowances of a Judge during the inquiry shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the Supreme Court." (33)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA (Cutack) : I beg to move :

page 4,—

omit lines 28 to 32. (34)

Page 4,—

for lines 33 to 37, *substitute*—

(2) The report of the Committee together with the motion referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be taken up for consideration by the House or Houses of Parliament in which it is pending." (35)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 29,—

after "misbehaviour"*insert* "or bad reputation" (47)

Page 4, line 34,—

after "misbehaviour"*insert* "or bad reputation" (48)

Page 5, line 4,—

after "misbehaviour" *insert*—

"or bad reputation" (49)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी अमेन्डमेन्ट यह है कि—

"finding that the Judge is not guilty of any misbehaviour" के स्थान पर "majority finding that the Judge is not guilty of corruption, favouritism, misbehaviour" होना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें एक विशेष बात यह है कि मेरे अमेन्डमेन्ट को मान लेने से मैं जो रिटी जो बात मालूम करेगी, उस की फाईंडिंग के बाब्त पर ही..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his speech on the next occasion. We take up Private Members' business now.

15:00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad) I move :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private

Member's Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th August, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fifth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th August, 1968."

The motion was adopted

15.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : RURAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT *contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of Mr. Tapuriah's resolution regarding rural housing. We have taken 45 minutes already and about 45 minutes still remain. I am told the hon. Minister will take about 15 minutes. So, we have half an hour at our disposal.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is the most important resolution. The time may be extended. (Interruptions.) It affects 400 million rural people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not more than fifteen minutes could be taken in addition to the time allotted. There is the second resolution.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : The other Resolution can be moved and kept alive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The maximum extension that can be given at the discretion of the Chair is only half an hour. If the time is extended, we shall have only an hour and fifteen minutes—not more than that. Now, Shri Kalita.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Mr. Tapuriah was not present when I spoke. I congratulated him for raising a discussion on rural housing. (Interruptions.)

15.03 hrs.

[**SHRI THIRUMALA RAO** in the chair]

श्री रमेश्वर सिंह : यह बड़ा इम्पार्टेन्ट रेजोल्यूशन है। राव साहब कहते हैं कि हम

45 करोड़ लोगों को मकान देंगे। इसके लिए ज्यादा टाइम होना चाहिए।

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : I was referring to the condition of housing in the industrial belt, specially coal mines area, to which group of industry I understand Mr. Tapuriah belongs. The Government has not forced the industrialists in these areas to build houses for the workers. Now what is happening in the rural areas? What is the condition of houses in rural India? Generally people are coming to Delhi from the villages and work here as cobblers, etc. and they take some shelter. They are all useful to the life in Delhi. But we are evicting them from Delhi as unauthorised persons. Government were good enough to pass a Bill in this House the other day to evict these persons without providing them any shelter and accommodation.

Sir, I come from Assam and I know the conditions in my State. I do not know how much money the Government of India have allotted for the poor State of Assam. As far as I could see, not a single rupee has been spent on rural housing by the State or the Central Government. In Assam, we in the villages construct our houses with some thatches collected from the forests. Not even GI sheets are available. As is well known, the thatches are very sensitive to fire. In certain other States such as UP and Bihar also I have seen that the village people construct their houses with thatches made out of some tree leaves. These are very sensitive to fire.

I would like to know whether Government have any scheme to provide GI sheets or asbestos sheets to the rural people at a low cost. As far as I understand, even asbestos sheets cost Rs. 300 per bundle. So far as the GI sheets are concerned, the control has been lifted by Government, but we find that the prices are also increasing. Not even the rural people but even the middle income group people cannot build any house. The cost of building a house has increased so much, that not only rural people but even the middle income group people cannot construct houses for accommodating their family members.

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

I would submit that under the rural housing scheme the Government of India should allot some money to every State. This money can be given as loans to the village people through the village panchayats, on easy terms with less interest rates. Government should formulate their scheme in such a way that the money would ultimately be allotted to the village panchayats for this purpose.

Again, I would point out that in the villages there are two categories of people. One is agricultural labour. The agricultural labourers have got no land and, therefore, they cannot offer any land as security for getting loan. Government will not give any advance to them if they cannot offer any security, and they cannot offer any security because they have no land to offer as security. The result is that the agricultural labourer cannot get even Rs. 20 or 50. So, Government should see that the agricultural labourers get the money through the village panchayats without their having to offer any security.

With these words, I would submit that the Government of India should immediately take up the rural housing programme under the Fourth plan and the Annual Plan so that the rural people of our country do not suffer for want of accommodation and for want of housing in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभा-पति महोदय,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Here is a list before me from which I have to pick up the names.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे पुकारा था। This is very unfair. I had been called first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. It is not fair to tell me that I have been unfair. It is not that I have any particular friends or foes.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Shri Dhireswar Kalita was on his legs on that day.

सभा को मालूम है कि मुझे पुकारा गया था लेकिन चूंकि मिं कालिता को अपनी स्थीर समाप्त करनी थी इसलिए मैं बैठ गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know all those things.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : हमारी बात आप नहीं सुनते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should await his chance. He should not lose his temper in this manner.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : जब भी देहातियों और किसानों का कोई प्रश्न होता है तो उसको उठाने की इजाजत इस हाउस में नहीं मिलती है।

I was in possession of the House at that time.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह रूरल एरियाज की बात है इसलिए रूरल एरियाज के एम० पीज ही बोलें, यह ठीक बात है।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : If you like, let him speak. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Shri Inder J. Malhotra. Let him speak now.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : This is a resolution on which there cannot be two opinions in regard to its importance and significance. Right from the beginning when we started with the development of this country, emphasis has all along been laid on the general rural development and especially the rural housing development projects. But, unfortunately, our complaint is that neither the Central Government nor the State Government have given this problem the attention which it deserves.

As compared with allocation of funds for various other projects undertaken in the rural areas, I am afraid that only very meagre sums have been allotted by the Central and State Governments specifically to the rural housing programme.

As far as the general development of the country is concerned, for most of the things, we depend upon our rural population. If we want that we should progress and we

should have greater agricultural production in this country, we have to rely upon the rural population.

The housing problem in the rural areas has become so acute that especially after Independence all of us thought that the phase of rural India would change. But how can the living conditions in the rural areas be improved unless rural housing development projects are taken up and rural housing is improved? I do not plead that there should be pucca houses in the rural areas, but I do expect from this Government that certain projects should be undertaken for improving the present type of houses which are built in the rural areas and more funds should be allotted for this purpose and more attention should be paid by the Central and State Governments towards this problem.

With these words, I support the resolution.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पुना) : समाप्ति महोदय, सदन के सामने जो संकल्प पेश है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मुझे खुशी हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी तक हमारे जासन का और हम लोगों का ध्यान इस समस्या की तरफ नहीं गया है। यह एक बड़ी समस्या है और इस को लेकर हम अपना कदम आगे बढ़ायेंगे तो बहुत सारी बातें उसमें से निकल सकती हैं।

एक बात तो यह है कि हम लोग इस देश में सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं मगर सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए जो जरिए हैं उनको खोजने में हम पीछे रहते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि देहातों में भी जो मकान होते हैं, बस्तियां होती हैं वह अभी भी जाति के हिसाब से बन रही हैं। कम से कम महाराष्ट्र में मैंने देखा है कि जितने भी शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोग हैं उनकी बस्ती कहीं अलग जगह रहेंगी और नौन शैड्यूल कास्ट्स लोग कहीं दूसरी जगह रहेंगे। इस तरीके से अभी भी हमारा समाज जाति के आधार पर बटा हुआ है। हम अगर बगैर जाति का बायाल किये इस ग्राम आवास विकास के प्रोग्राम

को अपने हाथ में ले लें तो इतना ही नहीं होगा कि हम एक अच्छे कार्य को पूरा करेंगे बल्कि हम देश में एक सामाजिक क्रांति की लहर ले आयेंगे। हम अपने ग्रामीण जीवन को दूसरे ढांचे में ढाल सकते हैं। जब किसी एक ग्राम में हम हाउसिंग के लिए कुछ पैसा खर्च करने का तय करेंगे तब उसमें हम यह भी शर्त लगा सकते हैं कि उसके अन्तर्गत ऐसे लोगों के लिए घर बनायेंगे जो कि एक जगह साथ में रहने के लिए तैयार होंगे। अभी हाल में महाराष्ट्र में कोयना विपत्ति आई थी तो मैं ने इस सदन में यह चीज रखी थी कि आज मौका है जबकि हम अपने नये ग्राम बनायेंगे, वहां जब हम अपने घर बनायेंगे तो उन को दुबारा इस जातिवाद के आधार पर नहीं बांटना चाहिए और सब लोगों को एक साथ मिल कर रहना लाज्जी करेंगे और इस तरह से अगर हम यह रूरल हाउसिंग का प्रोग्राम करेंगे तो देश में सामाजिक परिवर्तन और क्रांति लाने का भी यह एक जरिया हो सकता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत से शिक्षित लोग देहातों में रहना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। जब हम ने अपने देश में शिक्षा के लिए इतनी कोशिश की है तो उसी के साथ हमें गांवों में सोशल एमनिटीज भी मुहैया करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। अभी चूंकि देहातों में मामूली सोशल एमनिटीज भी नहीं मिलती है इसलिए शिक्षा पाने के बाद कोई भी लड़का देहात में रहना पसन्द नहीं करता है। हमें अपने ग्रामों को सुधारना चाहिए और उन्हें ऐसा बनाना चाहिए ताकि लोग वहां रहना पसन्द करें। जाहिर है कि जब तक गांवों में रहने के लिए अच्छे घरों की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी कोई भी शिक्षित नवयुवक वहां पर नहीं रहना चाहेंगे।

हमारे देश में शहरों और गांवों में बेरोज़गारी फैली हूई है। गांवों में सास तौर से काफी बेरोज़गारी है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उन बेरोज़गारों को काम दें, उन के टलेंट्स को इस तरह से ऐक्सप्लाएट करें कि

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

वह हमारे देश के लिए एस्टॉस साबित हों और देश में से बेरोजगारी दूर होकर देश में हम धन को बढ़ा सकें। यह कहा जा सकता है कि इसमें जो रुपया पैसा हम खर्च करेंगे तो उससे इनपलेशनरी प्रैशर आ जायेगा लेकिन उसके पेट में से जो और बहुत सी दूसरी चीजें निकल आती हैं उन से तो वह अच्छे ही रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है वह बहुत महत्व वाला है और हुकूमत को इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिए। यह एक नीन कंट्रोर्विश्यल चीज़ है। इसके ऊपर किसी को भी मतभेद नहीं हो सकता है। क्या कोई कॉंप्रेस का आदमी यह कहेगा कि ग्रामों में लोगों के रहने के लिए अच्छे घर न हों? मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सभी और से इसे व्यापक समर्थन मिलेगा और मंत्री महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकर कर लेंगे और यह नहीं कहेंगे कि प्रस्तावक महोदय अभी अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें हम इस पर बाद में विचार करेंगे। मंत्री महोदय को इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेना चाहिए क्योंकि जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा यह निविवाद रूप से एक अच्छा व सही कदम है और इसके जरिए देश में एक स्वस्थ कांति लाई जा सकेगी। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल): सभापति महोदय, श्री मुरेन्द्र कुमार तापड़िया ग्राम आवास विकास के सम्बन्ध में प्राथमिकता देने का जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने विचारार्थ लाये हैं मैं उस का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

समाज में मेहनत करने वाले और मेहनत न करने वाले दो वर्ग विद्यमान हैं। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक मेहनत करने वाला जो वर्ग है उसकी स्थिति सुधारने के बारे में कुछ भी प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है और इस बारे में यह आवास मंत्रालय भी कोई अपवाद नहीं है। आवास की बात

को छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन आवास की जो स्कीम है, खेतिहर मजदूरों को मकान के लिये स्थान देने की जो स्कीम है उस के बारे में भी विलक्षण प्रगति नहीं हुई है। हाउस-साइट्स फौर लैण्डलैंस और जय जवान और जय किसान की बात यहाँ की जाती है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उन को मकान बनाने के लिए जगह भी मुहैया नहीं की जाती है।

मैं पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रूरल हाउसिंग में मकान के लिये स्थान देने के लिए जो प्राविज्ञन किया गया था उसके बारे में भी अगर देखा जाय तो सन् 1962 से अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

इसके लिये 100 परसेन्ट ग्रान्ट उन लोगों को दी जाती है। अगर किसी को जगह नहीं दी जा सकती तो उन को उस की पूरी कास्ट मिलती है। यानी की जगह उन को मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बारे में भी कुछ प्रगति नहीं हुई है। आप को मालूम होगा कि चाहे अनाज उत्पादन के बारे में हो या किसी और विकास कार्य के बारे में हो उन्होंने काफी कष्ट उठाया है। अनाज जो उगता है वह ऊपर के पानी से नहीं उगता है। ऐप्रीवल्वरल लेबर जब खेती का काम करती है, जब अपना पसीना बहाती है तब उस पसीने से काप आती है। लेकिन उस को मकान के लिये स्थान देने का काम इस गवर्नेंमेन्ट ने नहीं किया है। मैं एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी का एक ही रिमार्क आप के सामने पढ़ देता हूँ। इस से मालूम हो जायेगा कि इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है। रिपोर्ट कहती है कि :

"The committee are unhappy to observe that there has practically been no progress in providing houses for landless agricultural workers in the villages, although the scheme was introduced about 6 years ago in 1962. It is regrettable that none of the States and Union-

Territories have taken up the scheme seriously. While no action has been taken to introduce the scheme by the majority of the States, the progress in the four States which are implementing it is far from satisfactory."

इस तरह की कई स्टेट्स हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरीखी प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेट के बारे में मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था उसके बारे में इस में बतलाया है कि :

"Under the village housing projects scheme, agricultural workers are eligible for loan for construction or improvement of houses. The scheme also provides for allotment of free house-sites to landless agricultural workers. The Central Government gives 100% grant to the State Governments for this purpose. According to progress reported in September, 1967, the State Government had not yet taken up this programme for implementation."

यह एक ही स्टेट की बात नहीं है। इस में पेज 97 पर दिया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश—निल, असम—कुछ नहीं, बिहार—बिल्कुल नहीं, गुजरात ने स्कीम नहीं लिया, महाराष्ट्र—निल। यानी जो खेतिहार मजदूर हैं उन के लिये जो स्कीम बनाई गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। शेड्यूल कास्ड्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के बारे में फर्स्ट और सेकेन्ड तथा थड़ प्लैन में मकान के लिये जो प्राविजन किया गया था, उसके सब फिरास में देना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके मुताबिक 33 या 34 लाख लोगों को लैन्डलेस लेवरसं को मकान देने का प्राविजन था, लेकिन उन्होंने 2 लाख लोगों को मकान देने का प्रबन्ध किया है। 34 लाख परिवार ये अगर उन में से 6 सालों में 2 लाख लोगों को हाउसेज दिये जाते हैं तो यह प्रोग्राम कहां तक चल पायेगा? जिन लोगों के पास रहने के लिये स्थान भी नहीं हैं वह कैसे कह पायेंगे कि वह भारत के नागरिक हैं। जब उन से कोई पूछता है कि कहां रहते हो और वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास मकान नहीं हैं और रहने के लिये स्थान भी नहीं है, जहां हम रह सके तो हम को बड़ी

स्थानि होती है उन को जमीदार के घर में या उसके आश्रय में रहना पड़ता है। यह तो मैं ने आप को इस स्कीम के बारे में बतलाया।

अब आवास की जो स्कीम हैं उसके बारे में बतला कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। आवास की योजना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। आवास की स्थिति में सुधार अनेक दृष्टियों से महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि इस से लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठेगा। जैसा श्री तापदिया ने कहा, इससे लोगों को काम का अधिक अवसर मिलेगा। ग्रामीण जीवन को एक नया रूप देने में इस का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।

एक और बात है। आप महालोनोबिस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में देखेंगे कि देश की नेशनल इनकम बड़ी और पर-कैपिटा इनकम भी बड़ी है। लेकिन उस में यदि कोई अपवाद है तो खेतिहार मजदूर है। उन के लिये न तो नेशनल इनकम बड़ी है और न पर-कैपिटा इनकम बड़ी है। उस समाज को जो डेली वेजेज मिलती है वह उनके खाने के लिये ही पूरी नहीं होती, फिर वह मकान कैसे बना सकते हैं? इसलिये आज सब्स जरूरत है कि गवर्नमेन्ट रूरल हाउसिंग का कोई प्रोग्राम बनाये इन लोगों के लिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो एक लाख रुपये के मकान शहरों में बनाते हैं, उन पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये। साथ ही जो एक लाख रुपये का मकान शहरों में बनाते हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। वह गवर्नमेन्ट को टैक्स दें और उस से जो रुपया मिले उसको रूस्ल आवास योजना पर खर्च किया जाये। मैं नहीं समझता कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने आज तक कुछ भी इस के बारे में किया है। श्री तापदिया ने कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट की जो 1966 की रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार शहरी क्षेत्रों में 114 लाख मकानों की कमी थी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 627 लाख मकानों की कमी थी। गवर्नमेन्ट की ही रिपोर्ट के

[**श्री देवराव पाटिल]**

बनुसार 113 लाख परिवारों के पास अपने कोई मकान नहीं थे। उनके पास खुद का मकान होने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, कई ऐसे परिवार हैं जिन के पास खुद के मकान के लिये स्थान भी नहीं हैं। इस में इतनी धीमी प्रगति हुई है।

जैसा मैंने कहा जब यह सोचा गया कि किन गांवों को सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये लिया जाय तब स्कीम यह बनाई गई कि 3700 गांवों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था कुल 1600 गांवों में। तीसरी योजना में जब इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया था 5,000 गांवों का टार्गेट रखा गया। लेकिन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक केवल 2913 गांवों में ही लागू की गई। इस तरह से करीब 42 प्रतिशत का शार्टफाल हुआ। मकान बनाने के प्रोग्राम में दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में कुल 2 लाख 58 हजार मकान बनाने थे, लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट ने बनवाये सिफं 25,188। यहां पर भी शार्टफाल 40 परसेन्ट का हुआ।

अगर क्रृति देने के बारे में देखा जाये तो ग्रामीणों को सेकेन्ड प्लेन और थर्ड प्लेन में 9 करोड़ और 7.85 करोड़ 40 देने की स्कीम थी। लेकिन इस पर खर्च कितना हुआ? उस में भी 62 और 65 परसेन्ट का शार्टफाल हुआ। इस तरह से इस स्कीम का कोई असर देहाती क्षेत्रों में नहीं हुआ है और कोई भी स्कीम देहात में नहीं चलती है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जो बड़ी आय वाले लोग हैं उनसे कई गना ध्यान इस स्कीम की ओर देने की जरूरत है? क्योंकि वह खेतिहार मजदूर लोग मकान तैयार नहीं कर सकते इतनी कम उन की आमदनी है। जब तक गवर्नमेन्ट उन को मदद नहीं करती कह खुद मकान नहीं बना सकते। अगर देहातों की यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी और जो चौथा प्लान आने वाला है उन में हर एक

व्यक्ति की बुनियादी जरूरतें पूरी होने का आश्वासन यदि नहीं मिलता और बल्य स्तर के जो लोग हैं उनके भोजन, वस्त्र और मकानों की मांग पूरी नहीं होती, तो सर्वसाधारण लोगों के लिये विकास की प्रगति और पंचवर्षीय योजना निरर्थक हो जायेगी।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Before you call members, I would request you to see that members from every state are called.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is a question of national importance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask for extension of time. But don't ask me to compress 100 speakers within 1 hour. The Deputy-Speaker has given an indication that a little more time may be given if members want.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Please extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am trying my best to give representation to all the States. I would request members to finish in 5 minutes and not repeat the arguments already advanced.

Mr. Berwa.

श्री ओंकार लाल देवराव : (कोटा) : सभा पति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि ये जो मकान हैं ये कुछ समय के बाद सरकार के किसी काम नहीं आएंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि यह सरकार परिवार नियोजन पर बढ़ा जोर दे रही है। जब आदमी घटते चले जायेंगे तो इन मकानों में आगे चल कर कौन रहेगा। मैंने एक रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि इसी साल में एक करोड़ बीस लाख आदमी कम हुए हैं। अब आप समझ लो कि पन्द्रह बीस साल में सारे बूढ़े बूढ़े तो खत्म हो जायेंगे और नए पैदा नहीं होंगे तो मकान खाली रहेंगे या नहीं रहेंगे। यह है स्कीम जोकि सरकार ने सोच रखी है। इस निकम्मी सरकार ने 125 करोड़ रुपया परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च किया है। लेकिन गांवों में जैसी मकानों की दस्ता है, वहां पर आने जाने

के लिए कोई सड़कें नहीं हैं, रास्ते नहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ इसका ध्यान नहीं गया है। मंडी महोदय अगर कभी गांव में आते भी हैं तो घोड़ी ले कर जाते हैं। पैदल ये जा नहीं सकते हैं। या फिर कार में जाते हैं। दिल्ली का हाल यह है कि जो पालिमेन्ट स्ट्रीट है इसको अगर आप खोद कर देख लें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इस पर हर साल तीन इंच मोटी ढामर की परत चढ़ाई जाती है। यहीं पैसा अगर गांवों में लगा दिया जाए तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां कितने मकान बन सकते हैं।

अब जो मकान वहां पर बने भी हैं उनकी हालत को आप देखें। सरकार ने हैल्प सेन्टर बनाये हैं। वहां लोग जाते ही नहीं हैं। उन में गधे बंधते हैं यहीं हास बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए जो स्कूल बनाये गए हैं उनका है।

चित्तौड़गढ़ में इन्होंने थोड़े से मकान बनाये थे। आप जा कर देख लो कि उनकी हालत क्या है। लोहारों के लिए इनको बनाया गया था। वे बेचारे अब भी गाड़ियों पर चल रहे हैं। इन कांप्रेसी नेताओं ने खूब गुलछरे उड़ाये और वहां उन लोगों को कह दिया कि आपका मारवाड़ का इलाका आजाद हो गया है। हमने आपके लिए मकान बना दिये हैं।

यहीं हाल भीलवाड़े का राजस्थान में है। वहां भी कुछ मकान बनाये गये थे। आप हाई वे पर जा कर इनको देख सकते हैं। इनको बने हुए तीन साल हो गए हैं लेकिन कोई इनमें रहता ही नहीं है। ये घराशायी हो रहे हैं।

जहां तक पैसा खर्च करने की बात है केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान को पांच करोड़ रुपया देती है लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार उसमें से एक करोड़ भी खर्च नहीं करती है। ऊल जमूल कामों में रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है।

शैह्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जो मकान हैं उनकी हालत को आप देखें। उनको साढ़े सात सौ रुपये मकान बनाने के लिए दिये जाते हैं और वे भी चार पांच साल में जबकि साढ़े सात सौ मिनिस्टरों की कार पालिस करने में खर्च हो जाते हैं। उनकी जो दयनीय स्थिति है उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। गांवों से जितनी इनकम होती है, जितना रेवेन्यू आता है, वह सारे का सारा गांव में ही रखा जाए। उससे गांवों में मकान और सड़कें बनाई जाएं। लेकिन अगर ऐसा किया गया तो राज्य सरकारों का काम कैसे चलेगा? राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिवालिया बताती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को दिवालिया बताती है। ये सरकारें क्या मकान बनायेंगी। गांवों में जाने के लिए सड़कें नहीं हैं, पीने के लिए पानी के कुंए नहीं हैं। फिर आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि गांव सरसञ्ज हो सकते हैं। गांवों के आदमी शहरों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं। उनको शहरों की चमचमाहट दिखाई देती है और उससे वे आकर्षित होते हैं और शहरों में आकर बसना पसन्द करते हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि वे गांवों को छोड़ कर क्यों शहरों की तरफ भाग आते हैं? अगर गांवों के अन्दर ही कारखाना स्थापित कर दिया जाए तो आप देखेंगे कि वे शहरों में आना नहीं चाहेंगे क्योंकि तब उनको वहीं पर रोजगार के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं। लेकिन आज आपकी नीति क्या है? आपकी नीति यह है कि अगर दिल्ली में सौ फैक्ट्रियां हैं तो एक फैक्ट्री और लगा दो। हजार अगर मिलें तो एक मिल और लगा दो।

अभी बूंदी में एक सिमेन्ट फैक्ट्री खुलने वाली थी। उसको अब कहीं और आप मे गए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे लोग गांवों में रहना पसन्द कर सकते हैं? आज होता यह है कि जहां के और जिस इसाके के कांप्रेसी

[भी ओंकार साल बेरवा]

मिनिस्टर होते हैं वहां पर तो जरूर कुछ रूरल एरियाज में सड़कें बनने की उम्मीद हो सकती है लेकिन जिस इलाके का कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं होता है उसको कोई पूछता तक नहीं है। वोट लेने के लिए तो ये कांग्रेसी पहुंच जाते हैं लेकिन जब काम करने का बक्त आता है तो गांवों में जाकर शक्त तक नहीं दिखाते हैं। चुनाव में इसके हथकड़े आप देखें। तब ये कहते हैं कि हम नहरें आपके लिए खोदेंगे, पानी आपको देंगे, स्कूल आपके लिए बना देंगे, इतने मकान बना देंगे और दुनिया भर की अंट शंट बातें करते हैं। लेकिन जब एक बार चुन लिये जाते हैं तो फिर पांच साल तक गांव में जा कर मुंह तक नहीं दिखाते हैं। ये जानते हैं कि ये गांवों में जायेंगे तो गांव वाले इन पर धूल फेंकेंगे, पत्थर फेंकेंगे और इन से जवाब तलव करेंगे कि तुम ने क्या किया है। गांव में जा कर ये खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमारे यहां तो यह हाल है कि जो एक दफा मिनिस्टर बन जाता है वह गांवों में दुबारा नहीं जाता है। दिल्ली की हालत क्या है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। हमारे राजस्थान में तो इसी तरह से इनका स्वागत होता है। उन्होंने गांव वालों के लिए कुछ काम नहीं किया है।

आप राजस्थान में मकानों की बात करते हैं, रूरल एरियाज में मकान बनाने की बात करते हैं लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब आज तक एम पीज तक के लिए इतने दिन हो गए हैं मकानों की जमीन तक नहीं दिला सके हैं। गांवों में इनको क्या मिलेगा और क्या ये लोगों के लिए कर देंगे, क्या ये मकान बना देंगे। यह बात मेरी समझ में तो आती नहीं है। गांवों में रास्ते आने जाने के लिए नहीं है। नेहरूजी कहा करते थे कि बच्चों की पढ़ाई गांवों के पेड़ों के नीचे हो। लेकिन जहां पर पेड़ों की छाया तक बच्चों को नसीब नहीं होती है वहां बच्चे क्या पढ़ सकते हैं। राजस्थान का हाल तो यही है। वहां पर पेड़ भी नहीं हैं।

में सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे रेवेन्यू की जो इनकम है उसका इस्तेमाल गांवों के अन्दर ही होना चाहिये और उससे कांग्रेसी नेताओं को भौज उड़ाने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये। उस पैसे को वहीं रखा जाए और गांवों के छिवेलेपमेन्ट में ही उसको खर्च किया जाए।

भी क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : तापदिया साहब ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेने से सब से बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि हमारे यहां गांवों में अनेम्प्लायमेन्ट का प्राव्वेम सात्त्व होगा। मकान बनाने के लिए किन-किन चीजों की जरूरत पड़ती है? लकड़ी की पड़ती है, इंटों की पड़ती है, कोयले की पड़ती है, सिमेन्ट की पड़ती है। इन सब कार्बों को जो करने वाले लोग हैं वगर मकान बनें तो उनको रोजगार मिलेगा और हमारा प्रोडक्शन लोहे का, कोयले आदि का बढ़ावा और रूरल एरियाज में जो बेरोजगारी है वह दूर होगी। कारण यह है कि मिट्टी ढोने वाले लोगों को, जमीन खोदने वाले लोगों को, इंट ढोने वाले और बनाने वाले लोगों को काम मिलेगा। यह स्कीम बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बहुत अच्छी है और मैं कहूंगा कि सब से अच्छी है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि लाइफ इनश्योरेन्स का जो पैसा होता है आजकल वह ज्यादा तर शहरों में खर्च होता है, शहर वालों को ही मकान बनाने के लिए कर्ज मिलते हैं। देहातों से लाइफ इनश्योरेन्स की बहुत बड़ी रकम आती है लेकिन वह खर्च शहरों के लोगों पर हो जाती है मैं चाहता हूं कि लाइफ इनश्योरेन्स का जो पैसा हो वह देहातों में भी मकान बनाने पर लगता चाहिये। वह पैसा देहात वालों को भी मकान बनाने के लिए दिया जाना चाहिये।

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट भी इस काम में एड देती है और लोबर इनकम वालों के लिए या मिडिल इनकम वालों के लिए वह पैसा खर्च करती है। उस खर्च में कुछ पैसा प्राविज्ञल गवर्नमेन्ट का होता है। शर्त यह रहती है कि अगर प्राविज्ञल गवर्नमेन्ट अपने हिस्से का पैसा दे दे तभी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट अपना शेयर देती है वर्ना नहीं देती है। इस तरह से कई बार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का जो शेयर होता है वह खर्च नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक सेन्ट्रल स्कीम इसके बारे में होनी चाहिये ताकि गांव वालों को भी, लोबर इनकम ग्रुप वालों को भी, मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप वालों को भी तथा दूसरे लोगों को समय पर कर्ज मिल सके। यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि देहातों में मकानों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। जैसे और भाइयों ने कहा है इन की जरूरतों से खाने कपड़े की जरूरत के बाद स्वस्थ रहने के लिए उसको मकान की जरूरत होती है और उसकी यह आवश्यकता पूरी न हो तो उसको तरह तरह की बीमारियां आ चेरती हैं, तरह तरह की परेशानियों का उसको सामना करना पड़ता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस स्कीम को मान से और अगर इसके लिए फंड्स नहीं हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दूसरे फंड्स से रुपया काट कर हाउर्सिंग के काम में जाना जाए या कोई नया रास्ता निकाला जाए। स्लानिंग कमिशन को भी इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

बैंक्स भी यहां पैसा लगा सकते हैं। आप बैंक्स पर सोशल कन्ट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि बैंक्स खेती की उप्रति के लिए पैसा रखें। मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि हाउर्सिंग के लिए भी उसमें प्राविज्ञन होना चाहिये। जमीन की सिक्योरिटी पर पैसा उनको मिल जाए और जो मकान बने वह भी सिक्योरिटी के तीर पर उनके पास रह सकता है। यह उसी तरह से हो सकता है।

जैसे लाइफ इनश्योरेन्स में होता है और वहां से हाउर्सिंग के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है। कम इंटरेस्ट पर, समय पर उनको रुपया दिया जाय तो कुछ हृद तक यह जो समस्या है यह हल हो सकती है। बैंकों के द्वारा, लाइफ इनश्योरेन्स के द्वारा उनको रुपया दिलाने को व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

जैसे एक साथी ने कहा है गवर्नमेन्ट टैक्स लगाने की बात को भी सोच सकती है। जो लोग दो चार या दस बीस लाख रुपये का मकान बनाते हैं उन पर टैक्स लगा दिया जाए और जो रुपया उन से बसूल हो उसको दूसरे कामों में खर्च न करके देहाती इलाकों में हाउर्सिंग पर खर्च किया जाए तो भी इस समस्या को हल करने में कुछ मदद मिल सकती है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि टैक्स तो आप लगा दें लेकिन जो रुपया बसूल हो उसको आप दूसरे कामों पर खर्च कर दें। हरल डिवेलोपमेन्ट के कामों पर ही उस रुपये को खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। यह भी एक तरीका हो सकता है जिससे हरल डिवेलोपमेन्ट हो सकता है, हाउर्सिंग स्कीम्ज में आपको सकर्तव सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंवी महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Mr. Chairman, the greatest impediment in the development of rural India is that it is neither organised nor vocal. The urban centres are very vocal. Even the smallest grievance gets into the press and eventually the Government gets nervous about it. The impact is always felt of urban needs as against the genuine and basic needs of rural India. Unfortunately, this is the case even after 20 years of freedom. I am not accusing the Congress Government; I am sure, even my own Government cannot be absolved of this. But we have just started and I hope that as far as my State is concerned things will definitely improve.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

But what has this Government done after 20 years? The Estimates Committee have very pointedly drawn attention to the fact that even the basic approach to rural housing was wrong. They have taken the analogy of Puerto Rico which does not have the same pattern as is prevailing in our country. Basing their study on that country they have spoiled the whole thing. They have approved some kind of a memorandum and targets which are not at all adhered to. It is rather very comical even to refer to those figures, because the actual achievement has so much fallen short of the envisaged targets. It is a mockery and a fallacy to think that the Government has in fact made any effort with regard to solving the rural housing problem at all.

Previous speakers have quoted some figures, but there are very catching figures which were given out by Government itself and about which the Estimates Committee has made some pugent remarks. For example, they had envisaged to cover an area of 5,000 villages during the Second Plan and the same target was fixed for the Third Plan also. The same 5,000 villages remained for both the Plans. But the implementation covered only 2,913 villages. Even that they were not able to cover completely.

The funds provided during the Second and Third Plans were underutilised. Everybody knows that the funds provided were not all adequate, but even those inadequate funds were underutilised. For example, during the Second Plan period only 37.6 per cent of the funds were used and there was a shortfall of 62.4 per cent. During the Third Plan only 34.7 per cent of the funds were used and there was a shortfall of 65.3 per cent.

What is the explanation? What are the causes for this kind of a shortfall? They are the negligence, the indifferent and callous attitude of Government to attend to this vital sector in order to provide at least a roof over these downtrodden people, who are really the backbone of this country. We often say that 83 per cent of our population lives in rural India and that our whole

defence, our whole security, our whole strength depends upon the strength of rural India. But we do not do anything to improve the position, the prevailing condition, of the people living in rural areas.

As Shri Joshi has very rightly pointed out, housing in the rural areas is not only a question of just Providing a roof over the heads of the inhabitants there; it will also have a sort of a psychological impact. For example, we know that most of the landless agricultural labour is from the Scheduled Castes. From my experience I can say that in my place there was an attempt made by the Government to provide pucca buildings for the Scheduled Caste's settlements. At first it was mooted that these settlements should be built in the vicinity of the village itself thus bringing all the people together and eradicating the evil of caste from their minds. But, unfortunately, it did not succeed.

Even with regard to providing drinking water wells what they did was that in some places they provided facilities for drinking water in Harijan settlements; they did not give the same facility to other settlements which were of the caste Hindus, so that the caste Hindus may be forced to have recourse to that village well which is located in the Harijan locality. But, unfortunately, that also was opposed. There are hundreds of Harijan settlements and hutments in many places, in my State, and, probably, that is the case all over India, where they do not have even house sites, leave apart the question of having a pucca house. They do not live on their own house sites. After all, they need 5 cents of land or a little more. An assessment was made in Tamilnad, some years back, that the Tamilnad Government wanted a sum of about Rs. 12 crores for providing these house sites alone. I am saying this just to bring the attention of the Government the immensity of the problem. Even that was not being attended to. So, the Government has completely neglected it and has miserably failed to tackle this problem. Actually, it is only in name that this Department exists. In actual implementation of doing something with regard to the promotion of rural housing, they have done nothing about it.

I plead with the Government that at least from this stage onwards, they should do something. Anyway, there is not much of a scope looking to their draft Plan. They have not allocated much for rural housing in the Fourth Plan or in the Annual Plan the draft or which we got a few days back. What the Government has got to do is that they should re-orient the Plan as far as the priorities are concerned. They must do something about it. There is no use blaming the State Governments. The Central Government itself has failed to give a lead to the state Governments to solve this problem.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अगर भारत की चर्चा एक राष्ट्र के रूप में की जाये, तो यह कहना चाहिए कि यदि भारत कहीं बसता है, तो गांवों में। हमारी जनसंख्या का 82 फ़ीसदी हिस्सा गांवों में बसता है और 18 फ़ीसदी शहरों में। आज हमारे देश में कुल गांव 5,67,000 हैं जिनमें से 3,52,000 गांवों की आबादी 500 से कम है, 1,19,000 गांवों की अबादी 500 से 1,000 तक है और 65,000 गांवों की आबादी 1,000 से 2,000 तक है। इसका बर्थ यह है कि हमारे देश के 5,36,000 गांवों की आबादी दो हजार से कम है। इन गांवों से यह मालूम होता है कि हमारा देश जिन गांवों में बसता है, उनकी स्थिति क्या है और इस लिए सारे देश के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए गांवों की तरफ ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार केवल मुँह पर क्रोम मल कर, तेन और साढ़ुन लगा कर सारे शरीर को ठीक बनाए रखना संभव नहीं है, उसी प्रकार राष्ट्र के दस हिस्सों में से बाठ हिस्सों को सूखा, पिछड़ा हुआ और उपेक्षित रख कर राष्ट्र की उभति नहीं की जा सकती है।

हर बात के लिए विदेशों में जाने की हमारी बादत हो नई है। अबर दिल्सी की लड़कों को ठीक करता हो, तो हमारे मिनिस्टर रस जा कर मास्को की सड़कों को देखते हैं। अबर दिल्सी के रेस्टोरां को ठीक करता हो,

तो कोई आदमी पैरिस के रेस्टोरां को देखने के लिए भेजा जाता है। अगर यहां के मकानों को बनाने का प्रश्न हो, तो हमारे अधिकारी न्यूयार्क के मकानों को देखने के लिए जाते हैं। भेरा कहना है कि जब ये लोग मास्को की सड़कों पैरिस के रेस्टोरां और न्यूयार्क के मकानों को को देखते हैं, तो वे रस, युरोप और अमरीका आदि देशों के गांवों को भी तो देखते होंगे। लेकिन कोई भी मिनिस्टर या अधिकारी कभी यह नहीं कहता कि वहां के गांव कैसे हैं और और हमें अपने गांवों को हालत को सुधारने के लिये क्या करना चाहिए।

इस लिए आज इस विषय में हमें अपनी मनोवृत्ति बनानी होगी और एक नीति निर्धारित करनी होगी, जिस के अनुपार इस देश में न्यायपूर्ण समाज के निर्माण के लिए हमें अपनी राष्ट्राय आय के 82 फ़ीसदी भाग को जनसंख्या के आधार पर इस देश के 82 फ़ीसदी लोगों के लिए एलाट करना होगा। आज तक हम देखते आये हैं कि चाहे शिक्षा का प्रश्न हो और चाहे बिजली का, सड़कों का प्रश्न हो और चाहे पुलों का, केवल शहरों की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाता है। और शहरों के विषय में भी आप को जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे देश में 1 लाख से ऊपर और 5 लाख तक आबादी के 95 शहर हैं, 5 लाख से 10 लाख तक की आबादी के 5 शहर हैं और 10 लाख से ऊपर की आबादी के 7 शहर हैं। यानी केवल एक दर्जन हमारे देश में ऐसे शहर हैं जिनकी आबादी 5 लाख से ऊपर है और सारा हमारी सरकार का, हमारे राजनीतिक नेताओं का, सारे हमारी मन्त्रीनारी का ध्यान अगर कहीं केन्द्रित है तो वह इन एक दर्जन शहरों के ऊपर केन्द्रित है और यह जो 5 लाख 66 हजार गांव हैं इनकी तरफ़ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। हमारे देश में अगर समाजवाद का नारा लगता है तो किसी को मन्त्र आती है कि जायद रस और चीन को देख कर लगता होता, पूँजीवाद का नारा लगता है तो किसी को जब आती है कि अमेरिकी को देख कर

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

ऐसा कहा जाता होगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद की बात छोड़िए, पूँजीवाद की बात छोड़िए, और किसी बाद की बात छोड़िए, आज अगर देश में किसी बाद का नारा लगाना चाहिए तो ग्रामवाद का नारा लगाना चाहिए और हमारा देश अगर बढ़ेगा तो वह तभी बढ़ेगा जब हमारे देश में ग्रामवाद का नारा लगेगा। हमारे देश में 82 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बसते हैं। इन का अगर हम विकास कर सकेंगे, इनकी उन्नति कर सकेंगे तो फिर आप के शहर भी चलेंगे, फिर आप के कारखाने भी चलेंगे। अभी विजली की बात थी, मैं ने देखा कि जितनी विजली देश में पैदा होती है उस में से केवल 7 फीसदी विजली सिंचाई के काम आती है, बाकी 93 फीसदी विजली शहरों पर खर्च होती है। तो अगर यही बात चालू रही, इसी तरह से सड़कों की, विजली की, पुलों की सारी सुविधाएं शहरों को दी जाती रहेंगी, दिल्ली में तीन पुल जमुना पर हैं, चौथा और बनने जा रहा है, लेकिन चलिए दिल्ली से 60 मील उत्तर तरफ, जमुना के ऊपर एक भी पुल कहीं नहीं है, यानी जो करोड़ों लोग उसके दोनों किनारों पर बसते हैं उनके लिए पुल की जरूरत नहीं है और यहां तीसरा, चौथा और पांचवां पुल चाहिए इसलिए कि रोज वह जुलूस निकालते हैं, रोज अखबारों में निकालते हैं इस बास्ते इनको रोज पुल चाहिए और हमें कोई पुल नहीं चाहिए, तो अगर यही स्थिति हमारी रही तो यह हालत हो जायेगी कि गांवों की जनता का विश्वास आप के ऊपर से उठ जायेगा और गांवों को जनता मायूस हो कर यह जो बड़े बड़े महल दिल्ली में खड़े किए जा रहे हैं, सड़कों पर जो गमले लगाए जा रहे हैं, या जो बाग हरेभरे किए जा रहे हैं, इनकी तरफ ईर्ष्या भरी दृष्टि से देखेगी।

(व्यवधान)

इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार यह निश्चय करे और सरकार अपनी यह नीति

बनाए चाहे तो प्लार्निंग कमीशन कोई कमेटी बनाए चाहे पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर्स की कोई कमेटी बनाई जाये, यह सिद्धांत तय किया जाय कि 82 प्रतिशत जो आमदनी देश की है वह गांवों में सड़कों बनाने पर लगे, मकान बनाने पर लगे, गलियों को ठीक करने पर लगे। आमदनी का 82 प्रतिशत गांवों को मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है, इसके साथ-साथ आप यह भी निश्चय करें कि हम जो कुछ भी इस सिलसिले में काम करेंगे नीति बदल कर उस नीति बदलने का परिणाम यह हो कि हम गांवों की तरफ जा रहे हैं, हम शहरों की तरफ नहीं जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि गांधी जी का अपने जीवन का सब से बड़ा सिद्धांत या कि गांवों को प्रफुल्लित किया जाये और शहरों की आवादी को कम किया जाये। आज हम उलटा कर रहे हैं, हम गांवों को उतार कर शहरों को बसाते हैं। तो यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिए।

इस सिलसिले में एक मेरा और सुझाव है कि जब तक गांवों की सड़कें न बन जायें, मकान न बन जायें, उन को और सुविधाएं न मिल जायें तब तक बिलकुल पाबन्दी लगा देनी चाहिए, बैन कर दिया जाना चाहिए कि शहरों में कोई मकान नहीं बनेंगे, कोई सड़कें नहीं बनेंगी कोई और काम नहीं होगा। यह सारी चीजें तब तक के लिए बैन कर दी जायें जब तक कि गांव भी उसी सीमा तक न पहुँच जाये।

बन्त में मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और विशेषकर तापदिया साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने गांवों का सवाल यहां पर उठाया।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. E. K. Nayanar. I want to accommodate as many as possible.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : One from this side and one from that side.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know my duty here. You cannot dictate to me. There are a number of members who want to take part in the discussion. Every one of them has got a common argument. I have to control the discussion and I shall see that members who want to make new points are given time.

Mr. Nayunar.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : My hon. friend who just spoke said that during the last twenty years Government had not done anything for rural housing; he pointed out the callousness of the Government's attitude towards this, the negligence of the Central Government towards this. The Minister was laughing when he said that the Central Government had taken a negligent attitude.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He knows it better than we.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : In November 1967, there was a Rural Housing and Development Ministers Conference in Madras which the hon. Minister, Shri Jagannatha Rao, also attended. He made the point very clear there. He said :

"While the shortage of house has been increasing at a tremendous pace, the construction of new houses has lagged far behind the demand. It had been estimated during the period of 15 years from 1951-52 to 1965-66 60 lakh houses involving a total investment of Rs. 2,440 crores had been constructed. This is no mean achievement. Yet viewed in relation to the rapid growing requirements, what has been done so far does not even touch the fringe of what was required to be done."

So even after 20 years, we have not touched the fringe of the problem.

Speakers who have spoken have referred to the dimensions of the problem in their States. The rural housing problem in Kerala is more pressing. The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has this to say about Kerala (Vols. I & II, p. 84) in reference to 1966-67

"Pressure on land which is very high in Kerala is reflected among the Scheduled Caste households too. 78 per cent of

the Scheduled Households, which is the highest figure for any State or Union Territory, are in the group-less than 1-0 acre".

This shows clearly that the pressure on land in Kerala is very high. In view of this, six months ago, the State Government promulgated an Ordinance prohibiting evictions, that those living in cottages which cost below Rs. 400 cannot be evicted.

The effect of this is that people who are living in such cottages, tribals, backward communities and low income groups cannot be evicted by the owners or landlords and big-moneyed people. A bill seeking to replace the Ordinance is going to be introduced in the session of the State Assembly.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : It is unconstitutional.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Yes, he can go to the Supreme Court. That is a different thing.

This is a problem that affects agricultural labour, the Harijans and tribals. Formerly, these people used to be evicted and harassed by the landlords and other moneyed sections. The colonies system had developed and Harijans have been settled on lands and given aid by Government. But the State Government by itself cannot solve this problem. Everybody knows it. The Central Government must take the initiative and give financial assistance to the State to build rural houses under a scheme of rural housing whereby tribals, Harijans and agricultural labour could be housed. For this we require space and money.

If a scheme or project is to be constructed and the surrounding areas is to be cleared and taken over, it involves the eviction of the landless tribals and labourers living in that area. In Kerala we accepted the report of the Maniyangadan Committee—all parties have accepted it under which those who are evicted in connection with a project must be given substitute lands in the nearest area. This report has been accepted by the Government. But the housing problem cannot be tackled without Central assistance, because the resources at the disposal of the State Government, considering the multiplicity of problems facing them are not adequate for the purpose.

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

16 HRS.

So, I appeal to the Minister and the Government to give more money to Kerala. Not only to Kerala, because even in Delhi lakhs of people are staying in huts, and the Central Government must help every state from Delhi to Kerala, because the State Governments cannot solve the problem. Not only that, the Central Government must give directions to the States that agricultural labourers, tribals and the Harijans who are living in small huts should be evicted. Those to evict them must be punished by the Court.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : I rise to support this Resolution wholeheartedly. During the last 20 years practically nothing has been done to solve the problem of housing particularly of the weaker sections who live in our villages. What have you done for these weaker sections, namely, Harijans, Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are the weakest in our villages ? I would like to quote some figures.

last year, in the whole of India the total amount spent on housing for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both by the Central Government and the State Governments was only Rs. 64 lakhs. The total population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country is 10 crores, i.e., 2 crores of families at the rate of 5 persons in each family. That works out to 34 paise per family. If this is the way to solve the problem of housing, particularly of the weaker sections in our villages, I do not think that even after a hundred years we will be in a position to solve the problem.

Then the question of house sites is even more important because we cannot construct a house unless there is a house site. The position in the villages particularly with regard to the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes is horrible. They have no sites of their own. They live on the sites of the landlords and money-lenders. In this connection, I would like to quote from the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1966-67 :

"The problem of housing and house sites is more acute among the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes than among the other poorer sections of the people. Due to the prevalence of untouchability even the question of securing house sites for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes poses a problem."

"In some places in rural areas they have their huts on private or Government land, and have constantly to face the threat of eviction at short notice."

Not only from private landlords and money lenders, but even from the Government they have to face the problem. That has been made clear. He adds that suitable relief has not been given in respect of land acquired by the Government for their industrial, irrigation and power projects or for their national needs of afforestation. For all this, nothing has been done.

Not only the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is the huge population of landless labourers, they have no site at all. They are not given proper house, they live in huts which have no ventilation even.

Then I must mention about coastal Mysore where the number of fishermen is very large. Nothing has been done for the poor fishermen. They live on the very shore of the coast because it is their calling. The pressure of population is heavy on the land and ninety per cent of the fishermen in coastal Mysore have no houses of their own. They live in small houses constructed on the land which belongs to the land-lords. Coming from the rural areas, I know the miserable condition of the fishermen. In Mysore something—though very little—has been done for the Harijans but nothing has been done for the fishermen; they are completely neglected. I think that is the position in Kerala also. It is so because the Government is not giving serious consideration to the problem of housing in the villages. They are concentrating on cities. Whenever the Minister addresses any conference on housing, he generally refers more to urban housing problems. There is of course an urban housing problem and poor people live in cities. But a lot of money is spent on building palatial buildings in towns and cities for one family or two families. That is why this problem must be looked into. It

is not enough to provide 56 or even 70 lakhs for rural housing. I earnestly appeal to the Government that in the Fourth Plan they must provide at least Rs. 10 crores every year for rural housing alone. Otherwise the problem will never be solved. I do not want to say anything about urban housing there are other members who can take care of that. But for the rural areas Government must provide Rs. 10 crores every year, particularly for Housing the weaker sections of the rural population.

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोड्डा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री तापड़िया जी ने जो बिल हाउस के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज देहातों में मकानों की तरफ़ ध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, इससे न केवल लोगों के रहने की समस्या हल होगी, बल्कि लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा जिससे वे रोजगारी की समस्या हल होगी। देहातों में काम करने वाले हैं, मैटीरियल हैं, योड़ी सी मदद यदि सरकार की ओर से लोन की मिल जाय तो समस्या के हल होने में बहुत सहायता मिल सकती है। एल० आई० सी० मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज़ देती है लेकिन शहरी मकानों के लिये ही देती है। गांवों में मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज़ नहीं देती है। इस लिये या तो एल० आई० सी० इस काम को आपने हाथ में ले या सरकार कोई ऐसी संस्था बनाये जिससे देहातों में मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज़ मिल सके। चूंकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना इस समय बन रही है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस में इस तरह का प्रावीजन अभी से किया जाना चाहिये ताकि देहातों में मकान बनाने के लिये लोगों को सहायता मिल सके।

बहुत से गांव ऐसे हैं जहां तीन चार हजार लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन उन के पास इस तरह का कोई आइडिया नहीं है, सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई सुझाव नहीं है कि वे इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकें। वहां पर लेबर मिल जायगी, सामान मिल जायेगा, योड़ी सी मदद करने से काम चल सकता है जिससे वहां पर लोगों को

रोजगार मिल सकता है साथ ही रहने के लिये अच्छे मकान बन जायेंगे। अगर उनके लिये अच्छे मकान बनेंगे तो उस से उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होगा, गांवों की उन्नति होगी तथा इस काम में सरकार को ज्यादा पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करना है।

श्री हंड्रेजीत मस्होद्रा : आप कोई कारपो-रेशन बनाइये।

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका : आप बनाने में मदद दें तो बन सकती है। सबाल यह है कि यहां पर हल्ला करने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा, इसके बारे में यदि चेष्टा करें तो आसानी से काम हो सकता है और लोगों की यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister will reply now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Somebody from Haryana, some Member from Punjab may be called now; not myself especially.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not in my hands. There are four to five Members standing. I have no choice to make out of them. The Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. mover and the other hon. Members who have taken part in the debate and who highlighted the priority and importance of rural housing development.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Only repeat your Madras speech.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It will be a Delhi speech. The facts stated by every hon. Member are admitted. Therefore, I have no dispute over the facts or the sentiments expressed by every hon. Member from either side of the House. But I was sorry to find that no hon. Member has suggested as to how I could get more resources for housing.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : LIC is there; Shri Himatsingka is there.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Naturally, being the Minister in charge of housing, I would need more allocation for housing so that I can give more allocation to the States in turn, but when we discuss housing we forget the fact that there are other sectors of economy. When Shri Tapuriah said that Rs. 500 crores annually should be given, he forgets about the share of resources to be given to agriculture, irrigation, power and other sectors of the economy. Therefore, when we discuss agriculture, we say that more money should be invested in agriculture, and whenever we discuss irrigation, we say that we want more resources should be given for irrigation. It is also true, because the need is very great in every sector of our economy, and more resources have to be given for every sector. But the fact remains that our resources are limited, and when the resources are limited, and then, when you have to allot the priorities, we have to take into consideration which things should come first. Every citizen in the country needs three things, as every body knows: food, clothing and shelter. Within these, which should come first? Food or shelter? Till today, we have been deficit in food in our country. We have to spend more on agriculture and irrigation and more on power. Therefore, every State Government, with its limited resources, when it draws its annual plan or five-year plan, gives more or greater priority and importance to these sectors of economy such as agriculture, irrigation, power and industry, because they get quick return. When housing is considered as a welfare scheme, it gets a low priority. Therefore, we should not forget this. Either it is a Congress Government or a non-Congress Government in the States, one cannot blame any State Government; they have to give high priority to other sectors. I had a talk with the chief Ministers of the States; I had been to every State. I had a talk with the Chief Minister of Madras, Orissa and also with the Congress Chief Ministers; they tell me the same thing. They have to devote more attention to agriculture, irrigation industry and power. Therefore, they give a low priority to housing.

But then my grievance is that even with the little or meagre allocation given to housing, they have not utilised the amount and have diverted it to other sector of the

economy. I have brought to bear upon the Chief Ministers this aspect of the matter and I have said that I would stop the allocation for housing if they do not utilise to the last rupee the fund which is earmarked for housing. Shri Tapuriah said that Rs. 500 crores should be given. I shall be glad if he had given me suggestions as to how I can get it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Loans.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I would draw his attention to the fact that we have got the industrial housing scheme, to which the Government gives 75 per cent—50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy. Only 25 per cent has to be met by the industrialists. But I would ask him, how many houses have the industrialists built so far within the last 20 years.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Why don't you ask the industrialists to build the houses out of the loan given to them by the Government?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : There is no law. (*Interruption*)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Have those houses been occupied or not, even when they have built them? They are unoccupied.

श्री मोल्ह प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभापति महोदय, इसमें भी विरोधाभास दिखाई दे रहा है। अगर ये ठीक तरह से ग्राम आवास योजना को चलाने लगेंगे तो फिर दिल्ली के भवन कैसे बना पायेंगे?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, one clarification. The Minister had made a point that no one has given him suggestions. In addition to those which have been given, he himself has admitted that the money given has not been spent. So, the real charge against the Government is that the schemes are there; the houses built even for the factory labour are not occupied; the houses for Harijans are not occupied. You have not given money for those who want to build houses. Please give money to those who want to build houses.

श्री रमेशर सिंह : मुझे भी एक सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मिनिस्टर साहब गांवों में पक्के मकान बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन वहां की हालत यह है कि वहां पर जो इंट के भट्ठे हैं उनपर लाइसेन्स लगा रखा है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि वे लोग खूब पैसा कमाते हैं, आज 70 और 80 रुपए हजार की दर पर इंट मिल रही हैं और इस दाम पर कोई गरीब किसान खरीद नहीं सकता है। इसलिए क्या आप इंट के भट्ठों का डी-लाइसेंसिंग कर रहे हैं ताकि गरीब देहाती आदमी भी इंट खरीद सके ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज देहात में गरीब आदमी को सीमेन्ट नहीं मिलती है इसलिए क्या आप सीमेन्ट के ड्रिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के सिलसिले में कोई एजेंसी बगैरह बना रहे हैं ताकि किसान को भी आसानी से सीमेन्ट मिल सके और वह भी मकान बना सके ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि मकान बनाने के लिए लोहे की सब्ज जरूरत होती है जो कि आज आसानी से किसान को नहीं मिलता है इसलिए क्या इसके लिए भी कोई एजेंसी बगैरह बनायेंगे या किसी और तरह से फैसिलिटी देंगे जिससे गरीब आदमी को भी आसानी से लोहा मिल सके ।

इन तीनों बातों का जवाब मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूँगा ।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, I was telling that even when 75 per cent of the money required for putting up industrial houses was given the progress has been very poor.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : May I know whether the Minister has considered the question of supplying at easy and reasonable rates corrugated iron sheets to cultivators?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. This is not the way. After the Minister has completed if there is any clarification that is required I will allow a few questions.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, it is a question of resources. The resources are limited. Resources do not fall from heaven

like manna. We have to raise the resources. How are we to raise the resources ? That is why I appealed to the private sector to come in a big way in the field to house construction. People who have enough, people who can construct houses, let them construct them and hire them out or give them out on a hire-purchase system. It is they who can do that and not the governments at the Centre or in the States whose resources are meagre and who have to look to other sectors.

But I admit that all that has been said on the floor of the House today and on the previous occasion is correct. The progress in housing is very poor. But the reasons are obvious. How to raise resources is the question. How are we to mop up the savings ? Shri Tapuriah, the mover of this resolution, suggested the appointment of a Central Housing Corporation. What is the purpose of having a Central housing Corporation unless it can mop up the savings, unless it can raise resources ? We are not a construction agency. This Ministry is only financing agency. We do not want to play the role of a big brother and advise the States to do this and do that. We have advised every State Government to constitute housing boards. Almost all State Governments have constituted housing boards which are autonomous bodies. I am very glad that the Mysore State Housing Board recently raised debentures to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. That would form a revolving fund with which they can purchase land, develop it, build houses and give them out on sale or hire-purchase system. That is how State Governments or State Housing Boards can come in a big way in the field of housing. The Planning Commission has also this time suggested to the State Governments to explore the possibility of running lotteries to raise money. These are ways and means for the State Housing Boards. The Central Government cannot do that.

Shri Tapuriah has referred to the progress made in W.K. and W. S. A. where banks come in a big way and give long term credit. But let us not forget that these two countries are affluent societies.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I have mentioned your next door neighbour, Singapore also,

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I have not forgotten it. I am coming to it next. You cannot compare the conditions prevailing in the United Kingdom or the United States with those obtaining in our country. As the hon. Member knows only too well, our banks give only short-term credit; they do not give long-term credit. The Reserve Bank has also to give permission. These matters have to be considered in detail in all aspects.

Then he referred to Singapore, which is a small place with 24 sq. miles and a population of 20 lakhs. There the American dollars are doing all the magic. They have pumped dollars and so they are constructing houses. After all, what is the number of houses that have come up in that country as compared to the number of houses that have come up in our country? So, let us not compare our country with those countries, because the comparison is not similar and the facts are different.

Then he was saying that steel is available in plenty, cement is available in plenty, why not we build houses. But he must remember that we cannot get them for nothing. We have to pay for all house building materials. Where is the money for it?

Then, it has been urged on the floor of the House that more houses should be built for members of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. I was referring to general schemes meant for all people. The Social Welfare Department is in charge of houses for backward classes and Scheduled Castes. The village housing scheme is applicable to all villagers. Now what happens is that when a farmer gets a good crop, he thinks of ploughing back his extra income into his field so that he can produce more. He is not so much enthusiastic of building a house. He wants to invest his money to get a better return. So, there are various reasons for going slow with house building schemes. Not that I am happy about it. I want to see that more and more houses come up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But are you helpless?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : We have a scheme for giving land to the landless agriculture labour. The entire cost is met by the Central Government. Yet, no

State Government has come forward to avail of this scheme. Then what can the Central Government do?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : That scheme has not been put into practice.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In the Fourth Plan we are providing a sum for land acquisition and development for providing housing sites. We propose to make a scheme and earmark funds for this purpose. Unless they spend the money for this particular scheme, the money allocation would not be made.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is the entire amount met by the Centre or only a matching grant is given?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : For the housing sites we are giving the entire money. I will convey the feelings of the House, the feelings and sentiments expressed by the hon. Members, to the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the case of the hon. Minister that even in the event of the entire cost being borne by the Central Government, the State Governments are not evincing any interest in the schemes?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Yes. So, I would request hon. Members to bring pressure on the State Government to give some priority to village housing so that some houses may come up. I will do my best. I have been writing to the State Housing Ministers and Chief Ministers to give priority to housing and to spend the money that has been allocated for this purpose and not divert it to a different sector.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : How much money has been provided by the Central Government for this?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I will give it after I have finished my speech. This problem has to be understood in the context of the overall economy of the country. When we think of housing let us not say that all the resources have to be spent on housing. Let us not forget the other sectors of economy like agriculture. We all understand the problem. The only difficulty is that when we discuss one problem, we forget the other problems which have to be solved

by us. My kitty is small. So, the allocation from the Centre cannot be large. We have to see that what little we can provide in the Plan, that amount is utilized fully. It is for the State Governments and the State Housing Boards to mop up the savings in the States and channelise it in this direction so that more houses can be put up.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाया : (उज्जैन) : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी लच्छेदार भाषा में प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में जवाब देते हुए हम लोगों को सन्तुष्ट करने का प्रयास किया है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि हम उन की मीठी मीठी बातों से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो पाये हैं। इस देश के अन्दर अनेकों राज्यों में मजदूर बस्तियां बनाई गई हैं। फैक्टरीज में जो मजदूर लोग काम करते हैं उनके आवास के लिए इस तरह के अनेकों स्थानों पर 500 रुपये से लेकर 2500 रुपए तक की लागत के मकान बनाये गये हैं और इन कम लागत वाले मकानों में उन मजदूरों को बसाया गया है। मजदूरों ने उन में आबाद होकर उन बीराने जंगलों को आबाद किया है। उनको वहां पर किराये पर रखा गया था लेकिन साथ ही मजदूरों को इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया था कि वह मकान 15-20 साल के बाद उनके नाम पर कर दिये जायेंगे। बहुत से राज्यों में बजट के अन्दर इसकी चर्चा को गई थी। यहां पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा, इष्टी मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर मौजूद हैं वह इंदौर गये थे और वह नन्दानगर का किस्सा उन को पता है। नन्दानगर के लिए पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया था, वह मकान जिनकी कि लागत 2,000 से 2500 तक की है और जिन्हें किराये के रूप में वहां पर मजदूरों को दिया गया था और जिनकी कि कीमत भी उन मजदूरों से किराये की शक्ति में इन पन्द्रह-वीस सालों में बमूल हो चुकी है तो क्या अब वह मकान उन मजदूरों के नाम पर वह करने जा रहे हैं?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : यह ठीक है

कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट ने वहां पर कुछ मकान बनाये थे और उस के बाद वह स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को ट्रांसफर कर दिये गये। उस में सबसिडी भी है लोन भी है और उन नन्दानगर के टैनामेन्ट्स के बारे में हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को लिखा हुआ है। अब स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट उसकी बाबत हमारे पास कुछ प्रोजेक्ट बना कर भेजे तो हम उस बारे में आगे कुछ करें। जब मैं खुद गया था तब भी मैंने यही चीज़ उन्हें कही थी और जैसा मैं ने कहा हम ने उन्हें लिखा भी हुआ है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Sir, this is the house that Jaganath Rao demolished and shattered today! We had all along been complaining against this Central Government that we had old ministers who have become helpless and possibly useless and that coming in of new blood would be good; but after hearing his useless, hopeless and sterile arguments today, I am starting to lose faith in the younger generation and in any generation also. If some new argument had been given, if he had really pleaded his inability rather than say what ministers in the last 20 years had been saying, we could possibly have been with him.

When I moved the Resolution—I do not know whether you were present at that time and whether the Minister, possible because he was too busy maintaining his own house in the Cabinet, had any time to attend to his Ministry's matters—there was no criticism levelled either at the Central Government or at the Minister, but suggestions were there. And today he says that no suggestions were made about how to meet the rural housing problem!

Before I come to the answers, I will just say one thing. When only 3 per cent of our rural population have pucca houses, it is for us, right here and now, to decide where our duty lies—whether our duty is to those kisans, Harijans, Tribal people and millions of our brethren whom we want to help or whether our duty lies in the hopeless ideologies, the ideology of statism, which have proved to be wrong and futile till now. It is for us to decide whether we shall continue to dump our meagre resources into those depthless pits of illconceived State factories and plants.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Crocodile tears.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am sorry, Sir, I could never reach the congressmen.

We have to decide whether we have to go in for statism or for the people's welfare. Only lip service will not help; we have to do something.

Here the story of Akbar and Birbal comes. Emperor Akbar once drew a line on the floor and asked his courtiers to make it small without rubbing it off. All the courtiers failed, but when Birbal got up he drew a bigger line by its side and said that the first line was now smaller. So, if you want the welfare of the people and real equality to come up, only snatching away a few privy purses and bringing down a few business houses will not bring equality. You will have to construct and build.

Unfortunately, the Minister tried to bring in the controversy of industrialists and business houses when he said that in spite of 75 per cent advances being given to industrialists they have not built. The industrialists say that they are businessmen; they do not say that they have got those industries and factories for charity. If they have not done, you cannot blame them. You can only urge them. But here we are asking you to amend the laws. I asked him specifically to bring the housing programme on the concurrent list so that priority could be given to it. I asked a specific question whether an amendment will be made in the banking law so that banks could advance money to the housing programme. To these specific questions the Minister has chosen not to reply.

When the question comes of low priority the Minister says it does not bring quick results and it has low returns; so, it is on a low list of priority. If they are so eager for quick returns, may I ask what has happened to these Rs. 4,000 crores that you have dumped in your plants? Have they given you any returns? Have they given employment? Have they swelled people's incomes and pockets? They have not. About these Rs. 500 crores, I have not asked from him, from the Central Government, but I have asked for an amendment in the banking law. I have asked for banks to be allowed to

advance money; I have asked for Reserve Bank to be liberal on this. I have asked for a law so that the insurance companies can guarantee loans as they do in hire-purchase business. He asks: Why does not the private sector come in? But to the points, for aiding the private sector, he has not replied.

Here again, what has happened to the public sector schemes? They have not yielded results. But here is the scheme which would have given employment to the people—all the raw materials are available—and the people would have got something in return. He brought in the question of the private sector and the public sector. I did not want to get into that. Since he brought in that question, I may give some figures here. In the First and the Second Plans, Rs. 94 crores were advanced from Plan funds and Rs. 17 crores from L.I.C., that is, in all, Rs. 111 crores. On the other hand, the private sector, in the First and Second Plans, spent Rs. 1900 crores. In the Third Plan, whereas the Government investment was Rs. 148 crores, the private sector spent Rs. 1125 crores.

May I now finish by saying, today is the 14th August, the Independence eve? We thought, when we go home to our constituencies for a holiday, we will tell our people that there is a house for them in future and they can sing: Home, sweet home. But what today we got is only sweet promise. There is nothing for this Government like a promise. Within 24 hours, tomorrow morning, on the 22nd anniversary of our Independence, we will hear the Prime Minister speaking on the Red Fort about her concern for the people. I think one of her Ministers could have shown that concern right now.

In the end, I would appeal to my friends here, when my Resolution is put to vote, to support it. I hope they will choose whether they owe their duty to their people or to a few patricians here, whether they will bow to a few Congressmen here or, otherwise, they will not get their tickets, or they will bow to half a million people in their constituencies. They have only one choice, whether they would bow to their heart or they would bow to their stomach. It is their only choice.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : On what basis? There is the unanimous support to the Resolution except that of the Minister. There was not a single Member to oppose the Resolution. Every Member

supported it. Now he asks me to withdraw it. What a hypocrisy?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House calls upon the Government to give priority for rural housing development in the Plans."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 12]

AYES

[16.40 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.	Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Amin, Shri R. K.	Nambiar, Shri
Anirudhan, Shri K.	Nayanan, Shri E. K.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh	Nihal Singh, Shri
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee	Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Bhagaban Das, Shri	Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri	Reddy, Shri M. N.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Deb, Shri D. N.	Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George	Sen, Shri Deven
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana	Sequeira, Shri
Gowda, Shri M. H.	Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
Gowder, Shri Nanja	Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Shastri, Shri R.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar	Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Kandappan, Shri S.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali	Somani, Shri N. K.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri	Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Mangalathumadam, Shri	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha	Suraj Bhan, Shri
Misra, Shri Srinibas	Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Modak, Shri B. K.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Molahu Prasad, Shri	Viswambharan, Shri P.
Mukherjee, Shri H. N.	Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Naik, Shri G. C.	Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Ering, Shri D.
Barua, Shri Hem	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Basant, Shri	Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Bhola Nath, Shri	Iqbal Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Dass, Shri C.	Jamir, Shri S. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Kamble, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.	Kasture, Shri A. S.

NOES—*Contd.*

Kavade, Shri B. R.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Rana, Shri M. B.
Khan, Shri M. A.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri	Rane, Shri
Kushok Bakula, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganath
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Reddy, Shri Surendar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Masuriya Din, Shri	Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Minimata, Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sen, Shri P. G.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Shah, Shri Shantilal
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Sharma, Shri M. R.
Pandey, Shri K. N.	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai	Sheo Narain, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri	Shinkre, Shri
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Patil, Shri Deorao	Sonavane, Shri
Patil, Shri S. D.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi	Tiware, Shri D. N.
Raj Deo Singh, Shri	Tiware, Shri K. N.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the Division is : Ayes: 55; Noes: 69.

The motion was negatived.

16.38 HRS.

RESOLUTION RE : LIBERALISATION MOVEMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I move the following Resolution:—

"This House hails the brave people of Czechoslovakia in their bid to liberalise and democratisate the political life of their country, reiterates its faith in the policy of non-involvement and non-interference in the internal affairs of any country and appeals to all freedom loving countries and people to extend their support and sympathy to the movement in Czechoslovakia."

I would have been happy if this Resolution had been moved by the Leader of the House,

and much earlier, because I had to wait for my turn in the ballot so that a Resolution of this nature could be discussed.

It is really unfortunate that, when such a significant development has taken place in world politics, we have failed to react. Gone are the days when this country, whenever there was a freedom movement anywhere in the world, be it Abyssinia, or be it Spain, was expressing its sympathy and even sent brigades to those countries. What has happened now? What has happened to this country? What has happened to the Government here? Even the Congress Party has not passed any Resolution reacting to this very significant development.

I can understand the difficulty of the Communist Party of India in coming out with a Resolution....

AN HON. MEMBER: Has his party passed a resolution?

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Dinkar Desai, K.M. Madhukar, Madhu Limaye and K. P. Singh Deo.

NOES : Sarvashri Sitaram Kersi and Dalbir Singh.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
Even then in their minds, some reaction has been there....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi):
P. C. Joshi.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
as a result of which the UP branch of the CPI reacted in a certain manner.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade):
At least there is one party, which has reacted, the PSP, a party which has no roots (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
I am not going to criticise him. Let him not expose himself. I was really wondering why the Politburo of the CPI did not react as their comrades in UP had done. But I was a little bit distressed to find that although they have supported the Bratislava communique, there was no word of praise about heroic efforts being made by the new Czechoslovak leadership to rescue communism from the clutches of Stalinist and Maoist techniques and thralldom.

It would really be a pity if we do not recognise the changes that are taking place on the ideological level, which have come to the practical level now. My doubt is : is this great nation and country so paralysed, are we so paralysed in a situation like this that we are just mute spectators ? Have we come to that pass that we have not even been able to express ourselves freely about whatever we feel about this development, and extend our solidarity and sympathy with such movements, which enlarge the freedom of the peoples of the world ?

We are discussing this Resolution at a time when tensions are somewhat eased. It is good in a sense that this has come at a time when there is a calm atmosphere. Let me make it clear that my purpose is not to condemn anybody, not to castigate anybody.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : He has already done that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
There is a misunderstanding. He will take a little time to understand it.

I do not propose to say anything which would harm the very cause for which the Czechoslovak people are fighting. They

are a very brave people, a tiny country but brave people, who have taken upon themselves this great task of rescuing millions of people from the stranglehold on and suppression of personal freedom. They are fighting a great battle for the whole of humanity.

Let me make it clear that I really welcome the significant changes that have occurred. In the Bratislava Declaration, there are two essential features which I want to highlight—I will come later to the developments that had taken place earlier. But there is no doubt that in this communique, issued after the Conference in Bratislava, there are two aspects. One is this. This is the communique signed by the nations which participated in that meeting:

"The consultative meeting reaffirm the old Marxist principle that in implementing socialist ends, every party guides itself by the generally valid principle of building socialism in harmony with the concrete conditions and traditions of its country, and that it serves the new task of the development of a socialist society on the basis of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory".

For the first time it is admitted that a country can develop its own kind of socialism. Secondly, in this declaration it has been said, and it is very important:

"The varied tasks of the development of a socialist society in each of our countries can be served much more easily by mutual assistance and support. The fraternal relations extend the possibilities of development of each individual socialist country.

The participants in the meeting have expressed a firm resolve to do everything that depends on them for enhancing an all-round co-operation of their countries, on principles of equality, safeguarding of sovereignty and national independence, territorial inviolability, fraternal co-operation and solidarity."

These two essential features of the declaration are a significant change from what had happened before. This must be read with the statement of the Central Committee

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

of the National Front of Czechoslovakia. Here is the declaration with me which says how they have reacted. They have reacted and they have stood by it from the very beginning, because, as early as July 26, in an appeal to the Prague citizens, they had said:

"The moment has come when we can prove to the world that socialism is no mere emergency solution for under-developed countries but the only true alternative for all civilised mankind."

They have also stated:

"We are being accused of treason. We are given ultimatums by comrades who keep ever more showing their ignorance of our evolution and our situation. We are accused of crimes we did not commit. We are suspected of intentions we never had and do not have."

and they say:

"We are convinced that the decisions on the future of the society and the form of socialism in Czechoslovakia are the sovereign affairs of our people. The people must decide and choose their way of life. They must decide on the future of the Republic. The maturity which they have shown in all their actions this year is a guarantee that we shall not diverge from the socialist path and that no counter-revolution in any form will find a suitable soil in our country."

This is the determined will of the people of Czechoslovakia.

Let us further observe that on the eve of Marshal Tito's visit and after the Bratislava Conference, a draft party constitution has been published which shows the mind of the people of Czechoslovakia and how they want to build a new communist party, a party which is based on democracy and democratic functioning inside the party, because it says:

"Each person should be able to join or leave the party on his own free will and no privileges or ad-

vantages should come from party membership. Each member should have the right to express his opinion freely at party meetings and in the party Press, be able to criticise activities of the party and its officials, regardless of their rank. Most visible change of the new statutes will be the end of the title "First Secretary" and a return to the traditional name "Chairman".

"The draft also wants to prevent concentration of power with any one person and suggested that leading State and party functions should not be combined.

"Minorities should also have the right to demand that their views be recorded and that a reassessment of their opinion was made possible."

They also want secret ballot so far as party functioning is concerned. This shows that really in Czechoslovakia the movement that is going on is a movement for democracy, for freedom, for giving an opportunity to all citizens, irrespective of anything, even to oppose, to express freely what they want. I must also say, because my friends are a little bit exercised, that I laud the Russian attitude at this Bratislava conference. I shall come later to the previous stand they had taken. There is no doubt about the way they have accepted this position. There was no alternative for them. They had to accept this position. They have acted in a statesmanlike manner at this moment by not creating more tension and sending the army to suppress this movement. There are facts of life and probably they have taken note of them. The Soviet monolith has broken one by one. We all know that the same practice was adopted in Yugoslavia in 1948, but it did not work, and Yugoslavia was not finished. We know what happened in Rumania. China left the communist brotherhood in 1960. Therefore, the communist fraternity or the hegemony they wanted to establish no longer exists. They also realised what their attitude was at the time of the Hungarian revolution or the East German revolt, although there was some attempt to do certain things, as I shall presently show. These persons were not characterised as enemies of the people or

social reactionaries or the stooges of imperialism and they did not proceed to liquidate them. That sort of tactics would not have helped them here. At the time of the Hungarian revolution, our Government did not open its mouth and the great Krishna Menon had this to say that the Hungarian revolt was like a civil riot in Ahmedabad. They are still in that atmospheres and they do not realise that something is going on. In Eastern Europe and in all the European countries there is a great change going on. The impact of that change has to be realised by all. The Bratislava Declaration may be a temporary phase. It is not a victory for this side or that side. It may be a temporary moratorium. One does not know. It is difficult to prophesy what would happen after a few days. But this fact has to be realised that Czechoslovakia is not East Germany or Hungary. It is a fact that military forces were deployed. But at the same time they did not dare; they did not move the tanks to suppress the people of Czechoslovakia because the Czechoslovakian army is tough and well trained and they are familiar with Soviet fighting methods. These are factors which they had to take into account. Because of the changed situation we can expect this attitude....(Interruption) Let us not forget what happened before. The earlier move was to bamboozle them. I shall quote from the five party letter to the Czechoslovak Communist party:

"It is our deep conviction that the offensive of the reactionary forces, backed by imperialism, against your party and foundations of the socialist system in the Czechoslovak socialist republic threatens to push your country off the road of socialism and that consequently it prejudices the interest of the entire socialist system.. .

At the end

"It is our conviction that a situation has arisen in which the threat to the foundation of socialism in Czechoslovakia jeopardies the common vital interests of other socialist countries. The peoples of our States would never forgive us for being indifferent and light-hearted in the face of such a danger."

They were thinking that this movement is a danger to the whole socialist world. What was the reply of Czechoslovakia?

"We do not see any realistic reasons which would justify assertions calling our present situation counter-revolutionary, assertions of an immediate endangering of the basis of the socialist system or assertions that a change is being prepared in Czechoslovakia in the orientation of our socialist foreign policy and that there is a concrete threat of a separation of our country from the socialist community."

And they say:—

"The Communist Party depends on the voluntary support of the people; it does not implement its leading role by ruling over society but by most devotedly serving its free progressive socialist development; it cannot impel its authority, but must constantly acquire it by deeds. It cannot enforce its line by orders, but by the work of its member; by veracity of its ideals."

Referring to the demand for the restoration of censorship, they have said in reply that "the abolition of censorship, freedom of expression, are supported by the absolute majority of the people of all classes and strata of our society."

It is very clear, therefore, that in the earlier stages, there was an attempt made to frighten the leadership and the people of Czechoslovakia. Even letters were published in the *Pravada* which said, "You must believe that we are ashamed of these people who hypocritically pose as friends of the Soviet Union and its people and at the same time demand an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops."

This strategy did not work here. What happened to this strategy to divide the people? The people are more united. The people are more united than before. Not only that. The military forces and troops had to be withdrawn. There is not a single country in Eastern Europe—let alone Czechoslovakia and Rumania—even the communist parties of Italy, France, Britain, Switzerland, Finland, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Sweden were sympathetic to Czechoslovakia's line and leadership. Not only that. It is significant that the Swedish communist party said in a broadcast over the radio—

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : He is a friend of the communists! Join our party. Let us work together.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : After Kosygin's visit to the country in mid-July, that he welcomed the process of democratisation in Czechoslovakia with great satisfaction and condemned this letter as unwanted interference.

This five-party letter can be compared to the document published by the United States at the time of the Cuban revolution which can be called, "on the eve of the Bay of Pigs." In that document, it is stated that the United States were not against the revolution in Cuba but were only against Castro... Likewise, here also, there was an attempt made to divide the people, which as a result, as I said, had united the people under the leadership of Dubcek and others.

In this connection, without dilating much about the other developments that have taken place, and since you have already indicated—I do not know how much time I have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The total time allotted is two hours.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am entitled to half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a question of entitlement. You have taken 20 minutes. How much more do you want ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I will finish within five to seven minutes. I do not want to go into the details of the other developments and how things, in the course of the last few months have taken shape. I have already referred to the liberalisation and democratisation of the process that is being started inside Czechoslovakia. It is very difficult to foretell what would happen in the future, but there is no doubt that it is more likely than not that the orthodox Stalinist elements in Soviet Russia, Poland, East Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria will not be able to stop the rushing waters of democratic change in the communist system. Time and again it has been proved that the passion for liberty, the urge for equality, the longing for human dignity and freedom cannot be curbed for very long by the most authoritarian regime and the Soviet technique of thought-control.

In fact, the modern scientific era, with its emphasis on experimentation, seems to be a guarantee against all forms of orthodoxy. The radio, the television and other means of mass communication, instead of proving to be tools in the hands of dictators, have in fact the makings of breaking through all attempts at conservatism and thought-control or brainwashing.

17 HRS.

[**MR. SPEAKER** *in the chair*]

The Russian attempt at containing the Czech infection is doomed to failure. Human resilience and resentment against intolerable restrictions will prove invincible in the end. Czechoslovakia has embarked on a road which is no longer compatible systems brought into being by the Communist Government at various places. What happened in the case of China will be repeated in Czechoslovakia also—one does not know. It is significant here that China came out with a statement that the Russians should not have withdrawn their troops from Czechoslovakia. This is really the Mao-tse-Tung way of Communism and the Chinese reaction to the Czechoslovakian manoeuvres. At the same time, I know there were letters published by Chinese comrades in Peking in relation to Vietnam. On 30th March a letter was circulated which said that the Chinese people will not permit their little neighbour (Vietnam) to falter or "allow their victory to turn into defeat by default". It is significant that this letter preceded the Warsaw letter by more than three months. This raises a question. Are the Russian after all being compelled to follow Mao-tse-Tung in these matters ? Faced with the logical conclusions of the process that Khrushchev himself set in motion, are his successors now feeling obliged to put the clock back and revert to the Stalinist ways ? It seems it will be difficult to reconcile Mao-tse-Tung and Dubcek, and if anyone attempts to do it, be it even Breznev, he is bound to fail. There is no half-way house between democracy and totalitarianism. Either unalloyed totalitarianism as exemplified by Hitler, Stalin and Mao-tse-Tung or the road to full freedom, dignity of the individual and unfettered democracy. This is the dilemma before the Communist world today.

Therefore, Sir, I have brought this resolution in order to draw the attention of the whole country and the people to this very significant development. As I said earlier, I find the Treasury Benches practically empty excepting for the Minister of States of External Affairs. If this is the state of affairs here you can realise why this country is so paralysed in its thinking and in its future. I, therefore, commend this resolution for acceptance by this House.

MR. SPEAKER: *Resolution moved:*

"This House hails the brave people of Czechoslovakia in their bid to liberalise and democratise the political life of their country, reiterates its faith in the policy of non-involvement and non-interference in the internal affair of any country and appeals to all freedom loving countries and people to extend their support and sympathy to the movement in Czechoslovakia."

Is Shri Shinkre moving his amendment?

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

omit "and appeals to all freedom loving countries and people to extend their support and sympathy to the movement in Czechoslovakia". (1)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बैक बैन्वर हूं, निर्दलीय सदस्य भी हूं लेकिन अपने छोटे मुह से एक बड़ी बात कहने का भीक मुझे आज मिला मुझे मानूम है, मैं जे होस्तोवाकिया जैसे देश के बारे में बोल रहा हूं, जिस देश का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं, वहां के जो स्वतंत्र वीर हैं उन का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं और अभी भी मेरा सिर मसरीक जैसे स्वतंत्र वीरों की स्मृति में झुकता रहेगा। लेकिन इस के बाद भी मैं ऐसा नहीं कहूंगा कि वह जो रेजोल्यूशन श्री द्विवेदी ने पेश किया है उस को मैं फूली सपोर्ट करूं क्योंकि वह जो उस रेजोल्यूशन की कक्षा है वह हमारी जो विदेश नीति है, उस के खिलाफ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जेकोस्तोवाकिया की जनता अपने लिए जो चाहे वह करें। वहां जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है उसको हम

मर्यादित रूप से सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम यह नहीं कहेंगे दूसरे देशों को कि वह सपोर्ट करें वहां जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसको क्योंकि बात यह है कि पहले हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारा जो राष्ट्र है, भारत है, उस की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है, उस की स्थैर्यता कहां है? भारत की जो विदेश नीति है उसका परिणाम अलग जो अविकसित देश है उस पर मर्यादित रूप से होता है लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि जो राष्ट्र अनडेवलप्ड है, अविकसित है, जो दूसरे राष्ट्र पर अवलम्बित है, दूसरों पर डिपेंड करता है, उस की वह चाहे विदेश नीति हो या अन्तर्गत नीति हो, उसका परिणाम सभी अलग देशों पर कभी भी नहीं हुआ करता क्योंकि हम लोगों को बार-बार हमेशा ही भीख मांगनी पड़ती है दूसरे देशों से, चाहे अनाज की चाहे शस्त्रों की और उसके बाद हम कैसे सपोर्ट करेंगे और कहेंगे अलग देशों को कि वह सपोर्ट करें जो आन्दोलन जेकोस्तोवाकिया में चल रहा है पहली बात यह है कि हमारे जो सुझाव हों वह व्यवहार्य हों। हम बहुत बातें कह सकते हैं। लेकिन जब हम ऐसी कोई बातें करते हैं तो सोचना पड़ेगा वहां हमें धोखा है या नहीं। मैं एक बात कहूंगा। गोवा के बारे में हमारे जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर जवाहर लाल जी ये, वह हमेशा ही बातें करते थे कि विदेशों से...

SHRI NAMBIAR: Now he has come to his constituency.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): It is very relevant. At least patriotic.

श्री शिकरे: हमारी जो नीति है विदेश के साथ में वह शान्ति की नीति है। हमारी नीति है कि जो हमारी समस्या है वह हम शान्तिय ढंग से बिना शस्त्र उठाए हल करेंगे, मगर आप जानते हैं क्या हुआ गोवा के बारे में? गोवा की समस्या जब कठिन हुई, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कठिनाई आई उन के सामने तो उस समस्या का हल करने के लिए भारत को शस्त्र हाथ में लेना पड़ा। इसीलिए मैं कहूंगा कि जब हमें ऐसी समस्या का विचार करना

[स्थि तिकरे]

पड़े तो हम सोचें हमें क्या करना पड़ेगा भविष्य में? एक तो बात यही है कि हमारी बात व्यवहार्य है या नहीं? लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए कि जेकोस्लोवाकिया में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वहां के स्वातंत्र्य वीर जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं, वह जो लिबरलाइजेशन एंड डेमोक्रेटाइजेशन आफ दि पोलिटिकल लाइफ आफ दि कन्ट्री लाना चाहते हैं, उस के खिलाफ हूँ, उसको मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ क्योंकि प्रत्येक देश जो है वह कर सकता है जो उस के देश को चाहिए। प्रत्येक देश के नागरिक जो हैं वह जो चाहें अपने देश के लिए वह कर सकते हैं। मैं यह भी कहूँगा इस बारे में कि वह चाहें जो सरंजाम-शाही करना चाहें, उस का उन को राइट है और जो उन का राइट है वह करें, कम्यूनिज्म लाना चाहें तो कम्यूनिज्म लाएं दूसरी नीति अपनाना चाहें तो दूसरी नीति अपनाएं तो यह जो रेजोल्यूशन है, इस का पहला भाग जो है मैं उसको सपोर्ट करूँगा। और मेरा अमेंडमेंट जो है इस को सारा सदन सपोर्ट करें, ऐसी मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The resolution and the amendments are now before the House.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Shri Surendranath Dwivedy for having brought forward this Resolution. I must say that this Resolution is not very forceful; it does not go far enough. But I was amazed at the amendment which my hon. friend put forward. I do not know in what world he was living and in what ideology he believed, in what force of liberation he was believing. I think, Goa is still on his brain and he tries to equate every country of the world with Goa. I am very sorry to say that. I think that his amendment should be thrown out by this House because it does not carry anybody anywhere and does not mean anything.

I congratulate Comrade Dubcek for having given a new kind of leadership to the Czechoslovakian people. I think, Czechoslovakia has had a very chequered history.

I think of Dr. Benes and Dr. Masaryk whose death is still a mystery. I think of other persons also but I think that Comrade Dubcek has shown the real kind of leadership and has taken the country out of the clutches of Stalinism. He has given the people the hope to live, to think, to feel freely and to do whatever they like within the framework of a democratic set-up. That is what he has done.

But it should not be forgotten that the Russian people also are realists; the Russian people are not die-hards so far as their ideology is concerned. They accept the writing on the wall which we sometimes do not do. They accepted the new policy for Rumania as also in some other countries of eastern Europe. I am very happy that under Mr. Breznev they have accepted the new orientation of the policy of Czechoslovakia.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have they?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: This shows how far they can go and travel along the road of Communism.

What is Communism? Communism does not mean democracy.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Who said that? You should learn something more about Communism.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is difficult at his age.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Here I find that they have democratised the political life of the country; they have introduced the secret ballot. The secret ballot is the quintessence of democracy and if the people of Czechoslovakia have done that, I think, they have travelled far far away from the road to Communism as Shri Vasudevan Nair understood it or as some other person understood it.

You know, Sir, in Czechoslovakia people have been getting signatures for the approval of the policy of Mr. Dubcek. What is this? I think, this is also a kind of democratic form of acceptance of a policy. Do you mean to say that in other Communist countries they will have signatures or will have their hands raised or will have the votes cast? No. Therefore, I think, that this liberalisation has taken place there.

Then, I would say that the Bratislava Conference, the summit conference, whose communique my friend read out, has done some good work. There is no doubt about it. If it had not done that work, I think, Czechoslovakia would not have been able to do anything.

I am told, when that summit conference was going on, the Soviet Tanks were rumbling along the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. I have read it in papers; it may be true or it may not be true. What I say is that the people of Czechoslovakia who are the lovers of liberty, who are the lovers of freedom, who are the lovers of creative activity, have stood by their love of freedom.

Now, another point that I want to make is this. I do not know how far the economic power that was exercised by the Soviet Union is gone. I do not know how far the military power that was exercised by the Soviet Union is gone. But, I think, there has been some kind of a liberalisation and I am very happy that, in this thing, both the Russians and the Czechoslovakians have come to terms with each other. Czechoslovakia has given a good idea of what can happen.

With these words, I congratulate the mover of the Resolution for placing this Resolution before the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a venomous Resolution which my friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, has chosen to move concealing behind certain apparently honeyed formulations, an attack on the advance of socialism which has been registered so significantly by the Bratislava statement of six communist parties involved in the controversy which he has referred to. I say it is a venomous Resolution because, under the guise of hailing the heroic people of Czechoslovakia, it is really aimed at the effort which has been made by the socialist countries to bring about a situation where the conspiracy of the world's reactionaries to topple socialist regimes in different parts of the world can be defeated.

Sir, I have heard Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, and with no surprise, because I know the politics of the party to which he belongs. I know how, when freedom is threatened and when human decency and dignity is in danger

M 39 LSS/68

in Vietnam, where the American imperialists spend more money a year than the total gross national product of India, in pursuing the most barbarous warfare in the records of history, his party has acted as completely indifferent to that kind of attack on human dignity. I know also how, today also, he has tried to bring in the question of totalitarianism, Hitler, Stalin and Mao Tsetung, all bracketed together, with a lack of historical knowledge which, of course, I am not surprised at, when it comes from the P.S.P. spokesman, attempting thereby a kind of formulation against so-called totalitarianism.

I see some reference to the people of Czechoslovakia and some sympathy being shown by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy in regard to the efforts about extending the bounds of socialist democracies. The bounds of socialist democracies would be extended by the socialist countries and the socialist people in their own manner, whatever the reactionaries of whichever brand might say about it. Sir, you have been certain socialist countries, and you know there are certain differences in the objective situation which prevails in certain countries. It so happens that in Czechoslovakia, the conditions have called for a certain kind of change which is in the direction of greater and fuller democracy. We certainly welcome that. But we know at the same time that when a socialist system is established and when it is opposed by such forces as are arrayed against it today, what is known as liberty, has to be rationed with a parsimonious hand in certain conditions.

One has to defend the cause of the revolution, and in Czechoslovakia the problem which the Czechoslovakian Communist Party leadership has also taken upon itself to solve; was how to get a synthesis between the needs of socialist reconstruction and advance and the needs of a fuller opportunity for individual freedom. And that is why the new experiment is taking place not only in Czechoslovakia but in different countries of the socialist system, the Soviet Union included. The biggest factor in recent international history has been this that the socialist world is making advances in a direction which was not possible earlier because they had to build socialism in face of the hostility of all the

[**Shri H. N. Mukerjee]**

world. That new phenomenon is before us. And that is why in Czechoslovakia something happened which surely was welcomed all over the countries of the communist system, the socialist system, and by progressive people everywhere. There is no doubt about it that we have welcomed the changes which the Czechoslovakia party leadership wanted to establish in their own country because those changes were in the direction of progress, of greater democracy, of greater freedom, for that country. But the difficulty arose when it was seen very clearly that that was being utilised by the neo-imperialist forces in order to demolish the socialist system.

Look at the map of Czechoslovakia. It has boundaries with five different countries three of them are socialists but two of them are non-socialists—Austria is there and West Germany is there. Look at the fact that NATO exercises were taking place—military exercises—very near the West German territorial boundary with Czechoslovakia. We know how Czechoslovakia, if it can be torn away from the socialist system, can be used as a bayonet always aimed at the socialist system in the world, and that is why naturally there was concern in every socialist country, naturally there was concern in the minds of all progressive-minded people, that something should be done in regard to safeguarding the position of Czechoslovakia, that in the name of liberalisation and democratisation things are not done which would give a handle to the neo-imperialists to mount their attack for which they are preparing everywhere their attack against the socialist system. And that is why there was concern expressed by different socialist parties, and that is why the Bratislava statement has come after discussion—no doubt, after discussion, very necessary discussion—and what do they say? In the Bratislava statement it is said very clearly that the fraternal parties firmly and resolutely counterpose their unbreakable solidarity, their high vigilance to any efforts of imperialists and also of all other anti-communist forces to weaken the leading role of the working class and communist parties; they will never allow anyone to drive a wedge between socialist States to undermine the foundations of socialist system. That is the cornerstone of the Bratislava agreement, and over

this all these parties have come together. All the world thails the Bratislava agreement. But Mr. Dwivedy wants the Indian Parliament to hail the brave people of Czechoslovakia with the ugly motivation that this would be interpreted in a manner which would bring grist to the mill of anti-soviet, anti-socialist, forces, the reactionary forces, all over the world. That is the purpose. That is the kind of purpose which they are pursuing every where. We see it for the first time that they do not come out in the open, and say things which have to be said in order to appear to defend a sort of socialism.

In regard to what happened in Czechoslovakia, there is not doubt about it that the subversive actions of imperialism were to be noted. You can go to Parliament library if you yourself find some time and you will find a lot of periodicals, so many of them, all devoted to the anti-communist crusade, whether "East Europe" or "Problems of Communism" or "Communist Affairs". Mr. Dwivedy can go and read those papers, but he was speaking to a particular brief. He can go and find this out. From much earlier, propaganda was going on. You can read those articles how Czechoslovakia was being sought to be prepared very definitely by certain anti-socialist elements. There is a game which has been going on all the time.

That is the game against which the socialist system has got to be prepared.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
Let him read the reply of the Czechoslovak National Front to such things.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I have read all the correspondence. There is no time for me to refer in detail to all the correspondence. But the Bratislava statement actually sums up the exact position. In that statement, they very clearly say that "we have to carry on an irreconcilable struggle against *Bourgeois* ideology, against all anti-socialist forces". It says again that it is the "common internationalist duty of all socialist countries to support, consolidate and protect the socialist gains which have been achieved at a price of heroic efforts and selfless labour".

After all, it is very easy to spread anti-Soviet venom. In Poland, 600,000 soldiers

of the Soviet Red Army gave their lives for the liberation of that country. For the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and all the other East European countries, hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers gave their lives. I am not saying it only in order to boost the Soviet Union; I am only saying it in order to put it before Shri Dwivedy and his like that all the socialist countries and their populations know it very well what exactly the Soviet Union has done before; they know it very well that it is for the socialist system to stand together; they know it very well that they have to have the Warsaw Pact as long as there is the NATO organisation aimed against them; they know it very well that as long as the imperialists continue their crusade against them, they have to have the COMECON for purposes of economic co-operation. And in this Bratislava communique, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia agrees with the Communist Parties of the other five countries that in so far as their membership of the Warsaw Pact is concerned, in so far as their membership of the COMECON is concerned, they have to be strengthened and fortified because the danger from the imperialist side is always there.

If I could see some point in Shri Dwivedy's Resolution which intended to stress India's concern for freedom and extension of the frontiers of freedom, I would have understood it. But there is a motivation behind it; there is the venomous idea of attacking the socialist system, particularly the Soviet Union. But there is the socialist system with the Soviet Union naturally at its head and, therefore, all this kind of verbal pyro-technics would not lead them anywhere. Unfortunately, the Bratislava conference has taken the edge off the attack which he and his like have planned and I am sure after the Bratislava conference, this Resolution is a scrap of paper which will be thrown aside by this House.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): I would, in the national interest, appeal to Prof. Mukerjee not, as it used to happen, always smell a plot in every discussion. There are many of us in India—I think the tradition comes down to us from the time of Rabindranath Tagore—who have on a national basis taken interest in Czechos-

lovakia. May I invite him to give it a national focus?

Czechoslovakia had national awakening, what they call *Norodny Probusein* in the 19th century, parallel to the Indian. They have an earlier past, the Hussite past of the 14th and 15th centuries which bears parallel to many resurgent movements in India. The thought of that period the movement of the unity of Czech Brethren, produced a person almost in anticipation of Mahatma Gandhi, chelcicy and later, a humanist called Comenique, in anticipation of Rabindranath Tagore. But unfortunately, tragedy sometimes comes to a nation. The Czechoslovak people have suffered too many tragedies. There was the famous or infamous Bila Hora, the 'White Mountain', which brought slavery to the Czech people. But in spite of the loss of their freedom, we know now the Czech people kept up their spirit of freedom even at that time. We know about the break-up of the Astro-Hungarian Empire, the advent of pan-Slavist ideas and the resurgence in Europe at the time of the first world war which had shaken up Europe.

Therefore, I would say that when we look at Czechoslovakia, let us look at it with clear eyes.

Mention has been made of Masaryk. Yes, I would say that Masaryk is not a counter-revolutionary as some of our friends say sometimes. I am glad that in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia a reassessment is coming, and it will also come in Russia I am sure. What Masaryk protested against was scholasticism, always trying to be dogmatic. And there are several Marxists today in the Marxist tradition who also want progress of human thought. But for Czechoslovakia we cannot forget that Hitlerism descended upon that country in a brutal manner, The Sudeten Germans were exploited for that purpose. Then came Munich. Again, events moved towards the second world war. Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Russians, I admit it, but what do they say in Prague today? They say: "The Russians liberated us in 1945, we shall liberate them in 1968." What they mean by that liberation in the field of ideas.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

The Czech people are actually *Rusophile* pro-Russian, they have never been anti-Russian, and I think the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has also a certain history. Intellectuals have played a role in that country, trade unions have played a role, agrarian interests have also been represented in a particular ideological manner. I am sure Mr. Dange will bear me out, he used to come to Czechoslovakia, he knew many of these people who are leading this revolt, I would challenge him to say that Dubcek is a counter-revolutionary, he cannot say that I know that. Therefore, I am referring to the new ideological imperatives which we in India should understand.

Some friends accuse the Czechs, they say that the National Front is composed of right elements, it is against the leading role of the communist party, that Leninist principles are not adopted in the present of Czechoslovakia that there are revisionist and counter-revolutionary cells, but I think that is because we all think too much in the cold war manner, we all become apprehensive. The world has moved away. There is a new Europe. You, Sir, have been to Russia and Hungary. May I suggest a visit to Czechoslovakia ? You will see that the Czechoslovak people believe in non-interference. They are not slaves of the past, they are thinking of the future. They have confidence, that confidence cannot come out of a counter-revolutionary spirit. They have in mind the future development of the society and the individual. They want friendship with Russia on equal terms, and whether we like it or not, Prague today has an enhanced importance. It is the meeting point of a new Europe, and it would be a rather sad day for India to ignore the importance which Prague has today. Therefore, the Russians should be well advised to understand the whole problem in a new light. Our Foreign Office and our publicists should use that influence.

And particularly let us understand Slovak resurgence. Who are the Slovaks ? They had great leaders in the past. I recall to my mind Ludovit Star, the man who talked in terms of the great resurgence of the Slave people the far greater manner than the Russians or Soviet leaders do today. He

did it, and it is that outlook which is coming out in Bratislava. There is a ferment from below. There was leader called Clementis. He was one of the famous Foreign Ministers of the Slovaks in Czechoslovakia. He was executed by the Stalinists. Today the students in Bratislava Faculty have asked that Clementis should be declared a national hero. That is the mood of the country. Hasak and Novomesky who escaped death at that time, Mr. Dange knows them also, have come out today, they will not be held back. It is a tremendous onward resurgence of the Slovaks. They want mutuality of cultural interests with other slave and with the Czechs, they want a genuine sort of federalism and rehabilitation of those people who suffered the crimes of Stalin. Therefore, let us look at Czechoslovakia with a new outlook.

Something was said about planning and socialism and questions of socialism. In Czechoslovakia I have myself heard this said that they are not only opposed to the cult of personality, but they are also opposed to the cult of the plan. This was said by the young leading communist theoretician Rodoslav Selucky. He said that there were certain defects of excessive centralisation and mere fulfilment of growth targets will not help because that often means that the managers conceal the resources in their sectors and a narrow competitive spirit develops, and development problems are ignored. In the case of Czechoslovakia led no doubt to an emphasis and concentration on the export of heavy metal products. Today, the new economists, many of them are Marxists with years of training in Marxism and Leninism behind them, are looking at the world with reality and they say that Czechoslovakia can develop also its traditional industries of glass, porcelain and ceramics, and that it is in the interest of balanced growth that home industries which can utilise equipment available there should be encouraged. I am aware of the fact that impressive technical development has taken place in Czechoslovakia. In the Bohemian steel works, four million tons of steel are produced; in the Slovak works another four million tons of steel and 2.5 millions of re-rolled steel are produced. I applaud these achievements and do not underrate them. But it is a country which today wants national integration on

the basis of a modern economic outlook. The Slovaks and the Czechs want to come together on a new basis. They are thinking of this National Front and if I were to quote *Rude Pravo* their party journal, "The first thing to be done is to return confidence to the people." That is the note. We also went to Srinagar to talk about national integration. I think we can learn from the Czechs and the Slovaks, how they are developing this national front as a political programme. There is impatience. I do not hesitate to welcome the Bratislava developments. I am also aware which Prof. Mukerjee should concede us—that all is not well in Moscow and there also there are different factions and different points of view and it would be unfair to the Soviets to think that they are all of one mind. There is debate and discussion. The purpose of our debate and discussion should be to influence them constructively and welcome the new development. Sometimes we in India may not welcome a new development. At that time we do not mind other people telling us to go to a new direction. It is always difficult to think of new things. New things always irritate you. In Czechoslovakia the Czechs and the Slovaks are bringing the 21st century nearer to us. It is a new development, a new Europe, a Europe by and large free of war and tension. That is why they seek to regulate the relationship of the party and the state apparatus. That is something which I think we should also welcome why should the Congress Party burden itself with every single administrative problem—or for that matter, any other party in power? There should be different roles for parties, different roles for the state apparatus. This was the polemic between Konstantinor and Cestimir Cisar and the latter affirmed that party is subordinate to society. I had the opportunity of knowing some of these people during my stay there. I am convinced they know their problems best. I have no hesitation in saying that the Czechs and the Slovaks are realists; they have been; they are a nation united today. Dubcek is the symbol of the future. This onward momentum cannot be stopped by anybody. I am not saying that it goes against anybody. But I should naturally like that in India we should put our heart and soul and almost associate ourselves with the new

stirrings in Bratislava and in Prague. I shall quote one small sentence of Dubcek which I think should be hung as the motto by all the political parties. In his television interview on July 18, he says: "If the party wants to carry out its policy, it cannot replace the masses; it cannot replace the people; but it must replace the leadership and this leadership must replace the methods of policy by such that would really comply with the interests and the desires of the nations of the Czechoslovak Socialist fatherland, of this republic." Why am I pleading for a national understanding? Because, we forget that India has moulded the mind of Czechoslovakia. I shall quote a person who published the works of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore in Czechoslovakia even before freedom came to that country. His name was J. Snajdr. He said that Gitanjali and Sadhana were a great consolation to the Czechoslovak soldiers who were forced to fight against their will during the First world War, on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian empire. He said that every departure of Czechs and Slovak soldiers to the battle front would be accompanied by a rise in the sale of Tagore's Gitanjali and Sadhana. May I finally say that Gurudev himself visited Prague and he gave a lecture on June 18, 1921 at the Charles University in Prague. His theme was: folk religion of India. It is that aspect which the Czechoslovakia like, not the ritualist religions of India. Gurudev also gave a lecture at the then German University in Prague on the integrative role of universities and intellectuals, and held out the example of the ancient Indian Gurukula. What happened when Czechoslovakia was threatened by the German hordes at the time of Munich. Karel Capek a great poet and literateur of Czechoslovakia broadcast a radio message to Gurudev Tagore and addressed him somewhat in the following words: Oh, great sage of the east, repository of wisdom in the east will you not come to our help when snow is falling on our door steps and dark cloud of war threaten us? Tagore immediately asked his son to rush to the telegraph offices and telegraph a message of sympathy to Czechoslovakia. Later on he wrote a poem but this is not the occasion to quote that poem. I would say that today in our political avenuse we must learn from the Czechoslovak people, with whom we are bound by historical and cultural ties.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

I regret the Ministry of External Affairs is not always mindful of our close relationship with Czechoslovakia and other countries of Eastern Europe which for them are sometimes the *terra incognita* beyond the Suez Canal; they regard them as *vilayat*, as all shades of England, or something like that. Therefore, what we need is the specific knowledge, the historical knowledge, and a knowledge in which ultimately there is reconciliation of the national aspirations, the national past and a great future of human unity which awaits mankind ahead of us.

17.41 HRS.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INDIAN GOODS AND EQUIPMENT HELD BY PAKISTAN

जी कंवरलास गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1947 से ले कर 1965 तक भारत की नीति पाकिस्तान के साथ जो रही है वह पूरी तरह से नाकामवाब रही है। 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने हमारा 101 करोड़ 80 का सामान पकड़ा और हम ने केवल 27 करोड़ 80 का सामान उन का पकड़ा। मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि जब पाकिस्तान ने प्राइज कोर्ट इस्टैब्लिश कर के हमारा साढ़े पांच करोड़ 80 का माल जब्त किया और लड़ाई डिवलेवर कर के कहा कि कार्मल वार में जो हम ने जब्त किया है वह हमारा है, हम ने उस को प्राइज में लिया है, और इस के ऊपर हमारे सिक्योरिटी कॉसिल के प्रतिनिधि मिपर्थसारिशी ने आज्जेनेक्शन भी किया और कहा कि हम इसके लिए डैमेजेज क्लेम करेंगे, क्या हिन्दुस्तान ने भी उसी तरह से प्राइज कोर्ट इस्टैब्लिश कर के यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की जो लड़ाई हुई थी उस को हम कार्मल वार मानते हैं? अगर कहा था तो उन्होंने क्या किया और जो डैमेजेज की बात सिक्योरिटी कॉसिल में कही गई थी उस के लिए उन्होंने क्या कार्रवाई की?

दूसरी चीज यह कि ताशकन्द ऐप्रीमेंट में नौ बातें कहीं गई हैं। नौ बातों में से केवल एक बात को छोड़ कर, जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि:

"The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan have agreed that all armed personnel of the two countries shall be withdrawn not later than 25th February, 1966 to the positions they held prior to the 5th August, 1965, and both sides will observe the ceasefire terms and the ceasefire line."

कोई दूसरी बात पाकिस्तान ने नहीं मानी। आज ताशकन्द ऐप्रीमेंट एक डैड लेटर है। पाकिस्तान उस को नहीं मानता। जिस तरह से लड़ाई बैर दोनों तरफ के लोगों लड़े नहीं हो सकती उसी तरह से दोस्ती भी जब तक दोनों तरफ से इरादा न हो, नहीं हो सकती। जब यह डैड लेटर है और उस पर पाकिस्तान अमल नहीं कर रहा है, हमारी तरफ से एकतरफा कार्रवाई हो रही है, तब मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से दूसरा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब ताशकन्द ऐप्रीमेंट हुआ तब जब तक पाकिस्तान ने वाकी कंडिशन्स को पूरा नहीं किया, आप हाजी पीर, लाहौर और स्यालकोट से वापस क्यों हट आये? हमारा माल पाकिस्तान ने वापस नहीं बिया, और जो दूसरी शर्तें थीं उन को भी उस ने पूरा नहीं किया, लेकिन आप शरीफ आदमी की तरह से वापस हट गए। आप ने इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं की कि पाकिस्तान शर्तों को मानेगा या नहीं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी फेल्सोर गर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया की रही है, जिस ने जो चीज उस के हाथ में थी उस को पूरा कर दिया और अब पाकिस्तान उस को नचा रहा है और हम को उन की उंगली पर नाचना पड़ रहा है। मेरी मांग है कि ताशकन्द ऐप्रीमेंट ऐप्रोगेट किया जाये, उसे खत्म किया जाये। क्योंकि इस तरह का एकतरफा कैसला आगे नहीं चलेगा। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि आपने विधानसभा क्यों किया, जब तक सारी कार्रवाई पूरी नहीं हुई?

तीसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान सामान बेच रहा है और सामान का इस्तेमाल भी कर रहा है। आप ने उन की चीजें यूनिलेटरली वापस कर दीं। जब पाकिस्तान ने आप का सामान वापस नहीं किया तब आप ने कितना सामान उन का यूनिलेटरली वापस कर दिया और क्यों कर दिया? क्या आप ने पाकिस्तान के साथ बात चीत की थी? रशिया से जब आप ने बात चीत की, जिस के लिए आप कहते हैं कि रूस की सरकार ने इस पर कार्रवाई की थी, तब रूस ने आप को क्या जवाब दिया था?

चौथी चीज यह कि यहां पर हजारों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं जो पाकिस्तान के हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी या रोजगार करते हैं। जब सरकार के प्रोटेस्ट नोट काम नहीं आ रहा है, रूस के साथ बात चीत करने का कोई लाभ नहीं रहा है तब क्या यह सरकार जो पाकिस्तानी लोग हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी या रोजगार कर रहे हैं उन को एकदम पाकिस्तान में जेंगे?

अब जो बात में कह रहा हूँ उस को लिख लोजिए क्योंकि मैं इस का जवाब साफ तौर से चाहता हूँ? हम ने जितनी मजबूती से एनिमी एक्ट लागू करना चाहा वह नहीं किया जब कि पाकिस्तान ने पूरी मजबूती से उसको लागू किया। अब हम को मालूम करना चाहिए कि जो पाकिस्तानी नेशनल है उन के प्रेवर्स कहां कहां हैं और उन को पूरी तरह से रिव्यू कर के दुबारा लागू करना चाहिए।

एक चीज आप ने कही थी कि ब्रिटिश इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी से आप को पैसा मिला क्योंकि कुछ सामान हमारा इलाका इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज के साथ था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां से कितना पैसा मिला? और क्या सरकार अब अपने पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति को रिव्यू करेगी और ट्रेड के बारे में, कामर्स के बारे में पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ जैसा व्यवहार करे उसी तरह की नीति होगी? अगर नहीं होगी तो क्यों नहीं होगी?

स्थी जां फालेन्डील (अम्बर्ह दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मसले पर पिछले हफते सदन में कुछ बहस हुई थी जब हम लोगों ने विदेशी या शवुओं के करोड़ों रुपयों के बारे में चर्चा की थी। तब भी एक सुझाव इस सरकार के सामने आया था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में इस प्रश्न को उठाया जाना चाहिए चाहे वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के जरिए हो या हेग के इंटर-नेशनल कोर्ट के जरिए हो और जो माल मता हमारा पाकिस्तान के पास पड़ा है उस को वापस लाने की बात की जानी चाहिए।

मुझे मन्त्री महोदय से एक बात जो अजं करनी है वह यह है कि यह प्रश्न सिर्फ सरकार और सरकार के रिश्ते का नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों ऐसे नागरिक हैं जो वह छोटे-मोटे उद्योग बाले हैं या मामूली नागरिक हैं, जिनका सामान आज पाकिस्तान के हाथ में पड़ा है, और वे भी बहुत लाचार लोग हैं क्योंकि सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठा रही है जिस से वहां पड़ा हुआ उन का माल मता वापस हो जाए। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक वह पाकिस्तान से यह सारा माल मता हासिल नहीं कर सकती है तब तक कम से कम अपनी पूँजी से उन हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों को, जिन की सम्पत्ति वहां पर है, कुछ देने का काम करेगी?

साथ ही यहां पर पोस्टल इंश्योरेंस चलता है। जिस समय पार्टिंशन हुआ था उस के पहले पोस्टल इंश्योरेंस स्कीम में जो लोग कराची में रहते थे या आज जो पाकिस्तान का इलाका कहलाता है वहां रहते थे, जाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी थे या सामान्य नागरिक, उन्होंने पोस्टल इंश्योरेंस पालिसीज ली थी। बटवारे के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में उन पालिसीयों को आगे चलाने का काम हुआ और हमारी सरकार ने उनके ऊपर लोगों से प्रीमियम लिया। मेरी मालूमत के अनुसार लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपयों के प्रीमियम भारत सरकार ने 1947 के ऐसे पालिसी होल्डरों से लिया है जिन्होंने

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज]

पाकिस्तान बनने के पहले वहां पर पालिसियां ली थीं। अब जो पालिसियां मैच्योर हां गई हैं उन के पैसा देने की जब बात आती है तब सरकार उस को नहीं दे रही है। मैं सरकार से इस बात का भी खुलासा चाहता हूं कि ऐसे तमाम लोगों को जिन की इंश्योरेंस पालिसीज आज मैच्योर हो गई हैं या जो लोग मर गए हैं और उन के क्लेम्स आए हैं, जब तक पाकिस्तान आप के साथ पूरे सरकारी लेवेल पर कोई समझौता नहीं करता तब तक उन लोगों की अड़चनाओं और कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए पैसा देंगे ?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोपल (चंडीगढ़) : जब से हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा हुआ है तब से ही हिन्दुस्तान की नीयत यह रही है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ उसके मैत्री सम्बन्ध कायम रहें। इन मैत्री सम्बन्धों को कायम रखने के लिए गवर्नरमेंट ने कई बार ग्रम भी खाया है और रियायतें भी पाकिस्तान को दी हैं। कभी कभी तो उसको ऐसा करते समय नीचा भी देखना पड़ा है। हर सम्बव प्रयत्न किया गया है कि किसी भी कीमत पर उसके साथ हमारे दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध कायम रहें। मैंने प्रेजीडेंट अयूब द्वारा लिखी गई किताब को पढ़ा है जिस का शीर्षक है, फॅडस नाट मास्टर्ज़। इसको पढ़ने से यह मालूम हुआ है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में यह सोचते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का दुश्मन नम्बर एक है और इसी प्रकार का सलूक हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान से करता आ रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान की नीयत पाकिस्तान के बारे में साफ नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के ऊपर आक्रमण करने का विचार रखता है, उसको हड्डपें का विचार रखता है। पाकिस्तान के प्रेजीडेंट के इन विचारों के बावजूद भी हमने कई रियायतें पाकिस्तान को दी हैं और दोस्ती का हाथ ही हमेशा आगे बढ़ाया है। हमने ग्रम भी कई बार खाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो तजुर्बा भारत सरकार का हुआ है इससे क्या वह अब भी कोई शिक्षा लेने

के लिए तैयार है या नहीं है। क्या पाकिस्तान के प्रति जैसे को तैसा वाली नीति बरतने के लिए सरकार अब तैयार है या नहीं है। जिस माल मते को पाकिस्तान ने पिछों युद्ध के बाद पकड़ा था और जिन के माल को पकड़ा था उनको कम्पेसेट करने के लिए और पाकिस्तान से उस माल को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है या इस पर उसने कोई विचार किया है ? अगर वह हमारे माल को लौटाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो क्या हम किन्हीं दूसरे उपायों पर, किन्हीं दूसरे तरीकों से इस कमी की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे, क्या इस पर भारत सरकार ने विचार किया है और अगर किया है तो किस तरह से यह हो सकेगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : आने ए प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर। कुछ दिन पहले आधे घन्टे की चर्चा के समय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने नियम बताया था कि जो आधे घन्टे की चर्चा को ओपन करता है वह पहले बोले और उसके बाद मन्त्री महोदय जवाब दें। इसके बाद दूसरे सदस्यों को सवाल करने का और जवाब लेने का भोका दिया जाए।

MR SPEAKER : I do not know who has said that. That is wrong. This is the procedure. If somebody follows a different procedure, it is wrong.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शर्फ़ कुरेशी) : गुप्त जी ने पहले भी इस मामले पर काफी बजाहत के साथ यहां बहस की थी और तब मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनके सवालों के जवाब दिए थे। आज उन्होंने कोई नई बात नहीं कही है सिवाय इसके कि उन्होंने कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से मुतालिका जो सवाल थे उन सवालों के साथ कुछ और सवालों को भी जोड़ दिया है जिन का ताल्लुक दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ से है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आगे हमारे पाकिस्तान के साथ कैसे तालिकात होंग और फौजी बचाव

के सिलसिले में हम क्या करेंगे । इन मसलों का ताल्लुक ज्यादा तर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से और फौरन मिनिस्ट्री से है ।

माननीय सदस्य को याद होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के बीच जब जंग हुई थी उस बक्त जितनी भी प्राप्टी या जितनी भी जायदाद हिन्दुस्तानियों की पाकिस्तान में थी उसको पाकिस्तान ने जब्त कर लिया था और जितनी जायदाद पाकिस्तानियों की हिन्दुस्तान में थी उसको हमने जब्त कर लिया था । अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्यों वहां पर ज्यादा प्राप्टी हिन्दुस्तानियों की थी और यहां पर कम प्राप्टी पाकिस्तानियों की थी । इसकी सब से बड़ी वजह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तानियों का कारोबार वहां ज्यादा था ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह सवाल नहीं पूछा है । अपने आप ही सवाल बना रहे हैं ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि हमारी तरफ से कोई जंग का एलान नहीं हुआ था । उन्होंने ही किया था । जो कुछ भी तब जायदाद जब्त की गई, पकड़ी गई उसको हमने एनीमी प्राप्टी करार दिया । उसके बाद ताशकन्द एप्रीमेंट हुआ और वह इन जज्बात के तहत हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के आपसी ताल्लुकात अच्छे हों । इस बुनियाद पर हमने पाकिस्तान पर एतबार करके इस बात को तस्लीम किया कि जितने भी आपसी झगड़े हैं उन को बातचीत से तय किया जाए । हमने अपनी सफाई दिखाने के लिए, अपनी सच्चाई दिखाने के लिए बहुत सा पाकिस्तान का जो माल जब्त किया था उसको रिलीज किया ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यही तो बेवकूफी की ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : दूसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने भी उसके मुकाबले में कुछ माल दिया । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हमने

जो पाकिस्तान का माल यहां जब्त किया है और जो 27 करोड़ के करीब का है क्या उसको हम बेच दें ? अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो माननीय सदस्य भूल जाते हैं कि हमारा भी एक अरब से ज्यादा का माल वहां पड़ा हुआ है और वे भी उस माल के साथ ऐसा ही कर सकते हैं । अगर पाकिस्तान ने इस बक्त अपना हाथ रोका हुआ है तो महज इसलिए कि हमने एक मिसाल कायम की है । अगर हम उनकी प्राप्टी का तहफ़फ़ुज़ करेंगे तो उन पर भी यह इखलाकी कर्ज़ आयद हो जाता है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तानियों की जो प्राप्टी जो पाकिस्तान में पड़ी है उसका भी वे तहफ़फ़ुज़ करें । अगर हम इस किस्म की कोई बात करें कि उनकी प्राप्टी को बेच दें तो क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि वे भी एक अरब से ऊपर की जो जायदाद वहां पर हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी भाइयों की पाकिस्तान में पड़ी है, उसको बेच दें ?

दूसरा सवाल उन्होंने किया है कि ताशकन्द एप्रीमेंट के बाद हम हाजीपीर से तथा दूसरी जगहों से क्यों हटे । क्यों हम वहां से हटे, यह अब तारीख का एक हिस्सा है । उस में मुझे जाने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द एप्रीमेंट को खत्म कर दिया है और हमें भी इसको खत्म कर देना चाहिए । जहां तक हमारी नीति का ताल्लुक है ताशकन्द एप्रीमेंट के हर एक लफ़्ज़ पर हम पूरी तरह से पाबन्द रहेंगे, कारबन्द रहेंगे । दुनिया खुद इस बात का फैसला करेगी कि ताशकन्द एप्री-मेंट के जज्बात को कौन ठुकरा रहा है ।

जो लोग पाकिस्तान के यहां पर काम करते हैं या जिन की यहां पर जायदाद है उनके मुतालिक में अर्ज़ करूंगा कि ज्यों ही पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आक्रमण हुआ हमने फौरन पाकिस्तानियों की जितनी भी यहां जायदाद थी उसको जब्त किया और जो कर्म एजेंसियां थीं या शेयर्ज़ थे या सिक्योरिटीज़

[श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

यी सब को जब्त किया और वे सब इस बक्त बाकायदा हमारे कस्टोडियन के पास मौजूद हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बेकार का जबाब दिया जा रहा है। मैंने जो सवाल ही नहीं किया उसका जबाब दिया जा रहा है। मैंने पूछा है कि पाकिस्तानी जो यहां पर मुलाजिमत में हैं अभी भी क्या उनको आप वापिस भेजेंगे?

दूसरी मैंने प्राइज कोर्ट की बात कही थी। पाकिस्तान ने प्राइज कोर्ट को सैट अप किया। सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में श्री पारथसार्थी ने कहा है कि हम डैमेजिज क्लेम करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डैमेजिज कितने क्लेम किए गए हैं और उसका क्या हुआ है?

तीसरी बात मैंने रशिया के बारे में कही है। आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि रूस को हमने यह कहा, वह कहा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका क्या जबाब था।

ये मेरे तीन सवाल थे। बेकार की कहानी न बताते चले जायें आप।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य को जरा सब्र से काम लेना चाहिए। वह समझते हैं कि वही एक मैम्बर हैं जिन्होंने सवाल किए हैं। एक बिल्कुल उन्होंने मौनपोली कर रखी है, यह वह समझते हैं। और मैम्बरों ने भी सवाल पूछे हैं और उनका भी जबाब देना है। इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट पर भी मैं आता हूँ, प्राइज कोर्ट पर भी आता हूँ। धीरज रखिए।

कोई किसी किस्म की हमने प्राइज कोर्ट कायम नहीं की है। जितनी जायदाद थी उस सब को हमने एनीमी प्रार्पटी एक्ट के तहत जब्त किया। हमारा इरादा नहीं है कि हम प्राइज कोर्ट कायम करें। जहां तक इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में इसको ले जाने का ताल्लुक है, अभी गवर्नरमेंट का कोई ऐसा अलाल नहीं है।

जहां तक कम्पेसेशन की बात का ताल्लुक है कि पाकिस्तान कम्पेसेशन वर्गरह दे मामला अभी तक बैसे का बैसा पड़ा हुआ है। उस पर कोई खास फैसला नहीं हुआ है। मामला गाहेब-गाहेब रूस के साथ उठाया जाता है। उस से क्या बात हमारी होती है। जहां तक इसका ताल्लुक है, बात तो वही होती है जो माननीय सदस्य अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। लेकिन अगर वह जानवूक कर इसको समझने की कोशिश न करें, तो इस में मेरा क्या कसूर है। रूस के साथ जब भी बात होती है तो कहा जाता है कि ताशकन्द एप्रीमेंट की शर्तों को हम तो अच्छी तरह से निभा रहे हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान की तरफ से बदकिस्मती से कोई जबाब नहीं आ रहा है, पाकिस्तान उसकी कद्र नहीं कर रहा है, उसको पूरा नहीं कर रहा है। उनके दिमाग में, उनके जहन में यह बात लाई जाती है कि जहां तक ताशकन्द एप्रीमेंट का ताल्लुक है उसकी स्पिरिट को हम मानते हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान नहीं मानता है। हम तो दस कदम आगे चलने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान एक कदम भी आगे चलने को कोशिश नहीं करता है—

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : रूस वाले क्या सोचते हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रूस वाले उसके मुतालिक क्या सोचते हैं, पाकिस्तान से वे क्या बात करते हैं या करेंगे, इसका मैं क्या उत्तर दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी बात का ताल्लुक है, इसको वे अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ कि रूस पाकिस्तान को क्या मशिवरा देगा।

श्री फर्नेंडीज ने कहा है कि जो माल हमारे पास यहां पड़ा हुआ है या जो हमारे पास पहले सटिफिकेट वर्गरह पड़े थे, पोस्टल सटिफिकेट वर्गरह उन से हम लोगों को कम्पेसेट करें। इस में दो बीजों का अलाल रखना चाहिए। एक तो यह है कि तकसीम के बक्त जो जायदाद यहां रह गई उसको तो इवैक्वी प्रार्पटी करर

दिया गया और जंग के दौरान जो प्राप्ती हमारे कब्जे में आई वह एनीमी प्राप्ती है। दोनों जो जायदादें हैं वे अलग-अलग हैं, अलग अलग मदों में आती हैं। एक कस्टोडियन इवेंक्वी प्राप्ती के पास है और दूसरी कस्टोडियन एनीमी प्राप्ती के पास।

जहां तक इवेंक्वी प्राप्ती का ताल्लुक है, उस के लिए अलाहिदा नियम और कानून हैं। जहां तक एनीमी प्राप्ती का ताल्लुक है, हुक्मत का ऐसा कोई खाल नहीं है कि वह जायदाद बेच कर उन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेट किया जाए, जिन की जायदाद पाकिस्तान में रह गई है।

18 HRS.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव यह नहीं था कि उस जायदाद को बेच कर यहां के लोगों के नुकसान को पूरा किया जाये। मैंने यह कहा था कि जब तक सरकारी लैबल पर फँसला नहीं होता है, तब तक सरकार उन लोगों को अपनी तिजौरी से पैसा दे, जो अपना पैसा वहां फँसे होने की वजह से परेशान हैं और जब दोनों सरकारों का आपस में कोई सौदा हो जाए, तो सरकार पाकिस्तान से वह पैसा बसूल करे। आखिर इस सरकार का अपने नागरिकों के प्रति भी कोई कर्तव्य है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य हमारी मुश्किल को जानते हैं कि हम तो पाकिस्तान से बात करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान बातचीत कर के किसी फँसले पर पहुंचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He is making a suggestion.

M.R. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a suggestion.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is again the question of dislocating the whole system of holding the enemy property

under the law. We are holding this property on behalf of the enemies and Pakistan is also holding the similar property there. Under the law, till the final settlement....

MR. SPEAKER: You say it cannot be done, if that is so.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It cannot be done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Can you make him understand? You can help us.

There must be some agency to make him understand.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I refuse to understand from the agency which makes the hon. Member understand.

Like the mover of the discussion who has been just going quite wide of the mark as he has been talking about Haji Pir, Chhamb-Jaurian and Lahore sector and about Pakistan goods and the Tashkent Agreement, the hon. Member, Shri Goel, has been telling about Ayub Khan's book, quoting the speeches that India is No. 1 enemy of Pakistan. How am I concerned with that?

अधूखां की कहीं तकरीर हुई। उन्होंने किताब लिखी। उस का जवाब मैं दूँ? हम पाकिस्तान की असलियत को समझते हैं। हम उस के खालात को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। हम चौकन्हे हैं और हम किसी से मार खाने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम गोयल-साहब की तरह महज कोई किताब पढ़ कर परेशान नहीं होगे। हुक्मत ने इस किस्म की कई किताबें देखी हैं। जब कभी मुल्क के लिए कोई खतरा पैदा होगा, तो हम डट कर उस का मुकाबला करेंगे; हम किताबों से डरेंगे नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th August, 1968.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 19, 1968/ Sravana 28, 1890 (Saka)