

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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2605

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 24, 1968/Vaisakha 4, 1890
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of the Team of High Level Officials
on the Situation in Eastern Frontier Areas

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- *1409. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI SWELL :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the broad features of the report of the team of high officials of the Government of India which recently visited Assam, Nagaland and Manipur to examine the situation which is of an explosive nature in the eastern frontier ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a)
and (b). I have nothing to add to the
statement made on the floor of the House
by the Prime Minister on April 1, 1968.
Hon. Members should feel assured that the
situation in Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
is constantly engaging the attention of the
Government.

2606

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact
that this team of high officials, that had
visited these areas, has said in its report
that the Naga hostiles are utilising the peace
resulting out of the so-called suspension of
operations agreement, in building up their
strength, in importing arms and ammuni-
tions and in building up a parallel govern-
ment in Nagaland—there are two govern-
ments in Nagaland now ? If this team
of Government officials has pinpointed these
facts, may I know what steps Government
have taken or propose to take to stabilise
peace in Nagaland which is a result of the so
called suspension of operations agreement ?
The complaint, according to the report of
these high officials, is that the Government
of India has done nothing to utilise the
period of peace to win over the Naga hos-
tiles whereas the Naga hostiles are utilising
the period of peace to build up their arse-
nal of strength.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As
regards the recommendations of this team,
it is not possible for me to disclose as to
what recommendations were made by the
expert team which went there. But it is
not true to say that we are not interested
in peace and stability in Nagaland. The
Nagaland Government is competent enough
to look after the affairs over there and
whatever help they need from us, we al-
ways give them. We are making every
effort possible to bring about peaceful and
stable conditions in Nagaland.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not
replied to my question. My question was
specific. The team of high Government of
India officials visiting these areas had sug-
gested that whereas the Naga hostiles had
utilised the period of peace for building up
their arsenal of strength, neither the
Government of India nor the local govern-
ment of Nagaland has done anything to
win over the Naga hostiles and to stabilise
peace. This is a part of the report. If it
is not confidential, I have disclosed it. J

just wanted to know as to what steps Government of India have taken to do that.

MR. SPEAKER : The question, first of all, is whether they accept that the report contains that and, if so, what steps they have taken.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We do not fully accept it. It is true—this matter has been discussed here before, and I have told the House on former occasions—that there is a small group there, an extreme wing of the hostiles which has got certain arms from outside and so on and, naturally, it is a matter of great concern; but, at the same time, I do not think that it is true to say that they have extended their influence in Nagaland in that way. Even in the newspaper reports, which are available, we see some of the divisions which are coming up.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My second question is : (a) Is it not a fact that China, which is now deeply involved in the rebellious activities of Naga and Mizo hostiles, has manufactured, issued and distributed on a large scale fake Indian currency notes ; (b) is it not a fact that the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Naga Federal Army has issued a secret circular to his followers not to stage the movement before the middle of June because they are going to stage a large-scale attack on the Government of India after the middle of June with arms and ammunitions procured from China and Pakistan ; and (c) is it not a fact that the Mizo National Front by a resolution has allowed Chinese troops to be stationed in the Mizo Hills District of Assam for a period of three years in order to aid and step up their revolution against the Government of India ; If all these are facts, may I know initially what is the reaction of the Government to these facts and what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet this revolution in its embryonic stage ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have not received any reports about forged currency notes. With regard to arms, I

have already said that some group has been getting arms.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is a calling-attention notice.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I would only like to repeat that we are aware of what contacts they have with China and we take a very grave view of it. All we can do to counteract it is to strengthen, on the one hand, the Nagaland Government to extend its authority and to make it stronger and; on the other, our own security forces. These steps are being taken ; naturally, I am sure, the hon. Member would not expect me to detail those steps here.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Swell.

SHRI HEM BARUA : She has replied only to part (a) of the question. Part (b) of the question was very specific, namely, whether the Government know that the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Naga Federal Army has issued a secret circular to his followers not to do anything before the middle of June because after the middle of June they propose to stage a large-scale attack on the Government of India. She has not replied to this. Part (c) of the question was whether Government are aware of the fact that the MNF by a resolution has allowed the Chinese troops to be stationed in the Mizo Hills District for three years. She has not replied to this also.

MR. SPEAKER : You are taking ten minutes for your supplementaries. Shri Swell.

SHRI SWELL : There is more in this visit of the high officials to north eastern India than the Government has given out. In the first place, it was a highly dramatised visit. It took place during the session of Parliament which usually does not happen. Secondly, it took place after the visit of General Ne Win to India and after the confabulations he had with the Prime Minister. Writing about the situation in Nagaland soon after the *Hindustan Times* correspondent had this to say which does not corroborate with what the Government has given out—he says :—

“The second group”,

that is, the second group of Naga hostiles who had been to China,

"had little trouble in getting across to China. Truck convoys were waiting for them in northern Burma.

The open collusion with China and the pattern of insurgency in Nagaland must be viewed in the context of subversion in the contiguous region of northern Burma."

MR. SPEAKER : You can refer to it in your speech. You need not read out the whole article.

SHRI SWELL : You must accept, Sir, that our duty in this House is to elicit as much information as possible from the Government for your benefit, for our benefit, for the benefit of the House and for the benefit of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : You need not read out the whole of it.

SHRI SWELL : When the Government says that these things have not happened, I am trying to put certain things and ask the Government whether these things are correct or not. It is a very short thing and I will read it out. He says :—

"In the event of renewed hostilities, direct Chinese aid would be available near the Indo-Burmese border which, because of the dense vegetation and hilly terrain, is impossible to seal off.

For the underground, the four-year peace due to the cease-fire which came into effect in 1964 has been a period of consolidation. Their civil and military set-up functions more effectively and extensively than that of the Nagaland State Government whose control is limited to Kohima, Mokokchung and Dimapur towns."

MR. SPEAKER : There must be some stop somewhere.

SHRI SWELL : "State Ministers and administrators pay regular levies put by their underground cousins."

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to call some other Member.

SHRI SWELL : Just one sentence more.

"To ensure the safety of their relatives in the villages they have also to lend their jeeps and cars to the underground functionaries who move freely in and out of the towns."

I would like to know whether the situation in Nagaland is as serious as this newspaper reporter says and whether the Government of India discussed the situation in Nagaland and in the Burmese border with Gen. Ne Win last time and whether the visit of these officials to north eastern India was in pursuance of the discussion with Gen. Ne Win and to compare notes and to find out what can be done in Nagaland jointly with the Burmese Government.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have, on a previous occasion, made a statement on the talks with Gen. Ne Win. It is not possible for me to say what we had talked about. As I said then, we talked about all matters which we considered to be of mutual interest. I assured the House on a previous occasion and I would like to repeat here that this visit of the three officials had nothing at all to do with Gen. Ne Win's visit to India. People do go from time to time. This Parliament session is so long that you cannot expect the Government business to stop. Because the Parliament is sitting, it does not highlight it any more than if the team had gone at another time.

The hon. Member has read out a very long article or something from the *Hindustan Times*. I do not know, Sir, what you expect me to say about it because that is the person's own assessment which does not coincide with our assessment. One thing that I would like to say is that we have not denied the group of people as having gone to China. We are aware of it. We also, I think, I myself or the Defence Minister or other Ministers, have on occasions given more information about that and about the arms which have been found.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाई आफिशियल की जो टीम वहाँ गई

थी, उस में कौन-कौन से अधिकारी थे और उस ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं। अगर उस टीम की सिफारिशें बताना उचित नहीं है, तो यह बताया जाये कि उस टीम की वापसी के बाद आसाम, नागालैंड, नेफा और मणिपुर में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं, वहां की सरहदों पर क्या इन्तज़ामात किये गये हैं, जिस से नागा और मिज़ो विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियों को रोका जा सके।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I made a statement in the House on this matter. I do not know whether you would like me to repeat it. Not only were the names of officials given but I made a statement on the whole thing. I can repeat it if you like from the statement which I have made before. The team consisted of the Secretaries of the Ministries of Home and External Affairs and a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Defence.

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रवाले : नागा नेताओं के साथ भारत सरकार द्वारा संधि समझौते की जो अग्रचि बढ़ाई गई थी, उस पर नागा नेता ने कहा है कि उन्होंने भारत सरकार को कोई ऐसा बचन नहीं दिया कि वे संधि-काल में चीन या पाकिस्तान से कोई सशस्त्र नहीं मंगायेँगे। सरकारी अधिकारियों के अध्ययन-दल ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में रानी गिडालो के सम्बन्ध में, जो विदेशी हस्तक्षेप का सक्रिय विरोध कर रही है, क्या नीति अपनाने की सिफारिश की है? रानी गिडालो के साथ पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो मुलाकात हुई थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का व्यौरा क्या है। आसाम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर आदि पूर्वी सीमान्त प्रदेशों में जो विस्फोटक घटनाएँ प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उन में विदेशी पादरिजों और पाकिस्तानी एजेन्टों का हाथ है। इस के प्रतिकार के सम्बन्ध में इस अध्ययन दल के प्रतिवेदन में क्या कहा गया है? क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड के सरकारी स्कूलों में सभी अध्यापक ईसाई हैं और वे विद्यार्थियों को भारत सरकार के विरुद्ध भड़काने में विद्रोही नागाओं का साथ देते हैं?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have already said that it will not be proper to give details of the recommendations of the study team. रानी गिडालो ने जो मांगें की थीं, वे सब असवारों में घ्रा चुकी हैं। नागाज में बहुत से ग्रुप हैं, सेमा, आम्बो वगैरह बहुत से ग्रुप हैं। उन में एक खास ग्रुप रानी गिडालो का है। वह चाहती हैं कि उन सब नागाओं को एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में रखा जाये। उन की यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मांग है। उन्हें हमारा जवाब यह था कि अब तक नागालैंड और मणिपुर की स्थिति इतनी अशान्ति की है, तब तक ऐसा करना कठिन है।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : अभी गवर्नर की मौजूदगी में एक बैठक हुई थी, जिस में विद्रोही नागा भी उपस्थित थे। उस मीटिंग में गवर्नर महोदय ने जब यह कहा कि नागालैंड भारत के अन्दर है और रहेगा, तो इस बात को सुन कर विद्रोही नागा उस मीटिंग से चले गये। क्या यह बात सच है? क्या उसके बाद विद्रोही नागाओं ने यह घोषणा की कि नागालैंड 18 जनवरी से हिन्दुस्तान से मुक्त हो जायेगा और यह कि नागा लोग चीन और पाकिस्तान से हथियार मंगाते रहेंगे? विद्रोही नागा नेताओं के साथ इस तरह सांठ-मांठ करने के बाद अगर चीन और पाकिस्तान ने नागालैंड में घुसपैठ की, तो क्या इस घुसपैठ को भारत पर आक्रमण समझा जायेगा और उस की सुरक्षा के लिये पर्चाप्ट इन्तज़ाम किया जायेगा?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : गवर्नर साहब ने जब वहां पर ब्याख्यान दिया, उस समय तो कोई बाहर नहीं गया। लेकिन जब वह बोल चुके और चले गये, तो उसके बाद एक ग्रुप वहां से निकल कर आ गया। लेकिन आपस में बात-चीत कर के वे फिर लौट आये, केवल उन के नेता नहीं आए। लेकिन दूसरे लोग मीटिंग में शामिल हुए। वहां पर यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि सस्पेंशन आफ ऑपरेशन को पूरी तरह से मानना चाहिये। उस से हम यही समझ

सकते हैं कि बाहर से हथियार लाने की बात उसी में आ जाती है। अगर वे लोग बाहर से हथियार लायेंगे, तो उस के मानी ये होंगे कि वे उस समझौते को तोड़ रहे हैं।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : प्रधान मंत्री महोदया का उत्तर अद्भुत है। मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि अगर चीन और पाकिस्तान की ओर से नागलैण्ड में फुसपैठ की गई, तो क्या उस को आक्रमण समझा जायेगा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह एक हार्डपाये-टिकल सवाल है। अगर कुछ ऐसी बात होगी, तो हम उस के बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री शिब कुमार झास्त्री : अभी जो सम्मेलन हुआ, उस में नागार्थों की ओर से यह बन्तव्य दिया गया कि हमने इस प्रकार का कोई वचन नहीं दिया है कि हम चीन और पाकिस्तान से हथियार नहीं लायेंगे। दूसरी तरफ सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने यह वचन दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में वास्तविकता क्या है?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : दीमापुर में जो सौग घाये थे, मैं ने तो उन के बारे में कहा है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालबजले : यही सवाल येरा भी था, लेकिन उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI RANGA : We are aware of the fact that we have to deal with Naga population of 4 to 5 lakhs and Mizo population of 2 to 3 lakhs of people in a very difficult terrain. Our defence forces have been stationed there and they have been dealing with it in a very heroic manner with great sacrifices. What we want to be assured about is that we should not be running the risk of encouraging these people. I would like to know whether Government are aware of it that we may be encouraging these people much more by so much of the publicity that we are having in press and also in the House through this and various other means. I

want to know what steps Government would like to take in order to take the press as well as the leaders of different sections of this House into their confidence and give them whatever facts they could possibly give to them and seek their cooperation also without our having to ventilate all these things, right and wrong, essential and all sorts of things, in this House. May I know whether Government would give a categorical assurance here, and then from time to time also, what effective steps they are taking in order to keep the situation under control difficult though it continues to be.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I entirely agree with the hon. Member's approach. I do think that a great deal of publicity does encourage certain elements there. They get not only publicity here but because of what is said here, they get international publicity also. I think, we should try to stop such publicity. I would very much welcome a meeting with the leaders of the Opposition and senior Members from our own Party to discuss matters with them. Obviously, we can...

SHRI RANGA : And the press.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Separately, the press. I think, the press has been approached in this matter. Earlier on, I have spoken with some of Members of the Opposition. I very much welcome further meetings.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Has the Government's attention been drawn to a report of the *Indian Express* dated 22nd April in which the leader of the Underground Nagas has denied the statement of the leader of the peace observers team saying that it is "totally incorrect, false and mischevous". The statement says:

"The cease-fire agreement terms say that we shall refrain from importing arms during the cease-fire period. There is no clause in the agreement that the "Federal Government" shall not seek help from abroad."

I would like to know from the Prime Minister if there is any such clause in the agreement which prohibits them from importing any arms from outside; if there

Is, how is it that the people are acting in contravention of that, and if there is no such clause, would the Government think of incorporating one?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : To the best of my knowledge, there is such a clause in the agreement and there are, as I said earlier, a small number of people who are going against this suspension of operations.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता स्थिति पर कन्ट्रोल हो रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां स्थिति बहुत ही भयानक है केवल इतना ही नहीं है। वहां पर चीनी और पाकिस्तानी सिपाही ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये आते हैं। बल्कि मैं एक बहुत ही सीरियस बात कहने जा रहा हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के बारे में एन्क्वायरी कराये। जिस आदमी ने वह चीज देखी है, उस का कहना है कि मार्च के महीने में पाकिस्तानी और चीनी हवाई जहाज नागालैण्ड में उतरे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस के बारे में कुछ बतायें और अगर वह मना करती हैं तो क्या वह इसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी कराने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इस का जरूर पता लगा सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या आप इसकी एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारे पास इसकी कोई इत्तिला नहीं आई है। अगर आपको किसी ने कहा है.....(व्यवधान).....

MR. SPEAKER : She says that she will enquire if he gives her the information whatever information he has... (Interruptions) He means helicopters ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It may be helicopters or it may be aeroplanes. They are of Chinese and Pakistanis... (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Whether they are Chinese or Pakistanis... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Both are foreigners, whether they are Chinese or Pakistanis. But there are no aerodromes there. The planes cannot land.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : May I say categorically that it is absolutely incorrect that any helicopter or any aircraft of any other country has landed in that area ..

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इम्पार्शल इन्क्वायरी कराइये, साबित करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जिन्होंने देखा है, उन्होंने मुझे बताया है। ये तथ्यों को छिपाना चाहते हैं। इम्पार्शल इन्क्वायरी कराइये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am myself going to say... (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह मानते नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : If they have landed, it is a danger both for the Government and for the Opposition, for everybody. As regards enquiry everybody will be impartial. He says that, according to his information, nothing has been done... (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन्होंने देखा है, उन्होंने मुझे बताया है।

MR. SPEAKER : If Mr. Gupta has got any information, what I am saying is that naturally this is a matter which the Ministry will be very anxious to look into and see that a serious thing like this would not happen.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है। उन का कहना यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने उस को देखा है, उस के द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है। इस का उत्तर प्रधान

मंत्री ने यह दिया कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं है, वह पता लगायेगी। लेकिन सुरक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है.....(अवधान).....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्रधान मंत्री को भी मालूम है और सुरक्षा मंत्री को भी मालूम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह कहा जाय कि जो जानकारी दी गई है, उस के बारे में पता लगायेंगे वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन बिना पता लगाये आप कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ यह उचित नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is according to the information that he has today. But it does not mean that he will not enquire into it. After the Prime Minister has said, 'Give me the information; I will look into it', that is final.

श्री रवि राय : आप प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाइये, ये बोलने के लिये कैसे खड़े हो गये हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसकी जांच कराइये।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to say this very clearly that the Army is present in Nagaland at various places. All the places where helicopter or any of the aircraft could land, are very much under our control; they have to be under our control. It is a very serious thing that he is saying that our air-space has been violated and that our Air Force and Army do not know. This is a very serious charge and I strongly repudiate that. It is amazing that, being a responsible Member, he should make that statement on the floor of the House. If this information had come to him, if any man has reported to him, his first duty should have been to tell me that this is what he has heard, but he has never done any such thing. So, to say this here is something which cannot be accepted. This is unnecessarily raising an atmosphere of tension or atmosphere of scare which should not be countenanced at all. It is my duty to contradict it with all the emphasis at my command.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने मेरे बारे में कहा है—मेरा कहना यह है

कि मुझे एक मिलिट्री के आदमी ने यह सब बताया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को इस के बारे में मालूम है या जानबूझ कर वह छिपा रहे हैं ताकि इन की वीकनेस लोगों को पता न लगे। क्या यह इन्फर्मेशन उन के पास है ?

MR. SPEAKER : What the Minister says is that it is a serious matter and he wishes that you had told him earlier. This is what he says. Even assuming that there is a small percentage of truth, it is a matter which should not be highlighted on the floor of the House. He wishes that you had told him earlier, so that he could look into it..... (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : They do not take action against rebel Nagas.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is something like that, it is a serious matter, not for Government alone.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये यह कहा कि अगर वे लोग चाइना और पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध रखेंगे, तो इस पर विचार किया जायगा, उस सीज-एग्जीमेंट को तोड़ने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सीज-एग्जीमेंट के बाद उन लोगों ने दिखा दिया है कि वहां से ट्रेनिंग लेकर वे लोग आये हैं। क्या यह बात सही है कि अब उन लोगों को हथियारों के बारे में इतना एक्स-पेरियन्स हो गया है कि अब वे लोग अपने आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं तथा कुछ तत्व भारत के दूसरे हिस्सों से भी वहां उन के साथ मिल रहे हैं तथा उन को भी वे ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं ? इस के अलावा जो नोट-बुक पकड़ी गई थी—क्या उससे यह भी मालूम हुआ था कि उन लोगों को बम वगैरह बनाने की सारी बातें सिखलाई गई थीं, वे लोग वहां से सीख कर आये हैं ?

श्रीमती इम्बिरा गांधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैंने यह कहा है कि वहाँ पर एक ग्रुप है जो यह सब कर रहा है।

Before I answer this question, I would like to protest about the allegation made by the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, against the Defence Minister and myself. It is very wrong to say that we know of such things happening and yet, we are doing nothing... (Interruptions) I would appeal to all hon. members that, if they get any information like this, which concerns the national interest, they should come to the Minister concerned; they should immediately go to the concerned person or to me to let us know, so that we can look into it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आरोप सही लगाये हैं, गलत नहीं लगाये हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ कि मेम्बरों को किसी बात का पता लगे, तो वह सदन में न कह सकें। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : It was his primary duty to inform the Prime Minister. They want to get cheap popularity here.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

What the Prime Minister has said is that it is not that you have no right. Every member has got the right to take it on the floor of the House. She says, it is a serious matter, it is not a Party thing or any such thing. She only says, "Could you not inform us so that we can inquire into it and give you the information and save the situation if there is something seriously wrong".

SHRI NATH PAI : Throw some light on it. You in your judgment silenced Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta from proceeding with the matter, and we accepted that. But the Prime Minister has now resurrected the matter which you had already asked us to close. I am glad about it... (Interruptions)

Both the Prime Minister and her colleague said that we should not have

tried to highlight it on the floor of the House. You, Sir, have opined that it being a serious matter, we ought to have written to her. I do not know under what procedure we have to write.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, we are all interested in the nation ultimately.

SHRI NATH PAI : Does it mean that we are to raise only trivial matters here and raise the serious matters privately with them?

MR. SPEAKER : The rules permit hon. Members to take them up here. There are absolutely no two opinions about it.

SHRI NATH PAI : We refuse to communicate to them. We shall raise everything which is in the interests of the country only on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I also want to seek some guidance from you. In the interests of the country, if any information comes to the knowledge of a Member, is it not his duty to inform the hon. Ministers?...

SHRI NATH PAI : We do not trust these Ministers. We shall not communicate to them, but shall raise it in the House.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I certainly agree that he has got the right to raise it. There is no doubt that it is the right of a Member to raise it. I do not dispute that right. But at the same time, in the interests of the security, integrity and sovereignty of the country it is the duty of every Member to inform the Ministers of it.

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल

*1411. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह तथाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कालेजों और विश्व-विद्यालयों में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना-दल का प्रशिक्षण देखिष्क करने की घोषणा करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा निर्णय करते समय सरकार ने चीन और पाकिस्तान के खतरे को ध्यान में रखते हुए तीसरी सुरक्षा पंक्ति के रूप में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना-दल की उपयोगिता का विचार किया था ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to give college boys an option to join one of three alternatives namely, the NCC under the Ministry of Defence or the National Service Corps or the National Sports Organisation under the Ministry of Education, details of which are being worked out. It is estimated that the numbers who would opt for NCC under this proposal would be adequate from the defence point of view.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, इस समय यह राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना-दल का प्रशिक्षण लगभग 2500 कॉलेज और 5000 स्कूलों में चल रहा है और इसको आप एच्छिक बना रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन संस्थाओं में क्या यह प्रशिक्षण चालू रहेगा और इसके साथ ही साथ इस विभाग में जो असैनिक कर्मचारी लगे हुये हैं उनका भविष्य क्या होगा, उनको आप जगहें देंगे वा पुरानी जगहों पर उनको भेजेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : For some time, the NCC was a compulsory subject in all the colleges. Now, in order to give the boys the option to choose one of the three schemes, the Education Ministry wanted two other schemes to be introduced. As for the employment of the people who have been working in the NCC, they will be there because two additional schemes have come and for these schemes also we need officers who have already trained the boys. The NCC number has been reduced in order to give them intensive training, defence-oriented, and to make them really more useful for defence purposes.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, यह मुहकमा भी सरकार के अन्य मुहकमों की तरह फिडलखर्ची, भ्रष्टाचार और गोलमाल के लिये ब्रह्मनाम हो गया है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से

पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उस स्कीम को करटेल कर रहे हैं तो इस मुहकमे में जो... बुराइयाँ हैं, भ्रष्टाचार, फिडलीखर्ची और गोलमाल की, उनको रोकने के लिये भी कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In regard to the expenditure on the NCC, the State Governments are very effectively represented. Whatever expenditure is incurred is incurred on the instructions of the Centre and the State Governments. The principals of the colleges are also actively associated with it. There is very little chance of any fraud in these institutions.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether any minimum percentage or ratio of the NCC to the two other schemes will be fixed ? Since the National Service Corps and the National Sports Organisation have not yet been finalised and properly organised, may I know whether the NCC will continue in its full vigour till the other two schemes are properly organised ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The college students will have to select one of the three schemes. To that extent, it is compulsory. Therefore, it will cover the entire student population of the colleges.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने जो फैसला किया है कि नेशनल कैडेट कोर के प्रशिक्षण को एच्छिक बना दिया जाये, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस चीज पर ध्यान दिया है—देश की सुरक्षा के सिलसिले में—कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना की की तरफ से हर समय देश पर हमला होने का डर है और क्या सैनिक प्रशिक्षण, जिसको कि कांस्क्रिप्शन कहते हैं, 24-55 वर्ष की उम्र वालों के लिये अनिवार्य विषय बना देने की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया है ? अगर दिया है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और अगर नहीं दिया है तो कांस्क्रिप्शन के सम्बन्ध में क्या किया है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The NCC cadets are not supposed to take to arms,

They are trained to serve our country during peace-time and also at the time of emergency.

श्री रवि राय : मैं ने कांस्ट्रिप्शन के संबंध में जो पूछा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई विचार कर रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : This matter has been considered and we feel that that it is not necessary to introduce conscription.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The Education Ministry has not given a fair trial to any of the schemes. The National Discipline Scheme was started and it is switched over to the National Fitness Corps. The NCC was a compulsory scheme, and it was liked by the students and it was giving good results. May I know the special reason which weighed with the Defence Ministry to convert it into a voluntary scheme ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Inter-university Board suggested the NCC being made voluntary. It has been made voluntary only to the extent that a student can opt for either the NCC or National Service or Sports.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Most advanced countries of the world today have military training and a certain period of service compulsory. In view of the fact that for developing the physical as well as the disciplinary faculties of the young person, para-military training is very important, is this step not a retrograde one on the part of the Government of India ? Why does the Defence Ministry deny itself of the best talent of the young people in this country by making the NCC optional ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We are not denying any students who are keen to take to the NCC of its advantages. They are welcome. But at the same time, we shall have to give them the option in case they want to choose any other schemes ; they should be allowed to choose other schemes also,

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that the NCC training was

introduced in the wake of the Chinese aggression for two specific purposes, firstly to impart a sense of discipline to the students and secondly to provide a second line of defence or some sort of reserve by imparting military training to the students, and in view of the disclosure made by the Defence Ministry in their report that 16 divisions of the Chinese Army have been stationed in Tibet and the Pakistani Army has been doubled since 1965, may I know why Government consider it desirable to make the NCC training optional ? If there is any recommendation from the Education Ministry that some other sports scheme etc. should be there, then during the first year, why should all the students not be given compulsory NCC training ? Then, if necessary they could be given a chance to have training in the other two aspects.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : All these things have been considered by various committees, and it was found by the Defence Ministry that in order to improve the intake into the IMA we should make it optional so that we would have the chance to pick and choose and really get the cream of the opting students who could be trained for better purposes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : One-year training in the NCC may be made compulsory : afterwards, they could have the option.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The hon. Minister has just stated that the object of making it optional is that they want to create a more efficient NCC. Does it tantamount to the admission that they are unable to train a large number of NCC student ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is not so. Last year we had about seven to eight lakhs students. It is not because we have a dearth of instructors that we would like to curtail it ; it is mainly because we would like to train them properly and efficiently.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have no quarrel with the Ministry in taking it optional. But would Government modernise the force and see that the senior cadres during the last two years at least are given

advanced military training so that during times of emergency they can be really useful for the internal defence of the country ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Actually, selected and trained students are attached to the military units where they get really regular military training.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I meant advanced training.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार इस को ऐच्छिक विषय बनाने जा रही है। दूसरे शर्तों में अपनी असफलता का प्रमाण-पत्रस्वरूप लेने जा रही है। मैं प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पांच वर्षों में जब तक यह योजना आपकी लागू रही इस एन० सी० सी० के ऊपर प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय को कितना रुपया व्यय करना पड़ा, कितने अधिकारी उसमें दूसरी ओर देने पड़े जिन्होंने कि कालिजों में जा कर कार्य किया और इस का प्रतिफल, परिणाम आप को क्या रहा ? क्या यह सही है कि यह जो निर्णय आप ले रहे हैं यह मद्रास के आन्दोलन से प्रभावित हो कर ले रहे हैं ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : This has nothing to do with the Madras agitation. As a matter of fact, even in Madras about 90 per cent of the NCC cadets are very keen to get this training. As regards the amount spent, we have spent about Rs. 16 crores annually in the last 2 years and we would be spending almost the same amount this year.

नागालैंड सशस्त्र पुलिस

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*1412. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री बि० ना० शास्त्री :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार नागालैंड में अपनी पुलिस की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के बारे में वहाँ की सरकार के अनुरोध को क्यों स्वीकार नहीं

कर रही है और उक्त सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई सहायता क्यों नहीं दे रही है ; और

(ख) मांगी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is not correct to suggest that there has been any lack of response to the request of the Nagaland Government. Arrangements have been made after consultations with the State Government to meet their security needs ; the House will not expect the details to be disclosed.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड के आंतरिक अंतर्जाम की सब से बड़ी समस्या उनके सामने यह है कि विद्रोही लोग जबरदस्ती सब से टैक्स वसूल कर लेते हैं और अपना प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए लड़कों को उठा कर ले जाते हैं और नागालैंड की पुलिस इस के लिए बहुत ही नाकाफी है। उस पुलिस की ट्रेनिंग जो कुछ होती है वह आप हिमाचल प्रदेश में करते हैं तब वहाँ होती है। क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड की सरकार ने आप से प्रार्थना की है कि उन को इतने अफसर जरूर दे दिये जायं जिन अफसरों के जरिए वहाँ कई नई बटालियनें खड़ी की जा सकें ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह सही है कि नागालैंड की सरकार ने हम से मांग की है कि वहाँ ग्राम्स पुलिस दी जाय और यहाँ से उनको इमदाद दी जा रही है और ग्राम्स पुलिस भेजी जा रही है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह जो विद्रोही हैं उनके पास कई हजार प्रशिक्षित लोग हैं और वह इस तरह से जबरदस्ती लड़कों को उठा न ले जायं और जबरदस्ती टैक्स वसूल न करें, इन सब चीजों को रोकने का काम यह आप की फौज नहीं कर सकती है यह काम तो नागालैंड की पुलिस को ही करना पड़ेगा। इन ज्याद-तियों का चूँकि उन्हें सामना करना पड़ता है तो उन को रोकने के लिए उस हिसाब से उन्होंने

आप से कितनी मांग की थी और कितनी आप उन्हें भेज रहे हैं ? साथ में यह भी है कि जो प्रशिक्षण हो वह भी उन्हीं के यहां होकर उनकी बहादुरी पर बटालियन खड़ी होती चली जायें तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए मन्त्री सहोदय, क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : यह तो बतलाना मुश्किल होगा कि उन की मांग इस सिलसिले में क्या थी बाकी इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि उन की मांग को यहाँ से पूरा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बतला दूँ कि पुलिस के अलावा जो हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स हैं वह भी उन को इमदाद देती हैं और वहाँ के लोग भी इस काम को कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या यह सच है कि नागालैंड की पुलिस ने असम की सीमा में लगभग 200 घर जला दिये और क्या इस संबंध में असम की सरकार ने, असम के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कोई शिकायत केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास की है, आप से कोई शिकायत की है, यदि हाँ तो उस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): It does not arise out of this question. There is some disagreement there over the boundary.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नागालैंड के अन्दर यह विद्रोही लोग हर प्रकार की हरकतें करते हैं और इस कारण वहाँ की जनता को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। पुलिस उन पर ठीक प्रकार से काबू नहीं पा पाती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ के नागरिकों को आप ऐसा प्रशिक्षण देंगे ताकि विद्रोहियों द्वारा जो उनके साथ में ज्यादती होती है उन का वह सामना कर सकें ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : कोई वहाँ हादसा होता है जिस पर पुलिस काबू नहीं कर पाती है तो वहाँ सिक्योरिटी फोर्स उन की इमदाद के लिए होती हैं और वह उन की इमदाद करती हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वहाँ के नागरिकों को इस के लिए आवश्यक शिक्षण दिला रहे हैं ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the Indian Army operating in Nagaland has been immobilised because of the so-called suspension of operations agreement and under cover of that lawlessness is spreading all through Nagaland—even Mao's pictures are liberally distributed in that part of the country, a fact which the Home Minister admitted the other day—and also in view of the fact that because of this situation a parallel government of the Nagal hostiles has been set up and established and strengthened, is it true that the Chief Minister of Nagaland wants the police force to be augmented to meet this situation with his own strength and not with the strength of policemen imported, mostly from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh ? If so, what is Government's reaction to its proposal ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Whatever forces the Nagaland Government have asked will be provided to them. Obviously, we cannot go into the question of where they will come from and so on.

With regard to the other government, the House is well aware that the hostiles have a so called government of their own. It is not true to say that they are being strengthened.

With regard to our security forces which are there, they are certainly not immobilised. Any case of lawlessness or violation of the suspension of operations agreement will be dealt with very firmly, and is being dealt with.

SHRI HEM BARUA : She has not replied to my question. She says that the Indian security forces are not immobilised because of the so-called cease-fire agreement. My question is different. There is internal disorder in Nagaland because of the fact of the so-called cease-

fire agreement operating there and because of the fact that the Indian security forces have been immobilised. In order to curb this, he wants the local police force to be strengthened. What have the Government done in the matter ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have said that whatever they ask for, we will try to give them.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : There is no doubt that though the armed forces are not immobilised there, their usefulness is restricted, because of the directions issued from the Ministries here and also on account of the fact that we have not been able to bring about stability in Nagaland with the negotiations we have undertaken. Is it not in our interest that the Border Security Police which works in all such States should be strengthened there and they should receive the kind of training which the Army personnel for operations at high altitudes ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Border Security Force does exist and they do get the sort of training necessary wherever they happen to be posted.

मनाली-लेह सड़क

*1413. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मनाली-लेह सड़क का निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से; और

(ग) इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road is being constructed from both ends. The work started from Himachal Pradesh end in September 1964 and from Ladakh end in June 1965.

(c) It is expected that a fair weather 3 Ton road will be constructed by December 1969.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह मनाली-लेह सड़क, कारगिल में पाकिस्तान के हमले और लेह में चीन के हमले को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उसे जल्द से जल्द बना कर पूरा करने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

दूसरे जो उस के नजदीक ही पड़ती है और जो लेह और जंस्कार के बीच में रास्ता पड़ता है वह रोड भी बनाने की उन की कोई योजना है ? तो उस के लिये कितना रुपया रक्खा गया है चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : About this road, we have kept about Rs. 20 crores for it, and the work is expeditiously done, in spite of the fact that there are lots of difficulties, because for nearly six months the land is not available for our workmen.

SHRI RANGA : He has not answered it. He has suggested another road to be laid, and what is it that they are trying to do about it.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : लेह और मनाली की जो सड़क है, जंस्कार तहसील उस के नजदीक पड़ती है। तो क्या जंस्कार को उस से जोड़ने के लिये कोई सड़क वहाँ बनाने की योजना है, और अगर है तो वह कब से शुरू होगी ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I do not have that information at the moment. This road is about 276 miles in length.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told he is asking about some other road.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I would not be able to give the answer now.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : मैंने लेह मनाली रोड के पास जो जंस्कार तहसील पड़ती है उस को मिलाने वाली सड़क के बारे में पूछा था।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : At least let him mention the names which this road

is going to connect, and then I will be able to give him some information.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य ने नाम तो बतलाया है कि लेह से मनाली की सड़क है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : For a long time it has been suggested to the Government that this road should be built. It is good that now, after all, they have started the construction of this road linking Manali with Leh via Rohtang pass. May I know whether the road alignment selected so far passes near Himachal and the area which is now under the occupation of the Chinese, and that it has been suggested by certain leaders of Ladakh that the alignment might be changed so that the road does not pass near the border which is not really Chinese but which has now come under the occupation of China?

Secondly, may I know whether the road from the Manali end has been completed at least up to Lahaul and whether it has become motorable or not?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The work of construction from Manali end started in September, 1964. Already, in February, 1968, about 178 miles of the road have already been constructed. The remaining part of the road has to be completed by 1969.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The question is whether the road from Manali to Keiling in Lahaul has become motorable or not.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : All these roads will be fair-weather roads. (Interruptions).

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Fair-weather road means it is motorable.

Industrial Production

*1415. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to replace the current official index for industrial production with 1956 as

base by a new series with 1960 as base ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revision has been made to improve the coverage of items included in the index. The change of base to a more recent period with a better coverage is expected to reflect more adequately the progress in the production level of India's diversified industrial economy.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This is a good decision, but there is another point at present there are different base years for different commodities ; for example, for industrial production, the base year is 1956 ; for wholesale prices, it is 1952 ; similarly, for agriculture and industrial prices, the base year is 1950 and 1961 respectively. There is a wide variation in the number of base years. May I, therefore, ask from the Prime Minister (a) whether there is a policy to automatically change the index references when conditions substantially change and (b) whether there is also a policy to bring all the economic indices under identical computation ?

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI : The Central Technical Council advised that the base should be as recent as possible. That means, the whole index numbers should be brought up-to-date. And in accordance with that, efforts are being made to bring the base of the economic indices up-to-date. As the hon. Member knows, the base was started with 1946 and it consisted of 35 items at that time ; when it was shifted to 1951 it consisted of 85 items ; in 1956, it covered 201 items, and after that, in 1960, it will be covering 320 items. Therefore, the base year changes according to the industrial pattern and also a change in the structure of the industrial progress and diversified economy of the country.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am very sorry ; she just possibly read the answer that was given by the department. I myself said that it is good. I asked whether there was a policy to bring the indices to

one common year instead of having different base years.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Efforts are being made by the Central Statistical Organisation through the industrial wing of that body and it is the intention of the Government to bring them under the same year.

सीमा क्षेत्रों में नेपाली बैंकों द्वारा धन का लेन देन

*1416. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या बैंक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाली बैंकों ने सीमा क्षेत्रों में धन का लेन देन बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप खसौल तथा वीरगंज में व्यापार पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Regulation of Banking operations within Nepal is the exclusive concern of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Enquiries made by the Government of India do not confirm any discontinuation of monetary transactions by Nepalese banks with border areas adjoining India.

(b) Raxaul is in Bihar while Birganj is in Nepal. No information has been received about the business activity in Raxaul town having been adversely affected.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know whether it is a fact that since the devaluation of the Indian rupee and the insistence of the Nepal Government that only the Nepali rupee will be accepted as legal tender in Nepal, some kind of black market in Indian rupee has started in that area and that China is trying to collect Indian currency from the Nepalese market

and uses it for other purposes in this country ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As far as our knowledge goes, it is true that the Indian currency is no longer legal tender in Nepal, but there are no restrictions on the import of Indian currency into Nepal or export of Indian currency from Nepal into India.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is true, but my question is, a large number of Indian currency is being taken away from there, being collected there, and from there it is being taken by China; they collect Indian money from Nepal and from Hong Kong and they use that money for the purpose of subversion and espionage elsewhere. Therefore, will any steps be taken to prevent this kind of entry of Indian money into Nepal and being used like that.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I have no information on that, but I will look into it.

आसाम-पाक सीमा पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा

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*1417. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने आसाम-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर लाठी टीला-हुमाबाड़ी क्षेत्र में लगभग 740 बीघे भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा कर रखा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस भूमि को खाली कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बैंक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० मगल) : (क) 8 फरवरी 1966 को जो सैनिक काम चलाऊ सीमा करार हुआ था उसके अनुसार, पाकिस्तान के पास उसके

अस्थाई अधिकार में, लाठी टिल्ला-डूमाबाड़ी में 748 बीघे जमीन है जिस पर उसने 1962 में गैर-कानूनी तरीके से कब्जा कर लिया था।

(ख) इस समस्या का समाधान यही है कि इस क्षेत्र में सीमा का सम्मिलित सीमांकन शीघ्र कर दिया जाए और एक देश के जो क्षेत्र दूसरे के इलाके में पड़ते हैं उनका आदान-प्रदान हो जाए। भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से कहा है कि वह इस समस्या पर किसी भी ऐसे स्तर पर बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार है जो पाकिस्तान सरकार को स्वीकार हो। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है। 13 जुलाई, 1967 को लोकसभा में विदेश मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य इस संदर्भ में दिया था उसकी ओर माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : जिस करार का जिक्र मन्त्री महोदय ने किया है, उस में भारत और पाकिस्तान के सेंट्रल सर्वेयर्स जनरल ने ढाका और नई दिल्ली में मीटिंग्स कीं, और उस का जो परिणाम निकला उस के ऊपर पाकिस्तान ने हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये। ऐसी दशा में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा, पाकिस्तान सरकार से बात चीत कर के इस इलाके की सीमा का निर्धारण करना है, और उन से हम आग्रह कर रहे हैं कि वह यह काम जल्दी करें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सबाल यह नहीं था। सबाल यह था कि जो हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये, उस पर आपका क्या रिएक्शन है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह तो पहले की बात है। मैं करार के बाद की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह सही है कि जो बातचीत हुई थी उस पर दस्तखत करने से उन्होंने इन्कार किया। वह वक्त बात थी। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : उन्होंने हस्ताक्षर करने से मना कर दिया और आपने सब कर लिया। उस के बाद आप लोगों ने एक काम चलाऊ एग्जीमेंट किया। सैंक्टर कमांडर्ज ने एक एग्जीमेंट किया जिसे आपने टैम्पोरेरी एग्जीमेंट बताया और कहा कि वहां फायरिंग न हो। लेकिन उस के बाद भी वहां फायरिंग भी हो रही है और वे जमीन भी दबाते चले जा रहे हैं। आपने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि हम आगे कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कुछ कर नहीं सकते या करना नहीं चाहते ? इसका उत्तर आप स्पष्ट दें। जिस तरह से एक अवसा औरत की जमीन हर आदमी दबाता चला जाता है उसी तरह से आपकी जमीन पाकिस्तान दबाता चला जा रहा है और आप कहते हैं कि आप कुछ कर नहीं पा रहे हैं, इसका क्या अर्थ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह एलाना कर दिया गया है कि उनके कब्जे में जो जमीन है वह नाजायज कब्जे में है। उस पर उनका कब्जा नाजायज है। जो अस्थायी करार हुआ है उसके अनुसार दोनों देशों की टीमों जा कर देखेंगी और सीमांकन का कार्य करेंगी। शान्तिमय तरीके से इस समस्या का हल करना है तो इसका उपाय तो यही है। जहां तक दूसरे तरीकों का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य को वे भी मालूम हैं। मगर हम आशा करते हैं कि शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से यह काम हो जाएगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nath Pai. Short notice question.

SHRI NATH PAI : It will be a misnomer to call this a short notice question. This is the longest notice—I gave notice of it on the 4th and today is 24th. I do not want to indulge in such inexactitudes and I thought it fit to bring it to your notice. I hope you will take some note of my submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER : The ministers also have to agree, as per therules.

SHRI NATH PAI : That will come in the course of the supplementary why this delay ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Passenger Fares on Konkan Coast

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SNQ. 24. SHRI NATH PAI
SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S.
DESHMUKH :

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

(a) whether Government have been in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra on the issue of the passenger fares on the Konkan Coast;

(b) if so, the views of the Maharashtra Government ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) :
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [placed in Library. See No. LT. 1015/68]

SHRI NATH PAI : Will the minister kindly read the statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not want to raise so many protests on a single day. I was given a copy just now, half a minute earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : It would have been kept in the Notice Office.

SHRI NATH PAI : When was the reply of the Maharashtra Government received ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : About 4 or 5 days ago.

SHRI NATH PAI : I want you to be a little indulgent, Sir. The Maharashtra

Government, according to the statement, have communicated their agreement to a 7 per cent increase in the passenger fares as recommended by the Konkan Fare Committee. My first supplementary is...

MR. SPEAKER : He has already asked the first supplementary—when the reply of the Maharashtra Government was received. I thought for a short notice question such a short supplementary was very good. Now, his second question.

SHRI NATH PAI : There was a reason for that simple supplementary. The report was received by the Maharashtra Government long ago. But the Maharashtra Government, which has been guilty of designedly neglecting this area which is the cause of the difficulties of the Konkan area, was deliberately avoiding conveying its decision to the Government of India, because the civic elections in Bombay were pending. 8 lakhs of people of the Konkan area are voters in Bombay. The Maharashtra Government did not have the courage to say that they agree to the increase in the fare and they were postponing it. Is it not a fact that the committee's findings were available to the Government of India and Maharashtra Government long before the elections took place and only to influence the elections in a manner favourable to the Congress Party in Maharashtra, they were deliberately avoiding taking a decision, because the decision was in favour of accepting the recommendation to increase the fare ? What is the response of the Government of India regarding the provisos put by the Maharashtra Government for its acceptance ? Has the Government of India accepted these provisos and if so, may I know whether the Government of India will make the necessary subsidy available, because it is beyond the power of the people to make any more contribution, if the fare is to be increased, this being the most neglected part of the country ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Listening to the hon. member, I was not quite sure whether he was addressing this House or some other audience outside. I strongly repudiate the various insinuations and allegations that have been made by the hon. Member about the Maharashtra Government. As far as we are concerned, the rep.

post was sent to the Maharashtra Government on 18th or 19th of December. We have been reminding them and they have told us that the report was under their consideration. What the reasons were which were under consideration by them is something on which I am in no position to give any authentic opinion.

SHRI NATH PAI : That means, you agree with me. Of course, I would not agree with your insinuation. Otherwise, I would not be on this side of the House. (*Interruptions*). About the specific question whether the Government of India have accepted the provisos, it is quite clear the hon. member has not read the reply. The Maharashtra Government have raised five issues. Regarding (i) and (ii), as I have said in the statement, the Director-General of Shipping has already initiated an enquiry and the enquiry is in progress. We have requested him also to include in his enquiry issues (iii) and (iv), namely, there shall be no change or revision of fares for the next three years and mechanisation of Padaws by the Company.

About (v) which says that the Central Government should agree to undertake dredging on an emergency basis at some of the more important ports to enable operation of more efficient and punctual service, my answer is very clear. I have said :

"The responsibility for maintaining minor ports including their dredging is that of the State Government. At the same time, Government of India are always willing to provide technical assistance to the State Government in this regard and to make available on payment the use of dredgers subject to the availability of dredgers under their control."

At the moment, we do not have any dredgers which we can make available to the Maharashtra Government. The Maharashtra Government wanted to purchase a dredger themselves. We have supported their application and orders have been passed authorising them to buy a cutter suction dredger of, I think, 500 tons at a cost of Rs. 100.65 lakhs with foreign exchange component of about 20 lakhs and within 20 months of the day on which they place the order, we expect it would be avail-

able. I can give this assurance that if in the meanwhile the Government of India find some dredger, we are quite willing to place it at the disposal of the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI NATH PAI : I said, because of the poverty and backwardness of these people, it is beyond their power to pay the increased fare. Will the Government of India make available the necessary subsidy?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As far as the Government of India's present policy is concerned, there is no intention of subsidising the passenger fares of coastal shipping.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Initially, permit me, Sir, to make a grouse of this procedure. Whenever a minister was expected to lay a statement on the Table, it was normal courtesy for the minister to supply *suo motu* a copy of it at least to the members who have tabled the question. But neither Mr. Nath Pai nor myself got a copy.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a new rule he is bringing today. Copies of the statement are supposed to be kept in the Notice Office. I will look into it whether that practice is there.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Regarding these panch sheel provisos the Maharashtra Government has suggested for accepting the recommendation of 7 per cent increase in freight rates, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the very basis of the Konkan Fare Inquiry Committee has gone by the simple fact that Chougulaes have changed their time table solely on the basis of making money because on the basis of heavy advertisement they have voluntarily published throughout all the papers in Maharashtra that the time table as it stood made their ships uneconomic in running and because of that they were forced to change the time table? If the very rates are to be considered on the background of the change in the time table, as the hon. Minister has said that the Director-General of Shipping is making some enquiry with a view to see that such a contingency does not occur in future, I

would like to ask, because it happened blatantly in the past without any reference to the Director General of Shipping or anybody here or the Government of Maharashtra and the Chougule workers ventured to change unilaterally their timetable on the ground that it was uneconomical and now they have changed and made it economical, whether the Government would be pleased to order a fresh inquiry into the proposed increase in tariff on the background that the same Chougule when they applied for the shipping licence had made this commitment that they would not apply for any rise in freight rates on the conditions which existed there ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Regarding the first part of the question raised by the hon. Member the Director General is conducting an inquiry not only regarding the future because he has received complaints about change in schedules from the people of Dabohi who are the party affected by the changed schedules. They were getting six calls per week previously and now the number of calls would be reduced to three. As far as other ports of call are concerned there have been some advantages. The same people have sent complaints to them, to me and the Maharashtra Government. The Government of Maharashtra has referred those complaints to the Director General of Shipping. He is now considering the whole question because under the licence it is quite possible that the Director General may ask the Chougule Shipping Company to revert to the previous shipping schedules. It is not ruled out. Therefore, the question of conducting another inquiry on the basis of revised schedules does not arise.

Regarding his second point where he said that the company had agreed not to raise the fares, it is true when they applied for three ships in 1963 they said that they would not raise any Konkani fares. At that time they were not running any service to Dabohi. At that time it was being run by the Bombay Steamship Navigation Company a subsidiary of the Scindias. The Scindias in 1966 wanted to close down the operation of two of their ships—Rohidas and another one—because they said they were extremely uneconomical. Then Chougules were persuaded to buy those ships in order to run this service.

At that time they said that it was most uneconomical for them to run this service, the prices having gone up and so on. They wanted a very substantial increase in fares. Then this committee itself recommended 7 per cent increase as a result of representation made by the company.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether the Director General of Shipping will conduct an inquiry into the past blatant lapses or delays which could be described as breach of licence ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : May I know whether in the meanwhile this decision to increase the fares by 7 per cent is final ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Most certainly. I have already announced it.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Is it not a fact that the BSN Company which went out of business also had asked for such a rate and the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra resisted that and now they have brought in Chougules there favouring them and giving them this rate ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know the preferences of the Government of Maharashtra between different shipping companies.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I included Government of India also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : We have no preferences.

SHRI SONAVANE : May I know whether this increase in rates was agreed to by the Government of Maharashtra and, if so, whether any conditions were attached to the increase ? If any conditions were attached, may I know whether those conditions are being fulfilled ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I thought I made it clear. The responsibility for determining the fares is that of the Govern-

ment of India. The agreement of the Government of Maharashtra is not required by statute. Only as a matter of desirability we referred the matter to the Government of Maharashtra. They laid down certain provisos all of which have been discussed in the House. I have already indicated that regarding two of those provisos the matter is under consideration by the Director General of Shipping, two more have been referred to him and regarding the fifth the Government of Maharashtra itself has to come to a decision.

श्री शिंकरे : कोंकण टट पर सविस करने वाले जहाज कई लाख यात्रियों का परिवहन करते हैं। उन में गोम्रा के यात्रियों की संख्या ढाई लाख से ज्यादा होती है। गोम्रा का पणजी बन्दरगाह तो इस कोंकण टट सविस का टर्मिनस भी है। उन सविस करने वाले जहाजों के केबिन के और पहले वर्ग के बहुसंख्यक यात्री गोम्रा के ही होते हैं। स्टीमशिप कम्पनी की आय का एक विशेष हिस्सा गोम्रा के यात्रियों से ही आता है। इसलिए यात्रियों का किराया बढ़ाए जाने से उन्हीं प्रवासियों को ज्यादा नुकसान पहुँचेगा। इस लिए मैं मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यात्री किराये के इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार के साथ जैसे विचार-विमर्श किया है, क्या वैसे ही उस ने गोम्रा सरकार के साथ भी विचार-विमर्श किया है या नहीं; अगर किया है, तो इस बारे में गोम्रा सरकार ने क्या मत व्यक्त किया है और उस के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और अगर ऐसा विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया गया है, तो क्या सरकार गोम्रा सरकार से विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, I have nothing to say in answer.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Shri Nath Pai suggested that the report was shelved in view of the impending elections. The Minister said in his reply that the report was submitted in December 1967. The elections were over in February 1967.

SHRI NATH PAI : I referred to the civic elections.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is confusing the whole thing.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : Sir, in the supplementaries on this question the name of one shipping company, Messrs. Chougules came up several times. It seems that there is something very fishy that while the same increased rates were proposed and asked for by another company they were refused and this Chougules have somehow or the other got the concurrence of the Government of India—not the Government of Maharashtra to the increase in fares. I want to remind the Minister that these Chougules were originally a Goanese company registered under the Portuguese Government and they were doing business merrily under the Portuguese and now that the liberation has come and Goa is integrated with India these people who were reaping good profits under the Portuguese are also being given all sorts of facilities now. Will he kindly look into the whole matter and make an inquiry?

MR. SPEAKER : No answer is required.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I am affected because I am a Konkani, I am affected because I have travelled in these ships. I would like to ask from the Minister of Transport whether he would some day undertake a trip on these ships to know the conditions in which human beings are packed, to know the conditions of food provided to them and so on because as long as he is a Minister of Transport he has some responsibility not only for the freight and fares but also for the conditions of service.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I will be very glad to have this trip in the company of my hon. friend.

SHRI SEQUEIRA : The question asked by my colleague, Shri Shinkre, whether the Goa Government was consulted was not answered by the Minister. I am sorry this was not done. According to the answer, the Government of Maharashtra

agreed to 7 per cent increase subject to certain conditions. According to part (c), the Government of India has already accepted the recommendation of 7 per cent, but it is now asking the Director-General of Shipping to look into all other conditions. May I ask the hon. Minister the reason for this hasty action of agreeing to the increase in fares without first deciding on the conditions that the Government of Maharashtra have recommended?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As I have already indicated, the Government of Maharashtra does not have a veto on the right of the Government of India to fix the fares. But we have consulted them and are taking action on all the provisions laid down. But they are not in a position to tell us whether we should or should not do this or that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Study Team on Tribal Development Programme

*1407. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Study Team headed by the former Chief Minister of Nagaland on Tribal Development Programme ;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted ;

(c) whether Government have fixed any time-limit for submitting the report ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Study Team has completed visits to the Tribal areas in all States and Union Territories, with the exception of Laccadives and NEFA. Draft Reports on 7 States/Union Territories have already been prepared while others are under preparation.

(b) and (c). The term of the Team has been sanctioned upto June 30, 1968 by which time it is expected to submit its reports.

(d) Does not arise.

Sending of Doctors to South Yemen

*1408. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to send some doctors to the new Peoples' Republic of South Yemen ;

(b) if so, the number thereof ;

(c) whether Government also propose to sell to that country the India manufactured drugs ; and

(d) the nature of assistance proposed to be given by Government to Yemen Government for medical training ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six.

(c) No inter-governmental discussions have taken place in this regard. Exports of Indian drugs on a commercial basis will however be encouraged.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Appointment of Separate Governor for Nagaland

*1410. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nagaland Government are demanding the appointment of a separate Governor for Nagaland and the full implementation of the 16-point agreement entered into between Nagaland and the Government of India ;

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

(c) how far the 16 points are yet to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Nagaland

have asked for the appointment of a separate Governor for Nagaland. This request is under consideration.

There has been no reference from the State Government specifically relating to the 16-Point Agreement. As the Members are aware, on 26th July, 1960, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, received a delegation of 15 Naga leaders led by the late Dr. Imkongliha Ao President of the Naga People's Convention. The Delegation placed the 16-Point Memorandum before the Prime Minister. The proposals contained therein were fully examined and in keeping with the Government's policy of allowing maximum autonomy to the Nagas in their internal affairs, their request for the constitution of the Naga Hills Tuensang Area as a separate State within the Indian Union was accepted. The essentials of this Agreement were incorporated in the Constitution—vide The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, which was passed by Parliament in 1962.

Talks with Nagas

*1414. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of the underground Nagas led by Mr. Scato Swu and Mr. Kughato Sukhai is in favour of resuming talks with the Central Government for a political settlement of the Naga problem ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No approach has been made to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

संशस्त्र सेनाओं को दारों की सप्लाई के लिए टैंडर

*1418. श्री हरबयाल देवगुल : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में संशस्त्र सेनाओं को दारों की सप्लाई के लिए स्वीकृत टैंडर में दी

गई दरें क्या हैं तथा ये टैंडर किन पाटियों ने दिये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बाजार भाव की तुलना में ये दरें अधिक थीं और ये टैंडर बहुत कम पाटियों से मांगे गये थे ; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से दालें न खरीदने के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1016/68]

Chinese Build-up in Tibet

*1419. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Chinese have recently massed 16 divisions in Tibet ;

(b) if so, whether the massing of troops in Tibet is an indication that a fresh attack on India is in the offing ;

(c) if so, whether the Government of India have drawn the attention of the big powers to this development ; and

(d) the steps taken to meet their challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Chinese have continued to remain in strength across our northern borders. There has been no significant change in the position of late. The threat posed thereby to our security is taken note of in our operational plans and is also brought to the notice of friendly countries from time to time as occasion may require.

भारत में सी० आई० ए० की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियाँ

*1420. श्री बृज नृपण सारंग :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने गन दो वर्षों से भारत में सी० आई० ए० की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों के विरुद्ध अमरीका सरकार को कोई विरोधपत्र भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका अमरीका सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) अमरीका सरकार से औपचारिक तौर पर विरोध प्रकट नहीं किया गया है। पिछले आम चुनावों में और दूसरे कामों में विदेशी घन के इस्तेमाल के बारे में गुप्त वार्ता ब्यूरो (इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो) ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। सरकार विदेशी एजेंसियों को तोड़-फोड़ और जानूसी कार्रवाइयों के प्रति सतर्क है और जब-जब जरूरत होती है इस प्रकार की कार्रवाइयों का प्रतिकार करने के लिए समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

International Status for Gurdwara
Nankana Sahib

*1421. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Sikh Brotherhood is in negotiation with the Government of Pakistan to obtain for Gurdwara Nankana Sahib in West Pakistan an international status like the Vatican City ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government are prepared to grant this status to Nankana Sahib only if an independent Sikhistan is established in India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain tentative proposals on these lines have already been submitted to Government by Sant Fateh Singh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Apart from reports in the press Government have no other information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

नारकोंडम द्वीप के बारे में समाचारपत्रों में छपे समाचार

*1422. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 मार्च, 1968 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में छपे इस आशय के समाचार को धोर दिलाया गया है कि नारकोंडम द्वीप के बारे में समाचारपत्रों में छपे समाचार निराधार हैं जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच से पता चलता है तथा न तो बर्मा सरकार के अधिकारी कभी वहां गये हैं और न ही उन्होंने वहां पर कोई स्तम्भ अथवा सम्भ बनाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त समाचार सरकार के कुछ प्रवक्ताओं द्वारा "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" को भेजा गया था ;

(ग) क्या कलकत्ता से छपने वाले "हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड" के 25 मार्च, 1968 और 28 मार्च, 1968 के अंकों में नारकोंडम के बारे में छपे समाचारों की धोर भी सरकार ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त समाचार भी निराधार है ;

(ङ) क्या समाचारपत्रों को ऐसे समाचार भेजने के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित करने वाले समाचारपत्रों को सरकार दण्ड देगी ;

(च) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित समाचार सही है, तो क्या सरकार 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' को उपर्युक्त समाचार देने के लिए उत्तर-दायी प्रवृत्ति तथा 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के प्रकाशकों को दण्ड देगी; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हाँ। सरकार ने यह खबर देखी है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ने यह खबर देखी है। जैसा कि सदन में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है, उस द्वीप पर ऐसे कोई स्तम्भ नहीं हैं जिनसे भारत के अलावा किसी और के अधिकार का पता चलता हो।

(ङ) सरकार किसी ऐसी कार्रवाई को आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

(च) और (छ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Foreign News Agencies

*1423. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted investigations into finances and operation of certain foreign-sponsored news and feature syndicates distributing inexpensive and free material to our language newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However an instance of an Indian News Service operating under the name and style of the Universal Press Service distributing material from a West German Private Publicity Agency has come to Government's notice and further enquiries are being made.

Supply of Tinned Meat to Armed Forces by Essex Farms (Pvt.) Ltd.

*1424. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Essex Farm (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi are supplying tinned meat to the Armed Forces ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that last year the Army authorities returned large quantity of tinned meat which was of inferior quality ;

(c) if so, the total quantity returned by the Army authorities ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that again another order has been given to the Essex Farm to supply tinned meat ; and

(e) if so, reasons for the same ?

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

(b) and (c). Out of 609 tonnes tendered by M/s Essex Farms (P) Ltd., during the year 1967, a quantity of 7.157 tonnes was rejected as it did not conform to ASC specification while 17.367 tonnes were accepted subject to price reduction.

(d) Yes, Sir. An order for 200 tonnes of tinned meat has been placed on the firm on 5th March, 1968 for deliveries during the period June to September 1968.

(e) Orders are placed by the Chief Director of Purchase, Department of Food, on the basis of competitive tenders. In this case, only Messrs Essex Farm (Pvt.) Ltd., responded to the tender enquiry.

चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के प्रचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए वृत्त चित्र

*1425. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के विरुद्ध चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के जहरीले प्रचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए वृत्त चित्रों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ फिल्म विदेशों को भेजी गई थीं ;

(ग) क्या भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार करने वाली पाकिस्तान द्वारा निमित्त तथा विदेशों को भेजी गई फिल्मों की संख्या की भारत सरकार को जानकारी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इन फिल्मों को दिखाया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) ऐसी फिल्में, जिनमें यह विषय भी है, की एक सूची सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या LT -1017/68]

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन के मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, जोधपुर

*1426. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोधपुर में आकाशवाणी के प्रस्तावित केन्द्र की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि राजस्थान एक सीमावर्ती राज्य है पाकिस्तान रेडियो द्वारा किये गये प्रसारणों की तुलना में राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रचार और विस्तार आदि के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों पर कितना व्यय हुआ है और आगामी वर्ष में इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जोधपुर में पहले ही एक अल्प शक्ति का प्रसारण केन्द्र चालू है। इस केन्द्र में पर्याप्त स्टूडियो सुविधाओं सहित उच्च शक्ति का एक ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में कोई देरी नहीं हुई है और आशा है कि यह 1969 के उत्तरार्ध में पूरी हो जायेगी।

(ख) राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी के जोधपुर, अजमेर, उदयपुर और बिकानेर केन्द्रों से सामान्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाने के अतिरिक्त, राज्य के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए आकाशवाणी जोधपुर से प्रतिदिन 30 मिनट का एक विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है जिसमें समाचार बुलेटिन, सामयिक विषयों पर समीक्षा और संगीत होते हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT -1018/68]

Bengal Regiment

*1427. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that soldiers of the 'Bengal Army' under East India Company were the pioneer patriots to start 'The First War of independence' in the year 1857;

(b) whether the 'Bengal Regiment' was disbanded by the British Government during the First World War for the patriotic activities of its soldiers; and

(c) if so, whether Government, in response to repeated demand made by the people of Bengal, propose to raise a 'Bengal Regiment' in honour of the patriotic heritage of the 'Bengal Army' and Bengal Regiment' ?

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

(b) There was no single Regiment named as Bengal Regiment. There were various Regiments before 1903 with the word 'Bengal' prefixed. After that year

their names under-went a change; some of them were designated as 1st, 2nd, 4th 8th and 9th Bengal Lancers; 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 12th Bengal Pioneers, 5th Bengal (Light) Infantry etc. No. recorded are available to show that any one of them was disbanded during the 1st World War for the patriotic activities of its soldiers.

(c) No, Sir.

रेडियो जम्मू से हिन्दी समाचारों का प्रसारण

*1428. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में किन-किन रेडियो स्टेशनों से हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते हैं तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्टेशनों से हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनो का प्रसारण आरम्भ करने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : आकाशवाणी का प्रत्येक केन्द्र अपनी घरेलू सेवा में केन्द्रीय रूप में तैयार किए गए एक या अधिक हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित/रिले करता है।

आतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4516 का 20 मार्च, 1968 के लोक सभा में दिए गए उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि रेडियो कश्मीर से समाचार हिन्दी में प्रसारित नहीं किए जाते, परन्तु, स्थिति की जांच करने पर पता लगा है कि श्रीनगर केन्द्र से हिन्दी बुलेटिन प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इस हद तक उपरि उल्लिखित आतारकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में संशोधन सम्भवा जाए। इस गलती के बारे में खेद है।

Decision of Malaysian Government to Terminate work Permits

*1429. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Malaysia have decided to terminate work permits of Singapore citizens or Identity card holders living in the Federation; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India in so far as Indian nationals are con-

cerned and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Government had seen reports to this effect.

(b) Indian nationals as such are not affected and the question of our taking any action in the matter did not arise on this occasion.

Construction of 'Anti-Tank Bandh' by Pakistan in Sialkot Sector

*1430. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that Pakistan has recently constructed a 11-mile long wall called the 'anti-tank bandh' along a new canal built by them in the Sialkot Sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that a bund-cum-ditch is being constructed in the Sialkot sector which could serve as an anti-tank obstacle. As already indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 476 answered in the House on the 6th March 1968, Government keep a close watch on Pakistan military activity across our borders. All steps necessary for ensuring the security of the country are duly taken as a part of operational plans.

Appointment to key Posts

*1431. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directive from the Prime Minister's Secretariat was issued in April, 1967, to all the Ministries of the Government of India, that 'all the important and key posts should be filled on merit alone and that all the posts, the incumbents of which are about to retire should be advertised and the person should be selected well in advance of the date of retirement of the present holder of such a post';

(b) if so, whether this directive has been implemented in this Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b) A communication reiterating that merit alone should be the criterion for top level appointments, that no proposals may be entertained for extension or re-employment of superannuated officers and that vacancies should be anticipated in time, was received in April, 1967, from the Cabinet Secretariat and not from the Prime Minister's Secretariat. Every effort is being made to implement these instructions.

(c) Does not arise.

एच० एफ० 24 विमान के निर्माण के लिये भारत संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के बीच सहयोग

*1432. श्री मृणुंजय प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को एच० एफ० 24 विमान के इंजनों के निर्माण के लिये किस तारीख को ठेका दिया गया था और इन इंजनों के निर्माण में उनके असफल रहने के कारण यह ठेका कब समाप्त कर दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुसार इंजनों के निर्माण के लिये उनकी योग्यता, अनुभव, तकनीकी जानकारी तथा क्षमता का अनुभव लगाने के लिये संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य में निहित विभिन्न किस्म के विमानों तथा इंजनों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई थी;

(ग) किस अभिकरण ने जांच की थी; और

(घ) इस योजना पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और इस से क्या फल प्राप्त हुआ है?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० न० सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ). 1964 में एक करारनामे पर हस्ताक्षर हुये थे, जिस में भारत और यू० ए० आर० ने एच० एफ०—

24 वैमानिक ढांचे और ई 300 इंजनों के लिए प्रबंधों के संबंध में विचार विमर्श करने का फैसला किया था। एच० ए० ए० से एक तकनीकी दल को यू० ए० आर० में प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था, और उन्होंने एच० ए०—24 वैमानिक ढांचों के लिए ई—300 इंजन की उपयुक्त शक्ति सयन्त्र होने की संभावना के पक्ष में रिपोर्ट दी थी, परन्तु उसे एच० ए० 24 के लिए अप्रयुक्त इंजन के सकलतत्पूवक विकास, और उसकी उड़ान निष्पत्ति के सन्तोषजनक होने पर निर्भर था। उड़ान में ई—300 की निष्पत्ति के आंकन कर पाने के लिए अप्रैल, 1965 में यू० ए० आर० को एक एच० ए०—24 वैमानिक ढांचा प्राप्त किया गया था। यह परीक्षण अभी प्रगतिशील है। इंजनों की सप्लाई के लिए यू० ए० आर० से किसी कन्ट्रैक्ट पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं हुए।

यू० ए० आर० को एच० ए० 24 का एक वैमानिक ढांचा ऋण पर देने के प्रतिरिक्त तकनीकी सेविवर्ग का एक दल, उड़ान परीक्षणों में सहायता देने के लिए यू० ए० आर० में प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था। इस पर उठे खर्च का हिसाब किया जा रहा है।

National Defence Fund

*1433. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the National Defence Fund has decided to utilize 17.75 crores of rupees for the purchase of a squadron of fighter aircraft and other equipment for the forces;

(b) if so, whether Government have negotiated the purchase of these items with any foreign country/party recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Jammu-Srinagar Highway

*1434. **SHRI M. L. SONDHİ** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 182-mile Jammu-Srinagar highway gets clogged with snow during winter every year;

(b) whether heavy snow on this highway brings the vehicular traffic to a standstill when location of the road becomes difficult and skidding becomes easier; and

(c) whether Government propose to make some permanent arrangements to clear this highway on a regular basis in winter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain stretches of this Highway are subject to heavy snowfall during winter.

(b) When there is heavy and continuous snowfall, through traffic is disrupted; but, location of road has not so far presented any difficulty.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is receiving attention.

Purchase of Arms by Rebel Nagas from Portugal

*1435. **DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rebel Nagas have taken steps to purchase large quantity of arms from Portugal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) : While Government of India keep a careful watch on the contacts of the Naga Underground with foreign powers, they have no information about alleged contacts with Portugal. Naturally, Government of India regard the supply of arms and ammunition to the Naga Underground by any foreign country as a hostile act directed towards India.

Production of Aircrafts at H. A. L.

*1436. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been producing various types of air-crafts without having orders for them ;

(b) if so, the number and nature of aircrafts produced during the last year and those under production at the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. without securing orders ; and

(c) how far orders for those already produced have been received and what further steps are being taken to ensure that the aircrafts produced do not simply accumulate for want of orders causing freeze in the investment ?

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

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

High Power Transmitter Near Alleppey, Kerala

8334. **SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking in terms of dropping the installation of a high power transmitter near Alleppey in Kerala State ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has recently written to him to expedite steps for the installation of the high power transmitter at Alleppey and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, the Chief Minister of Kerala did send a letter dated 5th February, 1968 in reply to one seeking his assistance in the matter of acquisition of land at a reasonable price for the installation of a transmitter at Alleppey, pointing out that the action in the circumstances should be taken at our end.

Diplomatic Passports

8335. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wives, sons and daughters of Ministers, Ambassadors and other members of the Foreign Service are granted diplomatic passports and their baggage is not subject to examination by the Customs at both ends : and

(b) the total number of persons of all types, male and female, holding diplomatic passports in India at the end of December, 1967 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) According to the Passport Rules, 1967, the wives/sons and daughters of Ministers of Government, Ambassadors and other diplomatic members of the Indian Foreign Service are entitled to diplomatic passports for the period of the mission of their husbands/parents and for return to India.

Holders of Indian diplomatic passports are subject to the usual customs examination in India. In countries abroad personal baggage of diplomatic passports holders is dealt with in accordance with the regulations obtaining in each country and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Military Lands Manual

8337. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4763 on the 18th December, 1967 and state ;

(a) whether the volume of "Military Lands Manual" is a prescribed text book for candidates taking Union Public Service Commission Examination for Military Lands and cantonments Service ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow the sale of the Manual for the use of the prospective candidates ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Property in Cantonment Areas

8338. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 3693 and 4764 on the 11th and 18th December, 1967 respectively and state :

(a) whether the condition No. 6 of the said order stipulated that the transfer of a site held under the terms of this grant shall also subscribe to the condition of the grant ;

(b) whether any instance to show that a so-called original grantee had applied for a site under clause 1 of the said order and that had been duly registered under clause 5, has come to Government's notice ; and

(c) whether his attention has also been drawn to the preamble of the Cantonment (House Accommodation) Act, 1902 and whether Order No. 179 of 1836 has since been superseded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Condition No. 6 of the General Order 179 of 1836 prescribed that no ground will be granted except on the conditions stipulated in the said order which are to be subscribed by every grantee as well as by those to whom his grant may subsequently be transferred.

(b) No, Sir. However, all the grants made under the said Order are presumed to have been made in accordance with the provisions thereof.

(c) Yes, Sir. While grants are no longer made in terms of the General Order No. 179 dated 12th September 1836, the grants already made there under are regulated in accordance with the terms thereof.

Film Advisory Committee

8339. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY :

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

(a) whether Government have re-consti-

tuted the Central and Regional Raw Film Advisory Committees disregarding the understanding reached with the Film Federation of India regarding the distribution of raw films on their advice and nomination of members to these Committees on their advice ;

(b) the criterion for selection of members ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Film Federation of India on this subject ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : There does not appear to have been any formal understanding. In any case the refusal by the Federation to recognise Film Producers' Guild was responsible for consequential change in Government's approach. Without the representatives of the Indian Documentary Producers' Association and the Film Producer Guild of South India, who have hitherto been attending meetings as invitees on an *ad hoc* basis, the advisory Committees would not have been representative in character. They were therefore, included in the reconstituted Central Raw Film Advisory Committee. There was no question of disregarding the opinion of the Film Federation of India.

(b) The Producers' Associations whose members are users of raw film are given representation on the Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter was discussed with the President, Film Federation of India and the Government's view point was explained to him.

Allowances Drawn by Shri C. K. Daphtary, Attorney General in Kutch Case

8340. **SHRI M. L. SONDHU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri C. K. Daphtary, the Attorney General of India who is stated to have co-ordinated the work of the Indian case before the Kutch Tribunal drew both the D. A. and F. A. ; and

(b) if so, under which F. A. or S. R. ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINSTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Shri C. K. Daphtary, Attorney-General of India, draw only daily allowances at appropriate rates and no foreign allowance during the period of his deputation to Geneva in connection with the work relating to the Kutch Tribunal. He was also paid a *per diem* fee.

(b) Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules are not applicable to such cases. The daily allowances (cash allowance and accommodation charge) were sanctioned in terms of the I. F. S. (PLCA) Rules 1961 and specific orders issued by Government from time to time.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

8341. **श्री मोलू प्रसाद :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास परिषद बनायी है ;

(ख) परिषद ने अब तक जिन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की छानबीन की है उनकी विशिष्ट परिस्थितियां क्या हैं और उनका विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) परिषद ने आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक कुल कितना धन खर्च किया है तथा किन-किन मदों पर धन व्यय किया गया ; और

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कौन-कौन से उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और प्रत्येक उपक्रम पर कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा वंशेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री, (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास बोर्ड का गठन किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). बोर्ड ने अभी तक पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की विशिष्ट समस्याओं की जांच का काम पूरा नहीं किया है । बोर्ड ने केवल ऊन क्षेत्र

में सड़कों के सुधार के लिए कतिपय सिफारिशें की हैं, जिनकी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) चौथी योजना के विकास कार्यक्रम अभी तैयार किये जाने हैं।

श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डा

8342. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या देश के अन्य भागों से आने वाले विमानों के श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर सभी मौसमों में उतर सकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रबन्ध किये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : उत्तरने तथा दिक्कालन सुविधाओं में सुधार करके श्रीनगर के हवाई अड्डे को, सभी ऋतुओं के योग्य एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए सौध पग उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Clash with Underground Nagas

8344. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been exchanges of fire between the Security Forces and Underground Nagas on the 17th and 18th March near the Medakhoma village ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Government of India are not aware of any incident of clashes between the Underground Nagas and Security Forces on the 17th and 18th March, 1968 near MEDAKHOMA village. However on the 16th March, 1968 a gang of 60 armed hostiles who were taking shelter in MATIKHRU village (Kohima Distt) were seen by our Security Forces on normal patrolling duty. As movement of hostile Nagas with arms within 1000 yards of the village constitutes a breach of Agreement on Suspension of Operations,

an exchange of fire took place resulting in the capture by our Security Forces of nine armed Underground Nagas and some arms and ammunition. There was no casualty on either side.

Delegation from Indian Enclaves in Pakistan

8345. SHRI SWELL :

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI O. P. TYAGI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI M. L. SONDHU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the people of the Indian enclaves in Pakistan recently came to Delhi and met the various Ministers of the Union Government ;

(b) whether the delegation put forward any specific proposals ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposals for affording relief to the people of the enclaves are under sympathetic consideration.

Control over Certain Islands of Palk Strait

8346. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India continues to exercise authority over the Islands known as Kuttukal tivu, Muvai tivu, Manuali Tivu, Apparuvu tivu, Pallivasal tivu, Mulli tivu, and Valai tivu in the Palk Strait which once formed a part of the Ramanathapuram Durbar ;

(b) if so, how is this authority exercised ;

(c) if not, who is exercising authority thereon ; and

(d) whether there is any dispute with Ceylon over the ownership of any islands

in the Palk Strait apart from Kachchativu Island which has been forcibly occupied by Ceylon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). These islands form part of the estate of the Raja of Ramnad which was taken over by the Government of Madras in 1949 after the abolition of the Zamindari. There is no controversy regarding the ownership of islands, of other than Kachchativu. Kachchativu has not been "forcibly occupied" by Ceylon. As indicated in answer to previous Questions in Parliament, the question of Kachchativu is to be shortly discussed between senior official of the Government of India and Ceylon.

Mizo Hostiles

8347. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hostile Mizos are operating from Maimi and Kachalong situated inside Pakistan (East) and forcibly collecting money from Mizo villages within India ;

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

(c) whether Government have lately taken up the matter with Pakistan Government to stop the Mizo activities from bases in Pakistan and to prevent their training there ;

(d) whether Government have information that Pakistan is extending facilities for training and equipping not only the Mizos and Nagas but also Khasis and other tribal people in the eastern frontier region ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e) It is a fact that Hostile Mizos from camps in Chittagong District of East Pakistan, where Myani and Kasalong are situated, recently looted at gun point some shops in Tripura. Govern-

ment are aware of the assistance being provided by the Government of Pakistan to Mizo and Naga hostiles, by way of supply of arms and ammunition and provision of training in guerilla warfare at a number of camps set up in East Pakistan for this purpose.

Protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the assistance being extended to the hostile elements by the East Pakistan authorities. Pakistan Government have been told that their behaviour is in complete disregard of the Charter of the United Nations and is also in violation of the Tashkent Declaration, which enjoins upon the two countries not to interfere in the internal affairs of each other. The Government of Pakistan have contended that they are not providing any such assistance to the hostiles.

छिपे नागाओं तथा शान्ति पर्यवेक्षकों तथा सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक

8348. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :

श्री बेंगलराया नायडू :

श्री बि० ना० शास्त्री :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री धीरन्द्र नाथ देव :

श्री गार्डिलियन गौड :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

क्या बँबेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1968 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों, छिपे नागा विद्रोहियों तथा नागालैंड शान्ति पर्यवेक्षक दल की एक त्रिपक्षीय बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें किन-किन बातों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था; और

(ग) उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बँबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी):

(क) से (ग). दीमापुर की 20 अप्रैल की बैठक

में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया जाना था :—

(i) कार्रवाई बंदी करार की शर्तों का सम्मान करना;

(ii) कार्रवाई बन्दी करार के उल्लंघनों के शेष मामलों पर विचार करना;

(iii) शांति पर्यवेक्षक दल की सिफारिशों को तेजी के साथ क्रियान्वित करने के लिए उपाय खोजना;

(iv) शांति पर्यवेक्षक दल को मजबूत करना। भारत सरकार को इसके परिणामों का विवरण अभी तक नहीं मिला है।

मंत्रिमंडल के पुनर्गठन के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

8349. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के पुनर्गठन के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या-क्या सिफारिशों की गई हैं; और

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

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Closure of Suez Canal

8350. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total period during which the Suez Canal remained closed till the 31st December 1967 ;

(b) the total loss or additional expenditure we had to incur during the above period on account of higher freight charges for our imports or exports ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy this situation keeping in view the date by which Government expects the Suez Canal to be opened for normal operations ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Suez Canal was closed on 6th June, 1967 and it continues to remain closed.

(b) While it is not possible to estimate the loss, it may be mentioned that India is incurring an additional expenditure of about 22.5 million Rupees per month on account of the higher freight charges which have to be paid for our imports from the West. Since statistics of freight paid on exports are not maintained, it is not possible to assess the additional expenditure incurred on our exports.

(c) Since the very beginning of the West Asian crisis, India has in cooperation with other countries, continued to make strenuous efforts at the United Nations and elsewhere to assist in the finding of an acceptable solution which would bring about peace and stability in the area on a lasting basis. The Suez Canal is expected to be opened for normal navigation when a settlement of the West Asian crisis is reached and peace and stability is restored in the area.

Visit of M.Ps. Unofficial Delegation to East Africa

8351. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an un official delegation of M. Ps. visited East Africa recently without taking with them the necessary foreign exchange/or without proper offers from institutions to pay their expenses ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said M.Ps. did not have return fares ;

(c) if so, who sanctioned these tours/ who gave "P" forms ;

(d) the names of these M.Ps. ; and

(e) the action taken against the Officers concerned ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A group of four members of Parliament undertook a tour of some East African countries in January, 1968. Foreign Exchange equivalent to Rs. 500/- was sanctioned to each member.

(b) and (c). The trip was undertaken by the members themselves and was not Government-sponsored. They made their own arrangements for travel etc. on the basis of exchange permits issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

- (d) Shri Narendra Singh Mahida,
Sardar Santokh Singh,
Shri Prasan Vadan Mehta,
Shri C. M. Kedaria.

(e) Does not arise.

**सैनिक इंजीनियरी सेवा कर्मचारी संघ,
इलाहाबाद**

8352. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के सैनिक इंजीनियरी सेवा कर्मचारी संघ, इलाहाबाद से कोई भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या-क्या मुख्य मांगें की गई हैं; और,

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी हां, सदस्य महोदय ने एक पत्र सहित, संघ की मांगों पर सम्मिलित एक परचा भेजा था।

(ख) मुख्य मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1 इलाहाबाद, मनौरी, बमरौली और चकरी में सभी एम० ई० एस० कर्मचारियों को वास्य भवन दिए जाएं; नहीं तो साइकल भत्ता और प्रयोजना भत्ता दिया जाए।

2 स्थायी मन्त्रा तन्त्र को फिर से बालू किया जाए।

3 एम० ई० एस० में 33½ प्रतिशत भ्राजपत्रित स्थान सैनिकीकृत काडर द्वारा पूर्ण किए जाने बन्द कर दिए जाएं, और एम० ई० एस० में कई सर्वाडिनेट में प्रविष्टि के लिए सीधे भर्ती बन्द की जाए।

4 स्टोर्ज चौकीदारों और मेहतरों को वदियां दी जाएं, और स्टोर्ज चौकीदारों तथा कार्यालय चौकीदारों की सेवास्थितियों में असमानता समाप्त कर दी जाए।

5 विभागीय सेविवर्ग के पुनः वर्गीकरण के लिए अधिकाधिक आयु की कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

6 रक्षा भ्रसैनिकों के लिए एक उजरत बोर्ड बनाया जाय।

(ग) मांगें विचाराधीन हैं।

**Protest Lodged by British Government
Against Agitation in Mannar Tea
Estates, Kerala**

8353. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Government have lodged oral/written protest against the agitation in the Munnar Tea Estates, Kerala ;

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

(c) whether the Kerala Government were consulted before responding to the British protest ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The British High Commission orally informed the Ministry of External Affairs that their Deputy High Commissioner in Madras was taking the opportunity of a visit to Kerala to meet the Chief Minister about the situation in the Munnar Tea Estates. The State Government reported to the Centre that the Deputy High Commissioner told the Chief Minister that the labour situation in the plantation had led to incidents threatening the life and property of British per-

sonnel and sought Government protection for them. The Chief Minister assured the Deputy High Commissioner that steps would be taken to maintain law and order in the plantation area.

Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory

8354. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory from Ichapur, West Bengal to Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting ; and

(c) total number of employees likely to be affected by the shifting of the Laboratory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The major portion of the Laboratory was shifted to Hyderabad from Ichapur between September, 1963 to June, 1964 and a small Cell has been left behind at Ichapur. There is no intention at present to shift this Cell to Hyderabad.

(c) Does not arise.

वियटनाम के प्रकाशन

8355. श्री योगन्द्र झा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 18 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4107 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) : क्या सभी 28 पुस्तकें वियतनाम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के पक्ष में हैं तथा अमरीकी आक्रमण के विरुद्ध हैं ;

(ख) : क्या सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा उक्त पुस्तकों को भारत में लाने पर प्रतिबन्ध भारत की स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति के तथा वियटनाम में शान्ति की पुनः स्थापना की नीति के अनुरूप है ;

(ग) : यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त पुस्तकों को भारत में लाने पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने का है ; और

(घ) : यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अखु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). इस मामले पर गौर किया जा रहा है जैसा कि पहले ही बताया जा चुका है सिर्फ ऐसी प्रकाशनों का प्रवेश ही वर्जित किया जाता है जो कि ग्राम निषेध आदेश के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

महार रेजिमेंट

8356. श्री शशि झूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत तथा दक्षिण भारत के गैर महार लोग महार रेजिमेंट तथा सिख लाइट डिवीजन में शामिल हो सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). माहुर रेजिमेंट में माहुरों के अतिरिक्त उत्तरी भारत के अनुसूचित जातियाँ भर्ती हो सकती हैं, और अगर वह मजहब और रामदासिया सिख सम्प्रदायों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं तो सिख लाइट इन्फेन्ट्री में भी । दक्षिण भारत के अनुसूचित जाति इन दोनों में भी भर्ती नहीं हो सकते, क्योंकि उन्हें अन्य रेजिमेंटों में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है ।

इन्फेन्ट्री डिवीजनों का नाम रखा जाना

8357. श्री शशि झूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई इन्फेन्ट्री डिवीजन का राष्ट्रीय आधार पर नाम रखे जाने की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) ब्रिटिश शासन में बनाई गई 'बमार' और 'आदिवासी' रेजीमेंटों के नाम क्या हैं तथा

क्या उनमें से किसी रेजीमेंट का नाम 'गायत्री' रेजीमेंट रखा गया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि भ्रंजण ने ऐसी 'जातीय' रेजीमेंट को समाप्त किया था और यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने, जिनमें मुख्य मंत्री और संसदसदस्य भी शामिल हैं अथ 'अहीर' रेजीमेंट बनाये जाने की मांग की है ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) इन्फेन्ट्री डिवीजन की क्षमता केवल अंकों द्वारा की जाती है न कि किन्हीं नामों द्वारा ।

(ख) हमारा मुख्यतः इण्डियन पायनीयर कोर, रायल इण्डियन सर्विस कोर (एनिमल ट्रांसपोर्ट और मेकेनिकल ट्रांसपोर्ट) और थोड़ी संख्या में इण्डियन आर्माड कोर रायल इण्डियन आर्टिलरी, रायल बम्बई सेपार्ज एंड माईनर्स कुमाऊ रेजिमेंट, डोगरा रेजिमेंट इत्यादि में भर्ती किए जाते थे । गत विश्वयुद्ध से पहले आदिवासी भारतीय सेना में नहीं लिये जाते थे । गत विश्वयुद्ध में वह बिहार रेजिमेंट, इण्डियन पायनीयर कोर और थोड़ी संख्या में रायल बम्बई सेपार्ज एंड माईनर्स में भर्ती किए गए थे । भारतीय सेना की किसी रेजीमेंट का नाम गायत्री रेजिमेंट नहीं रखा गया था ।

(ग) ब्रिटिशों ने 1883—88 वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी जातीय रेजिमेंटों को तोड़ दिया था, क्योंकि उस समय की राय के अनुसार ऐसा पग सेना की यौद्धिकता में सुधार का कारण होता ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार करने की संभावना नहीं है ।

सेना के डिवीजन

8358. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में राजपूत, जाट, डोगरा और

गोरखा आदि जातियों के नामों पर कुल कितने डिवीजन हैं और स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पूर्व डिवीजन वार उनकी शक्ति कितनी-कितनी थी; और

(ख) उसके पश्चात् अब वार कितने डिवीजन बनाये गये ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सेना के विभिन्न डिवीजनों में हरिजनों की भर्ती

8359. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना की उन डिवीजनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश, दिल्ली, हरियाणा तथा राजस्थान के स्वस्थ शरीर वाले हरिजन भर्ती हो सकते हैं ; और

(ख) इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). हरिजन (अनुपूजित) जातिएं सेना की विभिन्न यूनिटों में भर्ती के लिए ग्रहण हैं :—

1 मध्य प्रदेश : माहर रेजिमेंट, गाड्ज विंगेड, और पैराशूट रेजिमेंट ।

दिल्ली और हरियाणा : पंजाब रेजिमेंट, गाड्ज विंगेड और पैराशूट रेजिमेंट ।

राजस्थान गाड्ज विंगेड ।

वह मिली जुली या सेमी अंग्रेजी की रेजिमेंटों में, जैसे कि आर्टिलरी रेजिमेंट, इंजीनियरी कोर, सिग्नल कोर, सेना चिकित्सा कोर, आर्मी आइर्नस कोर, आर्मी सप्लाय कोर इत्यादि में भी भर्ती के लिए ग्रहण हैं ।

Indians Working in U. N. O.

8360. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are less Indians working in the United Nations

in one capacity or another, as compared to other nationalities ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the total number of Indians working in the United Nations at present and in which capacities and on what salaries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir ; the Indian representation as compared to other nationalities is satisfactory.

(c) According to the latest information, there are 131 Indian nationals working in United Nations Secretariat in the following grades ;

(i) Under-Secretary General	— 1
(ii) D—2	— 3
(iii) D—1	— 6
(iv) P—5	— 18
(v) P—4	— 24
(vi) P—3	— 7
(vii) P—2	— 7
(viii) P—1	— —
(ix) General Service and other levels	— 65
	— — —
Total	131
	— — —

The salaries for the various grades are as follows -

(i) Under-Secretary	
General	\$ 30,000
(ii) D—2	\$ 25,000
(iii) D—1	\$ 22,300
(iv) P—5	\$ 19,500
(v) P—4	\$ 15,900
(vi) P—3	\$ 12,850
(vii) P—2	
P—1	\$ 9,640

Recruitment of Namasudra Community in Indian Army

8361. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to make special efforts to recruit traditionally

fighting Namasudra community of Bengal in the Indian Army and also set up a Sainik School in Bengal for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Recruitment in the Army is open to all classes irrespective of caste, creed, community, religion or region, provided they conform to the prescribed physical, medical and educational standards and are within the prescribed age limits. Members of the Namasudra community of Bengal are free to offer themselves for enrolment.

There is already one Sainik School in West Bengal. Sainik Schools will not be opened exclusively for any community or communities.

Help to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

8362. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of partition of India, Mahatma Gandhi pledged, on behalf of the Nation, all help to Frontier Gandhi (Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan) in case the Pakhtoons were denied of their political rights in the new set up after the partition ;

(b) whether the Frontier Gandhi repeatedly and very recently also expressed his desire to come to India provided Government agreed to take up the cause of the Pakhtoons ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government does not have any official record about such a pledge. The views of the Government about the Pakhtoons are, however, well known and have repeatedly been made clear in the House. Government has every sympathy for the just demand of the Pakhtoons and will do whatever is constitutionally possible to help them.

(b) and (c). An invitation to visit India was extended to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in January 1965. He has indicated

that he will visit at a suitable opportunity.

Indo-Pak Relations

8363. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent peace, friendship and reconciliation overtures made by the Prime Minister of India to Pakistan had their adverse reaction in Pakistan ;

(b) whether Pakistani official leaders and Pak Radio, in reply to India's offer, intensified their anti-Indian propaganda ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The interview given by the Prime Minister in March to a correspondent of the APP though widely published in Pakistan evoked only qualified response.

(b) Anti-India propaganda, though not intensified has unfortunately been a continuing feature of Pakistan's policy towards this country.

(c) The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan on several occasions to the need for improving relations between the two countries and how such propaganda come in the way.

बायु सेना मुख्यालय के एक कर्मचारी से गुप्त कागजात बरामब होना

8364. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1968 में सफदरजंग बायुसेना मुख्यालय में काम करने वाली एक महिला टाइपिस्ट के पास से गेट-कीपर ने कुछ गुप्त कागजात पकड़े थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ग) उसका व्योरा क्या है तथा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

सैनिक कर्मचारियों की भूमि के छीने जाने के बारे में शिकायतें

8365. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) ऐसे सैनिक कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने गत पांच वर्षों में अपनी जमीन तथा अन्य सम्पत्ति के अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा हथियाया लिये जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास अपनी शिकायतें भेजी हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) ऐसी शिकायतों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता, और न ही पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान की ऐसी शिकायतों को इकट्ठा कर पाना संभव ही है ।

(ख) ऐसी शिकायतें जब प्राप्त होती हैं, सेना मुख्यालयों में सम्बन्धित अधिकरणों या निम्न विचारनामों द्वारा निपटारे के लिए आगे भेज दी जाती है, या संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से मन्त्रणा सहित उनका निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उन पर विचार किया जाता है ।

सहाय्यी जवानों के परिवारों को सहायता

8366. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1947 और 1962 में जम्मू और काश्मीर की रक्षा करते हुए देश के अन्य राज्यों के जिन जवानों ने अपना जीवन

बलिदान कर दिया था, उनके परिवारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार और सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने भूमि और अन्य वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन लद्दाखी जवानों ने 1947 और 1962 में अपनी देश की रक्षा के लिये अपने जीवन का बलिदान किया था और जिनमें से बहुत से जवानों को उनकी बहादुरी के लिये सैनिक पदक भी दिये गये थे उनके परिवारों को जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई भूमि अथवा वित्तीय सहायता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 1962 के चीनी आक्रमण के पश्चात् जम्मू तथा काश्मीर समेत कई राज्य सरकारों ने युद्ध में मारे गये सेविवर्ग के कुटुम्बों के लिए विभिन्न रियायतों की घोषणा की थी जैसे कि फोरी राहत के लिए कर्णभूलक अनुदान, भूमि भ्रालट करने में तरजीह, बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा रियायतें, जो राज्यवार विभिन्न हैं। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है पेंशनी लाभो के अतिरिक्त, फोरी वित्तीय राहत, और मिलटरी सैनिक और लारेंस स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले ऐसे सेविवर्ग के बच्चों को चीनी आक्रमण के बाद छात्र वृत्तियां दी गई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार के दिनांक 19-1-1963 के आदेश में स्पष्टतः कहा है कि अन्य बातों सहित यह रियायतें लद्दाख स्काउट्स के सेविवर्ग पर लागू होंगे।

प्रतिरक्षा प्रयोगशालाओं में तकनीशियनों तथा वैज्ञानिकों के पद

8367. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा प्रयोगशालाओं में तकनीशियनों तथा वैज्ञानिकों के सारे पद भरे नहीं जा सके और बहुत से पद भ्रब भी रिक्त हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पर्याप्त ग्रहता वाले व्यक्ति देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं या भर्ती की प्रक्रिया में कोई त्रुटि है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय में कितने तकनीशियनों तथा वैज्ञानिकों ने त्याग पत्र दिये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रहता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के त्यागपत्र के कारणों का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ला० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). 1-1-1968 को तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक स्थानों की कुल संख्या में से, केवल 5 प्रतिशत बिना पूर्ण किए रह गए थे। न पूर्ण किए गए स्थानों में से अधिकतर का गतिवर्ष निर्माण किया गया था। रिक्त स्थानों में से कुछ पदोन्नत किये जाने वालों के लिए अंकित हैं, और इसलिए पूर्ण नहीं किए गए कि आवश्यक सम्प्रावधि की सेवा वाले उम्मीदवारों की कमी थी। स्थानों की कुछ संख्या एप्रेंटिसों के लिए भी आरक्षित की गई है, कि जब तक उत्तरोक्त अपना प्रशिक्षण सम्पूर्ण न करलें, और नियुक्ति के लिए विचारे न जाएं, सीधे भर्ती द्वारा उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार प्राप्त करने में इस समय कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक तकनीशन

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(घ) कुल जनशक्ति की तुलना में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 15 त्याग पत्र कुछ अधिक नहीं हैं। व्यक्तियों द्वारा साधारणतया किए गए कारण हैं, उच्च अध्ययन, घरेलू कठिनाइयां या अस्वास्थ्य।

टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

8368. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक टेलीविजन केन्द्र को वर्तमान

क्षमता के अनुसार प्रतिदिन कितने घंटे टेली-विजन कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जा सकता है तथा कितने घंटे यह कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है; और

(ख) टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों से प्रतिवर्ष, विशेषतः पिछले एक वर्ष में हुए लाभ अथवा हानि का व्योरा क्या है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह): (क) इस समय भारत में केवल एक ही टेलीविजन केन्द्र है अर्थात् दिल्ली के टेलीविजन केन्द्र। यह केन्द्र वर्तमान बुविधार्थों के आधार पर अपनी अनुकूलतम क्षमता का उपयोग कर एक सप्ताह में औसतन लगभग 21 घंटे का कार्यक्रम देता है।

(ख) 1966-67 के दौरान वास्तविक व्यय 25,96,239/- रुपए था जबकि 1966-68 में 28,83,100/- रुपए खर्च होने की संभावना है। टेलीविजन सेट सीमित संख्या में होने के कारण इन सेटों से लाइसेंस फीस एक साल में केवल लगभग 2 लाख रुपए होने की आशा है। टेलीविजन केन्द्र अपने कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण जन सेवा शिक्षा, सूचना और मनोरंजन उपलब्ध करता है और इससे होने वाले लाभ की धन के रूप में नहीं आंकना चाहिए।

प्रतिरक्षा डेयरी फार्म

8369. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष सैनिक डेयरी फार्मों पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ और कुल कितना दूध मिला;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि डेयरी फार्मों के दूध पर जो लागत आती है वह बाजार भाव से अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल. ना. मिश्र): (क) 1967-68 के लिए आदिष्ट आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त नहीं हैं। 1966-

67 वर्ष के दौरान दूध के उत्पादन पर किया गया कुल खर्च 154,18 लाख रुपये था, और उत्पादित की गई दूध की कुल राशि 139-28 लाख लीटर।

(ख) जी नहीं 1966-67 के दौरान खरीदे गए दूध की खुशना में सैनिक फार्मों में उत्पादित दूध में भक्षण की अधिक मात्रा होने को समझ रखते, फार्मों में उत्पादित गाए का दूध अधिक सस्ता रहा, जब कि फार्मों में उत्पादित भैंस का दूध व्यवहारिक तौर पर खरीदे गये दूध के बराबर दर पर उत्पादित किया गया था। 1967-68 में आशा है गाए और भैंस दोनों का फार्मों में उत्पादित दूध खरीदे गये दूध से सस्ता रहेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Development of Radars in B.E.L.

8370. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a radar has been designed by the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore for Defence purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to further improve upon it and to develop new designs?

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

TV Sets as Gifts

8371. SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI SUBRAVELU :
SHRI KAMALANATHAN :

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

(a) the number of television sets received as gifts from various foreign countries during the last five years; and

(b) the names of persons or organisations to whom these sets were given gratis by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 251.

(b) No set has been given gratis to any person or organisation. These sets have been installed in Schools and Tele-clubs etc. They continue to be the property of All India Radio.

मध्य प्रदेश में नये रेडियो स्टेशन

8373. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने नये रेडियो स्टेशन चालू किये गये उन पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ और उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना आवर्ती व्यय होता है और इससे कितनी आय होती है ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इन रेडियो स्टेशनों द्वारा कितने कलाकार और अन्य कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये और इन कर्मचारियों को वेतन भ्रष्टाचार उपलब्धियों के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि दी जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) : पिछले छः वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित रेडियो केन्द्र चालू किये गए—

रायपुर - सहायक केन्द्र—2-10-63

ग्वालियर सहायक केन्द्र—15-18-64

जबलपुर सहायक केन्द्र - 8-11-64

उन पर हुए खर्च, उन पर होने वाले आवर्ती व्यय और उनसे होने वाली आय के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रतिरक्षा बस्ती

8374. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में एक प्रतिरक्षा बस्ती बनाने की योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर तथा उसका कब तक निर्माण हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री म० रा० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में रक्षा कालोनी के निर्माण के लिए कोई पक्की योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है । यद्यपि, कुछ वर्ष हुए विचार किए गए एक प्रस्ताव के अनुसार सैनिक सहयोगी भवन निर्माण कालोनियों की स्थापना के लिए देश भर में लगभग 60 उपयुक्त स्थान चुने गए थे । इनमें शामिल थे मध्य प्रदेश के तीन स्थान, अर्थात् इन्दौर, जबलपुर, और महो उद्देश्य यह है, अगर प्रतिक्रिया संतोषजनक हो, और सैनिक सहयोगी भवन निर्माण समितिएं बनाई जाएं, तो सेवा कर रहे या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को, व्यक्तिगत रूप से या उन समितियों के सदस्यों के तौर पर हानि लाभ आधार पर भूमि क्षेत्र भ्रष्टाचार करने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की माफ़त विकसित भूमि प्राप्त की जाए, जिसके प्रस्ताव भवन निर्माण का उत्तर दायित्व भ्रष्टाचार किए गए व्यक्तियों का होगा । अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कोई समिति नहीं बनाई गई ।

मध्य प्रदेश के कमजोर ट्रांसमीटर

8375. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांसमीटर कमजोर हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वहां पर कब तक उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर लगा विद्ये जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) : जी, नहीं । मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय चार मध्य शक्ति के मीडियम वेव, एक मध्य शक्ति का शॉर्टवेव और तीन अल्प शक्ति के मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर हैं ;

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना में मध्य शक्ति के दो और मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर लगाकर राज्य में प्रसारण-क्षेत्र जो इस समय अपर्याप्त है और बढ़ाने का विचार है। उनके लगाने की वास्तविक तिथि साधनों और अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल

8376. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूलों के प्रशासन में सुधार लाने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रायय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में केवल रेवा में स्थित एक सैनिक स्कूल है। स्कूल के प्रशासन के संबंध में कोई शिकायत नहीं है। इसलिए प्रशासन के सुधार के लिए विशेष पग उठाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

खमारिया आयुध कारखाने में विस्फोट

8377. श्री राम गोपाल शासवाले :

श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 मार्च, 1968 को मध्य प्रदेश के खमारिया आयुध कारखाने में विस्फोट के परिणाम स्वरूप तीन प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी गम्भीर रूप से घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन विस्फोट के कारणों की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ला० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी खमारिया में 22 मार्च 1968 को एक दुर्घटना हुई, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति सख्त घायल हुआ, और दो अन्य मामूली तौर पर। घटना उस समय हुई जब वह लोग एक स्फोटक के निर्माण के संबंध में प्रवृत्त थे। दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच तथा प्रतिकारी उपायों के लिए सुझाव देने के लिए एक बोर्ड आफ इन्क्वायरी नियुक्त किया गया है। बोर्ड आफ इन्क्वायरी के निष्कर्ष प्रतीक्षित हैं।

Rules for Recruitment of Officers in Films Division Bombay

8378. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the existing Recruitment Rules for the posts of the Administrative Officer, Newsreels Officer, Production Manager, Stores Officer and Music Director of the Film Division, Government of India, Bombay ;

(b) whether the incumbents of these posts are retiring shortly and the steps taken to fill these posts well in advance ;

(c) whether any of the incumbent of these posts has already retired ;

(d) if so, when and the steps taken to fill up that post ; and

(e) in case that post has not been filled up according to the prescribed existing rules, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A statement is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1019/68].

(b) The incumbent of the post of Stores Officers is due to retire in January, 1969. Steps will be taken to appoint a successor in time, in accordance with the recruitment rules.

The incumbent of the post of Production Manager attained the age of 58 years on 2.2.1967. He was granted extension in service for one year, which has further been extended till the appointment of his

successor. The U.P.S.C. have already advertised the post for selecting a successor.

(c) to (e). The incumbents of the posts of a Newsreel Officer and Administrative Officer retired on 14.12.1967 and 27.12.1967, respectively. The post of Administrative Officer has been temporarily filled on *ad hoc* basis. The recruitment rules for this post are being revised in consultation with the U.P.S.C. to make it a promotion post for the Assistant Administrative Officers of the Films Division. As soon as the revised rules are finalised, steps will be taken to fill the post, on a regular basis, in accordance therewith. In the case of the post of Newsreel Officer, no fresh recruitment was necessary as a candidate already selected through U.P.S.C. was available to fill the post.

सड़कों तथा पुलों की मरम्मत

8379. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष में नष्ट हुई सड़कों, दरों तथा पुलों की उनके मंत्रालय ने मरम्मत की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों संख्या क्या है तथा प्रतिरक्षा विभाग ने वहां पर क्या-क्या मरम्मत की है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान से युद्ध के दौरान रक्षा मन्त्रालय के प्रभार से कोई सड़क दर्रा या पुल विनस्ट नहीं हुई थी ।

तदपि कुछ पुलों को थोड़ी से क्षति पहुँची, थी और उनकी मरम्मत कर दी गई थी । उनके विस्तार देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

पाकिस्तान रेडियो द्वारा प्रचार

8380. श्री हरदयाल बेवगुल :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या बहिर्देशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता तथा अन्य स्थानों पर हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने बहुत ही विपैला और बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर प्रचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की की है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इलाहाबाद में गड़बड़ के बारे में समाचार आकाशवाणी से पहले पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने दिया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कैसे हुआ ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इलाहाबाद में गड़बड़ के बारे में समाचार पाकिस्तान को किसी गुप्त ट्रांसमीटर द्वारा भेजा गया था ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अशुशक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री यथा बहिर्देशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान के रेडियो और समाचार-पत्रों ने हाल ही को इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता और कुछ दूसरे स्थानों की घटनाओं को बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर दिखाया है । भारत सरकार ने विदेशों में पाकिस्तान प्रचार का प्रतिकार करने के लिए पर्याप्त कदम उठाए हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

अह्मद योगी के आश्रम में सी० आई० ए०

अधिकारी

8381. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय स्थल सेना के मेजर जनरल पालित, सी० आई० ए० के एक प्रमुख अधिकारी श्री रसेल श्री बरियानस

से जो कि महर्षि महेश योगी के आश्रम में हैं, मिलने गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मेजर जनरल पालित किस उद्देश्य से आश्रम में गये थे तथा उन्होंने श्री बरियानस से जो बातचीत की उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सेना के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी के इस प्रकार के आचरण से क्या भारतीय सुरक्षा खतरे में नहीं पड़ जाती है ?

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

(ख) मेजर जनरल डी० के० पालित. कमांडेंट भारतीय सैनिक अकादमी ने आश्रम का निजीतौर पर भ्रमण किया था, कि जब उनकी मेंट कंटीनेंटल प्रेस वाशिंगटन के प्रतिनिधि श्री रंसल डी ब्रैन्ज से हुई थी, जो आश्रम में एक पाठ्यक्रम के अर्धन अध्येयन कर रहे थे, और जिन्हें जनरल पहले 1967 में मिले थे कि जब श्री ब्रैन्ज ने एक आयोजित भ्रमण के दौरान आई० एम० ए० का भ्रमण किया था। जनरल की श्री ब्रैन्ज से थोड़ी सी बातें ही हुई थी, और उन्होंने उनसे कोई विचार विमर्श नहीं किया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सन एंड शैल फैंक्टरी, काशीपुर

8382. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 21 मई, 1966, 9/10 मई, 1967 और 4 मार्च, 1968 को गन एण्ड शैल फैंक्टरी, काशीपुर (कैम्पेला) में भयंकर दंगे हुए थे;

(ख) क्या इन दंगों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) उक्त तिथियों को गन तथा शैल फैंक्टरी काशीपुर में कुछ घटनाएं हुई थीं, जिसके कारण फैंक्टरी में दंगे हुए ।

(ख) विभागीय जांच की गई थी ।

(ग) 21 मई 1966 को हुई घटनाओं की जांच के लिए बिठाये गए बोर्ड आफ इन्क्वायरी ने सिफारिश की कि फैंक्टरी के साथ लगती भूमि सरकार को हस्तगत कर लेनी चाहिए । मामला राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है । मई 1967 में हुए दंगों की जांच के लिए बिठाये गए बोर्ड आफ इन्क्वायरी ने कई अपसरों की तबदीली की सिफारिश की थी । इन अपसरों को तबदील कर दिया गया है । इन दंगों का सम्प्रतः ध्यान करते हुए, इस मामले में आगे की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियन्त्रण आयोग से भारत के प्रतिनिधि को वापिस बुलाया जाना

8383. श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कनाडा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग (वियतनाम) के अपने प्रतिनिधियों को वापिस बुला रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग के अपने कुछ प्रतिनिधियों को वापिस बुलाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों को वापिस बुलाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग में कितने भारतीय अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, शंखु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) . किरायात करने के इरादे से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग ने तीन प्रतिनिधि-मण्डलों में और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय में

भी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में अस्थाई तौर पर कुछ कमी करने का फैसला किया था। वर्तमान अनुसन्धान के अनुसार इसका इन तीनों देशों के 107 भारत अस्थायी कर्मचारियों पर असर पड़ेगा।

(घ) इस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अधीक्षण एवं नियन्त्रण आयोग, वियतनाम के भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडलों में और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सचिवालय में 203 भारतीय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

शेख अब्दुल्ला के लिये पारपत्र

8384. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने विदेश यात्रा के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारपत्र मांगा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने किन-किन देशों की यात्रा करने के लिए पारपत्र मांगा है तथा उन्हें किस तारीख तक पारपत्र दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने आप को जम्मू और कश्मीर का नागरिक बताया है ; और

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

प्रधान मन्त्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

8385. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the active diplomatic action being taken to present our stand in regard to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in world capitals in view of the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly's meeting in the last week of April, 1968 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Government do not consider it necessary to take any active diplomatic action in world capitals. Our stand will be explained at the General Assembly, as it has been explained at the meeting of the Eighteen Nations Disarmament Committee by our representative.

“ब्रिटिश इण्डियन ओशन” नामक क्षेत्र

8386. श्री रा० स्व० विद्याथी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने मौरिशस से कुछ टापू लेकर ब्रिटिश इण्डियन ओशन क्षेत्र ‘टैरोटरी’ नामक एक नौसेना अड्डा स्थापित किया है जो 3000 मील लम्बे हिन्द महासागर में तैरते किले के रूप में होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्द महासागर में ब्रिटिश प्रभाव को कम करने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) और (ख). ब्रिटेन ने चेगोस द्वीप मंडल के चार द्वीप समूहों को लेकर, जिनमें मारिशस का डायगो प्रेंसिया तथा सैंचेलीज का अलडबरा, परेकुहर और डेलोचैस भी शामिल हैं, 1967 में इस ब्रिटिश इण्डियन ओशन टैरिटरी (विभोट) की स्थापना की थी।

इस क्षेत्र में सैनिक अड्डों की स्थापना के कथित प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार ने अपनी चिन्ता ब्रिटिश सरकार के सामने व्यक्त कर दी थी। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने हमें बताया है कि वह विभोट का इस्तेमाल सैनिक अड्डे के लिये नहीं करना चाहती बल्कि सिर्फ मायं केन्द्र के रूप में करना चाहती है ताकि दूर पूर्व के देशों का संचार की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर सकें।

बहरहाल, नम्बर 1967 में ब्रिटिश सरकार

ने घोषणा की कि पर भ्रवमूल्यन उपाय के रूप में उसने अल्ट्रबरा की योजना खत्म करने का निश्चय किया है।

सरकार ने इस सब पर गौर किया है और स्थिति पर बराबर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

मौरीशस में भारतीय उच्चायोग

8387. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी क्या भैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मौरीशस स्थित भारतीय उच्चायोग में कोई सांस्कृतिक सहचारी नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मौरीशस में सांस्कृतिक सहचारी नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अखु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री तथा भैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार शीघ्र ही मारिशस में सूचना सहचारी नियुक्त करने का विचार कर रही है जो सांस्कृतिक-कार्य को भी देख रख करेंगे।

आकाशवाणी से गणतन्त्र दिवस सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

8388. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गणतन्त्र दिवस से सम्बन्धित इस वर्ष आकाशवाणी के कुल कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये ;

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी क्रमशः कितने कितने कार्यक्रम थे ;

(ग) 'गणतन्त्र दिवस समापन समारोह' बीटिंग दी रिट्रीट जैसे कार्यक्रम को हिन्दी में प्रसारण न करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) क्या राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सब कार्यक्रमों का भविष्य में हिन्दी में भी प्रसारण करने का कोई सुझाव विद्यमान है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) "गणतन्त्र दिवस समापन समारोह" (बीटिंग दी रिट्रीट) पर विशेष न्यूज़रील सामान्यतः अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित की जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित बैंड संगीत कार्यक्रम पश्चिमी संगीत पर आधारित होते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम को दो भाषाओं में एक साथ सारे भारत में प्रसारित करने के लिये वर्तमान ट्रांसमीटर सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) राष्ट्रीय महत्व के कार्यक्रम बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दी में अब भी प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार के अधिकविक कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में प्रसारित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन हैं। ट्रांसमीटर सुविधाओं की कमी होने से कार्यक्रमों को एक साथ दो भाषाओं में सारे भारत में प्रसारित करना फ़िलहाल कठिन है।

Emergency Commissioned Officers

8389. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that those recruited in the army as Emergency Commissioned Officers are being released, whereas those recruited in Navy and Air Force are being detained ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The system of grant of Emergency Commission was introduced only in the Army and not in the Air Force and the Navy. As such, the question of release of Emergency Commissioned Officers in the Air Force and the Navy does not arise. It has been decided that

the E.C.Os. in the Army who are suitable and willing to be considered for the grant of Permanent Commission will be granted P.C. to the extent vacancies are available for them, if found fit after screening.

(b) The reasons for the release in a phased programme after 1967 to 1970 of the Emergency Commissioned Officers who do not make the grade for the grant of P.C. are :—

- (i) Emergency Commissioned Officers were granted such commission, based on the relaxed standards for selection in order to meet the requirement of the Army at that time.
- (ii) Some of these officers are not eligible for Permanent Commission on account of higher age or low medical category.
- (iii) The grant of Permanent Commission to all these officers would not only affect the efficiency of the army but would also create an imbalance in the service structure of the officers' cadre.
- (iv) Some of them, though eligible, were not willing to apply for Permanent Commission.

Strike in B.E.L., H.A.L. and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

8390. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAJA RAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Bharat Electronics Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and Bharat Earth Movers' Ltd. are on strike ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ; and

(d) the extent of set-back to production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. In the Bangalore Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. and the Rail Coach Division of the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. there was a tool-down strike from 25th March to 3rd April 1968 when the managements had to declare a lock-out. As a result of the negotiations, a settlement was reached and these units have started working with effect from 15th April 1968.

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

(d) Approximately Rs. 100 lakhs.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा युद्ध-विराम का उल्लंघन

8391. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री ने हाल में राज्य विधान सभा में कहा था कि पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द समझौता होने के बाद 22 अवसरों पर युद्ध-विराम रेखा का उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया है कि सीमा उल्लंघन की उक्त घटनाओं में 6 व्यक्ति मारे गये, 4 व्यक्ति घायल हुए और 6 व्यक्तियों का अपहरण हुआ इनके परिणाम स्वरूप भारत को कुछ और हानि उठानी पड़ी ; और

(ग) यदि उपयुक्त भाग (क) और (ख) को उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : सरकार का ध्यान जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री के रिपोर्ट किए गए वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है। यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए गए युद्धविराम अतिक्रमण कभी-कभी युद्ध विराम रेखा के अपनी तरफ हताहत और क्षति में परिणत हुए हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के सैनिक प्रेक्षकों को युद्ध विराम उल्लंघन

के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें और पाकिस्तान को बिरोधपत्र भेजने के अतिरिक्त, युद्धविराम रेखा की पूरी तरह रक्षा करने और पाकिस्तानी उल्लंघनों का प्रभाव शून्य बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करना जारी है। और दोनों देशों के क्षेत्रीय कमांडरों और मुख्य सेनापतियों के बीच बैठकों द्वारा युद्धविराम रेखा के साथ-साथ तनाव कम करने के लिये विचार विमर्श भी किये जाते हैं।

Censor of Film "The Party"

8392. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an American-Peter Celler's film "The Party" has been passed by the Board of Censor in India ;

(b) if so, under what circumstances ;

(c) whether it is a fact that 'Ashoka Chakra' has been freely used and ridiculed in the said picture ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposed to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No application for certification of the film "The Party" has so far been received by the Central Board of Film Censors.

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

Limit of Territorial Waters between India and Ceylon

8393. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have not accepted the Government of India's claim to extend territorial waters upto 12 miles and an unresolved dispute persists between the two countries ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any initiative to resolve this outstanding dispute between the two countries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, Government of Ceylon are aware of Government of India's notification extending the limits of our territorial Sea to 12 miles. There is no outstanding dispute between the two countries in this regard, It is Government's intention to settle by mutual discussion any problem which may arise in future.

TV Programmes

8394. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any systematic study has been made about the effectiveness of the Television programmes particularly televised for students ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A survey was conducted under the auspices of the Ford Foundation by Dr. Paul Neurath, Professor of Sociology and Statistics, Queens College, City University, New York. His observations *inter-alia* are :—

(i) TV proving itself as a useful aid in teaching. The students see more and better experiments ; some of the experiments shown in TV could not be provided even by the best schools.

(ii) There is a slight overall superiority of the results of the students in TV Schools over those of students in non-TV schools.

(iii) The whole teaching process, though not the teaching performance of every single teacher, is slightly undergoing a change for the better.

Shifting of Sections of Trombay Atomic Centre

8395. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two sections

of the Trombay Atomic Centre are being shifted to a place out of the Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden shifting; and

(c) the number of employees to be affected by this shift and in what way they will be affected?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Only the Computer Unit, at present located at Trombay, which was to move to Hyderabad along with other electronics production units towards the end of 1966, will now be transferred to the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad, in October-November 1968. This unit could not be moved earlier, as it was engaged on the construction and commissioning of some equipment. The number of employees in the Computer Unit is about 35 and their interests are not expected to be adversely affected by the shift.

Petroleum Deposits in Kachchativu Island

8396. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a syndicated article by Mr. Herbert Wert from Colombo published in sections of Indian press which states inter alia that island of Kachchativu is believed to have valuable petroleum deposits in its seabed; and

(b) if so, what substance is there in this claim?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government of India have seen the press report but have no reliable information in this regard based on any investigation.

टेक्नीशियन सेटों के निर्माण के लिये लाइसेंस

8397. श्री विहालसिंह: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) टेक्नीशियन सेटों के निर्माण के लिए

किन-किन फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा किस तारीख को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) इस बारे में फर्मों ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पृथक-पृथक ऐसी कितनी फर्में हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र): (क) से (ग). कानपुर के सर्वश्री जे० के० इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और बम्बई के सर्वश्री टेलीराड को प्रतिवर्ष 10000 टी० वी सेटों का निर्माण करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं। दोनों फर्मों ने संयन्त्र और मशीनरी के आयात के लिए, लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लिए हैं। फर्मों में से एक को आवश्यक संघटकों के आयात के लिए, लाइसेंस भी दे दिया गया है। आशा है, कि वेंचुरीयत: निर्मित सेट अगले कुछ मासों में प्राप्त हो जायेंगे।

छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में 10000 टी० वी० सेटों के लिए क्षमता भी स्थापित की जानी प्रस्तावित है।

यह सभी फर्में निजी क्षेत्र में हैं।

Contractors in H.A.L., Bangalore

8398. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors working in H.A.L., Bangalore at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that inferior quality of material has been used by a contractor in the houses recently constructed by him for H.A.L. employees; and

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired into this matter and whether Government propose to black list the said contractor who is responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Total number of contractors executing Civil Engineering Works in H.A.L. (Bangalore Division) is 33.

(b) H.A.L. management are satisfied that this is not so.

(c) Does not arise.

Civilian Employees in I.A.F.

8399. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian class III L.D.Cs. employed in the Indian Air Force and at Hindon Airport Office, whose services and below three years, have been given one month's notice with immediate effect for termination of their services ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how many civilians are to be retrenched ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide alternative jobs to these employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The retrenchment is due to the availability of trained Airmen. The exact number involved is not available. It is being collected from the affected Units etc., and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Efforts will be made to adjust the individuals concerned to the extent possible under the scheme of Adjustment of Surpluses and Deficiencies, for all Defence Installations, on all Indian basis.

Funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King

8400. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Government were represented at the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

India-Burma Boundary Talks

8401. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Burmese

team visited New Delhi recently for talks on the India-Burma boundary ; and

(b) if so, the result of the talks held ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Burmese Delegation to the Joint India-Burma Boundary Commission held talks with the Indian Delegation from the 6th to the 10th April, 1968.

(b) A preliminary agreement on the cartographic delineation and eventual physical demarcation of the Indo-Burma Boundary was arrived at.

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

8402. SHRI D. N. DEB : SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Phizo has recently approached the Indian High Commissioner in London expressing his willingness to visit India on the basis of safe conduct visa ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Permit System for Travel by Nagas Across India-Burma Border

8403. SHRI D. N. DEB : SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce permit system for travel by Nagas on either side of Indo-Burma border ;

(b) if so, the main object of introducing this permit system ; and

(c) to what extent the permit system

will help to prevent Naga hostiles going to China for military training ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Indo-Burma Border

8404. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, under the present arrangement, the nationals of India and Burma do not require permits to travel upto 25 miles across the border on either side ;

(b) whether the hostile Nagas are availing this opportunity to their advantage ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to enforce proper checks at the Indo-Burma border-posts ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. Only persons residing within 25 miles of the Indo-Burma boundary may travel upto 25 miles across the border without permits. This does not apply to nationals of India or Burma living outside the 25 miles belt.

(b) and (c). This situation is now under review.

High Power Transmitters for Border Areas

8405. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two high-power transmitters will be commissioned this year for border areas ;

(b) the regions that will be covered by these transmitters ;

(c) whether these transmitters will be united for internal broadcasts also ; and

(d) what are the plans for installing high powered transmitters to cover the Rajasthan-Gujarat border ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Three high power transmitters are expected to be commissioned during the current year for service in the border areas. One of these will cover Western Sector in Punjab, the second the border areas in West Bengal, and the third the Eastern Districts of Assam and N.E.F.A.

(c) The transmitters will be utilized for internal broadcasts in the border areas but could also be heard in the adjoining areas across the borders.

(d) A high power transmitter is being set up near Jodhpur to cover the border areas in Rajasthan and the power of the existing transmitter at Bhuj near the Gujarat border is also being stepped up.

Regional Broadcast from A. I. R. Delhi

8406. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total time allocated in a week for broadcast in regional languages from A. I. R., Delhi ;

(b) the time given for Rajasthani ;

(c) the different types of programmes broadcast in Rajasthani ; and

(d) whether the time allocation is adequate as compared to other regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The time allocated to programmes in various regional languages and dialects broadcast from A. I. R. Delhi Station in a week is :

Urdu —4 Hours, besides News the duration of which is 3 hrs. 30 mts. on the basis of two bulletins of 15 mts. duration each day.

Punjabi—3 Hrs. 30 mts., besides News the duration of which is 3 hrs. 30 mts., on the basis of two bulletins of 15 mts., duration each day.

Braj—Normally 6 hrs., but on alternate weeks it is 6 hrs. and 10 mts.

Haryana—3 hrs. and 50 mts., Besides these talks; Outside Broadcast and interviews in which experts in agricultural

science and farmers participate, a daily programme entitled 'Krishi Jagat' for 30 mts., is broadcast. The language of these programmes is mixed, as the experts speak in Hindi and the farmers in Haryana dialect.

Gorkhali—1 hr. and 45 mts. including news of a duration of 1 hr., 17 mts., i.e. one bulletin of 11 mts. each day.

Garhwali—20 mts., per week.

(b) and (c). Occasionally, some folk songs in Rajasthan are included in Delhi Stations' 'Pradeshik Sangeet' music programme. Also, the programme 'Braj Madhuri' broadcast daily from Delhi between 8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. caters to the Bharatpur region of Rajasthan State.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Diplomatic Relations with Countries in Europe

8407. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the European countries with which India has no diplomatic relations ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). India does not have diplomatic relations with the following countries in Europe for reasons noted against each :

(i) *Albania* :—Diplomatic relations are in suspension in view of her unfriendly attitude towards India.

(ii) *Portugal* :—Diplomatic relations were broken off as a protest against her repressive colonial policy.

(iii) *Iceland* :—No relations have so far been established on grounds of financial stringency.

"Dienst Aus Deutschland" of Hamburg

8408. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy at Bonn has inquired into the "Dienst Aus Deutschland" of Hamburg which operates in India through the Universal Press Service ;

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table a summary of the report of such investigations ; and

(c) whether the Universal Press Service of Madras keeps a bank account at Hamburg, where a share of its foreign exchange receipts from "Dienst Aus Deutschland" are credited ?

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

(b) and (c). Enquiries will be made and the information collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

Staff at Thumba Rocket Launching Centre, Trivandrum

8409. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and other staff employed in the Thumba Rocket Launching Centre and the Space Science Research Centre at Trivandrum ; and

(b) the method of recruitment to the gazetted and non-gazetted posts ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The particulars of staff at Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and the Space Science and Technology Centre are as follows :—

	Scientists and Engineers	Technicians and qualified assistants	Supporting staff including administrative personnel
(i) Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station	24	142	91
(ii) Space Science and Technology Centre	46	141	61

(b) Recruitment is made through advertisements in leading newspapers on all India basis and for special posts, in selected scientific and technical journals abroad. Applications received directly are also regularly screened. For non-technical posts, vacancies are also notified to the local Employment Exchange.

Opening of Indian Embassy at Ulan Bator

8410. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as early as July, 1965 the opening of an independent Embassy of India at Ulan Bator, Capital of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, was announced as being likely in the immediate future : and

(b) what is the position in that regard at present ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) While there has been no formal announcement about the setting up of a resident Indian Embassy at Ulan Bator statements have been made from time to time that the Government of India are in favour of setting up a resident mission at Ulan Bator when our finances permit.

(b) On account of our tight Foreign Exchange situation, it has not been possible, so far, to open a resident Indian Diplomatic Mission in Ulan Bator.

Indian Ambassador in Washington

8411. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our Ambassador in Washington was asked to and did in fact, present his credentials to the U. S. President alongwith certain other diplomatic representatives in a bunch ;

(b) if so, whether on all previous occasions the Ambassador of India had a private audience with the President of the U. S. A. at the time of accreditation ;

(c) the reasons for such deviation from practice and convention ; and

(d) what if any, are Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Indian Ambassador in Washington presented his credentials to the U. S. President on the 5th March, 1968. On the same day four other Ambassadors presented their credentials one by one at a separate audience with the U. S. President.

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

Space Science Experiment

8412. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to carry out some special space experiments at Thumba with the Japanese and U.S.A. collaborations in the near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on such experiments ; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be shared by the Indian Government in carrying out the experiments ?

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

(b) Two Nike-Apache rockets provided by U.S.A. will be launched with payload supplied by Japan and special devices for the flights provided by India. These experiments are for :

- (i) Measuring absolute flux and energy spectrum of X-rays and the time variation of X-ray fluxes,
- (ii) Surveying the southern sky for the existence of hitherto undiscovered X-ray sources.

(c) and (d). According to the terms of collaboration arrangement no exchange of funds is involved. The incremental cost to India of conducting the experiments is expected to be approximately Rs. 50,000/-.

Indian Missions Abroad

8413. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri D. N. Tewari, M. P., a member of the Indian Delegation to the U. N. General Assembly has sent a note to the Prime Minister criticising the functioning of our Foreign Missions and the Embassies including the performance of Indian representatives in the United Nations General Assembly ;

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

(c) 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. A letter has been received.

(b) In his letter, the Hon'ble Member refers, inter alia, to the over-staffing of Indian Missions in London, Geneva, Washington and New York, the non-observance of Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday by two Missions and India's diminishing influence in the General Assembly.

(c) These matters have already been dealt with by Government and necessary steps taken. There are, also, standing instructions in regard to observance of days of national importance and if they have not been complied with such action as is necessary will be taken. The reference to India's diminishing stature in the U. N. is an expression of opinion which Government do not share.

वायुसेना मुख्यालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

8414. डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वायुसेना मुख्यालय द्वारा दिनांक 2 मार्च, 1965 के पत्र संख्या वायु भवन 19256/6 ई/डी के अनुसार आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि एक निर्धारित तिथि से कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी अपना आवेदन-पत्र हिन्दी में भेज सकता है और उसका उत्तर हिन्दी में पाने की आशा कर सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी कार्यालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 1968 के अपने पत्र संख्या वायु भवन /157135, ए० पी० एस० (1) के अनुसार अपने अधीनस्थ एक कर्मचारी द्वारा हिन्दी में लिखे गये आवेदन पत्र पर विचार नहीं किया और उसने उसे केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रस्तुत किये जाने के हेतु लोटा दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वायु मुख्यालय में इन परस्पर विरोधी आदेशों के जारी करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सभी वायु सेना स्टेशनों/यूनिटों को संबोधित कि जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित है, एक हिन्दी पत्र दिनांक 27-1-1965 का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद, कि जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त प्रार्थनापत्रों/अभिवेदनो के उत्तरों समेत सरकारी काम में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्देशन सक्षिप्त तौर पर दिये गए थे, वायु सेना मुख्यालयों द्वारा 2-31965 को परिचलित किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हाँ। प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित पत्र एक अतिरिक्त अनु-भागीय नोट था, जो विषय पर मांगा गया स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त होने तक एक अफसर द्वारा लिखा गया था।

Grants to Indian Council of world Affairs

8415. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the various grants given by his Ministry to the Indian Council of World Affairs during the last ten years;

(b) whether Government are assisting the resarch project "Security of India"; and

(c) who are the officers of his Ministry who attended the Asian Security Conference held at Sapru House and Federation House and organised by the London Institute of Strategic Studies recently?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1020/68*]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The following three officers of the Ministry of External Affairs attended the Conference :

(a) Shri J. S. Mehta,
Joint Secretary.

(b) Shri K. R. Narayanan,
Director, (now Ambassador of India in Bangkok).

(c) Dr. S. Gopal,
Honorary Historical Adviser.

The Conference/Seminar was organised under the joint auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Institute for Strategic Studies, London.

Chairman of the Committee on Broadcasting and information Media

8416. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenses incurred on ac-

count of appointing the retired Comptroller and Auditor General to head the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media; and

(b) whether the Ministries of Works and Housing and Law in addition to the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General objected to the provision of free Government accommodation to a retired Comptroller and Auditor General ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Shri A. K. Chanda who was appointed as Chairman of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media, served it in an honorary capacity; he was not paid any salary, fee or honorarium for this assignment. The total expenses incurred in connection with his travelling and other expenses (inclusive of payment on account of Trunk Call charges of Rs. 124/-) amounted to Rs. 12,074/—.

(b) No Sir, as at no time was free residential accommodation proposed to be allotted to him.

Black Money in Film Industry

8417. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has discussed with the representatives of the film trade, the practice of black money transactions prevalent at all levels of the trade;

(b) whether any steps are being taken by him to put an end to these black money deals; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The maladies afflicting the three sectors of the Film Industry viz. Production, Distribution and Exhibition and the measures needed to resolve the current crisis are being discussed with the Industry's representatives. The question of evasion of taxes on earnings in excess of those declared by film stars and technicians had also come up for discussion. The whole matter, however, is under consideration and it is too early to spell out details.

12-Bore Double Barrel Breech Loading Sporting Gun

8418. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 12-bore double barrel breech loading sporting gun, manufactured by Ishapore Rifle Factory is now made available in the market;

(b) whether the above gun is purely an indigenous one or is manufactured with the collaboration of some foreign country;

(c) the name of the foreign country;

(d) the cost at which it is being sold in the market; and

(e) whether a licence is required for the above gun ?

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

(b) It is of an indigenous design and without any foreign collaboration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The prices fixed for sale of these shot Guns in the market are as follow :

12 Bore DBBL Shot Gun	Rs.
1. Non-Ejector Pattern 2 3/4" Chambe(Non-Engraved)	950/-each
2. Non-Ejector Pattern 2 3/4" Chamber(Eng raved)	1,150/-each
3. Ejector Pattern 2 3/4" Chamber (Non-Eng raved)	1,150/-each
4. Ejector Pattern 2 3/4" Chamber (Engraved)	1,350/-each

(e) Yes, Sir; except in cases where exemption is granted under Arms Act and Rules.

Independence Day Celebrations by Indian Embassy in Netherlands

8419. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Independence Day was not celebrated by the Indian Embassy in Netherlands last year;

(b) whether Government have asked the Indian Ambassador in Netherlands the reasons for not celebrating the Independence Day;

(c) whether the report of the Ambassador has been received by Government

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action which Government propose to take against the Ambassador for not celebrating the Independence Day ?

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

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Independence Day last year was, in fact, celebrated by the Indian Embassy in the Netherlands. The Indian Ambassador held a reception on the occasion, followed by a cultural programme, to which Indian residents were invited.

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign Allowance of Personnel of Indian Missions

8420. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign allowance of the personnel of Indian Missions abroad has been reviewed recently; and

(b) if so, when it was reviewed last ?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Foreign allowance are prescribed for each station depending on local costs of living. If there is a change in these costs, foreign allowances are revised either on the basis of the price-wage data furnished by the Missions, or after an on-the-spot investigation by the Foreign Service Inspectors. Such revisions are effected as and when the need arises.

Inspection of Indian Missions Abroad

8421. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large

number of Indian Missions abroad have not been inspected for the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of such Missions;

(c) whether there is any Mission which has not been inspected for more than three years and if so, the name of the Mission; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Missions at the following forty Stations have been inspected from January 1964 to date :

Kinshasa (Congo), Lagos, Accra, Conakry, Rabat, Algeria, Tunis, Rome, Bangkok, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Basrah, New York, Oslo, Damascus, Baghdad, Kuwait, Warsaw, Belgrade, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Paris, Stockholm, Hongkong, Tokyo, Kobe, Rangoon, Canberra, Sydney, Wellington, Suva, Manila, Singapore and Phnom Penh.

(c) Yes, Sir. Missions other than those indicated have not been inspected.

(d) It will be appreciated that all the Missions cannot be inspected at the same time. Arrangements are in hand for inspection of the remaining Missions in due course.

12. 15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Resignation of Professor Thacker from Chairmanship of Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The resignation of Professor Thacker from the Chairmanship of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : As the House will recall, I answered a Short Notice Question by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the 2nd April, 1968 enquiring as to whether Prof. Thacker had accepted the Directorship of the Bank of India and was attending its meetings and if so, Government's reaction thereto. Basing my reply to the Question entirely on the information given to me by Prof. Thacker himself on the 29th of March and the Secretary to the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee on the 30th of March, I had then answered that Prof. Thacker was invited informally to a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of India on the 28th of March, 1968 to let them know his decision on the offer made to him of the Directorship on the Board of the Bank. I had added, also on Prof. Thacker's information, that after telling the Board that he required three to four weeks to consider his decision, Prof. Thacker had come away from the meeting. The next day i.e. the 30th March, 1968 the Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development was informed by Shri K. L. Rathee, Secretary to the Inquiry Committee, on behalf of Prof. Thacker, both verbally and in writing that Prof. Thacker had decided not to accept the Bank's offer. The terms in which Shri Rathee communicated this were as follows :—

"Before leaving for New York this morning, Professor Thacker asked me to inform you that he has decided not to accept the Directorship of the Bank of India which was offered to him in a meeting held at Bombay on the 28th March, 1968".

In view of Prof. Thacker's decision not to accept the Bank's offer, I had indicated in my reply on the 2nd of April, 1968 that it was not proposed to take any further action in the matter. As you may remember, Sir, there was a demand by some Hon. Members that Prof. Thacker should not be allowed to continue as Chairman of the Committee and in your summing up, you were pleased to observe as follows :—

"Now as I see, there is no difference of opinion : All the Parties, including the Minister say that he went and

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

attended the meeting; All of them say that this Committee must be above board; There is no difference of opinion on this in the Government or in the Opposition: With all this controversy and the unanimous opinion expressed by the Government, I am sure, Government will have to consider it. I do not think any difference of opinion is there on that".

Sir, I have seen statements in the press to the effect that the Chairman of the Bank has denied that Prof. Thacker had declined the Bank's offer and similar statements have been attributed to Prof. Thacker also. All that I can say is that this is contrary to the Government's understanding since Government has a positive statement in writing from the Secretary of the Committee which I have cited above. It was naturally expected that following this, Prof. Thacker would also inform the Bank in similar terms about his decision. Whether he did so or not is more than I can say.

I should like to clear another misapprehension which seems to exist, namely, that Prof. Thacker's meeting with the Board of Directors of the Bank was with the knowledge of Government. It is, of course, correct that Government knew that Prof. Thacker was going to Bombay on the 28th of March, but Government was at no time aware that he was proposing to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of India. It is only on his return from Bombay that he informed me on the 29th of March that he had attended the meeting. I then expressed my surprise and unhappiness over his doing so, but he explained that he had gone there only to ask for time and that he left the meeting soon after communicating his views in the matter.

I trust that the above statement of facts will show conclusively that all that I had stated in reply to the Short Notice Question on the 2nd of April was based on facts and that there was no attempt whatsoever at concealment of any kind or to mislead the House.

On my return to Delhi from tour on the evening of the 21st April, 1968, by which date Prof. Thacker had also returned from abroad, I received a letter from him of the same date in which he indicated that

in the circumstances as they had developed, he would like to resign from the Chairmanship of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. I accepted his resignation the very next day. It is in my view regrettable, however, that Prof. Thacker's letter was allowed to receive considerable publicity even before I could reply to him.

I would like to make it clear that Prof. Thacker seems to have had some misunderstanding of my views as expressed in my earlier discussion with him on the 20th of March. I am at a loss to understand how this happened, but even if there was any such misconception, I am sure it could not have lasted for long. So far as I am concerned, from the very beginning I had made it clear to Prof. Thacker that the Chairmanship of the Committee and the Directorship of the Bank are not consistent with each other, having regard to the proprieties involved in the matter. I had stressed that it was most important that the stature and the status of the Committee should not be allowed to suffer in any manner. These views were reiterated by me on the 27th of March when Prof. Thacker met me before he left for Bombay and again on the 29th of March on the eve of his departure for New York. If it had been a fact that I had agreed to Prof. Thacker continuing as Chairman of the Committee even after becoming a Director of the Bank, surely there would have been some communication by the Government to him or to the Committee to that effect. In fact there was no such communication from Government. On the contrary, the fact that Prof. Thacker declined the offer of the Bank on the 30th March, 1968 is ample testimony, if indeed such testimony is needed, that he made up his mind following his meetings with me on 27th and 29th of March, when I had reiterated in no uncertain terms what my reactions were to his continuing as Chairman if he accepted the Directorship of the Bank. It is obvious that it was these views which hastened his decision, in spite of the fact :

- (a) that he had asked for three to four weeks' time from the Bank to make up his mind, and
- (b) that one of his colleagues, Shri Kumaramangalam, had proposed

and the matter was to be further discussed on April 26th, when the Committee was scheduled to meet after Prof. Thacker's return from abroad. Meanwhile Dr. Paranjape also joined in the protest of Shri Kumaramangalam.

It has also been said that Prof. Thacker took the prior permission of the Government to consider the offer of the Bank of India. So far as I am concerned, the question of prior permission did not actually arise, as it seems that the offer had been under his consideration for some time for personal reasons. It is not known to Government even now as to when Prof. Thacker received the offer of the Bank of India in the first instance and how long he had been in touch with the Bank on the subject. The fact of the offer was brought to Government's notice for the first time only about the middle of March last. The statement, therefore, that the offer was considered with the prior permission of the Government is untenable. I would like to add here that while acceptance or non-acceptance of the offer was a matter wholly for Professor Thacker to decide, the Government was concerned only with his continuance as the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee, if he were to accept such an offer.

In the light of the above, I would repeat to the Honourable House that I stand by all that I have said in answer to the Short Notice Question put to me on the 2nd of April, 1968. In the interest of the dignity, impartiality and rectitude with which a Committee of this stature should work, I have already intimated to Professor Thacker that Government have accepted his resignation.

I observe that some press reports mention that Shri Rathee, Secretary of the Committee, has also resigned. Although this has not been said in so many words, there seems to be an implied suggestion of a link between the two resignations. I should like to make it clear to the House that Shri Rathee informed the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as early as the 22nd March, 1968 that he was retiring because he had offered himself a candidate for election for a seat in the Rajya Sabha from Haryana. His retirement, therefore, has absolutely no

connection with Prof. Thacker's resignation.

I would also like to add that since I am very anxious that the work of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee should not be delayed, I am hoping to be able to announce the appointment of the new Chairman of the Committee very shortly.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Mr. S. M. Krishna.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the light of the statement the hon. Minister has made, if we take up questions now, what will happen to the privilege motion ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : It is the privilege motion which should be taken now.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों का प्रिविलेज का क्वेश्चन मान लीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Mr. S. M. Krishna, you please ask your question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : One thing stands out very clear in this ugly episode that the misapprehensions expressed on the floor of this House by the hon. Members on 2nd April have been more than confirmed by the long statement which the hon. Minister has made to-day. He is trying by the sheer—it is a very long statement—by the sheer length of his statement to create a smokescreen in order to hide certain facts. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I am not holding any brief for Prof. Thacker, but I hold a brief for truth and the facts that this House is entitled to. I am very happy that Prof. Thacker has resigned and I congratulate the Minister for the alacrity with which he has accepted the resignation.

Coming to the statement. I quote what Prof. Thacker had to say on this episode, and they are very relevant. Prof. Thacker who happens to be a very distinguished countryman of ours, was a member of the Planning Commission.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : He was.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : And it is this Government which appointed him and it is this Minister who appointed him to preside over a very important Committee like the one which was appointed.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : And they sent him to New York only last week.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I quote what he has to say :

"The whole complexion of the discussion would have perhaps changed if one important fact that I had taken prior permission of the Government to consider the offer of Directorship had been disclosed to the House."

If the hon. Minister had only disclosed this fact to the House, the allegations levelled against Prof. Thacker would not have come.

The second point is that after getting the clearance from the Minister, Prof. Thacker took pains to consult his other two colleagues on the Committee. I again quote from Prof. Thacker's letter :

"After obtaining your permission, I also discussed the matter with my other two colleagues, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and Dr. Paranjape and in view of the position taken by them I had offered to resign from the Chairmanship of the Committee."

One thing stands out very clear that after Prof. Thacker had consulted his other two colleagues, also there is a letter which the Secretary of the Committee has addressed to the Secretary of the Department with which Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is connected. I would like that letter to be placed on the Table of the House. I also demand that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament representing all shades of opinion here be appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : You can only seek clarification. Come to your question now.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the question, Sir.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The hon. Minister should either resign or appoint a Committee.

SHRI S. KUNDU rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kundu you have no right to ask questions. This is a call attention motion. The question of Mr. Krishna will be answered.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am very glad that the hon. Member is giving me an opportunity to repeat once again what I said. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : हम आपका भी इस्तीफा चाहते हैं। आप नहीं जा रहे हैं क्या ? ठेकर साहब तो गये, आप कब जा रहे हैं, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्रिविलेज क्वेश्चन के बारे में भी विचार कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे नियमों में पुनरुक्ति की, रिपिटिशन की इजाजत नहीं है।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the word repeat is not liked by the hon. Member I would substitute it by saying, to recuperate what I stated on the 2nd of April...

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it recuperating or recapitulating ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : English language should not be assassinated in this way, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Why do you allow the English language to be assassinated like this on the Floor of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI rose—

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Either he should deny or accept what Professor Thacker has said. He should say whether it is right or wrong. We should know whether he will deny it or not. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask all of you to sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Let him resign and also agree for an Inquiry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am prepared to answer every question but if the hon. Members are not in a mood to listen I am not going to oblige if they go on shouting without listening to it. Now, what I wanted to say was this. Earlier the question was raised whether Professor Thacker had accepted the directorship and I replied that he had not accepted the directorship. The second question was...

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Consent was given by you.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let me have my say. Let me say what I have to say in my own way. The second question was whether he has taken our permission to accept this directorship and I said, no. He has not taken our permission and I stand by every word of what I said on that day.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : On a point of order, Sir. A specific question was asked. The Minister did not reply to that question. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs now. Between the Minister and Prof. Thacker somebody has to decide. Now let us hear him.

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसे ठेकर साहब का इस्तीफा करवाया उसी तरह से मन्त्री महोदय का भी इस्तीफा करवा दिजिये ... (व्यवधान)...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : If all of you get up, what can I say ? I am not going to allow all of you. If anybody is not satisfied he can say he is not satisfied. If all of you start shouting God alone knows where it will all lead us. If Shri Krishna is satisfied....

SHRI NATH PAI : He is not satisfied. He is completely dissatisfied.

SHRI NAMBIAR *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : He does not need your help. Neither Shri Krishna nor the Minister needs your help.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If you remember, Sir, I had also stated on that day that if he accepted the directorship, it would be impossible for him to continue as Chairman of this committee.

The question which has been raised by my hon. friend is that Professor Thacker had permission from me. Professor Thacker had three meetings with me—one on the 20th March, another on the 27th March and the last meeting that he had with me was on the 29th March just before he left for America. If Professor Thacker had my approval to accept the directorship, what was the necessity for him to come and see me so often ; (*Shri Hem Barua* : That is a lame excuse.) what was the necessity for him to go and tell the directors of the Bank that he wanted three or four weeks' time to decide ; (*Interruption*) what was the necessity for him to ask the Secretary to send a letter, soon after he had seen me, that he declined the offer made by the Bank ? Therefore, it indicated that whatever misunderstanding he had, I made it absolutely clear to him that his remaining the Chairman as well as accepting the directorship of the Bank would be inconsistent and would not be in accordance with dignity and he decided not to accept the Bank offer and sent a letter from the Secretary (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I am grateful to you and to the House for the way in which the House has asserted itself on such a vital matter. Today the whole country also remains grateful to this House and to the Speaker. In view of this unanimous decision, Professor Thacker has gone.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What unanimous decision ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is very good. But in the intervening period some new facts have come to light and some new characters have appeared on the scene of this great episode of Professor Thacker which should be brought to your notice and to the notice of the House for consideration so that the House considers

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

it dispassionately and the main issue may not be sidetracked. Therefore I bring to your kind notice the following new facts.

MR. SPEAKER : At this stage only for a clarification you can ask the Minister. If you want to bring anything to my notice, you can do so in my Chamber.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

By "you", I mean, "the House through you".

I would just like to know from the hon. Minister as to who first sponsored the idea to Professor Thacker that he should accept the directorship of the Bank of India. By whom was this idea conceived first ? Gradually, as the drama is unfolded, you will come to know that he has acted completely as an agent of the big monopoly houses of this country.... (Interruption)

I would like to know whether on the 29th February, when a great birthday was observed in Delhi—this birthday comes every four years ; I will not mention names—some ex-minister, who acted as the go-between, first sponsored this idea that Professor Thacker should accept the directorship of this Bank. Is this correct ?

AN HON. MEMBER : This is diversion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Diversionary tactics.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : On the 16th March Professor Thacker wanted to meet the Minister. On the 17th he met the Minister. On the 19th some letters were written by Professor Thacker to the Minister. On the 20th the Secretary, Shri Rathee, also wrote a letter. On the 21st March again Professor Thacker saw the Minister. On the 22nd there was the Committee meeting. On the 23rd other members objected saying that if Professor Thacker continued as a director of the Bank, he could not continue as Chairman of the Committee.

Then, on 25th, he again met the Secretary and on 27th, he met the Minister.

I would like the Minister to tell the House what he was discussing during all these meetings, whether he was discussing the Committee business or whatever it is because he was all along under a kind of emotional conflict whether to continue as the Chairman as that carried emoluments of Rs. 2,200 with all facilities of a Minister of State and then the Directorship of the Bank... (Interruption). I hope the Minister will clarify all these points. Lastly, I would like the Minister to let us know whether, besides a house in Bangalore, he has a good flat in the Mafatlal building in Bombay. That is the latest information I got yesterday. In view of his link, his association, with the big capitalist houses, I would like to know whether the Minister would like to have a committee to investigate into the affairs of Mr. Thacker.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : On a point of order, Sir. This is absolutely irrelevant. This is not under discussion. Only the Minister's statement is under discussion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the first question is concerned, I am not aware at whose instance this offer was made to Prof. Thacker. As I have already pointed out in my statement, I am also not aware of the point of time when the offer was made. The first letter that I had from him was sometime in middle of March asking for an opportunity and he met me on the 26th March. Before that he had seen my Secretary. Only then, I knew that the offer was made. At the very first meeting, when he told me about his financial difficulty and that after his retirement, he will have nothing to look upon, and it was for this reason he was considering the proposal...

श्री मधु लिमये : हाँ, इस तरीके से सरकार बेची जा रही है।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : .. my reply to him was that it was entirely his personal

matter and I was not the person to advise so far as his personal matter is concerned and that, after he had taken a decision, it will be for me to decide whether he should remain the Chairman of this Committee. Then he said, on that day, that he wanted to discuss with his colleagues. I said, "You let me know your decision and, once you have taken your decision, I will decide it."

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Will the hon. Minister clear once and for all whether this distinguished scientist came to be appointed as the Chairman of this important Committee as an employment benefit on humanitarian grounds and, if so, whether the Secretary of this Committee, Mr. Rathee, conveyed on telephone to the Secretary of the Ministry and also in writing that Prof. Thacker's financial position was precarious, that he was selling carpets, not carpets of jute, of Persian make worth lakhs and millions of rupees... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The whole thing is going out of gear now.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : May I know whether the Secretary of his Ministry has received a communication from the Secretary of this Committee saying that Prof. Thacker is in financial difficulty and, because of that, he is already thinking of accepting employment in some Bank ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Both the sides are doing this... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Sondhi... Not here.

Mr. Sreedharan...

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Sreedharan. Let him have his privilege. His name is there. Afterwards, I will call her.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : This point of order is relevant to what this hon. Member has said just now.

MR. SPEAKER : She can raise her point of order later. I will have to answer that and not the Minister. I have called Mr. Sreedharan. Let him ask his question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : When robbers fall out, the truth emerges. Today the skeleton is out of the cupboard and it stinks on our nostrils. I do not think that this is something concerning merely Mr. Thacker or merely the Minister. This is a conspiracy hatched by the Industrial Development Ministry in collaboration with the big business houses and also with the connivance of the Chairman of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, in which the Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Mr. Wanchoo, has acted as the midwife of this conspiracy...

MR. SPEAKER : He will now come to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The Minister, in his reply to the Short Notice Question has given a very good hit to Prof. Thacker. He has stated :

"I do not, for a moment, believe that a person..."

He refers to Prof. Thacker.

"...that a person of his stature and status would fall a prey to such temptations, and unless, and until there is a positive evidence before us that he has done something, no action can be taken..."

I have quoted the Minister. A conduct certificate has been given by him to Prof. Thacker. He has also denied the question of conducting an inquiry. When he has denied it, I would like to ask a simple and a straight question, and I want a straight answer. Mr. Thacker has stated that he got the Minister's clearance before he went to the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank. This has come out in the newspapers. It is a defamatory statement in view of the Minister's statement. Will the Minister, therefore, go out, seek the protection of court and file a defamation suit against Mr. Thacker ? Either Mr. Thacker is an abject liar or the Minister is a colossal booby.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already stated that he had no clearance from me, so far as the acceptance of the Directorship is concerned. It was entirely a matter for him to decide and I told him... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): To attend the Board meeting.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : First of all, so far as the Directorship is concerned, I told him that it was entirely his personal matter and after he had taken a decision, it would be for me to decide whether he could continue as the Chairman of the Committee or not.

About the second question, whether he had clearance to attend the meeting of the Board, I did not know that he was going there to attend the meeting of the Board... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : What is Dr. Sushila Nayar's point of order ?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : My point is this. We have repeatedly stated in this House that officers who cannot protect themselves... (Interruption). I wish to say that to the best of my knowledge and the knowledge of many other people in this House, Prof. Thacker is an honest man, is a good man... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Is that the point of order ?

DR. SUSHILA Nayar : It is absolutely necessary that this matter be thoroughly investigated. It is not fair to treat an eminent officer who cannot defend himself on the floor of this House in this manner.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है ?

SHRI KANAWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Let there be a CBI inquiry into this episode. (Interruptions)

श्री शशि नृपण बाबुपेयी (खारगोन) : इस की इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्क्वायरी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब इस्तीफा दें।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. If so many Members are going to stand and speak simultaneously in this manner, then how can we conduct business in the House ? If all of them would sit down, I can call one of them, and we can conduct our business. How could we conduct business if so many Members start speaking simultaneously ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I have only to say this. When such a big chunk of the House is excited over this matter, why should the Minister say that he has objection to an inquiry ? If everything is right and above board, there should be no objection to an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, on that day they were excited against so-and-so, against the chairman of the inquiry committee attending some meeting or something of that sort. Today they are excited over something else.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not something else, but the same thing.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Because the hon. Minister is telling a lie...

MR. SPEAKER : I have a right to express my opinion. He cannot contradict even my opinion. I have a right to say what I want. I cannot change my views to suit his whims. One section of the House says one thing, and another section of the House says something else. Now, I am here to express my view. My point is this. Shall we go on to the other business, or shall I adjourn the House now ?

The hon. Minister would consider whether he should accept some inquiry or not. That is a different matter. If he can do it, I have no objection.

My point is about something else which I wanted to tell you...

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : We have given a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : The privilege motion cannot be decided until I admit it here and place it before the House. It is only then that it will be decided. By their shouting, hon. Members cannot have it decided now. There are a large number of privilege motions...

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर आप बहस की अनुमति दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I said the other day that after hearing the hon. Minister's answer, I shall decide whether the privilege motion would be placed before the House here. Naturally, now that I have heard him, I shall take a decision. Let hon. Members leave it at that.

Now, I want to inform the House that one of our colleagues Shri Kameshwar Singh has been arrested...

SHRI RANGA : It is not my intention to embarrass you or the House. But I can assure you that so far as we are concerned, we are not excited over this matter. At the same time, we find in the light of the discussion that we have had so far that there are so many points which are being disputed, points of facts which are being disputed on either side, and they cannot be decided in the open House in this manner. That was the reason why even earlier so many of us had given...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not closed it yet. I have not rejected it. The privilege motion is there.

SHRI RANGA : The privilege motion was there before you...

MR. SPEAKER : Why does he want to raise it now ?

SHRI RANGA : It is not a question of your having to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER : If I had rejected it then I could have understood the hon. Member's referring to it.

SHRI RANGA : We would like to submit that this matter should be kept alive and the privilege motion should be considered by you, and we would like you to give us permission to raise it here at the earliest so that the House would be able to express its view either in favour of or against the privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I may tell him that it is kept pending. I shall consider,

SHRI RANGA : I would like to add one thing more...

MR. SPEAKER : Why should he add more now ? Let him take his chance tomorrow.

13 hrs.

SHRI RANGA : We do not want the Minister's head at the altar, nor do we want to sit in judgment over Prof. Thacker. But we are only interested in the proper proprieties which should be observed by Ministers as well as their officers.

This is a question of the manner in which the House has got to deal with these Ministers also in their dealings with the House as well as with these officers. In regard to this particular matter, I wanted it to be clearly understood by all sections of the House that we do not want to punish anybody merely for its own sake ; nor do we want to censure Government merely because one particular point has come in this way. We what that the House should give its best possible Judgment in regard to this matter in an impartial, non-partisan manner. That is why we want that this should go to the Privileges Committee and the House should not take a decision on it at this stage.

ARREST OF MEMBER (SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH)

MR. SPEAKER : When a member of the House has been arrested and I have receive intimation of it, I have to bring it to the notice of the House.

This is the telegram I have received, dated 22nd April 1968, from the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Bhuj, at Khavda, Kutch :

"Shri Kameshwar Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested for offence under sections 143, 145 and 188, Indian Penal Code and detained at Bhuj Jail".

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इसके बारे में मेरा एक निवेदन है । उस दिन आपके पास एक तार भेजा था...

MR. SPEAKER : I brought it to the notice of the House yesterday,

श्री श्रद्धा बिहारी वाजपेयी : उसके बाद आपको विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन की सूचना दी गई और आप से कहा गया कि आप उनको यहाँ से उठाने की इजाजत दें। कारण है कि यह मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था संसद सदस्यों की भुज में लावडा गिरतपारी के बारे में वह वक्तव्य तथ्यों के विपरीत था...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye has given notice of a motion of privilege, I believed.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ऐसा करिये कि दो बजे इस पर थोड़ी सी चर्चा करने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The point was that the Home Minister stated in the House the other day that they were only restrained, not arrested.

श्री मधु लिमये : इतनी बात नहीं है। दो मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : मेरी बात भी सुनिये।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Is this matter on the agenda today? If not, why should it be taken up in this manner? I object.

श्री मधु लिमये : एजेंडे की क्या बात है? यह विशेषाधिकार का मामला है।

SHRI SONAVANE : On a point of order. Can any member raise a question not on the agenda and can he be allowed to take the House by surprise?

MR. SPEAKER : Any member can raise a question with the permission of the Speaker any time any day—that is the rule.

SHRI SONAVANE : You have not given him premission.

MR. SPEAKER : I was explaining the position. It is not that any member can raise anything he pleases. He can do it with the permission of the Speaker.

I have been discussing the motions and I did say that they felt that there is some discrepancy in what the Home Minister said the day before yesterday. He said that they were restrained, not arrested. The English language is so subtle that it is difficult to make a distinction between certain words. For me, it is much more difficult.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो मिनट के लिये मेरी विनती सुन लीजिये। इसके बारे में आप यह मन्त्री जी से जानकारी मांगिये। आपको जो तार आया था उसमें शब्द दिये थे डिटेड एंड रिमूव्ड। यह मन्त्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उस में उन्होंने कहा रेस्ट्रेंड एंड रिमूव्ड। हम लोगों को पुलिस अफसर ने यह कहा कि वी आर पुटिंग यू ग्रंडर एरेस्ट। यह मन्त्री ने कहा था कि नीयरेस्ट रेलवे स्टेशन है गांधीधाम है जबकि भुज होकर हम लोगों को गांधीधाम पर ले गये थे। भुज सब से नजदीक स्टेशन है। यह सब जो गलत जानकारी दी गई है और इसमें जो परस्पर विरोध है इसके बारे में यह मन्त्री जी का बयान आए और बाद में मेरा विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव आए।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Why have these heroes come back so soon?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not come to any decision. It is before me. We have to know what the discrepancies are.

13.05 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1966-67

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SMT. PHULRENU GUHA) : I beg to lay on the Table copy of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1966-67, under article 338(2) of the Constitution, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1014/68].

13.05½ hrs.

RE : INCIDENTS RELATING TO HARIJANS

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, Shri Sheo Narain wanted to raise the Harijan matter. It may kindly be taken up. It is important.

AN HON. MEMBER : About the Harijan matter. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; I myself had referred to it. I have permitted Mr. Sheo Narain to raise it.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था जिस में मैंने आंध्र के जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं उन के बयान की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। कल उन्होंने यह कहा कि हरिजन डिजबंद हैं वे किचर्ड। यह बहुत शेमफुल है। कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर को तो कम से कम इस तरह की बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस मिनिस्टर से रिजिगनेशन माँगा जाए। यह बड़ी ज्यादाती की बात है। उनको कांग्रेस से भी निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : The Brahmananda Reddi Ministry should go.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I will have to adjourn the House. If you do not allow me to speak, what is to be done ?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Sir, this is very unfair to depend on the press report ; it has already been contradicted.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Will all of you kindly sit down ? Before I adjourn the House, I want to say a few words on this. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs ; I am on my legs ; I am on my legs. I am not yielding. After all, this is a serious matter and Shri Sheo Narain brought it to my notice,—

AN HON. MEMBER : I brought it.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I complete a sentence, so many of you say that "I brought it." Many Members brought it to my notice and the other hon. Member brought it to my notice personally. Now, are you satisfied ? It is not that I say that it was solely brought to my notice only by Shri Sheo Narain. Now it is a newspaper report ; all of you are agreed. Whether it is true or not, it is not my job, and therefore, immediately when I received some Calling Attention notices—this thing, that thing and all that—I requested the Home Minister to tell me what it is about. Naturally, 24 hours' notice must be given to the Home Minister. Tomorrow it is coming before the House. So, I request Shri Sheo Narain and other Members who have given notice, to wait.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-ninth Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER- TAKINGS

Fourteenth Report

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (मोपालगंज) : मैं हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के बारे में सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति का 14वां प्रतिवेदन पेश करता हूँ।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eighteenth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd April, 1968".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1968-69—contd.

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 84 to 88 and 131 to 133 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 84—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,04,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

Demand No. 85—Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,83,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 86—Stationery and Printing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 87—Supplies and Disposals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

Demand No. 88—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand No. 131—Delhi Capital Outlay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,75,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay on Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 133—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

श्री जार्ज क्ररनेन्डोव (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत इस प्रस्ताव पर वाद-विवाद को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ। नियम 340 इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

सभी अखबारों में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मन्त्री ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the

proper time for that. You may do it at the proper time.

श्री जार्ज क्ररनेन्डोव : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने यह प्रस्ताव तो रख सकता हूँ। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। उसके बाद आपको उसे रूज आउट करने का अधिकार तो है ही।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not on the Order Paper. You may bring it up after Question Hour. This is not the proper time. You cannot raise it any time during the day.

श्री जार्ज क्ररनेन्डोव : नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत किसी वाद-विवाद को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव कभी भी रखा जा सकता है।

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, नियम 340 इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

इस वक्त सदन के सामने कोई मोशन नहीं है। अगर किसी मोशन पर विचार हो रहा है, तो माननीय सदस्य किसी भी स्टेज पर यह प्रस्ताव रख सकते हैं कि वह बहस समाप्त कर दी जाये। लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, सदन के सामने इस वक्त कोई मोशन नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज क्ररनेन्डोव : इस वक्त सदन के सामने मोशन तो यह है कि वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड पर विचार किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to bring such a motion, the proper time for that is to bring it after the Question Hour and not any time during the day. No motion can come at any time in the day. For adjournment motions, Calling Attention Notices and others there is a set procedure. I really wonder how old parliamentarians like yourself can get up at any time and move motions like that.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is a very important Ministry which deals with hundreds of crores of rupees every year. The efficiency of this Ministry depends upon the honesty and integrity of its officers. This is a Ministry which employs the largest number of persons. I think there are about 60,000 employees in this Ministry, both in Delhi and in urban areas. But, then, I find that there are only 13,000 employees on the sanctioned strength and about 30,000 employees are employed on a temporary basis as casual labour. These employees are being continued from year to year on a temporary basis. If the Ministry feel that their continuations is quite necessary, then they must be confirmed and made permanent.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : That is what we are doing.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : If their presence is not required, then their services must be dispensed with. I understand that many employees, including liftmen and peons are getting only a wage of Rs. 2.50 per day or Rs. 75 a month. All the other benefits that are enjoyed by the permanent employees are denied to these people. I want their case to be looked into sympathetically by the hon. Minister.

At the same time, there is top heavy administration. There is one Central Chief Engineer and in Delhi alone there are four or five Additional Chief Engineers. I do not know whether all of them have got enough work. In the year 1966-67 the total outlay was Rs. 61 crores whereas this year it is only Rs. 31 crores, just half. That shows that there is less activity. But while the activities have come down, the strength of the staff remains the same. So, I think there is every scope for economy and retrenchment.

This Ministry is mainly concerned with the construction, maintenance and repair of houses. They are not building roads or bridges except perhaps in Nepal. They are only constructing houses for offices, officers and low-paid employees. Till now we have poured in thousands of crores of rupees in the city of Delhi alone for the

construction of office buildings. Every year the strength of Government employees goes up and, correspondingly, we have to construct more office buildings. In Delhi whatever we look, whether to the right or left, we see only multi-storeyed buildings, huge palatial buildings. Still, it is said that there is not enough of accommodation for offices and that another 59,000 square feet of accommodation is needed.

I would submit in this connection that you divert this amount for a more useful purpose. We have to provide houses for our employees and officers. It is true that highly paid officers, the Secretaries, get accommodation readily ; there is no difficulty for them to secure decent accommodation. But the low-paid employees and officers, numbering thousands, are without a house, without a roofing, without shelter. Their plight is miserable. When they come here from other places they have to sleep on the footpath and the Government is very indifferent towards providing necessary accommodation for these low-paid employees and officers.

Another aspect that I have to point out is rural housing. The most important social service that the Government has to do is rural housing.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : And they have neglected it.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : And it is absolutely neglected. Mahatma Gandhi has himself said that the utmost attention should be given to rural housing. What is the condition of our villages now ? We may pride ourselves that our cities have become very big, but these cities have become big at the cost and expense of the rural areas. Many of the rural areas are in a miserable condition. There is no proper sanitation, at least not such amenities as are required for a human being.

I would also point out that millions have been living in thatched houses and huts and millions have been roaming about from one place to another. Every year—it is a common feature—thousands of these houses are consumed by fire and they lose everything. In fact, there is no improvement regarding rural housing at all.

The Government says that they are doing their best. But the progress shown by them is very meagre. During the First Plan period they allotted only about Rs. 10 crores. This allotment itself was very meagre, but what is the amount spent? Even this Rs. 10 crores was not spent; only about Rs. 3 crores were spent. During the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 20 crores was allotted, but even that amount was not spent; out of this only about Rs. 6 crores was spent. That shows the indifference of the Government.

I am glad that the Minister of Works and Housing at a meeting with all the Housing Ministers of the various States at Madras, had suggested that the States must pursue these matters very vigorously. But what about the States? Whatever amount is paid to the States for rural housing is misappropriated by them in the sense that they do not spend that amount for rural housing; on the other hand, they divert it for some other programmes. This the Central Ministry must prevent. If a certain amount is earmarked for rural housing, that amount to the last pie must be spent on rural housing. But it has become a practice in all the States that the amount earmarked and paid by the Central Government is diverted for other programmes.

I realise that rural housing is a very big problem. Government alone cannot cope with it. I read the speech of the Minister of Works and Housing which he made before the conference at Madras. There he had invited the cooperation and help of the private sector. It is a very good suggestion. I know, the Government, in the midst of all its liabilities, will not be able to cope with the rural housing problem and that they must enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the private sector as has been suggested by the Minister. This can be done not by alienating the private sector because always the private sector is dubbed as being against the poor people.

But this problem cannot be solved without their cooperation. The housing problem itself may be treated as an industry. If you ask merchants, philanthropists, industrialists and others to come forward and build houses in various places, I am sure, they will extend all their co-

operation and goodwill. This is a matter which has to be considered. In fact, the necessity of giving proper roofing and proper shelter in the rural areas is an absolute necessity and it is a social service that must have priority over all other services.

Now, I come to another aspect, that is, the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals. The Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, from the beginning, is always under suspicion and cloud.

SHRI RANGA : A den of corruption.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : This Department can either save crores of rupees through proper vigilance or can sustain losses of crores of rupees. Of late, many irregularities are coming to light and the Government cannot sit quiet without taking proper and adequate precautions to safeguard the money of the Government. The public Accounts Committee has been doing very good work in unearthing some of the irregularities. Only a few irregularities have come out. I do not know how many more will come out. For example, take the road rollers deal.

SHRI RANGA : 1½ crores.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : More than that. I am not concerned with the loss. But I am concerned with the procedures and methods adopted by them to cheat the Government. They placed an order for 1200 road rollers with a firm which was not registered, which had no capital, which had no bank guarantee and which had no clearance certificate. They blindly placed an order with that firm. Can any reasonable man, businessman or prudent man do it? What is more, they agreed to pay 90 per cent of the full value.....

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI (Khargone) : The supplier is a member of your party.

SHRI RANGA : I do not know who he is.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : He does not deserve to be a member of my party.

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Turn him out.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I hope you agree with him.

To pay 90 per cent of the full value before inspection and simply on a certificate, is a thing which is unheard of and which no businessman or private man will do. And then, whatever road rollers were delivered were defective. I know the procedure adopted. They simply show a skeleton of the machine to be delivered and on that some person certifies it, obviously, on some inducement and, when it is delivered, it is found it is only a skeleton and there are so many parts missing. That is the usual practice not only here but I know of some personal instances. Here, the something happened. They placed an order for 1200 road rollers. They delivered about 500 to 600 road rollers and they were all defective. They are all lying idle. Still 500 more will have to come. That man has to pay nearly Rs. 2 crores. He is not solvent enough to pay. Such a deal we cannot presume and it raises a presumption that there is something fishy between the Directorate and the parties concerned. In fact, there is a connivance between the Government and the parties concerned or between the D.G. S & D and the parties concerned. It is easy to swindle the Government to the extent of crores of rupees.

Similarly, there are other methods. Take, for example, the calling of tenders for the selling of marine engine parts. There was a wrong specification. It was stated in the notice that these parts were suited for petrol and not for diesel and, on that basis, tenders were called for and tenders were given. Suddenly, they found that the parts were meant not for petrol but for diesel. This created a lot of confusion and, subsequently, there was a loss of more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

Such things have happened. There is no proper procedure for calling tenders; there is no proper vigilance in checking the quality of the material; whatever material is supplied, that is accepted and afterwards they find that it is useless or is not useful for the purpose. This is how the D G S & D works. Every year they place orders to the extent of Rs. 400 to 500

crores. Unless proper action is taken by the Government in cases where there is material discrepancy, I think, that Department will, in future also, go the same way as they went last time.

Now I come to another aspect, namely, hotels. The Government has become a big hotelier. There are hotels like the Ashoka Hotel, Jan Path Hotel, Ranjit Hotel and so on. The Ashoka Hotel is running at a nominal profit, but all the other hotels—Jan Path Group and Lodi Group—are running at a loss. Even then, these hotels cannot be managed as efficiently as the private ones, and the clients cannot get the same satisfaction which they get in private hotels.

Then, I find that a good deal of money is wasted on decorations and other unnecessary things which a private man will never do. I find from the Report itself that the Public Works Department is spending a good deal of money on decorations of various offices . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : They have stopped it.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am glad if they have stopped it. Even in the Parliament House itself, I find that the old photos are taken out and new ones are put there. We want only the necessary things and not the luxuries, these days.

I was told that there is a proposal to transfer all these hotels from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the Ministry of Tourism. I do not know if it is a fact. If it is so, it will be a wrong procedure.....

SHRI RANGA : They will charge very much more.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Not only that they will charge very much more, but also this. When they are transferred to the new Ministry, there is a possibility of the new Ministry not detecting whatever defects exist at this time and being profited by them. Supposing, there are some grave irregularities in the management or the administration of these hotels; if the hotels are transferred to a new Ministry, that new Ministry will be quite strange to the management and it is quite

possible that the management of the new Ministry will not be as effective and as vigilant as now. Changing the subject from one Ministry to another is not a sound policy and I think, this subject of hotels must continue under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and they must be held responsible for their proper maintenance and they must look to their proper management.

I want to submit one more thing. It is good that the Government have provided all these hotels—Ashoka Hotel and so on. But for whose benefit? They are only for those who can afford to pay very high charges—Rs. 50 or 100 per day. What arrangement has been made for common people who come from various parts of the country to visit Delhi, for the students who come from various parts of the country to visit Delhi? I know, many of our friends, ryots for example, are anxious to see Delhi and they come here. Can you expect them to stay in the Ashoka Hotel paying Rs. 50 or 100 per day? For such common people, some arrangement has to be made... (Interruptions) Hundreds of middle class and low class people come down to Delhi and they either invade on the MPs or go to hotels where they cannot get proper food. Therefore, for middle class people and for low class people, some accommodation has to be provided. Janata hotels are necessary.

SHRI RANGA : They are charging Rs. 30 a day.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Not that kind of Janata Hotel.

You might be aware that every year hundreds of students of Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges come to Delhi. They have no proper accommodation to stay. In fact they write to us to give them accommodation. One day I found that nearly 50 students came and invaded my house. So in such cases, for the sake of students alone, it is better you build some hotels where in they can stay and can get good food at reasonable rates, in which case you will be attracting, what I will call, internal tourists. You are particular only about tourists coming from abroad because you want foreign exchange. I say tourists from other States also come here to see Delhi and to see how the Government of

India is working. For them also you must be making some arrangement.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I crave your indulgence to give me the same time you have allowed to the previous speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Within the limited time, the hon. Member must finish.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Mr. Jaganath Rao is a very able Minister but he has got a very bad legacy—it is not his doing but he has inherited it—as a result of the misdeeds of the Department over a very long time and I would request him to exert himself and set matters right. I would make it clear that whatever is said here and there is not being hurled at him due to any political motive, but really the things are so bad in his Ministry that nobody can defend them.

If I may say so, this Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply is a story of inefficiency, wastage and sloth. You may be surprised by this description but if I am allowed time, I am going to prove it by giving instances for each of the three charges.

Sir, this Ministry has to perform varied functions not only in India but outside also. With some aspects of this Ministry the life of the people is very much inter-linked or connected. If it is done in a proper way, the face of India, at least in housing and other matters, would have changed considerably. I am sorry to say that this function of the Ministry has not been carried out in a very proper way. If you ask 'Cite an example of inefficiency', I would just give this report itself as an example of inefficiency. This annual report itself is a burning example how the work is done. This report gives an incomplete picture and is loaded with superfluous and evasive information which will not help any member in discussing the demands of the Ministry. Astounding arguments are advanced to hide inefficiency.

Now I turn to some pages of this Report to show you what information we have been given. About the Supply Missions, mention has been made at pages 129-131. You find that all the information given is what expenditure is incurred on purchases by these missions either at

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London or at Washington, but, nowhere we find any account of expenses on establishment. What do we find is about the amount of money spent on purchases. A huge sum of money has been mentioned but nowhere it is mentioned as to how many persons are employed in the Supply Missions, what money is spent on them, whether the staff there is according to work load or is far in excess of the requirements. Again, a mention has been made on page 134. They say :

"A table showing the sanctioned strength and actual strength in the Department proper and the organizational charts in respect of the D. G. S. & D., I. S. M., London, I. S. M., Washington, C. A. O., I. S. M., Washington, C. P. & A. O., New Delhi and Director, National Test House Calcutta/Bombay as on 31.12.1967 are appended as Annexures I to VII."

I had a look at all these annexures. Nowhere we find whether there is any staff either in the offices here or in London or Washington, the real thing, most expenses have been withheld.

What we find is a hierarchy chart. The Director is there, the Deputy Director is there and so on. We do not know how many persons are in employment there, how much amount is spent there, although it is stated here that all the information will be found in the Annexure. Let the Minister look into this sort of report that has been given to Members of Parliament to discuss this Ministry.

Again in page 6, we find a summary of the budget allotments. But this budget allotment summary does not contain any reference to the Supply Missions.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : This is relating to Works, Housing Ministry.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : There is no information anywhere in the Report about that. Then again, in page 112 it is stated like this :

"In pursuance of the Central Bureau of Investigation's programme to enlist public cooperation, the Chief Engineer held two meetings with contractors' representatives in April and December, 1967."

They want public cooperation and what are they doing ? They are holding meeting with the contractors. Is it the way to get the public cooperation ? You don't ask the public to come to you. You hold meetings with the contractors only. How can you expect public cooperation if you hold meeting with the contractors only ? Then, again another information is given to us in page 123. This is regarding recession. They say :

"As a measure of assistance to the Industries in the present recession, the Indenting Departments have been requested to forecast their requirements and to place indents expeditiously, so that the idle capacity of the industry can be utilised. Steps have also been taken to expedite coverage of indents in hand and payments of suppliers' bills."

We don't know whether any step was taken or not. We don't know whether circular letters were honoured or not. How many such instances were there ? He should have given us all the information about the implementation of that. We are concerned with that kind of information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : It is inconvenient for them.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I am not speaking on party line. If so, I would have spoken in another vein. Please do not bring political or party line. We are here to correct the defect and ask the Minister to correct it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It needs correction.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : There is one information given in page 4. This is the table which shows the sanctioned and actual strength. What we find here in this is regarding employment in the Central Public Works Department. The sanctioned strength of Class I is 496 but the actual is 556. Regarding Class II the sanctioned strength is 1023 but the actual is 1303. You have made an estimate as to how many people you would require. After that you go on increasing the strength. How is it ? In Grade I and II, you increase the staff. What do you do in respect of Class III ?

The Central Public Works Department's sanctioned strength there was 10,264 but the actual is 9,700. Again in Class IV, the sanctioned strength is 5,452 and the actual is 5,157. It means that the load of work on the higher officers has been lightened and the load of work on the lower category of employees has been increased. This is not a very happy picture to see.

Now I come to the Supply Missions in foreign lands.

Recently, I had a chance to know about the Supply Missions at London and Washington. I have one impression that the staff is about 50 per cent in excess of what the work load there actually demands. I had written a letter to the Prime Minister also about this. There is less work; if there is too much staff. No responsibility can be fixed. The work is done very lazily. Nobody feels responsible for doing the work as there are three or four persons doing one job. Nobody can be held responsible for any particular lapse. Therefore, I would submit that for God's sake, let us save our foreign exchange by reducing the surplus persons working there. Almost every public undertaking which is under construction has its own purchase officers there in London. For instance, the Hindustan Steels, the Heavy Electricals etc. and in fact every public undertaking which is under construction has got its own officers there. They purchase and despatch their material themselves. I do not know what for the Supply Mission is there at London. The major portion of the orders is placed from here and the missions only act as go-betweens. What strength of staff is required for this go-between business is something which you can very well visualise.

At Washington, it is the same position. When I was examining the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., I found that a particular machinery had been wanted and the order had been placed through the Supply Mission, but a wrong item was supplied. This was rejected by the HAL. Now, a quarrel is going on about who is responsible for the loss on this. We have held the Supply Mission responsible, but this matter is going on for three or four years and it has not yet been decided. I would urge the hon. Minister to give more attention to the Supply Missions abroad because they are wanting our money like anything.

Once I wrote to the Washington Mission from New York saying that I wanted to visit their office if they would allow me to go there. But there was no reply at all; perhaps, it was inconvenient for them...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : They did not want him to visit.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Probably they thought it inconvenient that a Member of Parliament should visit their office. After all, we were not examining anything. That was not within our sphere. But I wanted to visit and see how things were going on.

From abroad, I shall now come home. The performance of the CPWD is very hopeless. No amount of complaint from us or anybody else is setting it right. Before the buildings are ready for being handed over for occupation, cracks and fissures occur. What sort of people are engaged and what kind of check is exercised on these? Even in regard to repair works, we find that even the bungalows of Members of Parliament or flats except those of higher officials, Ministers and members of the Housing Committee, are not properly taken care of; except these, no other house is properly taken care of. I do not know what my hon. friend's experience is in this. But at least my experience is this. At least in the case of the categories that I have mentioned, they have some sense of fear and attend to them, but whenever others complain about anything, nobody hears at all.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA (Domariaganj) : Even Shri Jaganatha Rao does not hear.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Even Shri Jaganatha Rao cannot do anything. I spoke about this one day to the secretary to the Ministry. He himself was worried and he said that Government were trying to set matters aright. But as I have previously said, this is a legacy of very long standing, and it cannot be set right in a year or so. The bad name of this Ministry is due more to the CPWD than to the other things.

Regarding the departmental employees for construction and repair, what they do is very funny. I have very intimate knowledge of this. When they take up some departmental work and even repair work to

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some bungalows, they save the materials; they do not use cement etc. properly in the bungalow and flats and they do not do the work properly. They seem to be in touch with the higher bosses or the immediate bosses, and they just while away their time and materials and they go scot-free.

Why do the contractors do bad work ? Because they have to give shares in the profit. This business of percentages, which you might have heard of, is killing both work and workmanship. I am not going to dilate on who takes bribe and who does not. But kindly look into this aspect of the matter. Ask any M.P., whether of the Congress or Opposition. He will tell the Minister how they are being treated.

There is a horticultural department attached. What is the business of this department nobody knows. Are the gardens in Delhi in good condition ?

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Badly neglected.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : We have got some flower beds in our houses. What is done to keep them in good order ? Every bungalow, every house, has been allotted a certain quantity of manure. What happens ? It is not supplied. Even of the pittance that is supposed to be allotted, only one fourth is actually given. What becomes of the other portion ? I do not know.

A *mali* is given to some bungalows. What is he doing ? He does not work properly. If I tell this to him, he will say 'Please report'.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Knowing full well that nothing will be done.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I will say, please give that money to dwellers and they will keep the garden in good condition.

So the state of affairs of the horticultural department, the P.W.D. and repair department should be looked into as first priority. Sir, you have rung the bell. I am not touching the points mentioned by the previous speaker and the point about the Supply Missions which I made will not be made by others. Although I have to

put more points but I would finish with the request that some more attention should be devoted to repair works, to original buildings, to the horticultural department and the affairs of Supply Missions should be looked into.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी (करीलबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मुझ से पहले दो वक्ताओं ने इस मंत्रालय के कार्यों को आप के सम्मुख रक्खा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में आवास की स्थिति, जिस की आप योजना बनाते हैं, बड़ी वयनीय है। यह मंत्रालय योजनाएँ तो बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी बनाता है, लेकिन उस को इम्प्लैमेंट करने के लिये मशीनरी इतनी सिविल है और प्रोसीजर इतना कम्प्लेक्स है, कि उस पर अमल नहीं हो पाता है। पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं के अन्दर मंत्रालय की यह स्कीम थी कि 233 करोड़, 50 लाख रुपये में 7 लाख 21 हजार मकान तैयार हो जायेंगे, लेकिन आज तक केवल 3 लाख, 95 हजार मकान यह मंत्रालय बना पाया है। इस तरह से पिछले बीस सालों के अन्दर तीन योजनाएँ खत्म हो गईं, फिर भी केवल 50 फीसदी आवास समस्या को हम हल कर पाये हैं। इस प्रकार से 116 करोड़ रुपये जो मकान बनाने के लिये प्लान्स के अन्दर सैंशन हुए, वह लैप्स हो गये हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा, जैसा मुझ से पहले के वक्ताओं ने कहा कि आवास की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है, खासकर देहात के लिये इस की बहुत आवश्यकता है, आप अपनी मशीनरी को तेज करें और मकान बनाने के लिये जो प्रोसीजर ऐडॉप्ट करना होता है उस में भी कुछ सुधार करें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बन सकें और आवास का मसला काफी हद तक हल हो सके।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन के अपने बयान के मुताबिक 1 लाख, 71 हजार इवेलिंग यूनिट्स सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये तैयार करने थे,

लेकिन दुःख का विषय है कि बीस सालों के अन्दर केवल 45 हजार एकक तैयार किये हैं। इन 45,000 के अन्दर भी सात हजार वे मकान हैं जोकि 1939 के पहले बनाए गए थे। अगर यही स्थिति रही और इसी रफ्तार से मकान बनते रहे तो कब तक यह मंत्रालय अपनी योजना को पूरी कर पाएगा, यह सोचने वाली बात है।

आप इसको भी देखें कि 1 लाख 26 हजार मकान इन्होंने और बनाने हैं। बजाय इस के कि इनको बनाने के लिए योजनाबद्ध रीति से आगे बढ़ा जाता, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस काम में और भी ज्यादा ढिलाई दिखाई जा रही है। आप यह भी देखें कि जो पंतालीस हजार मकान तैयार भी किये हैं या जो लोगों को दिये जा रहे हैं उन के अन्दर भी चालीस परसेंट मकान फ्लाट आफ टर्न एलाट कर दिये गये हैं। मुझे इस बात को कहने के लिए भी आप माफ करें कि यह भी रयूमर है कि आपने उनको भी मकान एलाट कर दिए हैं जिन के पास खुद के मकान हैं। कुछ महिलाओं को भी मकान दिये गये हैं। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी मकानों का एलाटमेंट हो गया है जिन को नहीं होना चाहिये था। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ऐसे केसिस भी हैं कि जिन में एक भाई को मिला हुआ है और उसके दूसरे भाई को भी फ्लाट आफ टर्न एलाटमेंट हो गया है। मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि डी जी एच एस तथा डायरेक्टर आफ एस्टेट्स दोनों मिल कर और साजसाज करके जिस किसी को मकान दिलाता चाहते हैं, उसको दिला देते हैं। आप विंलिंगडन अस्पताल में जायें या सी जी एच एस की डिस्पेंसरीज में जायें आपको पता चलेगा कि ऐसे मरीजों के लिए वहाँ से सरकारी कर्मचारी सर्टिफिकेट ले लेते हैं जिन का उस मरीज से कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है। वहाँ पर बता दिया जाता है कि यह हमारा रिश्तेदार है और यह टी बी का मरीज है और इस आधार पर सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और मन्त्री महोदय उस को मकान दे देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सब

बातें हैं इनकी वेरिफिकेशन होनी चाहिये। मेरे अगने परसनल नालेज में है कि कम से कम पचास परसेंट झूठे केसिस में इस तरह से एलाटमेंट हुए हैं, फ्लाट आफ टर्न एलाटमेंट हुए हैं। अगर यह होता है तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इस चीज को एक दम आप रोकें और जिस तरह से पहले यह चीज बन्द कर दी गई थी उसी तरह से अब भी आप इसको बन्द करें। बाकई में अगर कोई हार्ड केस हो तो उस के लिए आप प्राबिचान कर दें, उन केसिस के लिए कुछ परसेंटेज आप फिक्स कर दें लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि पंतालीस हजार में से चालीस परसेंट आप लोगों को फ्लाट आफ टर्न बेसिस पर दे दें।

आप का मंत्रालय जहाँ मकान बनाने का काम करता है वहाँ उनका एलाटमेंट करने का भी काम करता है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजनीतिक हित के लिए इस अधिकार का प्रयोग किया जाता है। कितनी भी कालोनीज बनी हैं और उन में दूकानें बनी हैं, उनके अन्दर एलाटमेंट मैरिट पर नहीं होता है, एलाटमेंट का कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं रखा गया है। जिस को मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं एलाट कर देते हैं। फर्टी का कोई लोकल आदमी अगर किसी केस को रिक्वेस्ट कर देता है तो उसको एलाटमेंट हो जाती है। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं इसके उदाहरण भी आपको दे सकता हूँ।

आपने कहा था कि पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए आपने दूकानें इत्यादि सुरक्षित रखी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बतायें कि उनमें से कितनी आपने दूकानें रामकृष्ण पुरम तथा दूसरी जो कालोनीज बनी हैं, उन में उन लोगों को दी हैं। कम से कम मेरे नालेज में तो नहीं आया है कि आपने उन लोगों को इन दूकानों को कहीं दिया हो। पोलिटिकल प्रेसर में आ कर इनका एलाटमेंट कर दिया जाता है।

जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट क्वार्टर का सम्बन्ध है प्राइवेट लोगों को भी इनको एलाट कर दिया जाता है। एलैम्बर्ड हाउस जोकि लाजों की

[श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी]

सम्पत्ति थी उसको आपने हज़ारों में दे दिया। बाराखम्बा के अन्दर एक मन्त्री महोदय के रिस्तेदार के नाम पर आपने एलाटमेंट कर दिया जबकि उसका एलाटमेंट करवाने का कोई हक नहीं था। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि अपने रिस्तेदार को आपने एलाटमेंट दिया है लेकिन अगर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के रिस्तेदार को किया गया है तो वह भी तो एक मन्त्री हैं और आपकी जवायंट रिसपांसिविलिटी है और उनका रिस्तेदार आपका भी तो कुछ है और आपने उनको एलाटमेंट कर दिया है।

एक तरफ तो आप इस तरह से मकानों का एलाटमेंट करते फिरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो मैम्बर पालियामेंट हैं वे मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है। अभी तिवारी जी ने बताया है कि मैम्बरज पालियामेंट तक को मकान नहीं मिलते हैं।

एक एनक्वायरी डिपार्टमेंट आपने खोल रखा है। वहाँ जब तक दस बार टैलीफोन न किया जाए कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं होती है, कोई कम्प्लेंट ही रिकार्ड नहीं होती है।

कोठियों की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। फ्लैट्स में कितना फनिचर आपने सैंकशन कर रखा है उसका किराया तो आप ले लेते हैं लेकिन आप यह नहीं देखते हैं कि उतना फनिचर उन में है भी या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी जा कर आप पांच, सात या दस फ्लैट्स को चैक करें और देखें कि उनके अन्दर जो सैंकशंड फनिचर है वह है भी या नहीं। अगर नहीं है तो क्यों किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है। अगर वहाँ नहीं है और किराया वसूल किया जाता है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि बाकी जो फनिचर डिपार्टमेंट के पास बच रहता है उसका वह दुरुपयोग करता है या किसी को उसे दे कर उससे उसका किराया वसूल करता है क्योंकि मैम्बरज तक को तो वह फनिचर पहुंच नहीं पाता है। इस और भी आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

जहाँ तक एस्टेट आफिस का सम्बन्ध है, तिवारी जी ने बताया है कि वहाँ अफसर बहुत अधिक हैं और जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, जो नीचे के लोग हैं उनकी संख्या घटती जा रही है। एक हज़ार अफसर उस में होने के बावजूद भी आज भी यह डिपार्टमेंट 1 करोड़ 34 लाख रुपया वसूल नहीं कर पाया है। काफी समय इसको हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इस राशि को वसूल करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है? मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो अफसर इस राशि को वसूल न करने के जिम्मेदार हों उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए। यहाँ हाउस के अन्दर डिसकशन हो जाती है और उसका जवाब दे दिया जाता है लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। रोड रोलज का प्रश्न भी उठाया गया था। पिछले साल इस मंत्रालय पर जब बहस हुई थी तब यह उठाया गया था। मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। मैंने चाहा था कि इस पर कार्रवाई हो। आज तक कोई कार्रवाई हुई है ऐसा मुझे मालूम नहीं पड़ता है।

जहाँ तक सी पी डब्ल्यू डी में अष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, वह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। सभी इससे परिचित हैं। आपने एक स्टडी टीम एम गोविन्दा रेड्डी की अध्यक्षता में बनाई थी। उस टीम ने 1965 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी और आपने कहा था कि कुछ सिफारिशों पर अमल आप करने जा रहे हैं। आप ईमानदारी के साथ बतायें कि क्या आपने उस टीम की सभी सिफारिशों पर अमल किया है और क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि जो महत्व की रिकोमेंडेशंस थीं उनकी अवहेलना कर दी गई है, उनको मंत्रालय ने अस्वीकार कर दिया है? अगर आपने उनको अस्वीकार कर दिया है तो आप बतायें कि कौन सी आल्टेनेट चीज आपके पास है जिससे आप सी पी डब्ल्यू डी में से कुरप्शन को दूर करने जा रहे हैं। आप ह भी बतायें कि कितने ऐसे अफसर हैं जिन

के खिलाफ केसिस आपने किए हैं और उनका क्या नतीजा निकला है ? सी पी डब्ल्यू डी में रोजाना घोटाले होने रहते हैं लेकिन मंत्रालय कोई कदम नहीं उठाता है ।

कोटा हाउस होस्टल के सम्बन्ध में 1962-63 के जो ट्रंककाल के बिल हैं उनको आप आज तक वसूल नहीं कर पाये हैं । वहां जो लोग रहते थे उन्होंने ट्रंक कालज का पैसा नहीं दिया । अब आप उनके पीछे दौड़ते हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके डिपार्ट-मेंट के जो लोग हैं, जो वहां तैनात थे उन में इतनी सूझ-बूझ नहीं थी कि जो लोग रहते हैं, वे जब तक वहां रिहाइश रखते हैं उनसे वहां से जाने से पहले इस राशि को वसूल किया जाये । वे पहले पेमेंट करें और फिर जायें, क्या इस तरह का प्रबन्ध आप नहीं कर सकते थे ? आप यह भी बतायें कि अब आप इस राशि को वसूल करने का क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ।

अब मैं सप्लाई विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । पिछले साल साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये का माल इस महकमे के द्वारा खरीदा गया । मेरे परसनल नालेज में कुछ ऐसे केसिस हैं कि इस डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ अधिकारियों ने अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम पर फर्में खोल रखी हैं और वे अपने प्रभाव से उनको नाजायज लाभ पहुँचाते हैं । यह रोजाना की एक चीज है । सैकड़ों ऐसी फर्में हैं जिन का कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है, जिनके पास बैंक का कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं होता है.....

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : क्या आपने कभी किसी स्पेसिफिक केस को हमारे नोटिस में लाया है ? माल खरीदने का कोई स्पेसिफिक केस आप हमारे नोटिस में लाए हैं ?

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : मैंने मंत्री महोदय को एक दो बार लिखा है लेकिन मुझे वही स्टीरियो टाइप्ड जवाब उनकी तरफ से आ गया है ।

"Your letter dated such and such is hereby acknowledged....."

उसके बाद पता ही नहीं लगा कि कुछ हुआ भी है या नहीं । मैंने इन्क्वायरी के बारे में कहा था पी डब्ल्यू डी के केस में लेकिन आप ने उस बात को नहीं माना । मैंने जबानी भी बात की थी । जो घपले होते हैं उनकी इन्क्वायरी.....

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जनरल बात न कहें । स्पेसिफिक कोई केस बताये जिस के बारे में आपने लिखा हो और जिस पर एक्शन न लिया गया हो ।

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Even if letters are written to the Minister, he does not reply to them. That is the attitude.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : मैं अब प्रिटिंग प्रेसिस की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । जितनी उनकी कैंपेसिटी है उसके मुकाबले में उन में पचास प्रतिशत तक कार्य हो रहा है । उतना भी नहीं होता है । दिल्ली की प्रेस में इंस्टाल्ड कैंपेसिटी 1962-63 में 6.40 करोड़ थी और उसका एकचुअल आउटपुट 4.30 करोड़ निकला जो कि 67.19 प्रतिशत बैठता है 1964-65 में उसकी इंस्टाल्ड कैंपेसिटी 8.69 करोड़ थी जबकि एकचुअल आउटपुट 4.40 करोड़ था जो कि 50.62 प्रतिशत बैठता है ।

इसी तरह नासिक के प्रेस में भी 27 पर-सेंट से ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन प्रेसों की फुल कैंपेसिटी को यूटिलाइज किया जाये । जब सरकारी प्रेस पूरे काम को नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो कुछ काम प्राइवेट प्रिंटरों को दे दिया जाता है । वे सरकार से ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करते हैं और इस तरह सरकार को घाटा पड़ता है । ऐसा अनुमान है कि कुछ सरकारी अधिकारी यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह प्राइवेट प्रेसिज को एनकरेज किया जाये । मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि कहीं वे तो इस मामले में साज-बाज नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

[श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी]

15.00 hrs.

1968 में सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि अधिक से अधिक सरकारी आफिस दिल्ली से बाहर भेजे जायेंगे। लेकिन इन पांच सालों में बहुत कम आफिस दिल्ली से बाहर जा पाए हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में भी चेष्टा करनी चाहिए।

सरकारी आफिसिज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने 1960-61 में कुछ निर्णय किये थे। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में अब तक न तो कोई हिन्दी सैक्शन है और न टांसलेटर्ज हैं। अगर मिनिस्ट्री में हिन्दी का कोई पत्र आता है, तो उसका जवाब हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जाता है। एस्टेट आफिस में 26 परसेंट और स्टेशनरी आफिस में 8 परसेंट पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को एनकरेज करने के बारे में उन के मन्त्रालय की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उस को वह निभाये। उन को हिन्दी प्रेस का विस्तार करने के लिए मशीनरी मंगवानी चाहिए और उचित स्टाफ भी रखना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर विचार हो रहा है। एक साल के बाद ही सदस्यों को यह अवसर मिलता है कि वे किसी भी मन्त्रालय की कम्प्लाइसों और बुराइयों को आपके द्वारा सदन और माननीय मंत्रियों के सामने रखें, क्योंकि साल भर कई मंत्रियों को अपनी मसरूफियतों से फुरसत नहीं मिलती और वे मन्त्रालय की दुस्त तस्वीर को देख ही नहीं सकते हैं। कुछ चापलूस लोग उन के चारों तरफ रहते हैं और कहते हैं कि महाराज आप के राज में जितना सुख और आराम जनता को मिला है, उतना राम-राज्य में भी नहीं मिला था; आप की सराहना सब जगह हो रही है; आप की योग्यता और कार्यकुशलता

का सिक्का सारी गवर्नमेंट और जनता पर बैठ गया है, वगैरह वगैरह।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी मन्त्रियों को विभाग देकर यह समझ लेती हैं कि उनकी तरह सभी वजीर अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को निभायें,

उनकी तरह ही बारह या 16 घंटे काम करें और अपने साथ, उनके साथ, सरकार और जनता के साथ इन्साफ करें; अगर कई-कई जगह इन बातों का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है, जिनमें यह वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री भी है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर मुझे एक घंटा टाइम दिया जाये, जिसमें मैं इस मन्त्रालय की कार्रवाइयों को आपके सामने रखूँ, तो आप और सदन यह देख कर हैरान हो जायेंगे कि यह मन्त्रालय और मंत्री क्या करते हैं, कितना अंधेर इस मन्त्रालय में है, कितनी रिवत, कुनबापरवरी और ना-अहलिमत इस मन्त्रालय की दीवारों से चिपटी हुई है। अगर मैं इन बातों को जेनरलाइज करूँ, तो ईमानदार और कुशल लोगों के साथ बे-इन्साफी होगी। और अगर नाम लेकर बताऊँ, तो मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि इस सदन में नाम लेकर बताना बे-इन्साफी है जैसा कि पिछले रोज माननीय श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा था। मैं उस बकत सदन में नहीं था। मगर मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो भी इल्जाम नाम लेकर लगाए हैं, उनकी जांच करा ली जाये, अगर वे इल्जाम गलत साबित हो जायें, तो उसकी सजा जो भी मिलनी चाहिए वह मुझे दी जाये और अगर वे दुरुस्त साबित हों, तो मंत्री महोदय फिर कभी किसी गुनाहगार और करप्ट आफिसर की हिमायत न करें। वह एन्क्वायरी नहीं कराना चाहते, लेकिन कभी न कभी इस की एन्क्वायरी होगी, क्योंकि वह करोड़ों का घोटाला है।

अब मैं माननीय वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मंत्री से भी यही कहूँगा कि मैं जो

कुछ भी कहने वाला हूं, उस सब के तहरी-री-री मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। इस लिए मेरी बातों का जवाब देते वक्त वह तसल्ली करने के बाद जवाब दें।

सबसे पहले मैं कुछ साधारण बातें आप के सामने रखूंगा, जो उनकी रिपोर्टों में दर्ज हैं।

अभी इस सदन में यह जिक्र किया गया है कि मिनिस्टर साहब चिट्ठियों का जवाब देते हैं। मेरे पास माननीय मन्त्री जी की यह 14 मार्च 1968 की चिट्ठी है, जिसमें 22 जुलाई, 1967 की मेरी चिट्ठी का हवाला दिया गया है और उसमें उठाए गए मामलों का जवाब दिया गया है। सभा पति महोदय, आप देखिये कि 22 जुलाई, 1967 को उठाये गये मामलों का जवाब श्री जगन्नाथ राब 14 मार्च 1968 को देते हैं नौ महीने के बाद। यह उनके दफ्तर की एफिशेंसी है। जिस सदस्य ने बार-बार चिट्ठी लिखी है, उसको एक डी० ओ० लेटर भेज दिया गया है, जिस को क्लार्क लिखते हैं और उस में उस तरह की लंग्वेज इस्तेमाल की गई है।

इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 5 पर क्लास ग्री सैक्शनड स्टाफ की फिगर दी गई है 13,583, लेकिन अगर आप सब आफिसल के स्टाफ का टोटल करें, तो वह फिगर 22,583 बनती है। टोटल करने में ही सैक्शनड स्टाफ की तादाद में नौ हजार की कमी कर दी गई है। यह इन की योग्यता का हाल है। जो रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने पेश की गई है, उसमें इस तरह की गलतियां हैं। सारे का सारा मन्त्रालय बैठा हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसी गलतियों को दुरुस्त करने वाला कोई नहीं है। यह इनकी योग्यता और काब-लियत का हाल है।

पेज 10 पर सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मुनाबिलक वर्क-लोड की ये ये फिगर दी गई हैं : 1965-66 में 45.22 करोड़ रुपये, 1966-67 में 42.65 करोड़ रुपये और 1967-68 में 54.88 करोड़ रुपये। संक्षेप में मैं यह बता हूँ कि हालांकि रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि सी०

पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का वर्क-लोड बढ़ गया है, लेकिन मेरे पास प्रूफ है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में से कम से कम एक तिहाई रुपया ठेकेदारों के जरिये नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक मासे-मुफ्त बन कर जेबों और तिजोरियों में जाता है मेरे पास इसके ठोस सबूत मौजूद हैं।

सरकारी निष्पन्न वाला सीमेंट 1 बोरी से लेकर बीस हजार बोरी तक बाजार से पन्चीस फीसदी कम कीमत पर मिल सकता है। पाइप, ईंट, लोहा और दूसरा सरकारी सामान सीधा सरकारी गोदामों से लिया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय मेरे साथ चलें; मैं अभी ऐसा सामान सरकारी गोदामों से खरीद लेता हूँ। बाजार में पूछा जाता है माल असली है या सरकारी। मन्त्री महोदय भी इस बात से इनकार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ऐसे चन्द केस पकड़े भी गये हैं और सजाये भी हुई हैं। वह उनकी तफसील बताने की कृपा करें।

मंत्री महोदय अपनी स्पीच में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या डिपार्टमेंट के सभी गोदाम के माल की गिनती, चेकिंग या फिजिकल वेरिफिकेशन साल में एक बार होती है या नहीं। मेरा इल्लजाम यह है कि गोदामों की फिजिकल वेरिफिकेशन बहुत कम होती है।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 17 पर कहा गया है कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कॉन्फ्रेंस आन ट्रेड एण्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए बिज्ञान भवन की एनेक्सी 44 लाख रुपये की लागत से संयार की गई। और भी कई कामों के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनको प्रायर्टी दी गई है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि बिश्व व्यापार सम्मेलन की बचह से किस किस प्राजेक्ट को प्रायर्टी दी गई और कितनी बिडिंग बनाने का फैसला किया गया, उन पर कुल कितने खर्च का एस्टी-मेट था, इस कॉन्फ्रेंस तक जो डायरेक्ट था, वह कितना पूरा हुआ या और उस पर कितना खर्च आया या और इसके बाद उस पर कितना खर्च होगा। अगर, मन्त्री महोदय ये सब फीचर्स एण्ड फिजज देंगे, तो यह पता चल जायेगा कि

[श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा]

इस विश्व व्यापार सम्मेलन के नाम पर क्या क्या हुआ। असल में प्रायर्टी के नाम पर टेंडर तलब नहीं किये गये और सब काम निगोशिएशन से हुआ, जिसमें घोटाला किया गया।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 32-33 पर लिखा है कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, शिमला, नागपुर और मद्रास में 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक जेनरल पूल में 1,70,954 दरखास्तें बसूल हुई हैं और कुल मकान 44963 हैं। इस तरह 1,25,991 यूनिट रिहायशी मकानों की कमी है।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 17 पर लिखा गया है कि दिल्ली में पिछले एक साल में सिर्फ 1176 मकान बनाये गए। आप यह सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक सिर्फ दिल्ली में 59353 दरखास्तें बसूल हुई। इस हिसाब से तो यह मिनिस्ट्री उन लोगों को पचास साल तक भी मकान नहीं दे सकती है।

15.10 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप आगये हैं, इन की मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ तबज्जह फरमाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have listened already to what you said.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : 25 लाख 32 हजार रुपये इन का हाउसिंग डिवीजन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च हुआ है, जब कि 1072 मकान इन्होंने सारे साल में बनाये हैं। इस के साथ ही आप एलाटमेंट के स्कैण्डल को देखिये—आउट आफ टर्न एलाटमेंट का एक बड़ा अफसोसनाक स्कैण्डल है, झूठे सर्टीफिकेट, खुले भ्राम रिश्त, बेइन्साफी, सिफारिश कुनबागबरी, इसके साथ साथ मैं एक और लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूँ, क्या करूँ मेरे पास ऐसे इंस्टेंस हैं बद-खलाफी का दर्शन भारत की इस राजधानी में इस विभाग के मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ राव की छत्रछाया में हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन

मामलों की जांच पालियामेंट की एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी मुर्कार कर के की जानी चाहिये, ताकि जिनके साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है, वे उस कमेटी के सामने आ कर शहादत दे सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से उन्होंने चार्ज सम्हाला है तब से कितनी एलाटमेंट्स आउट आफ-टर्न हुई है और कितनी टर्न के मुताबिक हुई है। इससे सारी हालत का पता लग जायेगा। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तरफ से इस मंत्रालय के खिलाफ जो इल्जामात लगाये जाते हैं, वे दुस्त हैं या गलत—उस एन्क्वायरी से तमाम बातों का पता लग जायेगा।

13 माह गुजर जाने के बाद भी लोक सभा के कुछ सदस्यों को अभी तक रहने की जगह नहीं दी गई है—यह इस मंत्रालय की काब-लियत का नमूना है, जबकि मिनिस्टर महोदय बड़ी भारी कोठी में मजे से रहते हैं, इनको ज्यादा नौद आती है। इन को क्या चिन्ता कि किसी को जगह मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता है कि श्री जगन्नाथ राव का मेम्बर पालियामेंट के साथ बर्ताव भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा उनसे भर्ज करूँगा कि वह अपने बर्ताव को सुधारें। वह यह न समझें कि वह मिनिस्टर हैं, सदस्यों और मिनिस्टरों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, केवल वह गवर्नमेंट के गुमान्दे हैं, वह भी इस हाउस के सदस्य के रूप में हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि वह अपने व्यवहार को सुधारें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं मान सिंह रोड नं० 1 स्कैण्डल की तरफ आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैण्डल है। मानसिंह रोड, नं० 1, की जमीन को जो कि 18295 एकवैयर याई थी इस सरकार ने खरीदा। आप बैठिये, यह क्या कर रहे हैं, इस तरह से डिस्टर्व करते हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please remain your seat. I asked the officer at the

Table to give me some information about what happened when I was not here. You should not blame them. This is not fair. I have to organise the debate. Only 1 hour and 45 minutes are left; that is all. I will not be able to give more than 10 minutes each to this side. You have taken 9½ minutes and you should finish in half a minute.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं अञ्ज कर रहा था कि मानसिंह रोड, नं० 1, की जमीन जो कि 18295 स्क्वेयर यार्ड थी इस सरकार ने खरीदा। उस पर 3126 गज में एक बिल्डिंग बनी हुई थी और 726 गज के अन्दर एक यार्ड सरकार ने बनाया था। इतनी बड़ी बिल्डिंग को जिसकी कीमत इस वक्त एक करोड़ रुपये के लगभग होगी, इन्होंने एक प्राइवेट फर्म को; जिसका नाम शायद "फोरफिका" है, होटल चलाने के लिये 12 हजार रुपये महीने पर दे दिया। यह एक स्कैण्डल है, जिसमें इन्होंने भाईवाली-पार्टनर शिप की है। अब जो नया एप्रोमेंट हुआ, उस एप्रोमेंट में भी इस चीज का ध्यान रखा जा सकता था, लेकिन नहीं रखा गया। इसके अन्दर किस की पार्टनर-शिप है यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन इनमें से किसी की है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच कराई जाय और इस की तफ़सील सदन के सामने रखी जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री निवासपुरी, एण्ड्रयूज गंज मार्किट, फिफथ एवेन्यू लोधी रोड मार्किट, प्लेट-फार्म आन रिंग रोड और आर० के० पुरम बगैरह में जो मार्केट्स बनाई गई हैं, इन को तैयार होने के बाद एलाट नहीं किया गया, जो कि 6 महा से लेकर 15 महा तक खाली पड़ी रहें, इस लिये कि जिन जिन से पैसा मिलता गया, उनको एलाटमेंट की, जब पैसा नहीं मिला, एलाटमेंट नहीं की गई। जिस की वजह से इन को 4 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, जो कि इन को किराये की शक्ल में मिलने वाला था। इस के लिये डायरेक्टर आफ एस्टेट जिम्मेदार है, या और कोई जिम्मेदार है, इस की तहकीकात की जानी चाहिये।

इन को 1 करोड़ रुपये रेंट और प्रीमिया की शक्ल में वसूल करना है, लेकिन ये उस रुपये को वसूल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिये कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो उस रुपये को खा चुके हैं और उसको किताबों में काबिले-वसूली दिखाया जा रहा है।

पिछले रोज मैंने एक सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन में मन्त्री महोदय से पूछा था कि कितनी लैंड एक्वायर की गई है, लेकिन वह अपने जवाब में नहीं बता सके। मैं बताता हूँ 22926 एकड़ जमीन इन्होंने दिल्ली में एक्वायर की है और उसकी कीमत 25 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये अदा की गई है। इस जमीन में से 31 मार्च, 1967 तक सिर्फ 3271 एकड़ जमीन डवेलप हुई है, उस में से सिर्फ 1500 एकड़ पर मकान बने हैं। बाकी जमीन ऐसे ही पड़ी हुई है। उस जमीन को इन लोगों ने किराये पर दे रखा है और नाजायज तौर पर किराया वसूल करते हैं जो कि इन की जेबों में चला जाता है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस स्कैण्टली की जांच होने चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़े संरम्भायदार कालोनाइजर से फंसला कर के उस की जमीन को डिरिक्वीजेशन किया गया है। उन से पैसा लेकर या भाईवाली पार्टनरशिप कर के उन की जमीन को रिलीज किया गया है। मैं चाहता कि इस की इन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिये...

श्री कंबर साल गुप्ता : उसका नाम बताइये।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा पास नाम है।

इस के बाद मैं अशोक होटल के स्कैण्डल की तरफ आता हूँ। अशोका होटल के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है, उसके अन्दर आखरी पेज पर श्री बी० आर० पटेल और श्री एन० पी द्वे की दो बिट्ठियां लगी हैं, जिसमें एक ने मुआफीनामा पेश किया है और दूसरे ने एपो-लाजाइज किया है कि कमेटी के सामने उन्होंने गलत एविडेन्स पेश की थी। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम ने टैण्डर रजिस्ट्री कर के भेजे हैं,

[श्री श्रेष्ठ जन्म वर्मा]

जब कि उन्होंने लिमिटेड टेण्डर्स सिर्फ 24 प्रस्तावनों को भेजे थे, यह बड़ा पक्षभीर मामला है। मैं मान करेता हूँ कि इस स्कैंडल की इमिडि-वेंट इन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिये और जो लोग इस मामले से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उन को फौरन यहां से बर्दास दिया जाय ताकि सारे लोग सही तौर पर छाहों दे सकें। इस स्कैंडल के जल्द बड़े बड़े लोग शामिल हैं, इस इन्क्वायरी के बाद सब चीजें सामने आजायेंगी।

धन में डी० जी० एस० डी० के मुताबिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस महकमे के बारे में सिविल रिपोर्ट, कामश्चियल रिपोर्ट और फिर यह पब्लिक एकाउन्ड्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स आपके सामने हैं, जिससे यह बात साफ तौर पर बाहिर है कि डी० जी० एस० डी० में बहुत बड़ा घुटाला हुआ है।

अन्त में मैं दो बातें कह कर खत्म करूंगा। मैं मुताबक करता हूँ कि इन स्कैंडलों की जांच ऊंची तरह की कमेटी या कमिशन मुक़र्रर कर के कराई जाय। यह कमिशन अशोका होटल, जनपथ होटल, डी० जी० एस० डी०, कामश्चियल मार्केट्स, सी० पी० डेवलू डी०-इन सबसे बड़े मामलों की जांच करे ताकि इन घुटालों को सामने लाया जा सके और आइन्दा के लिये इन गड़बड़ों को कम किया जा सके।

दूसरा मुताबक मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली, सिधला, बम्बई, बद्रास में तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजिमों की स्थाइश की जो समस्या है, उसको हल करने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जाय और उनके लिये जल्द से जल्द मकानात मुहिया किये जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, may now move the Cut Motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide residential accommodation to employees (2)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Large scale out of turn allotment of quarters (19)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and aviation electrical works of the C.P.W.D. in the same station under one Superintending Engineer (Elec.) (20)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to execute departmentally all minor original works in the C. P. W. D. (21)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and Aviation works of the C. P. W. D. in the same station under one Superintending Engineer (22)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and Aviation works of the C. P. W. D. in the same station under one Executive Engineer (23)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to declare the list of work-charged and regular staff eligible for confirmation as permanent against thousands of permanent posts lying vacant in C. P. W. D. (24)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and aviation electrical works of C. P. W. D. in the same station under one Executive Engineer (Elec.) (25)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to allocate all Government civil works and buildings to the C.P.W.D. (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay arrears of increment to C. P. W. D. staff at Pasighat airfield (32)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply correct Provident Fund accounts to the C. P. W. D. staff at Pasighat airfield (33)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to Pay wages to C. P. W. D. staff at Pasighat according to full calendar month (34)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare seniority lists of various workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of Delhi Zones by the Zonal Officers (35)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide recreation room to C. P. W. D. workers at Mall Road Enquiry Office of 'A' Division (36)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take out Curzon Road area Enquiry offices of C. P. W. D. from 'M' Division and place them under 'K' Division (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish independent M. & T. Sub-Division, Calcutta of C. P. W. D. and merge it with Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division (38)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise vacant office accommodation in Vidyut Bhavan near Shankar Market, New Delhi by C. P. W. D. (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift offices of Superintending Engineer, Delhi Central Block, Circle III and Executive Engineers, Electrical Construction Divisions of C. P. W. D. to Vidyut Bhavan, near Shankar Market, New Delhi (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift offices of Executive Engineers, Electrical Division VI and IX of C. P. W. D. to Indraprastha Bhavan, New Delhi (41)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal allotment by C. P. W. D. of Government land in Vithalbhai Patel House to shopkeepers and permission for unauthorised construction (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in giving No Demand Certificates by Directorate of Estates to employees who vacate quarters (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply Provident Fund account of lift staff of Electrical Division No. IX of C. P. W. D. for the year ending March 1967 and get it transferred from Electrical Construction Division (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay House rent allowance to workers of C. P. W. D. at Aurangabad under Poona Central Division with effect from 1.7.1965 (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternate employment to workers of Patna Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. served with retrenchment notices or declared surplus (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternate employment to work assistants of Calcutta Zone of C. P. W. D. declared surplus. (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination between regular and workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of 'F' division employed at Vigyan Bhawan in payment of honorarium for work during UNCTAD conference. (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer certain air conditioning works from Zone II of C.P.W.D. which fall within the jurisdiction of Delhi Administration Zone. (49)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer maintenance of lawns and gardens of Central Government Hostel at Nizam Palace Calcutta to C.P.W.D. (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuous employment of the same caretakers in the 'F' Division of C.P.W.D. for more than five years. (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm workers declared eligible to be permanent in Electrical Division No. IX of C. P. W. D. (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay increment together with the arrears of the same to the workers of Electrical Division No. IX of C. P. W. D. (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserved the C. P. W. D. Fire Service quarters at Netaji Nagar for the Fire Service staff of the Department (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities and corruption in appointments and promotion and execution of works in the Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sanction uniforms to such workers of President's Estate Division of C. P. W. D. who come in contact with V. I. Ps. (56)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer 2/N Sub-Division of North Division of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. to Central Division (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer I/C Sub-Division of Central Division of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. to North Division. (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place all works at Indore, Jabbalpur, Bhopal and near-by places under the same zone of C. P. W. D. (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take custody of all service books of workcharged staff of I, II and Delhi Administration zones of C. P. W. D. by the zonal office. (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete verification of service upto 31.12.1967 of all workcharged staff of I, II and Delhi Administration Zones of C. P. W. D. by zonal office. (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach Ajmer Central Division of C. P. W. D. to the Faridabad Central circle. (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach Allahabad Central Division of C. P. W. D. to the Agra Central Circle. (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the headquarters of Agra Central Circle of C. P. W. D. to Lucknow. (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the headquarters of Electrical Division No. VII New Delhi of C. P. W. D. to Lucknow. (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish separate food zone of C. P. W. D. (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm Fireman (Regular) of 'C' Division C. P. W. D. declared eligible to be permanent. (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the headquarters of Labour Officer, Jurisdiction VII of C. P. W. D. to Gauhati and attach him to Assam Central Circle. (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift one of the Electrical Circle of C.P.W.D. in Patna and Calcutta to Gauhati. (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place Patna Aviation and Dhanbad Central Divisions of C. P. W. D. under the same circle. (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer all electrical works of C. P. W. D. in Assam, Manipur and Tripura to Gauhati Electrical Division. (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place Horticulture works of Delhi Administration Circles No. I and II and 4/N Sub-Division of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. under the same Division. (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the Artificer allowance for the workcharged staff in C. P. W. D. (73)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to refund wrongful deductions made from the pay of certain workers of K. G. M. and 'D' Divisions of C. P. W. D. while granting them higher scale of pay in services Division. (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Employment of large number of muster roll staff continuously by 'B' Division of C. P. W. D. for maintenance of gazetted officers bungalows. (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Creation of unrecognised posts of Assistant Operators (Ref.) and Assistant Operators (Evap.) by splitting the post of Assistant Operator (E. and M.) in the Air-Conditioning Divisions of C. P. W. D. in Delhi. (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large scale employment of sewerman on muster roll in various Divisions of

Delhi Central Circle No. 1 of C. P. W. D. (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix the pay of electricians in the President's Estate Division of C.P.W.D. on grant of higher scale of pay. (78)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Employment of large number of casual labour (muster roll staff) continuously by the C. P. W. D. for maintenance of M.Ps.' residence. (79)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adopt uniform policy regarding allotment of quarters to P. and T. staff in Delhi from general pool of Directorate of Estates. (114)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Favouritism shown by giving quarters from general pool of Directorate of Estate to staff of certain Government departments who have their own buildings and execute their works themselves. (115)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct quarters for the C. P. W. D. staff outside Delhi. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide cycle-shed for workers of C. P. W. D. at Vigyan Bhavan. (117)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide cycle-shed for workers of C. P. W. D. at Sarojini Nagar Enquiry Office. (118)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift offices of Delhi Administration Divisions I, II, III, IV, V and Delhi Administration Electrical Division No. I of C. P. W. D. to Vikas Bhawan. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer to the C. P. W. D. the maintenance and annual repairs of Rail Bhawan. (120)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer to C. P. W. D. the maintenance and annual repairs of Posts and Telegraphs buildings at Parliament Street (121)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Patna Central Electrical Circle. (122)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach Manipur and Agartala sub-divisions of Calcutta Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. to Gauhati Electrical Division for purposes of seniority of workcharged staff. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority list of workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of Madras Central Circle. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Nagpur Central Circle of C. P. W. D. as one unit for the purposes of seniority of workcharged staff. (125)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of Nagpur Central Circle. (126)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Bombay Central Circle of C. P. W. D. as one unit for seniority of workcharged staff. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Incorrect calculation of overtime wages under Factories Act for workers of Mechanical and Workshop Division of C.P.W.D. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to condone break in service for the period from 16.7.58 of the workers of F. Division C. P. W. D., who were transferred from Ajmer Central Division. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to register Transport Section of the Mechanical and Workshop Division of the C. P. W. D. under the Motor Transport Workers Act. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct second phase of C. P. W. D. Enquiry Offices at Netaji Nagar, Motibagh, Nanakpur, Kidwai-nagar, etc. in New Delhi. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer out of Food Zone of C. P. W. D. Divisions which are not concerned with Food storage works. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb Work Assistants (Elc.) of Sikkim of C. P. W. D. served with retrenchment notices as LDC's. (133)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement transfer rule regarding Sectional Officers in the Central Division of Directorate of Horticulture, C. P. W. D. (134)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer maintenance of lawns of all bungalows of M. P. Pool to 5/N sub-division of North Division, Directorate of Horticulture, C. P. W. D. (135)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay annual increments to all workers of sub-divisions III and IV of Electrical Division VI of C. P. W. D. (136)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare Assistant Directors of Horticulture of C. P. W. D., as Disbursing Officers of pay. (137)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare all Assistant Engineers of C. P. W. D. as disbursing officers of pay of regular staff working under Sectional Officers and Caretakers. (138)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Malis in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1-4-65 to 1-4-66, and 1-4-67. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Linemen (other than Elec.) in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.64, 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67. (140)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create more permanent posts of Electricians in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67. (141)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create more permanent posts of Assistant Plumbers in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67 (142)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Mechanics (A. C. & R.) in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67 (143)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Senior Mechanics (A.C. & R.) in C.P.W.D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67. (144)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Work Assistants (Workcharged) in C.P.W.D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67 (145)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper categorisation of Malis and Chowkidars (on work charged staff) of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. who were Forest Guards. (146)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give option to Chowkidars (on work charged staff) of Directorate of Horticulture who are in employment prior to 1958, to be transferred to the regular establishment. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for transfer of Work Assistants to the regular establishment, now on deputation in the P & T Department. (148)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the Executive Engineers of Delhi Administration Divisions I, II and IV of C. P. W. D. to hold regular monthly meetings with the recognised Unions to settle the grievances of the workers. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant weekly off to Chowkidars in Delhi Administration Electrical Division No. II of C. P. W. D. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Rajkot Central Division of C. P. W. D. as one unit for purposes of seniority of workcharged staff (151)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Nagpur Central Electrical Circle. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat sections of Air Conditioning Division No. II of C. P. W. D. as exceptional units for purposes of seniority of workcharged staff. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get Provident Fund accounts upto March, 1963 of workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. transferred from A. G. C. R. and A. G. C. W. & M. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give cheque-drawing powers to Assistant Engineers in such Divisions of C. P. W. D. where sub-Divisional Officers are situated in cities different from the Divisional Office. (155)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare permanent sweepers (regular) or sewer-men (regular) of C.P.W.D. eligible for confirmation during the last ten years. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to prepare seniority lists of work-charged staff of C. P. W. D. of Assam Central Circle. (157)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central Circle No. III (158)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central Circle No. III. (159)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central Electrical Circle. (160)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central No. II. (161)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Patna Central Electrical Circle of C.P.W.D. as one unit for purposes of retrenchment and seniority of work-charged staff: (162)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Illegal orders of eviction from quarters of workcharged staff of Allahabad Central Division of C.P.W.D. at Pant Nagar Aerodrome (163)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregular roversion of Fitters of Ajmer Central Division of C.P.W.D. to the post of Beldars. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to terminate the contract of clothes in Hotel Janpath. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over management regarding washing of clothes in Hotel Janpath. (168)]

SHRI N. S. SHARMA (Domariaganj) :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to realise huge arrears of house rent which were outstanding against the ex-Congress Ministers and Members of Parliament. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Allotting of bungalows to persons not entitled to them. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply scale furniture to Members of Parliament. (180)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply new furniture even when allotted to Members of Parliament. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make any provision for supply of furniture in types I to IV quarters. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide ceiling fan in type I quarters. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide second fans in types II and III quarters (184)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient number of mallets to look after the lawns facing types I to IV quarters. (185)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient number of mallets to look after bungalows, (186)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient staff in C.P.W.D. enquiry offices. (187)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot quarters to Government servants strictly according to turn basis (188)].

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for immediate allotment of quarters to low-paid employees (189)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the out-of-turn allotment of quarters on all grounds (190)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to annual the rule regarding allotment of Government residential accommodation to employees having their own houses in Delhi/New Delhi within a radius of 10 kms. (191)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide suitable and adequate amenities in Government colonies for comfortable and safe life of Government employees (192)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise and provide fencing over them of glass pieces on the walls of Government single storeyed quarters in Dev Nagar and Raja Bazar to provide security and to prevent recurring thefts in those areas (193)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Extravagance on maintenance of Jawahar Jyoti (194)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curtail extravagance on costly and ostentatious schemes for Samadhi buildings of late Prime Ministers (195)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing big Samaj Sadans halls and rent free or with a nominal rent rooms to accommodate marriage parties and for other social ceremonies in Government colonies (196)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for expeditious implementation of National Capital Region Scheme (197)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing developed land to low and middle income group employees for construction of their own houses (198)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the allotment rules to fix priority date for allotment of Government residence at a particular place according to one's service at that very station and not from date of entry in the Central Government Service (199)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices to ensure economy and efficiency (200)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Provision of two fans in types II and III quarters and power points therein (201)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down rational principles for determining the requirement for office accommodation and electrical and air-conditioning and cooling facilities (202)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater vigilance in the construction of new buildings as to check acceptance of substandard buildings from the contractors (203)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater austerity in providing facilities to Ministers and high officials in office rooms and residences (204)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish wasteful expenditure on decoration schemes for public buildings (205)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing horticulture staff in the Government colonies of low paid employees to look after the lawns and to help in raising of kitchen gardens by the residents (206)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the existing defective drainage system in the quarters of Netaji Nagar and Moti Bagh II. (207)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the rules regarding allotment of Government residential accommodation to Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi so that (i) the low-paid employees get quarters within a radius of 5 Kms. from their offices, (ii) officials who refuse to accept the quarters of their own category in preference to quarters of lower category should be required to pay four times the market rent of that quarter (208)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for utilising the land attached to Minister's/High officials' residences by

constructing thereon the quarters for low-paid employees (209)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for amendment of rules regarding allotment of quarters so as to define the eligibility of an employee to a particular type of quarter according to number of family members and according to salary (210)].

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite fixing of a second fan in all the type II and III quarters in Dev Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Moti Bagh I and II. (211)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special pay or honorarium to persons on deputation from the P & T to C.P.W.D. for the maintenance and upkeep of the automatic voting system in Parliament House. (212)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1/.

[Failure to check corruption among officials (232)].

That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1/.

[Failure to check arbitrariness favouritism, nepotism on the part of officials (233)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to repair quarters allotted to employees of lower categories (234)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make housing arrangements for all the employees (235)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change the policy of giving priority to officers in the allotment of houses (236)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for better fans and light points in the Government quarters (237)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to regularise the services of casual labourers (238)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check misuse of money and wastage in C.P.W.D. (239)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the expenses incurred on bungalows of the Ministers and the officers (240)].

That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check wastage of money in printing of stationery (241)].

That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for more facilities to press employees (242)].

That the demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption in the supply missions abroad (243)].

That the demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check pilferage and wastage in connection with supply and disposal of stores (244)].

That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to instal basins in the dining rooms of quarters of Members of Parliament (245)].

That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct quarters for the hospital employees (246)].

That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the working of Ashoka Hotel (247)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the misuse of rooms in Ashoka Hotel (248)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for a scheme for recovery of rent for Government residential and office accommodation (249)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make arrangement for providing accommodation to working girls in Delhi (250)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the rural housing schemes (251)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of middle income group housing schemes (252)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct houses for backward classes (253)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for housing schemes for industrial labourers (254)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of low-income group housing schemes (255)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct quarters for

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Central Government Employees in Patna. (256)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop opening offices in Govt. hotels. (257)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to shift offices located in Ashoka Hotel and to make use of accommodation for tourists. (258)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also now before the House.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN (Krishnagiri) : If there is any Ministry which is like the fifth wheel of a coach and which can be abolished forthwith, by saving a lot of tax-payers' money, it is this Ministry of Works Housing and Supply. I am not saying this at the envy of the hon. Ministers, but I have reasons for my remark.

This Ministry deals with matters which are absolutely State subjects. Every State has its own Public Works Department. Perhaps it is the oldest portfolio, and during the years gone-by, when the machinery of Government was not heavily loaded, the P. W. D. was one of the major portfolios in the affairs of the State. Why then should the Central Government have a separate Ministry for Works ? Why should they indulge in duplicating something which is already done by the States themselves. This is not only duplication but also imitation and overlapping of functions.

Let me illustrate this by a small example. In the States they have their own Guest Houses in all important places. But the Central Government, perhaps not satisfied with the same, have their own Rest Houses and call them as Circuit Houses. Is this not a waste of money ? Can they not give the money to the States and ask them to get additional space constructed, if necessary ? Is it not wasteful imitation and duplication ?

The Centre may ask what it will do regarding some projects of national importance. Why can the Centre not give the relevant sum to the States and ask them to

execute them ? I am afraid, there is no argument to retain this Ministry.

If any one peruses the record of this Ministry, nobody will admire it but he will only be annoyed on knowing about its inefficiency and powerless nature. Take, for example, the progress made in village housing projects scheme. I cannot use the word 'progress' in this context. Like de-escalation, really we have to use the word 'de-progress' for what has been done in this field. The funds utilised for the village housing projects scheme during the Second Plan were to the extent of only 37.6 per cent, during the Third Plan, they were utilised to the extent of only 34.7 per cent. One is appalled to know about the physical targets reached : during the Second Plan the percentage of physical performance was 5.4 per cent and during the Third Plan it was only 20.1 per cent.

While the whole world was moving, this was the only Ministry which was stationary. During the Second Plan, the number of villages where the scheme was to be implemented was 5,000. Do you know the number of villages where the scheme had to be implemented during the Third Plan ? It was the same, namely, 5,000. This shows that this Ministry is not only lacking in efficiency but also in cleverness. While the other Ministries were indulging in statistical jugglery, these people could not do even that ?

There is a programme to provide house sites for landless agricultural workers in the villages. Although this programme was introduced five years ago, do you know the progress made in this field ? It is astounding ! I think, no other Ministry can compete with this Ministry in this. The result is 'zero'. Really it is amusing and also annoying. The Centre cannot blame the States in this regard, because the Union Territories have not taken up this scheme seriously.

Everybody is aware that, in our country, 83 per cent of the population live in villages. Moreover, the landless scheduled castes and scheduled tribes play a dominant role in the affairs of agriculture and food production. In fact, they are the backbone of our country. But this Government has not done anything substantial to provide house sites and housing colonies

to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Nobody is aware of the subsidy paid for housing of those toiling, down-trodden, depressed people. If the Government had done some publicity, much benefit could have been reaped.

I like to mention about another distressing fact. The Ford Foundation has given a grant of 200,000 dollars for rural housing scheme. Out of these 200,000 dollars, this Government has utilised only 80,000 dollars. Even after a lapse of four years, Government have built only 56 demonstration houses. It seems that 34 houses are still under construction. What is the reason for this non-utilisation? Are the Government not serious in implementing it? Really people like to know from the Government.

One of the acute problems which has been escaping and evading solution is slum clearance. The big cities in India are no more beautiful and attractive cities but they are becoming bigger slums. People seeking employment come to cities from the rural areas and settle down here. In the platforms they seek shelter. Soon they create their own slums wherever a vacant site is available. Living in slums is not only unhealthful and unhygienic but it also demoralised the human being.

In the South we are using palm leaves for roofing which can easily catch fire. Unfortunate fire accidents which shocked the whole city and country and which occurred a number of times in the city of Madras must be an eye-opener so far as the problem of slum clearance is concerned. Our Government of Tamilnad has acted promptly in constructing fire-proof houses for the victims. But our resources are meagre though our ambition is very big. The Central Government must generously come to the aid of the State Government for executing this praise-worthy project of providing sanitary and fire-proof houses to the slum-dwellers. The famous scientist-cum-industrialist of Coimbatore, Shri G. D. Naidu, has offered to construct low cost houses in cities like Madras, Delhi, etc. The Central Government can make use of this offer which can make a break-through.

The report speaks of making a deep dent into the arrears of rent. But the fact remains to be the same, namely, that the arrears to date which have to be collected

on the 1st December, 1967 is Rs. 133.73 lakhs. Government Departments must be active and not be lethargic in their duties and particularly, in collecting the amounts due to Government. Even in the Moghul period, the golden rule of 'Be lenient at the time of the assessment but be strict at the time of collection' was followed. The independent Government must be an improvement on the Moghul administration but the Congress administration seems to be nothing but mal-administration. The Government has not only failed in collecting the arrears but also did not pay the amounts due to the Corporation of Madras.

AN HON MEMBER : When are they going to pay, Sir ?

SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Thus they prove that they are not only bad lenders but also bad debtors.

I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to another disparity. The wiremen working in the automatic voting system in the Parliament House have got the scale of Rs. 110-155 whereas the counterpart in the All India Radio gets Rs. 130-280 scale. Why such glaring disparity in the same Government? will the hon. Minister consider the removal of this disparity?

AN HON. MEMBER : He must do something.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Let me once again sum up my plea—this Ministry is like the appendix in the human body, this can be removed without any harm to the people or to the country.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निर्माण, आवास और पूति मंत्रालय की जो बजट मांगें हैं, उन का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने बहुत सारे कटमोशन पेश किये हैं जिनके बारे में मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध होगा कि उन को वह गौर से देखें और उन बातों का हल निकालने की कोशिश करें।

इस सिलसिले में एक बात मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा एक कटमोशन प्रादोमैटिक बोर्डिंग स्टाफ जो के पालियामेंट के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

अन्दर काम करता है उन के वेतन वृद्धि के बारे में था लेकिन उसे शायद यह सम्भव कर स्वीकार नहीं किया गया कि वह संसद के कर्मचारी हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है वह इसी मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी हैं। इसलिए मेरे उस कटमोशन को स्वीकार करना चाहिए था, हटाना नहीं चाहिए था। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की हालत तनखाह के बारे में बड़ी ही दयनीय है। उन लोगों की 110 से 155 तक का ग्रेड दिया जाता है जबकि इसी तरह का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को जोकि आल इंडिया रेडियो में काम करते हैं 180—280 का स्केल दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का फर्क करना मुनासिब नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? इस फर्क को और इस अन्तर को मिटाया जाना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मेरा ऐसा अंदाज है कि यह जो डिपार्टमेंट है यहां सब से ज्यादा चोरी, सब से ज्यादा गोलमाल और यह कहिये कि सीना-जोरी के साथ चोरी इस विभाग में होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाब होने के बावजूद इस विभाग के जो कुछ बड़े अफसरान हैं, वैसे बड़े-बड़े अफसरान को भी आजाबी मिन्न नमी कि वह जितना चाहें जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग करें, अपने फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल करें, अपने लिए बड़े बड़े मकान बनवायें। इतना ही नहीं मंत्रियों की आलीशान कोठियों भी साब सज्जा आदि में हजारों और लाखों रुपये खर्च करें और उस का हिसाब कहीं नहीं दिखलायें। ठेकेदार को कह दें कि वह बैसा कर दे और उस का रास्ता कुछ दूसरा हम आप का निकाल देंगे। आप हिसाब को कम दिखलाइये। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सरकारी मकानों को बहुत खानदार तरीके से बनाया गया और मंत्रियों के मकान बनाने में पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। पिछले साल इसी सवाल पर बीजेते हुए मैंने इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात पर

रुद्धे अष्टाचार की ओर दिलाया था। इस पर यह कहा गया था कि साहब वह यहां जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं इसलिए ऐसे अफसरों के बारे में यहां बातें नहीं की जानी चाहिए लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के नेशनल हेराल्ड में यह खबर छपी है :

The PUC has called for probe into contract awarded for Ashoka Hotel.

बहु अशोक होटल के सिलसिले में है। इस में इस विभाग के मंत्री महोदय के बारे में चर्चा है। होटल के प्रबन्धकों के बारे में चर्चा है कि उन्होंने बिना किसी टेंडर के, बिना किसी उपाय के, जिस को चाहा यह कंट्रैक्ट दे दिया। कोई एक आहुजा साहब कंट्रैक्टर हैं उन को यह मकान बनाने के लिए ठेका दे दिया गया। साथ ही साथ उन्हें ऐनैक्सीज भी बनाने के लिए ठेका दिया गया। अशोक होटल के निर्माण में 3 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुआ है लेकिन उस के निर्माण का काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह की गड़बड़ी चलती है और खुद पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से यह आप को मालूम हो जायेगा। उधर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मैं अशोक होटल के बारे में एक बात और आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि कल जब सिविल एवियेशन और टूरिज्म के ऊपर बहस चल रही थी तो मंत्री महोदय उस विभाग का रोना रोने लगे कि हमारे पास पर्यटकों को रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है, होटल नहीं हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप के जरिए मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अशोक होटल के तीस ऐसे ऐयर कंडिशन कमरों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहां कोई टूरिस्ट नहीं रहता बल्कि अफसरान रहते हैं या उन के दफ्तर कायम हैं। अब अगर हम उन 30 ऐयरकंडिशन कमरों में टूरिस्ट्स को रखें, पर्यटकों को रखें तो उन से 5000 रुपये प्रति दिन की आमदनी हो सकती है। उन से फोर्टन एक्सचेंज मिन्न सकता

है लेकिन उन कमरों का इस प्रकार से दुरुप-
योग किया जा रहा है। वे कमरे कैसे इस्तेमाल
में लाये जा रहे हैं उस के आंकड़े मैं दे रहा हूँ :

मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर	तीन कमरे ।
मैनेजर	एक कमरा ।
क्लर्क एडवाइजर	दो कमरे ।
सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर	
आफिस	तीन डबल रुम्स ।
परचेज आफिस	एक कमरा ।
हाउस कीपर्स	तीन कमरे ।
ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्रांच	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट्स आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
इंटरनल ऑडिटर	एक कमरा ।
इंटरनल ऑडिट आफिस	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट ब्रांच	एक कमरा ।
विजिलैंस आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
फ़ाइनैंस आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट सैल	एक कमरा ।
पे सैल	एक कमरा ।
परसनल आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
असिस्टेंट मैनेजर ग्रिल	एक कमरा ।
कैंटीरिंग आफिसर का आफिस	
एंड रेजीडेंस	दो कमरे ।
और मिसलेनियस	दो कमरे ।

इस तरह से यह तीस कमरे नामुनासिब
तरीके से इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं। इन
वातानुकूलित कमरों में पर्यटकों को नहीं रक्खा
जाता है और इस तरह से अफसरों और उन के
आफिसों में इस्तेमाल करके उन का दुरुपयोग
किया जाता है। अब इस चीज को मैं भ्रष्टाचार
न कहूँ तो और क्या कहूँ ?

इसी अशोक होटल के बारे में चलने वाली
गड़बड़ी का मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता
हूँ। उसके असिस्टेंट मैनेजर परचेज श्री एस०
सी० मेहता है जिन्होंने बिना किसी प्रायर ऐप्रू-
वल के 5 लाख रुपये का माल खरीद लिया।
इस के लिए उन्होंने पहले कोई इजाजत नहीं

ली। इस के लिए पहले से कोई स्पेसिफिकेशन
नहीं कोई टेंडर नहीं। माल खरीद लेने के बाद
ऐप्रूवल लेते हैं। यह कौन सा तरीका है ? यह
लूट, खसोट नहीं तो और क्या है ?

जो कर्मचारी वहाँ होटल में काम करते हैं
उन की यूनियन बनी हुई है, रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन
है, रैकगनाइज्ड यूनियन है और अगर वह इस
करप्शन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाती है तो वहाँ
पर पैरलल यूनियन बनाने की कोशिश की
जाती है। इस होटल में कम्युनल वाएस क्रीएट
किया जा रहा है ताकि वर्क्स की यूनिटी को
तोड़ा जाय उसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया जाय। साम्प्र-
दायिकता के अघार पर प्रचार होता है ताकि
वहाँ यूनियन के लोग बोल नहीं सकें और उन में
फूट पड़ जाय। इस तरह से मैं ने सदन और
मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक, दो भ्रष्टाचार के
मामलों की तरफ दिलाया है। समयाभाव के
कारण मैं इस में और नहीं जाऊंगा।

अब मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों के लिए
मकानों की समस्या की ओर आता हूँ। केन्द्रीय
सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने
कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करे
उन्हें क्वाटर्स आदि मुहैया करे। इस सम्बन्ध
में रोज़ अखबारों में निकलता रहता है। उधर
वर्किंग ग्ल्स और दूसरे लोग मकान के लिए
अलग हल्ला करते हैं लेकिन आप उन के लिए
कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करते। हजारों औरतें आप
के दफतरों में काम करती हैं। आपने केवल
1100, 1200 के लिए इंतजाम किया है लेकिन
हजारों लोग बगैर सरकारी मकान के हैं और
उन के लिए आप रहने की व्यवस्था अभी तक
नहीं कर पाये हैं। संसद के कर्मचारियों को
10,10 और 15,15 मील से साइकिलिंग करके
यहाँ काम पर आना पड़ता है और रात के 8-8
बजे तक यहाँ ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। इस के लिए
उन्हें कोई ऐक्सट्रा ओवरटाइम भत्ता नहीं दिया
जाता है। उन के लिए क्या आप संसद भवन
के नजदीक मकान नहीं बनवा सकते ? मिनिस्-
ट्रों के आलीशान बंगलों में जो बेकार पड़ती

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस में क्या उन के लिए मकान नहीं बनाये जा सकते हैं ? इस बात की व्यवस्था करने की शरूरीत है और आप क्वार्टर्स बनवायें ।

इसी तरीके से बिहार में हमारे 8000 से ज्यादा सैटल गवर्नमेंट के इम्प्लायीज हैं । मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि कितने लोगों को मकान मिले हैं ? जवाब में यह बतलाया गया कि 800 के लिए बंदोबस्त किया गया है । इस तरीके से पिछले साल भी हम ने सवाल उठाया था और इस साल भी हम ने आप से पत्रकार और संवाददाताओं आदि के बारे में सवाल किया था कि उन लोगों के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने मकान बनाये गये और आज उस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है । लेकिन आप ने उस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया और आप इस क्वेश्चन को टाल कर 29 तारीख के लिए ले गये और तब उस का जवाब दिया जायेगा ।

देहातों के अन्दर इसी तरीके से हमारे खेत मजदूर हैं । हमारे देश के अन्दर तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं लेकिन आप की इस रिपोर्ट में कोई चर्चा नहीं है कि उन के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? कितने मकान बनवाये हैं और कितने मकान और बनाना चाहते हैं ? सन 66-67 की पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में आप ने कहा था कि 5000 गांवों में गृह निर्माण योजना को लागू करेंगे । मैं ने 67-68 की रिपोर्ट में खोजा कि कहीं यह इतिहास मुझे मिल जाय कि कितने गांवों में आप ने यह मकान बनाये लेकिन मुझे नहीं मिली । मैंने इस बारे में दो, तीन दिन पहले आप से एक सवाल भी किया था जिसका जवाब आप ने यह दिया कि अभी हम यह इनकारमेशन इफ्टा कर रहे हैं और बाद में इसे टेबुल पर 'ले' कर दिया जायेगा । अब मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस एक साल से आप क्या भाड़ भोंक रहे थे ? इसे एक साल में आप ने इफ्टा क्यों नहीं किया...

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (PARBHANI) : Can such things is go on record ? He has said : एक साल भाड़ भोंक रहे थे, Is that parliamentary ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It means 'fast sleeping'. But that is not unparliamentary.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भाड़ भोंकना यह हिन्दी में प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है ।

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : भड़भूजा also means जो भाड़ भोंकता है, Is that also parliamentary ?

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : बिहार में भाड़ भोंकना एक पेशा है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप के यहां भी वह पेशा है । जहां-जहां लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं सभी जगह यही पेशा है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि अशोक होटल में लांड्री की मशीन के सिलसिले में बहुत गोल-माल चल रहा है । और पैसे का गोलमाल भी चल रहा है । वैसे ही जनपथ होटल में भी सरकार ने कंटेक्टर को कपड़े धोने का ठेका दिया है । उस को उठाने की शरूरीत है । इस ढंग से आज सरकार को हजारों रुपयों की आमदनी हो सकती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कपड़े आप धोयेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो हम भी धोयेंगे ।

मैं आप से निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि सरकार के चरित्र के अनुरूप जो उस की नीति पूंजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को प्रश्रय देने की है, उस को छोड़ कर अगर वह कुछ समाजवादी काम करना चाहती है तो वह कम से कम गरीबों के लिये कुछ मकान बनवाये

और स्तम्भ क्लिन्नरसे कराये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। साथ ही जो आफिसर्स हैं उन से उसको होशियार रहना चाहिये, नहीं तो वे उस को गलत रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे और अपना फायदा उठावेंगे।

अशोक होटल के बारे में एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये और एन्क्वायरी करने के बाद उचित कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में आजादी के बाद अगर किसी भी चीज में हम ने तरक्की की है तो वह भवन निर्माण कला में की है। आज इस देश के जो आर्किटेक्ट्स हैं वह बर्छाई के पात्र हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने देश में अपनी मेहनत के जो फूल लगाये हैं, उन पर हम सब को नाज है मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के आर्किटेक्ट्स दुनिया भर के आर्किटेक्ट्स से कहीं भी पीछे नहीं रहे हैं। अगर इस सब का श्रेय किसी को जाता है तो एन० बी० ओ० को जाता है और वक्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री को जाता है।

जहाँ तक निर्माण कला का प्रश्न है, इस को समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से जरूर देखना होगा। होता यह है कि आज जो कारों में चलने वाले लोग हैं, उन को दफ्तरों से एक मील पर रहने की जगह मिलती है जो साइकिलों पर चलने वाले हैं उनको दस मील पर जगह मिलती है और जो पैदल चलने वाले हैं उन को 15 मील पर जगह मिलती है। अगर हम को समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से देखना है तो पैदल चलने वाले जो लोग हों, उन के मकान सब से नजदीक हों और कार में चलने वाले लोगों के मकान सब से दूर होने चाहिये।

आज जो नये-नये शहर हैं, जब तक वह बिल्कुल स्तम्भ नहीं बन जाते, तब तक उन को एन्ग्रोड का शहर नहीं बनाया जाता है। जैसे मोरार, लखर और खालियर को मिला कर एक बड़ा शहर बन गया, तो उस को एन्ग्रोड का शहर बना दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन उस को नहीं बनाया जायेगा जब तक वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी आबादी नहीं हो जाती, हालांकि वह ए-

ग्रोड की आबादी का हो चुका है। इसी तरह से जबलपुर है, इन्दौर है। उन को भी एन्ग्रोड का हो जाना चाहिये। यह नियम है कि इतनी आबादी बढ़ जाय तो उस को एन्ग्रोड का शहर बना दिया जाना चाहिये। जैसे-जैसे इन शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है और तेजी से बढ़ रही है उस के अनुसार हमको उन्हें मान्यता देनी चाहिये।

यह सही बात है कि इस देश में जितने लोग आ रहे हैं सब अशोक होटल का जिक्र करते हैं। अशोक होटल का उतना प्रश्न नहीं है। असल में वहाँ दो ठेकेदारों की लड़ाई है। एक को मिले, एक को न मिले, यह भगड़ा है। अशोक होटल कोई हमारे लिये आदर्श नहीं है। हमें जनता के लिये साधारण लोगों के लिये होटल बनाने चाहिये। आज कल यूथ होस्टल हैं, वाई० डब्ल्यू० सी० ए० है, वाई० एम० सी० ए० है, यह बन रहे हैं। जाति-बिरादरी के नाम पर होटल बन रहे हैं और उन को सरकार से पैसा मिलता है। क्यों न राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों के लिये, पत्रकारों के लिये, शिक्षकों के लिये, रहने की व्यवस्था की जाय? होस्टेल्स भी बनाये जायें, और सारे देश में उन को बनाना चाहिये। जब कभी यहाँ चर्चा होगी तो बड़े होटलों की होगी। इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि कुछ गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर पर गलतियाँ लादी जाती हैं। यहाँ जब जनपथ होटल में किसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के आदमी की कंटेरिंग थी, तो बड़ी अच्छी थी, जब उस को हटाया गया तो कंटेरिंग खराब हो गयी। हम आज एक भ्रमावात से गुजर रहे हैं। न पूरे तौर पर पब्लिक सेक्टर को अपना पाये हैं और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर को। प्राइवेट सेक्टर आज टूट रहा है। वह जनता के हित में कभी नहीं हो सकता। उस से जो लालच हम को है, जो लगाव है, उस से हम अलग नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज अस्पतालों और स्कूलों की हालत भी बड़ी खराब है। हजारों स्कूल आज टेंटों में मौजूद हैं। कम से कम उन को तो अच्छा मौका

[श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी]

मिले। जो वच्चे अच्छे और होनहार होने वाले है देश के लिये, उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तो हो। मैं ने दिल्ली शहर को देखा है कि वहां पटरियां पर लोग बैठते हैं, जहां पर बच्चों को स्कूचेज लग जाते हैं और वे बीमार हो जाते हैं, जहां पर सीलन होती है, जहां पर बुरी हालत है वहां दम घुटता है शिक्षकों का भी और विद्यार्थियों का भी।

जहां तक अस्पतालों का सवाल है, उन को काफी बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि अस्पतालों की आवश्यकता है। इस का सिर्फ दिल्ली ही केन्द्र न हो, सारे देश में उन का फैलाव होना चाहिये। जब कभी आप किसी चीज का निर्माण करें, चाहे स्कूलों का निर्माण करें चाहे अस्पतालों को करें, दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिये कि उस से गरीब लोगों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो। जहां तक इस का सवाल है, अब तक आप की निर्माण कला शहरों में ही रही है। लेकिन अब हम को गांवों तक पहुँचना होगा। इस मिनिस्ट्री का दृष्टिकोण भी अब गांवों की तरफ हो गया है लेकिन आज कारखानों में टनों लोहा पड़ा हुआ है। लोग कहते हैं कि उस को बेचने की जगह नहीं है। उस लोहे से अगर हम गांवों में 12 बाई 12 के स्टोरेज बना दें तो हम वृहत् से बचेंगे और बीमारियों से बचेंगे। उस के नीचे अच्छा सीमेंट लगा कर हर एक किसान को अगर दिया गया तो किसान खरीदेगा क्योंकि गांवों के अन्दर उस की जरूरत होगी। आप उस के लिये सब्सिडी दीजिये। जितने आप के इंजीनियर्स हैं उन से काम लीजिये। अगर आप की नीति गांवों की ओर रही तो एक भिलाई का लोहा नहीं, दो भिलाई का लोहा सिर्फ इस योजना में लग जायेगा। इस ओर भी आप को देखना चाहिये। गांवों में प्रापर वेअरहाउसिंग सामूहिक तौर पर ही नहीं, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी अगर यह मिनिस्ट्री दे सके, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो भारतीय केन्या से आ रहे हैं उन के पास पैसा

बहुत है। अगर वह इस देश में जमीन ले कर मकान बनाना चाहें तो उन को हमें इस की सुविधायें देनी चाहियें। मुझे आशा है कि मिनिस्ट्री इस पर ध्यान देगी।

जो हमारा डिस्पोजल का माल है वह हम को विदेशों में ज्यादा से तादाद में भेजना चाहिये। मुझ से रेलवे मंत्री बतला रहे थे कि कई करोड़ रुपयों की रेलवे की पटरियां पड़ी हैं, उन्हें कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। जो भवन निर्माण हो रहा है, अगर उस में कोआर्डिनेशन हो, तो यह पटरियां भवन निर्माण के काम में आ सकती हैं और उन को काम में लाया जा सकता है।

डिस्पोजल का माल समय पर विदेशों को भेजना चाहिये क्योंकि बहुत से देशों की जनता आज लोहे के लिये तरसती है।

आखीर में एक बात की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है उस को तोड़ने की इस मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत कोशिश की है क्योंकि इस प्रथा से करप्शन कभी भी दूर नहीं हो सकता है। चाहे ईमानदार से ईमानदार इंजीनियर हों, वह उन लोगों के चक्कर में आ जाते हैं। उन के हाथ इतने लम्बे होते हैं कि उन को काबू में कर पाना मुश्किल है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मजदूरों की कोई ऐसी संस्था बने जो सारे देश में भवन निर्माण का काम करे। सारे देश में भवन निर्माण का जो समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण है उस के लिये देश के मेहनतकश लोगों को लगाया जाय ताकि जो मेहनत के फूल आज दिल्ली शहर में नजर आते हैं वह गांवों की ओर जायें और उन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की हो।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में जो बड़ी आवादी आज गांवों में रह रही है उसमें आज के तकनीकी विकास के जरिये जो बड़ी फैक्ट्रियों ने वहां के कारीगरों को पकड़ कर खेत मजदूर बना दिया है, उन सब के लिये आवास के सम्बन्ध में जो

मकान बनाने के लिये आज तक मदद दी गई है वह तो एक राजनीतिक रिश्तत मात्र है। उससे किसी का भला होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि चकबन्दी के जरिये जो जमीन छुड़ाई गई है उन जमीनों को प्रधानों ने बेच लिया है। यह सरकार सिर्फ इतना काम कर सकती है कि गाँवों के चारों तरफ की जमीन ऐक्वायर कर के किसानों को उनका मुनासिब मुआवजा बाजार भाव पर देकर छोटे प्लॉट काट कर भूमिहीन लोगों को अनुदान देकर बाजार भाव पर दे। अगर वह ऐसा कर सकती है तो बड़ी कृपा होगी क्योंकि मकान बनाने का काम तो भारत सरकार एक साल में भी नहीं कर सकेगी। अगर सरकार इस काम में जुट जाय तो मैं समझूंगा कि उसमें कुछ अक्ल बाकी है। यह जो इष्टिकोण है यह सारे देश को तवाह कर रहा है।

इस देश के अन्दर जितने शहर बस रहे हैं, जितनी कालोनीज बसाई जा रही हैं उनमें जो आवादी होती है उसका 80 प्रतिशत गरीब और मेहनत कश लोग होते हैं जोकि उन शहरों को जिन्दा रखा करते हैं। लेकिन उन कालोनीज में रहने वालों में जो अस्सी परसेंट ये काम करने वाले लोग होते हैं, मेहनतकश लोग होते हैं इनकी एक प्रतिशत भी आवादी आपको नहीं मिलेगी। एक फ्रांसीसी विशेषज्ञ ने चंडीगढ़ को बसाया। वड़ा खूबसूरत शहर है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उसकी बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं। शहरों में रहने वाले बड़े लोगों के लिए तो वह बहुत खूबसूरत शहर है लेकिन उस शहर को चलाने के लिए जिन मेहनतकशों की जरूरत पड़ रही है चूंकि उनके लिए कोई जगह उस शहर में नहीं है, इसलिए वह सबसे महंगे शहरों में से एक है। जहां तक पुरानी दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तो मुहल्ले बने हुए थे उन लोगों के बसने के लिए, लेकिन आज चाहे नया कलकत्ता हो या नई दिल्ली हो या नया कोई

और शहर हो, पूरे देश में इष्टिकोण सरकार का इस तरह से चलता है कि बड़े लोगों के लिये कोठीनुमा, बंगलेनुमा कालोनीज बस्ती चली जायें लेकिन जो अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता है उसके लिये कोई जगह न दी जाये। परिणाम यह होता है कि रेल के जरिये लोग आते हैं, साइकिलों पर लोग आते हैं। और आकर भुगियां भोंपड़ियां बना कर रहने लग जाते हैं, फुट पाथ्स पर लोग सोने लग जाते हैं। उसके बाद राजनीतिक भाषण और डिसकशन्ज होते हैं उन गरीब आदमियों का क्या होगा? उन गरीबों का तो सत्यानाश आपने उस दिन कर दिया जिस दिन आपने किसी गरीब आदमी के लिए कोई जगह सुरक्षित नहीं की। यह जो दोषपूर्ण नीति आपने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अपनाई है, गरीब आदमी इसका शिकार हुए।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि करना क्या चाहिये? जितनी कालोनीज आप बसा रहे हैं, वहां अगर आप अस्सी प्रतिशत जगह सुरक्षित इन लोगों के लिए नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जो बीस प्रतिशत आदमी हैं उनको आप आधी जगह दे दो और आधी यानी पचास प्रतिशत तो इन अस्सी प्रतिशत के लिए सुरक्षित आप करो। वहां छोटे छोटे प्लेट, सस्ते किराये पर, सब-सिडाइज करके आप उनको दें। बड़े आदमियों से आप उन प्लेट्स का पैसा लें। नहीं तो आप अपने पास से करें। आप इसको कर सकते हैं लेकिन करना नहीं चाते हैं। आपके दिमाग में जो नई दिल्ली का नया नक्शा बन रहा है या बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि का नया नक्शा बन रहा है अगर वह कार्यान्वित हो गया तो बीस साल के बाद क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? जो मेहनत नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो सिर्फ रहना चाहते हैं और आराम से रहना चाहते हैं वे तो इन कालोनीज में रह लेंगे लेकिन जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं वे पचास मील से आया करेंगे। समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से आकर वे इन शहरों का काम चला पायेंगे। यह एक बुनियादी खराबी है हमारे यहां की प्लानिंग की

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

और हमारे सोचने की। इस की तरफ इन्होंने गौर ही नहीं किया है। आज तक इन्होंने यही सोचा है कि कैसे ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, कैसे जो प्लैट ये बना रहे हैं या जमीन बेच रहे हैं उसके दाम इनको कैसे ज्यादा मिलेंगे, कैसे वे महंगे बिकेंगे। बड़े आदमियों को किस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाए यही इन्होंने आज तक सोचा है लेकिन इन बड़े आदमियों के लिए साग सब्जी देने वाले भी चाहियें, कपड़े धोने वाले भी चाहियें, मजदूरी करने वाले भी चाहियें, रोजमर्रा की चीजें जूटाने के लिए अस्सी प्रतिशत जो देश की जनता है और जिसके बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है, उसके बारे में आज तक इन्होंने नहीं सोचा है। वे कहां से आयेंगे, इस पर इन्होंने गौर नहीं किया है।

ये यूरोप की नकल करते हैं। यूरोप में यह समस्या नहीं है। लेकिन यहां यह समस्या है। लेकिन आज तक इस पर सोचा नहीं गया है। अभी भी वक्त है। नाश तो आपने कर ही दिया है मुल्क का लेकिन सर्वनाश न करो। अभी भी गुंजाइश है और आप थोड़ी सी तबदीली अपनी नीति में ला सकते हैं। आप पुराने मकान तोड़ रहे हैं कनाटप्लेस के नजदीक। पता नहीं वहां आप क्या बनाने वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं सुझाव देता हूँ कि वहां चाहे सात मंजिले या आठ मंजिले आप मकान बनायें लेकिन उनको एक एक कमरे वाले आप बनायें, एक एक कमरे वाले वहां पर आप प्लैट बनायें और दस पंद्रह रुपये किराये वाले आप बनायें और उन लोगों के लिए बनायें जो भूमिगतों और भूतपट्टियों में पड़े हुए हैं या जो शहर में गन्दी गलियों के अन्दर एक कोठरी में रह रहे हैं और उस एक कोठरी में दस दस और बीस बीस आदमी सो रहे हैं, उन लोगों के लिये बनायें जो स्लमज में रह रहे हैं अभी भी वक्त है और आयन्दा आप ज़े कालोनियाँ बसायें उनमें आप इन लोगों को बसाने का इन्तजाम करें अब भी अगर यह सरकार नहीं चेती और इन लोगों का इसने

ख्याल नहीं किया, इनकी इस सरकार ने उपेक्षा की तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि एक विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी और आप घिर जाओगे और उसके बाद जो परिणाम निकलेंगे वे भयंकर होंगे। फिर सरकार कहेगी कि यह राजनीतिक नेताओं का काम है। लेकिन इसके दोषी आप ही होंगे। आप लगभग ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जिसमें इस मुल्क के अन्दर विस्फोट हो जाए और गरीब आदमी परेशान होकर अराजकता की तरफ बढ़ें। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इसके लिए पूरे तौर पर आप जिम्मेवार होंगे।

कुछ साल पहले हमने एक कानून बनाया था कि जिसके पास अपना मकान हो या जिसने अपना मकान बना लिया हो उसको सरकार मकान का एलाटमेंट नहीं करेगी इसको कैसे बदला गया? ऐसा हुआ कि इन जिम्मेदार महकमों के एक जिम्मेदार अफसर का मकान बन रहा होगा। अब उनको फिर हुई कि इस कानून के तुम भी शिकार हो जाओगे। चुनावों उसने प्रस्ताव भेज दिया कि जिस के पास अपना मकान हो उसको भी सरकारी मकान मिल जाया करे। इस पर आपने उस कानून को बदल दिया। सरकारी नीति का निर्धारण राजनीतिज्ञ नहीं करते हैं, बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफसर करते हैं। परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है जिनके पास अपने मकान हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो सरकारी मकानों रह रहे हैं। अगर आप उनको मकानों उनके में भेज दें तो उन मकानों को दूसरे कर्मचारियों को दिया जा सकता है।

ऐसे भी बड़े-बड़े अफसर आज भी हैं जो कि बाबुओं के मकानों के अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं जो मकान छोटे आदमियों को मिलने चाहियें, उनके अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं। वृत्ति वे नजदीक हैं दफ्तर के इस वास्ते वे उनमें बैठे हुए हैं। बाबुओं को अब वे मकान एलाट हों तो कैसे हों। यह ठीक है कि उनको थोड़ा सा फाल्टू किराया देना

पड़ता है। अगर थोड़े से फालतू किराये की जगह सरकार यह पैनलटी लगा दे कि अगर कोई बड़ा अफर बाबू के मकान को लेकर बैठता है तो उसे ढाई सौ रुपया महीना किराया देना पड़ेगा तो आप देखेंगे कि सारे के सारे अफर उनमें से भाग जयेंगे। जो कार से आ जा सकते हैं उनको तो आफिस के नजदीक जगह रहने के लिए दे दी जाती है, वे तो दूर कालोनीज में रहना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन जो साइकल से आने वाले हैं उनको दूर कालोनीज में फेंक दिया जाता है। इस तरह की जो नीति अपनाई जाती है, इस में किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का दोष नहीं है। यह तो नीति का दोष है जिस की बजह से गांव से लेकर शहर तक के सभी गरीब आदमी परेशान हैं, मेहनत कश लोग जो हैं, वे परेशान हैं। जो आपका काम करना चाहते हैं उनको आप रहने के लिए जगह नहीं देते हैं। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस वास्ते यह होता है कि अमरीका और यूरोप की तरफ हम देखते हैं। जब हम ऐसा करते हैं तो हमारा दिमाग खराब हो जाता है उनका जो जीवन है, जो उनका रहन सहन है उसकी जब पूरे तौर पर नकल हिन्दुस्तान में करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो सारा ममला चौपट हो जाता है। नई दिल्ली में मकानों के अन्दर इतनी जगह मौजूद है कि अगर हम चाहें तो बहुत से लोगों को वहां आबाद कर सकते हैं।

एक नया प्लान बन रहा है। यही मन्त्रालय उसको बना रहा है। पूरा नाम तो उसका मैं ठीक से नहीं बता सकूंगा लेकिन शायद उस को दिल्ली के सिए नेशनल प्लान कहा जाता है। इसके तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के दो जिले मुकम्मिल तौर पर, मेरठ और बुलन्दशहर लेने की बात है, कुछ जिले हरियाना के लेने की बात है और कुछ तहसीलें राजस्थान की लेने की बात है और इनको इसलिए लिया जा रहा है की 1980 तक दिल्ली की आबादी 80-82 लाख हो जाएगी और इस आबादी को बसाने के लिए इनकी जगह चाहिये। गुड़ तो खायेंगे लेकिन गुड़यानी की बात। कोई किसी के यहां

छाछ मांगने गया। उसने हाथ और लोटा पीछे कर रखा था। अब वह कमर ऊंची करके कैसे खड़ा हो सकता था। कोई खास बात तो थी नहीं लेकिन क्योंकि उस को शर्म आती थी इस वास्ते उसने हाथ और लोटा पीछे कर के रख छोड़ा था। यही बात आपकी है। अगर वाकई में दिल्ली को इन इलाकों की जरूरत है और इन इलाकों के बिना दिल्ली का काम नहीं चल सकता है तो फिर लोटा पीछे क्यों रखे हुए हो क्यों हिम्मत के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश और हरयाणा से नहीं कहते हो कि इन इलाकों को दिल्ली को दे दो। दिल्ली की सारी तकलीफ हमें पहुँचती है लेकिन दिल्ली से कोई आराम हमें नहीं मिलता है। मैं मेरठ से आता हूँ। हमें दिल्ली की सारी तकलीफ पहुँचती है और दिल्ली का कोई आराम नहीं मिलता है। सब्जी आप हमारी लेंगे लेकिन डिबेलेपमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश करेगा। दूध हमारे यहां से लेंगे लेकिन डेबेलप-मेंट उत्तर प्रदेश करेगा। सभी चीजें हम से लेंगे लेकिन जो बोझ है वह उत्तर प्रदेश पर पड़ेगा। पानी दिल्ली को चाहिये पानी के लिए और ट्यूबवैल मेरठ के अन्दर लगेंगे। इतना सब कुछ होने पर भी दिल्ली की कुछ जिम्मेदारी नहीं। मजे मारने के लिए दिल्ली और तकलीफ पाने के लिए हम, यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। या तो आप दिल्ली को सीमित रखें और दिल्ली को सीमित नहीं रखते हैं और उसका विस्तार करना चाहते हैं तो कान खोल कर सुन लो कि बीस साल से जिस तरह यह मामला चलता आ रहा है, इसको ऐसे चलते नहीं रहने दिया जा सकता है। या तो इन इलाकों का राजनीतिक हस्तान्तरण हो जाना चाहिये वरना हमारी वह जो पोझिशन आप करना चाहते हैं कि जिस के साथ हमारी शादी हुई है उसके साथ हम न रहें और किसी दूसरे के साथ रहें, तो इसको बर-दास्त नहीं किया जा सकेगा। शादी जिस ने की है वह कहेगा कि तू क्या मेरे साथ रह रही है जो मैं तेरी देख भाल करूँ और जो दूसरा है वह कहेगा कि मैं तुम्हारी देख भाल क्यों करूँ,

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

बया मैं तुम्हें मोड़ बांध कर लाया हूँ ? अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो इसके नतीजे बड़े खराब होंगे ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नीति को इस तरह से बदला जाए कि गांव और शहरों में जो अस्सी प्रतिशत मेहनत कश लोग हैं उनको बसाने का हो ।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, my hon. friend, Shri Prem Chand Verma, has made certain categorical charges and I hope the Ministry will pointedly refer to them and answer those charges. Otherwise, we are inclined to accept the version given by the hon. Member because we take it very seriously.

When some hon. Members are elevated to the position of Ministers they get puffed up. That sort of feeling has come over this Minister, Shri Jaganatha Rao also. He has been placed in charge of a very big department and I do not know whether he is capable enough to discharge his duties to the extent required. Chicken-heartedness will not do in this Ministry, because here corruption is rampant and its eradication requires a heavy hand.

A person who is very, very capable and stern, and not a man of the goody-goody type, will be achieving something particularly in this Ministry.

16 00 hrs.

Corruption is prevalent. It is famous that percentages come for the lowest to the highest. I do not know to what extent, at least 1 per cent, 2 per cent or 5 per cent this hon. Minister has done anything to eradicate that. Has he evolved any formula or scheme and put it before this Parliament ? To my knowledge it is not there. Therefore I feel that he is not capable for this Ministry and I have no expectations from him.

Take one instance. The ministers' houses are at a stone's throw. He has never cared to go and see the ministers'

flats, whether they are properly attended to .. (Interruption)

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : No minister complained.

SHRI SONAVANE : I think, you can be arrogant also, for which we are blaming you. You are incapable of doing anything.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I do not care for your remarks.

SHRI SONAVANE : We also do not care for your Ministry and we will see that you quit this Ministry.

The MPs flats are close by. The previous Minister cared to go and look into their grievances. But he has not cared. Overhead tanks have been there for 20 years and they were never attended to. Leakages were there ; water goes on flowing and poor MPs are made to pay Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50. For what ? There is a cell opened here, called complaint counter. We are making complaints. I have made two or three complaints, with no use. He says that every day complaints are attended. All these things are there only to speak about.

Then, the MPs flats were constructed 16 or 17 years ago. All the capital expenditure has been recovered but still we are being charged heavily by way of rent, furniture, this and that. This is profiteering. We have many times pleaded that some reduction should be done but they have not taken into account our request.

Then, there are some requests from the owners of flats which had been requisitioned. There is a legal right on the side of the owners that after a certain period those flats which had been requisitioned would be derequisitioned. Requests are being made and those reasonable requests are not being acceded to. The Ministry or the Minister feels that if these people are aggrieved they should go to the court. What does the Minister care is they go to the court and the State is required to spend a lot of money on litigation, because the money does not come out of their pockets? So, I say that whatever reasonable requests are there, they should be acceded to. If

the moral and legal right is on the side of the person whose flat has been requisitioned, it should be derequisitioned in time so that no harassment is caused to the public and the State is not unnecessarily required to waste money.

With whatever vehemence or earnestness we have spoken, I feel that if these words are not taken in the right spirit, the work of this Ministry will continue as it is and there would not be any improvement. The Minister has to become firm, stern and above the influence of these officers. Polite he has to be; he cannot afford to be arrogant. Therefore, I request that things should be taken in that spirit and the allegations made by my hon. friend should be replied to.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply takes pride in calling itself a landlord of the estates of Government of India. On p. 32 of the Report, the Ministry itself has admitted it. It says :

"As the landlord, the Government in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has two agencies for seeing to the maintenance, care and custody, and administration of the Estates".

While our Government is going to abolish landlordism, this Ministry claims that they are becoming a landlord. With an annual expenditure of Rs. 75 crores, this landlord will be considered as the biggest landlord in the country. If this is the way the Ministry takes pride in its work, I would demand immediate abolition of this landlordism without paying any compensation.

Every project under this Ministry is an example of colossal waste. Crores of rupees are drained out of our economy in the name of public works which has provided an ideal hunting ground for corrupt officials. In Delhi, people say, if you want to own an estate, join the Directorate of Estate and within five years, you can have an estate in Delhi.

The Hindustan Housing Factory and National Building Construction Corporation are two companies under the Ministry which are deteriorating in their functioning. The officials have done a lot of statistical manipulation to show a rosy picture of the

performance. However, such artificial cosmetics cannot hide the ugly face of these companies. The Hindustan Housing Factory with a share capital of Rs. 49 lakhs has a reserve of Rs. 8 lakhs for doubtful debts. Who is responsible for this? What was the Ministry doing when it was accumulating to such a height?

In the performance statement of the Hindustan Housing Factory given on p. 95 of the Demands for Grants the Ministry however mentions the doubtful debt as Rs. 800 lakhs! First I thought it was a printing mistake but there is no mention of this in the Errata given along with this Report. For the officials of this Ministry a difference of two zeros does not mean anything because it is a landlord. I want to know what is the actual doubtful debt and why it is allowed to be accumulated in such a manner.

At the same time, the allocation of the India Press, Koratty in Kerala, in 1968-69 is Rs. 1.4 lakhs only.

The Ministry takes pride in installing telephones in the bath-rooms and piped music system in Ashoka Hotel. A number of Members have spoken about these things here. However, it does not have adequate funds for building schools for children in Delhi. Thousands of children are, therefore, compelled to study in tents, braving heat during summer, rains during monsoons and cold during winter. The Government employees and industrial workers are not provided with adequate housing accommodation but crores of rupees are spent in demolishing old office buildings and constructing new ones.

In Delhi, thousands of poor families have been uprooted by demolishing jhuggis and jhopris under the slum clearance scheme without providing any alternative accommodation. These people working as daily wage earners are forced to live on streets as they have no funds to construct even temporary huts for shelter. Such a callousness was not shown to the poor people in Delhi even during the days of Aurangzeb and Bahadur Shah.

The affairs of C.P.W.D. have been raised many times in this House. The four letters of C.P.W.D. actually stand for corruption, pilferage, waste and drain, and they describe correctly the existing state of affairs in this organisation. The C.P.W.D.,

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

is also rightly called as contractors paradise. These contractors are playing havoc in the capital city, right under the nose of the Minister. They, obviously, cannot do this unless they are in league with the higher officials who also get a share in the booty. It is not surprising to note that during 1967, out of 514 cases scrutinised by the Ministry, in 96 cases inquiry was not considered necessary and in 344 cases the matter was dropped after a show of inquiry. This clearly shows how persons responsible for lapses are tolerated and the vigilance apparatus is simply a hoax.

About the Stationery and Printing Department, the less said the better. In the name of reorganisation, centralised purchases are stopped and powers are given to local officials to purchase stores directly. This has given a new weapon of corruption in the hands of regional bosses, and jobs of thousands of employees are insecure. However, the Government stick to their decision and are not prepared to re-think in the matter.

In Coimbatore—I will raise one instance here—even when Members of Parliament draw the attention of the Government to serious lapses committed by officials, the Government fails to move swiftly. I will give this example. In Coimbatore press, the manager is shamelessly using his official position to indulge in all sorts of corrupt practices, and he is emboldened by the attitude of the Government. This official was involved in a serious scandal which has enraged all the employees in the Press, but the Ministry is not moved by it at all. I will give you that instance. The Manager of that Press took two young lady employees, charming lady employees, in a jeep with a blade for cutting the paper, and was going to the Koratty Printing Press. The jeep collided with the Kerala State Transport bus, and that is how it became to public knowledge. At last, he reached, but nothing was known about the ladies. That issue was raised here by one of the Members, but our Minister did not allow that question and he did not consider it to be a serious matter. Even now the employees are enraged there. As I said, at last he reached Koratty Printing Press, but about the

ladies, I do not know where they have gone.....

AN. HON. MEMBER : They would have been dropped on the way.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May be.

As I was saying, this official was involved in a serious scandal which has enraged all the employees in the Press but the Ministry is not moved by it at all. He used his official position to compel two female employees in the Press to travel with him for a pleasure trip in the jeep owned by the Government. This jeep met with an accident on the way and hence, it became public knowledge. The feelings of the entire people in the area are aroused due to this scandal but the Minister rejected the question in Parliament on the ground that it was a minor issue. This is how the Government is protecting notorious and degenerate officials.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to investigate into the working of the entire Ministry and to put an end to the colossal waste of public funds, and abolish this landlordism without any compensation.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. On this occasion, it would be profitable for us to look at the working of the different Departments of this Ministry. I will now present, through you, to this House certain symbolic examples on how these Departments are working. In the 21st Report of the Public Accounts Committee, on Page 42, it is reported :

"It is unfortunate that the Government had to incur a loss of Rs. 2 lakhs in the disposal of certain marine engines and spares owing to the wrong description of stores in the tender enquiry..."

"The Committee are also not happy to note that the Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals, took about a year to invite tenders for the sale and removal of stores declared surplus by Naval Headquarters."

This is one example.

There is another example on page 50,

"The Committee regret to note that the firm on whom an order for Rs. 1.69 lakhs of vests was placed supplied only 0.42 lakh vests by the stipulated date. Although the Purchase Organisation had on hand much cheaper offers on the date of default, the Directorate General Supplies and Disposals, granted an extension of the delivery period to the defaulting firm with a nominal reduction of 6 per cent in the price and this ultimately resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 2.08 lakhs."

There is another example on page 80 of the PAC report.

It is a revealing document. The Supply Department was working a contract for the Supply of 436 bales of B-twill bags, placed by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals on a firm on 27 March, 1952 provided for delivery of goods in three equal instalments due in April 1952 was accepted, the goods tendered against the second instalment during April to June 1952. While the first instalment due in May 1952 were rejected and an advance of Rs. 99,294 which was drawn by the company was deducted from the payment due in respect of other orders to the firm. But this amount had to be refunded to the company by a court order.

One other aspect I have to bring through you, Sir, to the notice of this hon. House. The Committee have gathered an impression from the Ministry's note that the Inspection Centre of the India Supply Mission set up at Dusseldorf has not really achieved underlying objective, namely, to facilitate the inspection of stores ordered in West European countries and to reduce the expenditure on inspection originally carried out from London. The Committee note that the recommendation of the Director General, India Supply Mission, London, to close down the Centre, was not given effect to resulting in a loss of £ 11,000 annually. I am glad that Mr. Tiwary referred to that Foreign Supply Mission.

Now I come to the Works Division. This Division was re-organized on the officer-oriented pattern in October 1965.

But the work was found to suffer considerably and it was decided that this officer-oriented system must be given a good-bye, But nothing was done so far.

Then we come to the C.P.W.D. works. There is something rotten in the State of

Denmark. The bunch of cut motions that is before the House enumerate the failures of this Department and, therefore, it is useless to speak about the failures of this Department. The Central Public Works Department is the agency of the Central Government operating throughout the country and they are in technical control over the public works departments of the Union Territories, look after the maintenance of National Highways in Delhi and Highways in Sikkim, have jurisdiction over certain roads in the North Eastern Frontier Agency and in Sikkim, other than Border Roads maintained by the Director General of Border Roads and the Road works financed from the Central Road Fund in Delhi. All these are in charge of the C.P.W.D. But, Sir, even then because of certain failures on the part of the C.P.W.D., works were not being executed speedily and there occurred bottlenecks and in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption headed by Mr. K. Santhanam, a study team was set up in August 1964 under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Govinda Reddy, a Member of the Rajya Sabha. The Team also examined the procedure of the Public Works Department and examined the delays that occurred and the bottlenecks and the administrative failures. They recommended very strongly that the Surveyor of Works Organization, both at the Zonal level and the Circle level should be bifurcated into two units, one for quantity surveying and the other for structural designing. This bifurcation is not given effect to.

Then I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to one factor. In the Parliament House itself, C.P.W.D. works are there, those who are looking to the work of air-conditioning and other things. They are not given over-time that is given to all other employees attached to the Lok Sabha. This discrimination does not do any credit to the Ministry.

About accommodation, the condition, of slum dwellers is a standing shame on the performance of this Ministry. We are depending more and more on the activity of the private initiative for housing purposes and those people who have built houses rent them at fabulous rents. Practically, the income of most of the people is such that they cannot convert themselves into builders of houses and conditions to-day

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee]

are such that it is not possible for middle income or lower income group people. Therefore, efforts should be made to see that middle class people could build their own homes.

There is one other point to which I wish to refer. This is regarding the allocation of funds for the purposes of housing given to the State Governments. All this is being spent by the State Governments for some other purposes and they are diverting the same for other projects. Therefore the housing problem becomes much more acute. The Minister should therefore exercise more control about the problem of disbursement of the allocated funds for housing purposes. The Estimates Committee has rightly pointed out that in respect of rural housing scheme also this ministry has failed signally and they have expressed this desire that in the rural housing scheme the Ministry has practically failed and the progress made so far in the village housing project schemes has been negligible and that things should improve. Now, we know that some of the hotels which are run by the public undertakings are running at very heavy losses. The other public undertakings of housing factories and national building construction are not being run properly. All this should be looked into.

There is one other thing to which I would like to refer and that is regarding the accommodation for working girls. There are 50,000 working girls and the hostels for girls could provide accommodation to only 300. The All India women's organisation and the Y.W.C.A. could provide only 150 seats. So these working girls in the Central Government have no accommodation and they are working under conditions which are not very safe for them.

In this connection I would like to refer to a symbolic case of irregular promotion. This refers to a case of irregular promotion of one Shri Jadudhone Ghose, Foreman, Class III (Machine) to the post of Foreman Class I (Stereo) ignoring the claims of all others. This is a case which has happened in my constituency, Saragachi, Howrah Parliamentary Constituency. I wish the Minister should look into and see that justice is done. With these words I sup-

port the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : The Ministry that Shri Jaganatha Rao is heading has a rich legacy of corruption and favouritism and all that is associated with these two evils. He has been in charge of this ministry for the last one year and very harsh criticisms have been levelled, and pointed criticisms also, about various matters, both in the debate that has taken place today and earlier when questions have been raised on the functioning of this Ministry. A very senior Member, Shri Tiwari ji has made certain allegations against the working of our India Supply Missions both in the V.S.A. and elsewhere. I could associate myself with the criticisms levelled by Shri Tiwari. I have known how the India Supply Mission has been functioning in New York and in Washington D.C. In respect of most of them who are working in the India Supply Missions, their roots are not in India. They feel and they act as if they are the adopted children of the Government to which they are accredited. It is this mentality which has to be shattered. A new meaning is to be given to our supply missions all around the globe. It would be worth the time of the Minister to analyse the number of persons who are working in the India Supply Missions in New York and in Washington and in very many other places. It is overcrowded. I have gone to the India Supply Mission in Washington D.C. You just cannot get into that office. It is full with people every where. Most of the appointments that are made to these India Supply Missions are through our ambassadors. Probably a boy or a girl gets into the United States of America and for want of doing anything else they would like to get enrolled on the pay-rolls of the ISM which relates to the Government of India.

I demand that a thorough inquiry has to be instituted into the working of these India Supply Missions around the globe.

Coming back home, I would submit that the C.P.W.D. has been the grave offender, whether it is the rural housing programme which my hon. friend so eloquently has placed before the House, or the urban housing schemes particularly.

I plead for those low-paid employees of the Government of India and the State Governments, whose claims have to be given due respect and due regard.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Let him say something for us also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : At the end I shall speak about it. I shall talk about Shri Sheo Narain's problems at the end.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : And his own also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : And about Shri Krishna's also.

The employees in the Central sector as well as the State sector certainly would need a greater consideration from this Ministry. They work under the most difficult circumstances. Especially when they work in Delhi in these horrible summers and the cold winters, we owe a duty to ourselves that we should certainly provide them with certain facilities, and the barest of these facilities is reasonable, decent and fair housing accommodation.

The Committee on Public Undertakings has made a report very recently on the way contracts have been negotiated with reference to the Ashoka Hotel, and the committee has made very grave criticisms. The Hotel authorities have neglected the lowest tender, and my hon. friend Shri M. L. Sondhi had drawn the attention of this House earlier to this question. The Committee on Public Undertakings has taken up that, and now they have produced a report, and in the report very serious charges have been levelled against this Ministry in regard to the way with the connivance of the officers, the lowest tender was rejected and certain rates were negotiated, and the architect came into the picture and how he was able to manoeuvre certain ad hoc arrangements and so on. These are very grave charges, and I am sure Shri Jagannatha Rao will stand the scrutiny of justice on this score.

When such allegations are made by committees of Parliament, the Ministry has to give that matter the topmost priority,

and the Ministry will have to satisfy us in regard to their *bona fides* and their integrity, especially when the integrity of the officers who are involved in this deal is in question.

Time and again, on the floor of this House many criticisms have been levelled, and with the passage of time the criticisms get into the back-door and no action is taken by the Central Government. That would be a very sad state of affairs. If criticisms and charges levelled by responsible Members of the legislature go unheeded and uninquied into, then I am constrained to observe that democracy and parliamentary system of government would not be effective.

Coming to the Department of Horticulture, to which again Shri D. N. Tiwary has referred, I would say that during the last three months that I have been in Delhi I find that very little work has been done by this Department of Horticulture even though Delhi possesses some nice gardens and they have to be taken care of. If the Central Government do not have the required personnel for the proper upkeep and maintenance of these gardens, I think they should invite experts from the States so that they could take care of these gardens.

In conclusion, I would like to sound a personal note with reference to the bungalows and flats that are allotted to Members of Parliament. Greater care and attention has to be given to these bungalows and flats. We Members of Parliament come and go; Members may come and they may go and never come back again; some of the lucky ones may come back. But the buildings remain here in Delhi and they have to be in a fit condition so that our successors could come and occupy these flats and buildings. I have to say that it has been my painful experience that most of the flats that are occupied by Members of Parliament have been neglected...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : They are flat.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : They are flat, as my hon. friend puts it.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

They are really flat and the Ministry will have to do something more. Their attitude has been lukewarm and they have to be a little more vigorous than what they are so that there would be proper upkeep of these M.Ps. flats.

Again some M.Ps. also have not been allotted flats as yet. Whenever such problems are placed in the hands of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I am sure he will give due consideration that the request of M.Ps. naturally demands.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह सोंधी कह कर मेरे लिए जिक्र कर रहे थे। That is wrong. That should be corrected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jaganatha Rao.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I thought my colleague should speak on certain aspects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He ought to have intervened earlier. We have to conclude this debate at 5.10. Anyway, I do not mind.

Let him speak and let the Minister follow.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया मुझे पहले प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : *Prasna* also becomes more or less a short speech.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर जो बहस चली है उस सिलसिले में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक ही जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन सप्लाइ मिशन जो लंदन में है उसमें डाइरेक्टर की जगह पर जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य के गवर्नर के लड़के श्री अमरजीत सहाय को और लोगों की सीनियरिटी को खत्म करके, तोड़ करके शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से उठा कर कई लोगों के कहने पर और बसीले पर

वहां इंडियन सप्लाइ मिशन में डाइरेक्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था क्या मंत्रालय ने की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड्स के सिलसिले में जो हाउस में बहस हुई है वह मैं मानता हूँ कि एक काफी उपयोगी बहस हुई है। अपनी स्पीचों के दौरान मेम्बर्स ने कुछ बातें कही और कुछ सुझाव भी दिये। कुछ अच्छी बातें भी कही गईं। लेकिन जब मैं पिछले साल की बावत देखता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि वह कुछ पिछली बातों को भूल गये हैं और साथ ही कुछ नई बातें पैदा हुई हैं। यह हमेशा होता रहता है कि जो काम हम करते जाते हैं उसका सिलसिला भूलते जाते हैं और कुछ नये कामों के सिलसिले में अपनी बात रखते हैं। यह एक अच्छी बात है।

सबसे पहले मैं हाउसिंग प्राबलम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह हाउसिंग की समस्या सारे देश में रोटों, कपड़ों के बाद तीसरे नम्बर पर आती है। यह मकानों का समस्या तीसरे नम्बर पर आती है। अगर यह मकानों को सारे देश का समस्या हम हल करना है तो इस का हम तभी हल कर सकते हैं जबकि सारे देश के लिए हम एक कौमी पालिसी बना कर उसे हल करने का प्रयत्न करें।

पिछले सालों में और दो फाइव इयर प्लान्स में हाउसिंग के बारे में जो काम हुआ है वह आप सब के सामने है लेकिन उसके बावजूद जितना होना चाहिए था उतना काम हो नहीं सका है। वह इसलिए नहीं हो सका कि हाउसिंग के लिए पिछले सालों में जो लोन दिया गया, हाउसिंग के लिए जितना रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया गया है उस रुपये को देने के बाद भी वह कि यह हाउसिंग स्टेट सबजैबल है राज्यों को इस काम

के ऊपर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था उतना उन्होंने नहीं दिया। स्टेट्स को हम कहते हैं कि इस पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने के लिए अपने बजट में प्राविजन करें, वह इस हाउसिंग पर ज्यादा रकम खर्च करें लेकिन इसके बावजूद जितना रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए वह खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

16.35 hrs.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok in the Chair]

यर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में 147 करोड़ रुपया हाउसिंग के लिए रखा गया था जब कि अब वह रकम कम हो कर सालाना तकरीबन 22 करोड़ रुपये पर आ गई है। यह हम सबके लिए एक ऐसी बात है जिस के बारे में हम को गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए।

देश में अभी सात करोड़ घरों की कमी है। इसमें ऐसे पुराने घर भी शामिल हैं जिनकी मरम्मत करके काम चलाया जा सकता है। इस में 1600 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय है। जाहिर है कि यह काम एक दम से नहीं हो सकेगा और फेजेज में किया जायेगा। साथ ही हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन से इस काम के लिए और अधिक पैसे की मजूरी देने का अनुरोध भी करना पड़ेगा। मौजूदा रकम इस काम के लिए काफी नहीं है।

इसके अलावा यहां कुछ और बातें कही गईं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि भुगी भोंपड़ी वालों के बारे में एक, दो भाइयों ने जिक्र किया लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ इस ढंग से इस बारे में कहा कि कुछ कहना है इसलिए कहते जाओ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के डिपार्टमेंट से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : हमारे मन्त्रालय से उस का ताल्लुक है। उन भुगी भोंपड़ी वालों के

लिए आलटरनेटिव मकान आदि बनाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे विभाग पर आती है।

जहां तक भुगी, भोंपड़ी का सवाल है मैं इसको एक हियुमन प्राबलम समझता हूँ। यह भुगी भोंपड़ी वाले लोग ऐसे स्थानों पर कब्जा किये हुए बैठे हैं जहाँ कि बैठनेका उनको कोई हक नहीं है और वह उन से खाली करा कर और कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल में आनी हैं लेकिन यह हमें नहीं भूल जाना है कि यह एक हियुमन प्राबलम है और अगर हम से यह इंसानियत चली गई तो न तो यह मसला हल होगा और न ही उनकी तकलीफें हल हो सकती हैं।

इस सिलसिले में पिछले साल होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। जब उस की मीटिंग हुई तो तकरीबन तमाम मेम्बर्स जो कि इंटरेस्टेड थे वह उसमें आये थे और उस मीटिंग में कुछ फैसले किये गये। उस के बाद फिर उसको दुबारा देखा गया ताकि उसमें कोई सस्ती की बात न हो यह न हो कि हम एक बात को आख बन्द करके चलाना चाहते हैं और उससे दूसरी तरफ लोगों को जो तकलीफ होती है उस तकलीफ को हम देखना नहीं चाहते। जो बात तय की है उसे इस ढंग से लागू करना चाहते हैं ताकि यह चीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक इंसानियत के ढंग से की जा सके और साथ ही लोगों की तकलीफ भी दूर की जा सके। इस कमेटी ने कुछ मुत्तफिका सिफारिशें कीं। उन पर अमल शुरू हुआ। उस के बाद दुबारा जो जो कमियां थीं, जैसे एमेनिटीज कितनी दी जाय, क्या उसके स्टैंडर्ड्स हों, इस पर उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट युनैनीमस थी। जितने भी मेम्बर्स उसमें थे सब उस पर मुत्तफिक थे। उसके बाद फिर उसके लिये एक कमेटी बनने लगी है। अगर हजार आदमी भुगी भोंपड़ियों में से उठाने हैं तो उन के लिए क्या बन्दोबस्त हो ? इसके लिये पहले से प्रबन्ध कर लिया जाय और उसके बाद उन्हें वहां से उठाया जाय।

[श्री इकबाल सिंह]

शशिभूषण वाजपेयी जी ने ऐसे भारतीयों की आवास समस्या का जिक्र किया जो कि भारत से बाहर रहते हैं और वहां से लौट कर यहां भारत में आते हैं। ऐसे बाहर से लौटने वाले भारतीयों को जमीन आदि की सुविधा देने के लिये उन्होंने कहा था। मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में हमने एक स्कीम बनाई है और वह बहुत जल्द लागू करने वाले हैं। जो हिन्दुस्तानी हमारे बाहर के देशों में रहते हैं अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसी शहर में मकान बना कर बसना चाहते हैं जो और वह जमीन की कीमत अपने विदेशी सिकके में दें तो उन के बास्ते खास प्रबन्ध करने की हमारी योजना है। यह स्कीम पहले हम दिल्ली से शुरू करेंगे फिर इसे चंडीगढ़, बम्बई और कलकत्ते आदि नगरों के लिए भी कर देंगे। आशा है कि यह स्कीम इस साल में चालू हो जायेगी ताकि बाहर से आने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए इस देश के अन्दर उन्हें जमीन आदि की सुविधा मकान बनाने के लिये दी जा सके और इस तरह से फौरेन एक्चेंज भी हम उनसे हासिल कर सकते हैं। ऐसा होने से उन का नाता, रिश्ता इस देश के साथ बना रहेगा और भारत सरकार को फौरेन एक्चेंज भी प्राप्त हो सकता है। दोनों तरफ फायदा हो सकता है।

कुछ भाइयों ने प्रिंसेज के सिलसिले में दूसरी बातें कही। अभी हमने जो पिछले सेशन में लैन्जेज बिल पास किया है तो उसके बाद एक नयी प्राबलम सामने आई है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं में बहुत सी बातें छपेंगी, वह ज्यादा छपेंगी और वह ज्यादा छपनी की चाहिये। हिन्दी की छपाई के सिलसिले में हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सारे प्रेसों में केपेसिटी बनानी है। कुछ हमने केपेसिटी दिल्ली के प्रेस में रिजर्व की है और कुछ नये प्रेस फरीदाबाद में की है और हमारी इस सिलसिले में कुछ

नये प्रेस लगाने की भी कोशिश है। वह सारा हम विचार कर रहे हैं। हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जिस ढंग से हिन्दी का काम आता है उसके मुताबिक हम प्रिंसेज में उसकी छपाई की केपेसिटी पैदा कर सकें और वह छपाई जल्द से जल्द पूरी हो जाय और उसमें किसी किस्म की भी देरी न हो। आशा है कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ होगा और अगर न भी हो तो भी जल्द से जल्द वह काम हो सके और उसमें किसी तरह की देरी न हो उसके लिये अगर हमें किसी और जगह से वह मैटर छपवाना पड़े तो उस का भी हम इंतजाम करेंगे। वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी अनुवाद का काम इकट्ठा किया जा सके इसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री नायनार ने कौयम्बटूर के प्रेस के बारे में कहा था। अब मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस दिन मेरे पास वह शिकायत पहुँची मैंने यहां से एक आदमी को उस के लिये भेजा और हम उस आदमी के खिलाफ एक जांच करवा रहे हैं। लेकिन एक चीज उसमें अवश्य है। वह ट्रैड यूनियन का आदमी जिसने कि वह आरोप लगाया है वह खुद अपने को एक लेबर आफीसर की तरह पोज कर रहा था जो कि वह हकीकत में नहीं था। एलिगेण्डस दोनों ही साइड से थे और दोनों साइड से इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस का भी कसूर पाया जायेगा उस को सजा दिलवाई जायेगी और गलती करने वाले को सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए और जिसने कोई गलती नहीं की है उसको छोड़ दिया जायेगा...

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May I know what steps the Government has taken against that manager ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I had sent a man from here and we are holding an enquiry against that man. But one thing in this

aspect is there. The trade union person who has made the allegation was also posing as Labour Officer which he was not. Some girls came to the office of the manager asking, "I want employment," because there is a letter from another gentleman, an ex-MP, to his name saying that such and such a person is a Labour Officer. The allegations were from both sides, and we are holding an enquiry from both sides.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Is the Government prepared for an open enquiry? People are prepared to give evidence.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : No open enquiry. I have confidence in myself.

इसके बाद कहा गया डिस्पोजल के बारे में। इसके सिलसिले में श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी और दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी कहा कि अगर हम दूसरे देशों को यह डिस्पोजल का माल भेज सकें तो इससे हम को बहुत फायदा होगा। इस सिलसिले में भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस को बाहर भेजा जा सके, खासकर मिडल ईस्ट को जिस में कि हम फारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल कर सकें। उम्मीद है कि इस साल ऐसा किया जा सकेगा।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी ने इंडियन सप्लाई मिसन के बारे में कहा कि जो आदमी ज्यादा है उन को कम कर दिया जाना चाहिये। हम इस सिलसिले में जितना कर सकते थे किया गया। 31 आदमी कम करने का फैसला किया गया, 22 आदमी और कम किये जाने हैं। प्रूनिंग करने के बाद जितना हो सकेगा कम किया जायेगा। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि अगर कोई ऐसा आदमी है जो बैठ कर तनखाह लेता है और इस देश पर बोझा बनता है तो उस को कम कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) : जिस को बिल्कुल बन्द किया जा सके उस को बन्द करना चाहिये।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : बिल्कुल तो बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो हम को खरीदनी हैं और उनको खरीदना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : वह कामशाल अटैची के जरिये कीजिये।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : कामशाल अटैची से काम नहीं चल सकता। बड़ी बड़ी जो बातें कही गई उन के बारे में मैंने बतला दिया। जो भी कमियां हम दूर कर सकेंगे उन को दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। अगर कोई भाई मुझ को लिखते हैं तो यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उनका जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि जो हमारे को लोग या मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हम को लिखें, उसके सिलसिले में जो कुछ भी मुनासिब हो, उसको किया जाये।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATHA RAO) : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members who have taken part in this debate. I welcome their suggestions and criticisms, even though some hon. members were very bitter and made some personal allegations. Even those criticisms I have taken in good light. They may have some personal reasons for making allegations, but still I will try to reply to the various points.

SHRI SONAVANE : They are not personal at all for anybody; they are all public.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : Perhaps I do not realise that I have done something to them. It is for them to tell me in what manner I was disrespectful to them. They have every right to express their own views in the House.

This ministry consists of two departments—Works and Supply—where you find areas vulnerable to corruption. Any minister in charge of these departments is naturally the most unhappy man. I have heard criticisms of corruption being levelled against each ministry. Corruption is a

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problem which exists in the country. Not that every officer is good or that every officer is bad. There are bound to be some people who are bad. Why does corruption exist? It is because there are some persons who want to corrupt the officers. If there is nobody who is anxious to corrupt an officer, how can that officer be corrupted, however willing he may be to be corrupted? To solve this problem, we have to look for areas where corruption is possible and to check those areas, so that corruption may not occur.

In the Public Works Department, corruption may occur in the fields of award of works, execution of works, inspection, taking measurements, supply of materials, extension of time, sanction of extra items not originally contained in the tender; payment of bills, repayment of earnest money, arbitration matters, execution of departmental works, etc.

These are the areas where there is bound to be corruption. Therefore, we have been trying to see that in these areas corruption does not take place. Several recommendations were made by the Govinda Reddy Committee. Out of 188 recommendations 175 recommendations have been accepted and implemented, and my predecessor in office said so in this House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उसका रेजल्ट क्या हुआ ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : The results will be known next year. It will be seen from the Report of the Central Vigilance Commission how the incidence of corruption is coming down.

In regard to the Supplies Department the Vidyalankar Committee made some recommendations which have been accepted. Our hon. friend, Shri Mathur, enquired into the working of the DGSD and made some suggestions. As a result of all this in the year 1967-68 the incidence of corruption has considerably come down. This is a problem which deals with human nature. So, it cannot be eradicated all of a sudden. But to say that everything is bad, this nation consists of only corrupt people, everybody in the Government is corrupt, I think with all due respect to the

hon. Member who made this allegation, is not correct. Please point out instances where an officer has been corrupt, he was not dutiful, he was dishonest in his decisions. Certainly, after that is done, if I do not take action, I can be taken to task.

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Ashoka Hotels.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I am coming to that. I am now not replying to specific allegations. I am replying to the general criticism. For Heaven's sake, please make specific allegations against particular officers in a particular transaction. Then, if I do not take action, if the House is convinced of that, you can certainly say there is corruption.

So many points have been made, I will answer them point by point, even though I have only 15 minutes. Shri D. N. Tiwary has criticised the Report of this Ministry. I do agree that the Report could be more factual and some more facts could be given. This mistake will certainly be rectified next year, because there is no harm in giving more information. As I could see it, while the strength of the officers has been given for ISD, London and ISM, Washington, the expenditure incurred and the revenue realised has not been given. We will give a fuller picture so that this criticism which has been made on the floor of the House about over-staffing would not be made in future. For instance, in ISM, Washington, what is the value of the purchase of foodgrains, fertilizers and so many other things? It is worth millions and millions of dollars. Therefore, a staff of 112 in a purchase mission is not at all very large. There is no excess staff. But we are periodically looking into the question and reviewing the staff position and wherever we find that the staff is excess or superfluous, we prune them. So, also is the case with ISD, London. About Dusseldorf, we are going to have a discussion on the 30th of this month. About ISD, London, whether we should continue...

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : How many persons are there ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : 243, About 31 have been retrenched already,

Shri George Fernandes has just now mentioned about the appointment of Shri Sahai, son of Shri Bhagwan Sahay, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. This person is a highly qualified officer in the field of shipping. He has got enough experience and his appointment has been approved by the Union Public Service Commission. That is why I approve of him; otherwise, I would not have approved of him.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डेज : पहले किसी दूसरे का नाम मिनिस्ट्री ने रिकमेन्ड किया था, इन का नहीं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : There was one person by name Shri Mathur, a Deputy Director dealing with shipping,—not that he was actually concerned with shipping,—among the available staff and I found him to be suitable. But, then, it was brought to my notice that this Shri Sahay is more qualified and more experienced and the UPSC have also approved of him. That is why we have appointed him. There is no favouritism or nepotism.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डेज : इस में काफी गड़बड़ी है।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : He will be occupying a post which carries a salary of Rs. 700-1250. There is nothing wrong there.

Then, Shri Tiwary pointed out that while the sanctioned staff of class I and class II in C.P.W.D. in the Annual Report is 496 and odd, the actual number of posts is 556. The difference is due to officers being on deputation to other departments. Therefore, actually 496 are working in this department. The other excess people have been sent to other departments.

Therefore that is the discrepancy. Of course, it should have been explained in a footnote. I concede that.

About the collection of rent it has been said that heavy arrears have been pending. The Audit Report has mentioned that. I may inform the House that for the year 1967 there was an arrear of Rs. 164 lakhs out of which Rs. 80 lakhs have been collected. For the year ending 1967-68

the demand rose up to Rs. 270 lakhs and the collection was Rs. 230 lakhs. Therefore now the balance is only about Rs. 40 lakhs here and about Rs. 80 lakhs there. I have devised ways and means to see that the arrears are collected promptly and adjustments are made from one department to another. The arrears which are shown as arrears, are mainly due to the fact that the adjustments are not taking place in time.

Then, many hon. Members have evinced interest in the problem of working girls. I may inform them that working girls in Government service, who are drawing Rs. 400 and above, are being given accommodation in the Curzon Road Hostel. Besides that we have the Working Girls' Hostel which has 183 suites. Out of that 77 suites are occupied by girls who are working in non-governmental organisations. Government cannot take the responsibility of providing all the girls who work in private institutions with accommodation. There are social organisations which are constructing hostels. For that we are prepared to give them land. We have also been giving land. Then, there is the Y.W.C.A. and other institutions.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What is the total number?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I will come to that.

About the Government employees' accommodation, it is a fact that the satisfaction is only 40 per cent. I quite see that. I myself feel sad when I find that even after 15 or 20 years' service, they are not being given accommodation. That is not a condition of service but at least 80 per cent of the staff should be provided with accommodation. This year we are going to construct 2,800-and-odd houses. It has been my policy to see that the houses for the lowpaid employees, that is, types I, II, III and IV, are constructed, as far as possible, near their place of work. In the DIZ area, the Minto Road area and near about old buildings are being demolished and multistoreyed building will be built. In course of time under the Master Plan all the bungalows with large gardens will have to disappear. Everyone will have to get

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accustomed to live in multi-storeyed flats. We have started that. For instance, the building at 7, Motilal Nehru Marg has been demolished and also, I think, at No. 6. There I am thinking of putting up a multi-storeyed building. We have to satisfy the requirement of the Master Plan; also many people could be adjusted near about their place of work.

One hon. Member has raised the question of Government officers owning houses being given Government accommodation. This question was examined by the Cabinet at length earlier and then had also reviewed the position. They were originally debarred but then the Cabinet considered that there should be no discrimination. If a Government officer has constructed a house, his house is being tenanted by somebody; therefore, to that extent the housing shortage has been reduced. So, why deprive him? He has borrowed a loan to put up a house.

श्री रामनक्कार शास्त्री : वे बहुत ज्यादा किराये वसूल कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : He has constructed a house and somebody is able to occupy it. He is also paying the municipal taxes and other charges. He is also paying income-tax on the rent received by him. He has also borrowed a loan from the Government and he is paying interest to the Government. Therefore the Cabinet decided in 1965-66 that there should be no such discrimination. But I am again thinking of re-opening the question and I am getting it re-examined on that point.

About de-requisitioning, my hon. friend, Shri Sonavane, has stated something. The policy of the Government has been to de-requisition progressively houses requisitioned long ago. So far we have de-requisitioned 31 houses or so in Delhi, 19 in Bombay and perhaps 6 in Calcutta. Whenever a house, which is occupied by a Government officer, is vacated either because of transfer or because of retirement, we are de-requisitioning it. He wrote to me about a particular case and I replied to him that it will be considered and done. I told him personally and I again tell him on the floor of this House that it is the policy of Government to de-requisition as soon as it falls vacant.

Now, let me deal with accommodation for MPs. I quite realise that the accommodation in MPs flats is not sufficient. They were constructed about 20 years ago, at a time when Parliament's sessions were not as long as they are now. Naturally, when for nine months in a year a Member has to be in Delhi to discharge his duties as a Member of Parliament, he would like to stay with his family. The accommodation is not sufficient.

Unfortunately, there is a shortage of bungalows under the MPs pool. There are other flats, the Western Court and the Vithalbai Patel hostel. Naturally, most of the Members have written to me, as recommended by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and his colleague, for bungalows. I have gone much far. I have given more bungalows. But more bungalows are not available. What can I do? Now, we are thinking of adding one room to type 'A' and 'B' flats. Whether it will be suitable for Members of Parliament or not, I am going to construct two models for type 'A' and 'B' flats, adding one room, and see how far the accommodation will be suitable. If it is approved by the House Committee of both the Houses, certainly, we will go ahead. There are 222 'A' and 'B' type flats.

श्री प्रेम कन्द वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने तेरह महीनों में क्या किया है? वह अभी तक सलाह ही कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : The House Committee has to approve. I have to get the clearance from the House Committee. Recently, I wrote a letter that I should discuss with them and put up model houses. Unless it is approved by the House Committee, I am not going to waste money. If MPs do not want it, why should I waste an expenditure of about Rs. 25 lakhs at the time when resources are very limited?

About the housing policy, that is also my concern. The construction of houses in the country is going at a low pace. In the Third Plan, we had utilised Rs. 147 crores. But in the Fourth Plan, three years have passed and the allocation has been much less. I am going to take up the question with the Planning Commission that at least the Third Plan projects should be maintained. Unless there is a minimum

6 per cent investment of the total outlay on housing, this housing programme cannot make any headway. I am only an agency. The Central Government has no control over the State Governments. In Plan allocations, the housing is given a low priority by the State Governments. Naturally, there are other sectors of the economy, agriculture, industry, irrigation and so on, which give a good return. The housing is a welfare scheme and they do not provide for it. They want outside the Plan from the LIC funds. The LIC funds are only Rs. 11 crores. They are very limited. I have distributed Rs. 11 crores to all the States. I have written to the Housing Ministers of all the States that they should not divert a rupee of the loan that they get from the Central Government assistance or from the LIC funds and that, unless their performance is satisfactory, next year, no allocation will be given by the Centre.

I also suggested in the Housing Ministers Conference in Madras, in November last, that much could be done by the Housing Boards in the States. I am glad to know that the Mysore Housing Board has floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. I had a talk with the Minister and he was confident that this will be fully subscribed and with that money, they can go on increasing the tempo of construction. Recently, the Chief Minister of Orissa also met me and I discussed with him this matter. He is also thinking on those lines. We have to raise resources from the public. The Government, as such, neither the Central Government nor the State Governments, is in a position to meet the demand of the housing in the country. We have to live with this problem. That is why I have been saying all along that this question can be solved only with the cooperation of the people. Those people who are in a position to invest their surpluses, their savings, should build houses, for the benefit of the people. When we look at the question of housing, we cannot look it in isolation. We have to view it in the overall economy of the country. We have to take the integrated picture of the economy and then view the question of housing and see what place the housing should get and is getting.

Then, I would come to the Ashoka Hotel which I would never miss. This House has had a full opportunity to discuss this question. About giving the contract to one contractor for the expansion of the Ashoka Hotel, I explained at length the circumstances in which the contract was to be given. There is nothing suspicious about it, nothing serious about it. The lowest tender was not selected because his performance in the past was considered to be not satisfactory. The Ashoka Hotel management, being a public undertaking, being an autonomous body, have every right and power to select their own contractor. But then, when the matter came up to me.....

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : This is no justification.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : There is every justification because in every tender notice either issued by the Government or any private industry, there is one clause which says, the management reserves the right to itself to reject the lowest tender without assigning any reason. This was the case where it was a rush-job, it had to be gone through in nine months for the UNCTAD Conference and the past performance of this contractor was very good. He himself had constructed the main building of the Ashoka Hotel and they considered that this contractor alone can deliver the goods. The Members of the Committee would have gone and seen about the quality of the work.

When the matter came up to me, I said, I would not like to interfere with the autonomy of the undertaking but, at the same time, I thought, because large sums were involved, the management could ask the contractor to reduce it by Rs. 2,20,000 which he did.

I would have supported the Ashoka Hotel Management even if they had accepted the second lowest tender at the amount quoted by him. The Committee has given compliments to me. One redeeming feature is, the Committee has said, that the Minister intervened and got a reduction of Rs. 2,20,000. For that, should I be blamed?

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17.06 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. P. C. Verma mentioned some points. I think, I have answered them... (*Interruptions*). Before concluding this point I would say this. Because the Committee has made a recommendation that this matter should be further gone into by the Government, certainly I will look into it with an open mind. I have given my stand earlier and now. After seeing the findings of the Committee, we will certainly look into it and see who should look into it and how it should be done. I can give that assurance.

About out-of-turn allotment, out-of-turn allotments were there in existence till 1966, and my predecessor abolished them. I came to this Ministry one year ago. This is the most unhappy Ministry in the Government of India because it is a servicing Ministry. Every day something or other occurs and I am blamed for that... (*Interruptions*) They cannot expect me to go and see whether the tap is in order whether the bulb is in order. I have opened a cell here. I would request the hon. members to write to me, making specific allegations and charges, and if I do not take action, then they can accuse me and I am prepared to take the blame... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAVANE : Specific instances were pointed out. What action has been taken ? I have brought them to his notice.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I have been here in this Ministry for the last 12 months, and during this year, I have not given any contract, I have not violated any rule. Even the select tender system which they were doing, I abolished. because we should not only be just but also appear to be just. Why not issue an open tender and select the contractor who is the most suitable I told the Department ? Why should we create any suspicion by having the select tender system ? That is why I abolished it.

I have not given any new contract because the entire budget allocation was spent for those buildings for the UNCTAD.

I have taken steps to see that corruption does not exist or at least it is minimised or mitigated. I would request the

hon. members not to cry from house-tops that there is corruption all over the country. Let them not project an image that this nation consists of corrupt people...

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरह से नहीं कहना चाहिए। चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर उन लफ्जों का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं... (*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Verma had his say. He should not disturb the Minister now.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : My request is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAVANE : We have not said that every officer is corrupt. Specific instances were given.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ग्रानरेबिल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमने पहले कहा है कि उनका खयाल मेम्बरों के मुताल्लिक ठीक नहीं है और अब फिर वही बात वह कह रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I had been listening to the debate... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to warn Mr. Verma. He goes on interrupting.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : My submission is : bring a single instance to my notice. They had referred to the UPCC and earlier ones. I was not there. Even then I hold the responsibility and I have got to check it. This is a legacy which I had inherited. Please bring to my notice specific instances where an offence is committed or being committed and then you hold us responsible if we do not take any action. But for everybody to talk that there is corruption all over, does no good to anybody.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : I was making a complaint to one of your big officers. He did not listen, he just put down the receiver. Now what do you say ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : You just write to me about it. You come to me, let us talk it over across the table. We can meet here in Parliament.

Many points have been raised and to the extent possible I will reply within the limited time at my disposal.

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI : you did not reply to all the points.

30 एयरकन्डीशन्ड कमरों के बारे में जवाब दिलाइये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the complaints that have been voiced in the House will be taken note of and they will be replied to. But the hon. Member should not interrupt him during the course of his speech. That is not proper.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, where there is a complaint or a grievance, that will be looked into by the Minister and the hon. Member will get a reply.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या उनकी जगह आप जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I have not concluded.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 30 कमरों के बारे में आप नहीं बोले हैं । जर्नेलिस्ट्स हाउसिंग स्कीम के बारे में आप नहीं बोले हैं, पालियामेंट हाउस के स्टाफ की हाउसिंग स्कीम के बारे में नहीं बोले हैं ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA AND SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats. This is not fair.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पालियामेंट हाउस के स्टाफ की हाउसिंग प्राबलम के बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shouting this way will not do. Please resume your seat. I will not permit this kind of thing.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, several complaints were voiced and I have already said that the Minister and his Ministry will take note of them and try to satisfy and give explanation wherever it is called for, but no shouting I will allow. Here and now to reply to every complaint is not possible.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : About furniture Mr. Sharma spoke.

SHRIMATI LAXMI BAI rose—

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, we have to be chivalrous. An hon. Lady Member is trying to catch your eye, but she is not able to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry I have not noticed that.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेड़क) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ । हम मेम्बर साउथ ऐवन्यू में रहते हैं, वहां पर बन्दर बहुत ज्यादा हैं । हम उनके लिए लिखते हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है । वहां पर हमको चोर का भी डर है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his speech.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : May I have a word ? It is very relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time is very precious now. I will not allow.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The furniture that is supplied to MPs. is just junk.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This complaint has been voiced on the floor of the House and he said that he would look into it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : But the fact is that we feel reluctant to invite persons to our homes on this account.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : We have purchased new furniture and supplied to

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some Members who have made a request
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Please listen to me.

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his reply. If you are not satisfied and if time permits, I will permit you.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Please give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got to complete this Ministry by 5.15.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I have purchased furniture and supplied to some M.Ps. The requests of other M.Ps. are with me. I have asked the Finance Ministry to sanction me Rs. 4 lakhs. I will supply furniture to any M.P. who has made a request.

I am prepared to do that. I quite realise that if the furniture is old something can be done. Shri Fernandes wrote to me and I gave him some new furniture. I will do what best I can in these matters. In respect of any specific points made by hon. Members which I have not replied to, I will write to them about those specific points made and not about general points.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो कहा है, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी खुद इस बात को देखें कि जो जवाब दिये गये हैं वह किस तरह के जवाब दिये गये हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमने जितने इलजाम लगाये हैं उनको स्वयं प्रधान मन्त्री जी देखें, जरूरत हो तो हमसे पूछ भी लें और सदन के अन्दर उनपर रोशनी डालें।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us conclude now. He has given an assurance that he will write individually to all the Members in respect of specific points made.

I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 84 to 88 and 131 to 133 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

17.14 hrs.

Department of Atomic Energy

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 89, 90 and 134 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy for which 1 hour has been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 10 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 89—Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 90—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,02,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of

'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,79,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : The draft of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that only one hour has been allowed for these Demands ? The hon. Member will get only five minutes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : But I think there are only very few speakers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He need not anticipate that. I have before me a list which contains a number of names.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : For atomic energy, do you have atomic time ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The draft of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is a striking instance of how the two big powers in pursuance of their own national interests can pressurise other countries to sign on the dotted line in blatant disregard of the latters' interests with covert threats of cessation of aid in the nuclear and other fields. The treaty touches the high watermark in unethical and unjust dealings in the international sphere. What I would like to submit is that the big powers are not actually interested in disarmament. What they are interested in is to retain...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that some relevance should be there ? This had been discussed in connec-

tion with the Ministry of External Affairs' Demands.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Disarmament treaty is not relevant to atomic energy ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry were discussed, this point was brought up and it was discussed threadbare. If he wants just to refer to it then it is all right. But if he is going to take a long time, then that would not be possible.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I shall devote just one or two minutes only to that.

The position is that the nuclear powers would like to retain their monopoly and they would not allow the non-nuclear powers to use atomic energy to make nuclear tests even for peaceful purposes. The possession of nuclear weapons is more or less a status symbol in international politics today and this would mean that the non-nuclear powers would be consigned for all times to the status of second-rate nations.

I would like to emphasise that the Government of India have no right whatsoever to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. They do not have the mandate and still if they do it, it would be a betrayal of faith of the people.

The question arises that in case Government do not sign it, there is a chance that aid may be reduced or aid may not be forthcoming in the nuclear or any other field, but to the extent that it promotes self-reliance, I think it is a blessing in disguise.

When Dr. Bhabha was alive, he had stated that probably within eighteen months, the country could manufacture and explode atomic devices. But it appears that we have slid back. Government do not come out with any clear statement, firstly whether we have the capacity to manufacture the bomb, and secondly whether we would like to do it and thirdly at what stage we would like to do it. I think that this is something about which they must make a clear statement.

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

It is said that the economic cost of manufacturing the bomb may be considerable. But I would submit that once the decision is taken, the cost would be overcome. There is no doubt whatsoever that this country has to go in for the manufacture of the bomb, because the power gap between China and India is increasing, and if the reports are correct, the Chinese have developed or will be able to develop within a short time a delivery system. The consequence would be that the power gap between India and China would increase still further.

17.18 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Now, I would like to say something about the electronics industry. This industry is in its infancy in this country and there is a vast gulf between the advanced and latest equipment produced in the USA and other countries and what we are producing. But in a way, despite the lethargy of Government in proceeding at a rapid speed in developing this industry, I would say that even this lethargy can be capitalised upon by the country by not going in for the various stages through which the other advanced countries have passed. It means that instead of trying to follow what they have done, we should adopt not the processes which have already become obsolescent but the latest technical processes developed in Western countries. If we do that, probably we shall be telescoping the time that has been spent by other countries, and that would result in the country covering the gap between ourselves and the advanced countries within a short time.

The Bhabha Committee on Electronics had indicated the feasibility of this country achieving self-sufficiency by 1967 with regard to the electronics instruments requirements. But it is observed that not only have we not achieved self-sufficiency, but as new atomic plants have been developed, probably here again the gap between the availability or what we manufacture by way of electronic instruments and our requirements would be considerable.

The Government have failed to implement the excellent recommendations of the Bhabha Committee on manufacture of

electronic equipments. The progress is slow and halting and I think it needs to be speeded up considerably.

I would like to emphasise two points. Firstly, the Atomic Energy Department should devote its attention to simultaneous development of a delivery system for nuclear weapons. You would say the bomb is not there, why worry about a delivery system? I would say we have got to prepare the groundwork, the framework for a delivery system, so that when we embark upon manufacture of bombs, the two things could go together. Otherwise manufacture of the bomb would take four to five years and then the completion of the delivery system would take another four or five years. So we have to make the preliminary research and other arrangements for developing a delivery system now. These two things should be synchronised.

Then there is the question of nuclear warheads which may prove to be tactical weapons in times to come. The again, some attention should be paid by Government.

We have been exporting a lot of uranium. I would like the AEC to make a proper assessment as to whether we can afford to deplete our resources of uranium. Or do they feel that our resources are unlimited and our own requirements would be met when the time comes in spite of these exports?

In 1954, we were ten years ahead of China in nuclear technology. I think it is a great indictment of the Atomic Energy Commission that today we are probably a decade or two behind China. If we do not take proper precautions or do not step up our activities in the correct manner, the consequence would be that this power gap between China and India would widen still further.

My last point is a delicate one. Still I feel I must make it. Our leading atomic scientist, I am told, believes in the principles of non-violence and he would like to confine the use of nuclear energy to peaceful purposes. If he is trying to make a virtue of necessity I have nothing to say. But if his idea is that the country should not go in for manufacture of atomic weapons I would respectfully submit to him that was never meant to be the intention.

of the apostle of non-violence. He should revise his ideas. Ambition, as Shakespeare said, should be made of sterner stuff. If he cannot deliver the goods, if he cannot rectify his own ideas, he must quit. But if he falls in line with the mood of the country and with public opinion, then I would be the first to honour him as a leading scientist.

MR. SPEAKER : We have only one hour for this discussion. Yesterday the Business Advisory Committee had reported on this. I would suggest to Members to be brief and to the point, mentioning only points.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : It is due to the great vision of Pandit Nehru that slowly and silently, almost without any gusto, we have entered the atomic age. We have now atomic power projects in Tarapore, in Rajasthan (Unit I and Unit II) and in Madras (Unit I). By October 1968, we are going to go have atomic energy flowing from the Tarapore power station. It will be a great day for us when within 16 years we have been able to make headway, and by 1973 we are going to have 1,000 MW of atomic energy. By 1973, we are going to make an investment of nearly Rs. 262.63 crores in atomic power projects.

But now it has been assessed that the cost of atomic energy per kilowatt in Tarapore comes only to 4.50 paise. If we can have atomic power projects of say 1,000 megawatts, I hope the cost will again be far less than this, and it will be cheaper. Keeping this in view, if the Government can have an agro-industrial complex in certain areas where atomic power plants are coming up, then, according to what I have calculated, with the use of atomic energy we will add to our production and we shall produce an additional quantity of five to seven million tons of foodgrains. I am glad that the Government have set up a cell to work out the agro-industrial complex, but we would like to know something as to the areas in which they want to develop this agro-industrial complex near the atomic power plants, now that this cell is working on it and making a

Secondly, we should also like to know to what extent we are becoming gradually self-sufficient in a sense ; of course, we cannot be so self-sufficient in the case of atomic energy, but in the case of the materials which are necessary and the knowhow, so that the indigenous knowhow and the materials can gradually reduce the import content in them from say, 60 to 75 per cent to about 30 per cent by 1973-75. We could try to see that the dependence on foreign imports is reduced to 30 per cent. We must have a phased programme for this and I would like to know whether the Government has any phased programme.

With regard to the establishment of atomic power plants, you know there are claims from Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and so on. We would like to know from the Government whether they have made sufficient surveys ahead so that when the question of new plants to be set up comes up, besides the existing four units, they could be located ; I want to know whether they have also selected the location of those places where the new power plants are proposed to be established and whether they want to have bigger atomic power plants so that our cost of production will be less than 4.50 paise or it may even come down to three or two paise.

With regard to the selection of places and the survey of the atomic minerals, I just want to bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister that recently there were surveys in some of the Orissa regions and I know that valuable atomic materials had been located. So, I just want to know what steps are being taken to follow up those surveys so that in the near future we shall utilise those resources which we are finding out.

Lastly, when we are depending on the natural uranium in our country, we would also like to be informed a little as to how far we are depending on our own natural uranium and not on plutonium, because we are gradually trying to make use of our own natural resources. So, I hope the progress and the stride that we are making in the field of atomic energy is good ; it is commendable and it really gives us a sense of confidence that within a period of only

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

10 to 15 years we have almost reached the atomic age.

So far as non-proliferation treaty is concerned, I think it is not relevant here ; we are alert and the stand of the Government in this matter is quite in keeping with the opinion and the urge of the masses of the Indian people.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीच (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तीन साल पहले की बात है जब मैं जिनेवा एक मीटिंग के सिलसिले में गया था। वहाँ पर एक विदेशी अणु वैज्ञानिक ने मुझ से कहा कि आप के मुल्क के बारे में सब कुछ बुरा है लेकिन यह जो आप के अणु वैज्ञानिक हैं यह दुनिया के सब से बड़े अणु वैज्ञानिकों के बीच में बैठ सकते हैं और यह बात खास तौर से नौजवान लोगों के बारे में लागू होती है।

अभी तीन, चार महीने पहले मैं ट्रौमवे ऐटोमिक रिसर्च सेंटर में गया था। वहाँ पर मैं ने जाकर जो काम इत्यादि चल रहे थे उन्हें देखा। वाकई काफ़ी अच्छे वैज्ञानिक हमारे पास मौजूद हैं और वह अच्छे ढंग से काम भी कर रहे हैं लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का हुआ कि यह कैसी नालायक सरकार है कि इन वैज्ञानिकों को सुविधाएं सरकार से उन के हर एक कामों में बढ़ावा मिलने के लिए मिलनी चाहिए वह सुविधाएं यह सरकार नहीं दे पाती है। और ऐसे लोगों की शक्ति और ताकत को बरबाद करने का काम करते हैं। मैं उन लोगो की तस्ल्वाह के ऊपर आज नहीं बोल्गूंगा, हालांकि मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि ट्राम्वे ऐटमिक रिसर्च सेंटर के बगल में ही जो एसो और वर्मा शेल रिफाइनरीज हैं, जिन की यूनियनों का मैं सदर हूँ, वहाँ बाबू और मामूली कारकुनों को जो तस्ल्वाह मिलती है वह भाभा ऐटमिक रिसर्च सेंटर के बड़े अफसरों को भी नहीं मिलती है, और कर्मचारियों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, जिन के लिये सरकार कहती है बहुत मिलते हैं, हालांकि ऐसा कहना नहीं चाहिये क्योंकि इस

से बहुत नुकसान होता है। ट्राम्वे में भी ऐसा होता है और वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को काफी परेशानी है और वह दिन व दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस का नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि किसी दिन वहाँ भी ऐसी घटनायें घट जायें, जिस से काम चलने में मुश्किल और तकलीफ हो जाये।

तारापुर की बात आप को याद होगी। जिस तारापुर ऐटमिक रिएक्टर से अगले भक्तूबर से बिजली मिलने वाली है, वहाँ से हो सकता था कि तीन या चार महीने पहले बिजली मिल जाती, अगर सरकार ने और अमरीकी कम्पनी ने, जिस के हाथ में रिएक्टर बनाने का काम है, मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी नीति न अपनाई होती, जिस के कारण वहाँ दो महीने तक हड़ताल चलानी पड़ी, जिस से सरकार का काम बन्द हो गया और दस आदमी पुलिस के जुल्म के कारण मारे गये।

सरकार की अणु विज्ञान की सारी नीति के बारे में तो श्री पाणिग्रही बोल चुके हैं कि अगले तीन चार सालों में 200 या 225 करोड़ रु० इस घन्घे में लगाये जायेंगे, मैं तो केवल इतना बतला दूँ कि जिस ढंग से काम हो रहा है, उस से मेरे जैसा आदमी सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि ऐसी कई योजनायें अमल में लाई जा सकती हैं जिन के लिये किसी खास विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत नहीं है। असल में वहाँ तो स्वदेशी मुद्रा ही लगाने की जरूरत है। आज एक बात तो सभी मानते हैं कि अगले पांच दस सालों में जितनी बिजली की जरूरत हम को होगी, अभी की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये, अगर वह पूरी करनी है तो वह अणु शक्ति का इस्तेमाल कर के ही मिल सकती है। थोरियम एक ऐसी चीज है जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि दुनिया के तमाम मुल्कों के जो थोरियम के रिसोर्सेज हैं, उन में 20 फीसदी सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और हमारा मुल्क इस मामले में सबसे बड़ा है। जहाँ न पानी का इस्तेमाल कर के न

कोयले का इस्तेमाल कर के आप बिजली बनाने का काम कर सकते हैं, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में खास तौर पर उत्तरी पूर्वी इलाके में, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के इलाकों में, जहाँ ऐटमिक पावर स्टेशन बनाने में भारत सरकार को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं करनी है, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि क्यों सरकार उस के बारे अपनी नीति बनाने का काम नहीं कर रही है। जहाँ पर पांच-दस सालों में 200-250 करोड़ रुपया लगाने की बात है, वहाँ के लिये मैं इतना ही याद करा दूँ कि जितने इनकम टैक्स की चोरी होती है, अगर वही पैसा ऐटमिक पावर स्टेशन बनाने के काम में लगाया जाय तो कई भ्रष्ट जो हम आज महसूस कर रहे हैं बिजली का उत्पादन करने में, उस को दूर करने में हम को कामयाबी जरूर मिल जाये।

एक बात मुझे खास तौर से बम्बई के बारे में कहनी है। कुछ दिन पहले कोयना में भूकम्प हुआ। आज बम्बई शहर की जो बिजली है तथा महाराष्ट्र के काफी हिस्से की बिजली कोयना से आती है। अगर कोयना का भूकम्प वाला मामला चलता रहा, इस इलाके के लिए सरकार ने एक वानिंग सिस्टम बनाया है, अगर वहाँ भूकम्प आ जाय और वहाँ पर जो डैम बनाया गया है, वह टूट जाय तो लाखों लोगों के मरने की गुंजाइश हो सकती है। वह लोग न मर जायें इस के लिए यह वानिंग सिस्टम बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि कोयना की बिजली के बारे में, आज लोगों के मन में शक पैदा हो गया है कि यह बांध रहेगा या टूट जायेगा, वहाँ से बिजली मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी बम्बई शहर का जीवन आप जानते हैं। अगर बिजली बन्द हो जाय तो लोगों को घर में बत्ती मिलेगी या नहीं यह प्रश्न नहीं है, प्रश्न यह है कि प्रत्येक दिन वहाँ पर जो 2 या 2 1/2 करोड़ रुपयों का उत्पादन होता है एक शहर के अन्दर ही वह घट जायेगा। अगर बम्बई के बाहर का, पूरे महाराष्ट्र का उत्पादन आप जोड़ेंगे तो वह

और भी ज्यादा हो जायेगा। बम्बई शहर के अन्दर जो उत्पादन घटने की परिस्थिति आ जायेगी, और सुरक्षा के मामले में जो कई प्रश्न खड़े हो जायेंगे, उन को मद्दे नजर रख कर मेरा यह सुझाव है कि बम्बई के बारे में एक अलग पावर स्टेशन बनाने के विषय में तत्काल सोचा जाय। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि बम्बई शहर के अन्दर ऐटमिक पावर स्टेशन नहीं बन सकता है, और तारापुर की जो बिजली पैदा होगी उस का इस्तेमाल आधा महाराष्ट्र के लिए किया जायेगा और आधा गुजरात के लिये किया जायेगा। मैं खास तौर से बम्बई के बारे में कह रहा हूँ कि शहर के नजदीक आस पास छोटे छोटे द्वीप हैं, उन में से किसी द्वीप पर पावर स्टेशन बनाया जा सकता जैसे आज अमरीका में यह चीज हो रही है सैनफ्रैसिस्को में या लास एंजिल्स में ऐटमिक रिसेक्टर बन रहे हैं, वैसे अगर यहाँ पर ऐटमिक पावर स्टेशन से बड़े बड़े शहरों को बिजली मिल जाये और साथ-साथ समुद्र के पानी को इस्तेमाल कर के जब बिजली बनाने का काम होगा तब समुद्र के पानी को साफ कर के, उस में से जो नमक का हिस्सा है उस को हटा कर शहर के लोगों को पीने के लिये दिया जा सकता है। आज अमरीका में लोग इस काम में लगे हुए हैं। जब हम मानते हैं कि ऐटमिक विज्ञान में हम लोग दुनिया के किसी मुल्क से पीछे नहीं हैं, और यह हम लोगों के ही मानने की बात नहीं है, दुनिया के लोग मानते हैं तब क्या इतने नालायक हैं हमारे वैज्ञानिक कि हम इतनी सुविधा भी नहीं दे सकते हैं बम्बई जैसे शहर को या मद्रास जैसे शहर को। मैं खास तौर पर बम्बई शहर के बारे में कह रहा हूँ कि कोयना की बिजली के बन्द होने का डर है। इस लिये बम्बई शहर के लिये एक पावर स्टेशन तो देना ही चाहिये। ऐसा पावर स्टेशन जो नमक के पानी में नमक को हटा कर पानी को साफ कर ले, वह बम्बई शहर में बनाया जाय ताकि लोगों

[श्री जार्जफरेन्डीज]

के लिए पानी की जो तकलीफ है वह खत्म हो जाय और सब को सुविधा हो जाये। यह ठोस सुझाव मैं सरकार के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 11 सालों में भारत सरकार की अणुशक्ति की नीति के बारे में बहुत स्पष्टता रही, और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस बारे में एक कार्यक्रम देश के अन्दर रक्खा। जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति के बारे में शांतिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व है उसी तरह से अणुशक्ति के बारे में भी हमारी शांतिपूर्ण और सुसंगठित नीति रही है। अणुशक्ति के शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग की वजह से ही भारत की अणुशक्ति की प्रगति हो रही है। 11 सालों के दम्यान विश्व की अणुशक्ति परिषद के अन्दर हमारे भारत का प्रतिनिधि बैठता है इतना ही नहीं, वह गर्वाणुग बाड़ी में भी बैठ सकता है, इतनी प्रगति हम ने की है। वह इस बात का सबूत है कि सरकार ने शुरू से आगे की बात को देख कर इस को सपोर्ट दिया और आगे की प्रवृत्ति को चालू किया।

आज विश्व में अणुशक्ति के शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग के बारे में भारत का स्थान ठीक बना है इस लिये नालायक सरकार है या जो लोग या पाटियां उन वैज्ञानिकों की हड़ताल चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं जो कि अणुशक्ति के उपयोग के लिये काम करते हैं, वह नालायक हैं, वह देश को सोचना चाहिये।

देश में अणुशक्ति को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये बंडित जी ने एलान किया था और ऐटमिक एनर्जी कमीशन नियुक्त किया, जिस ने कि इतना अच्छा काम किया है। मैं सारी बातों में नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है, लेकिन अणुशक्ति के अन्तर्गत पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो काम हुआ है, अर्थात् एलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन, इंडियन रेअर प्रचर्स लिमिटेड, और यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन, उन के बारे में जरूर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही एबो इंडियन

काम्प्लेक्स के बारे में जो ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं, उन के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा।

एलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन अप्रैल, 1967 में 10 करोड़ रुपये के इन्वेस्टमेंट से शुरू हुआ कामर्सल स्केल प्रोडक्शन आफ एलेक्ट्रानिक इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पैदा करने के लिये। वहां पर ट्रैन्जिस्टर्स, रेजिस्टर्स, कपेसिटर्स और न्यूक्लियर इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स फार मेडिकल, ऐग्रीकल्चरल, इंडस्ट्रियल और रिसर्च परपोज़ के लिये बन रहे हैं। अभी एक डिवीजन का काम शुरू हुआ है। जब उन में 1970 में जब प्रोडक्शन शुरू होगा तब 3.5 करोड़ रुपये के सालाना इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स बनेंगे, फैब्रिकेशन आफ इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स पर अभी 12.9 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, जिस के लिये यदि फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज खर्च करना होता तो कम से कम 20 लाख रु. लगते। इतने में उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मरीन नैविगेशनल रेडार्स, रेडार स्टिमुलेटर, मेडिकल एलेक्ट्रानिक यूनिट्स, पोटेंबल सर्वे मीटर्स वगैरह के जो इन्विपमेंट पैदा होंगे उन से आप बड़ा काम कर सकेंगे।

एलेक्ट्रानिक्स के बारे में एलेक्ट्रानिक्स कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस में कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगले दस सालों में 1650 करोड़ रुपये का इन्विपमेंट चाहिये लेकिन पैदा हम कितना करते हैं? हर साल 26 करोड़ रु. का इन्विपमेंट पैदा करते हैं। आगे का जो जमाना आ रहा है उस में हम को ऐटमिक एनर्जी और न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी को हारनेस कर के देश की औद्योगिक समस्या का हल करने के लिये उस का शांतिपूर्ण रूप से सदुपयोग करना है। जो जमाना आ रहा है उस में एलेक्ट्रानिक्स का बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। इसलिये पब्लिक सेक्टर में एलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन ने जो काम शुरू किया है वह बड़ी तारीफ के लायक है।

इंडियन रेयर ग्रुप्स लिमिटेड ने भी बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, जो कि तारीफ के लायक

है। 1966-67 में उस ने 1 करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न किया है, उस का ग्रास प्राफिट 40 लाख रुपये था, उस ने 8 परसेंट डिबिडेंड डिव्लेयर किया और उस का टर्न-ओवर 168 लाख रुपये था। इस कम्पनी ने स्टाइल और मारनेट का उत्पादन किया, जिस में से लोकल कनज्यूमर्स को 600 टन स्टाइल बेचा गया, ट्रायल के तौर पर जापान को 30 टन गारनेट भेजा गया और इसी प्रकार 1000 टन जिरकोन भी जापान को भेजा गया।

मिनरल सैंड इंडस्ट्री ने 1965 में मेसर्स ट्राव्कोर मिनरल्स लिमिटेड के एसेट्स लिये और साथ ही मेसर्स हापकिन्ज एंड विलियम्स (ट्राव्कोर) लिमिटेड के एसेट्स भी ले लिये। इस कम्पनी ने आलवे प्लांट की कैपेसिटी को एक्सपेंड किया और मोनाज़ाइट को 600 टन की अतिरिक्त क्वांटिटी को ट्रीट कर के प्लांट की कैपेसिटी को 3000 टन प्रति-वर्ष तक बढ़ा दिया। इस एक्सपेंशन से 720 टन रेयर अर्थ्स क्लोराइड, 850 टन ट्रिसोडियम फास्फेट और लगभग 100 टन थोरियम हाइड्रोक्साइड का अतिरिक्त उत्पादन होगा।

चावरा (केरल स्टेट) में मिनरल सैंड इंडस्ट्री को रीस्टार्ट करने की सम्भावना की जांच की गई थी। वहां पर 650 टन प्रति-दिन रा सैंड को ट्रीट करने की दृष्टि से एक प्लांट लमाया जा रहा है। इस प्लांट में और भी बहुत सी चीजें पैदा होंगी।

इसी प्रकार युरेनियम कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने भी बहुत तरक्की की है।

हमारे देश में एथ्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स का बहुत बड़ा पोटेंशल, शक्यता है। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, हमारे यहां हाइड्रल और थर्मल पावर बहुत मंहंगी है और इस लिए हम उस को एथ्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स में आसानी से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। दूसरे देशों में पावर के उत्पादन पर जो खर्च किया जाता है, हम

उस से दुगना खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हम उस को पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारे देश में इस की बड़ी शक्यता है। एथ्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स में सल्फर-वेस से फर्टिलाइजर पैदा होता है, लेकिन दुनिया में सल्फर की शार्टेज है। इस लिए न्युक्लियर एनर्जी से इलेक्ट्रिकल वाटर पैदा कर के, फासफोरस पैदा कर के, हम अपनी फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्री को बहुत आगे ले जा सकते हैं।

जब हम ने न्युक्लियर और सोलर पावर से इतना बड़ा एथ्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स डेवलप करना है, तो फिर गुजरात सरकार की ओर से टाटा फर्टिलाइजर प्राजेक्ट के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जो प्रोपोजल आया है, उस में क्यों डीले की जा रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। हम सी, सन और एटम के असीमित साधनों को हारनेस कर के, ओक्सा-मंडल की ऐरिड लैंड्स का इस्तेमाल कर के और उस के ग्रास-पास पाए जाने वाले मिनरल डिपॉजिट्स का उपयोग कर के अपने देश में एक बड़ा एथ्रो-इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स खड़ा कर सकते हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में इतनी डीले क्यों कर रहे हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस बारे में विचार करें और इस योजना को एक्स्पीडाइट करने की कोशिश करें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने एटामिक एनर्जी कमीशन के काम को आगे बढ़ाया है, उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। खास तौर पर स्वर्गीय डा० भाभा, जिन्होंने इस देश में इस काम की बुनियाद रखी, और आज-कल डा० विक्रम साराभाई और अन्य नौजवान, जो इस काम को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, वे सब तारीफ के लायक हैं। श्री जार्ज फ़रेन्डजी ने कहा है कि यह सरकार नालायक है। यह सरकार नालायक नहीं है, बल्कि जो लोग काम में रोड़े अटकाते हैं, वे नालायक हैं।

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been spending crores of rupees every year on atomic energy and this year the Government has come forward with a Demand of Rs. 65 crores for atomic energy. Despite this huge expenditure, my complaint is, we have not been able to develop indigenous technology which is extremely important. We have not taken effective steps to become self-reliant.

My second point is that the super-powers are now forcing India to sign the non-proliferation treaty. I am opposed to it as it is. I want India to adopt a completely independent policy. It is high time that India adopted an independent policy in the matter of nuclear technology. It is true that technology cannot be developed in a day and technical help from outside will be necessary in the initial stage, but unless we take serious steps to encourage our scientists it will not be possible for our country to maintain self-respect in this regard.

The other point that I would like to make is that the policy of importing turn-key projects in the industrial sector is also superimposed in the atomic field.

Here is one glaring example. The construction and commissioning of Tarapur Atomic Power Station was entrusted to the General Electric Company of U.S.A. on a turn-key basis. As a result of this, our Indian engineers are affected. They cannot construct similar projects.

Another point that I would like to mention is that there is no wonder that foreign exchange components in our atomic technology programme is substantially high. This over-reliance on spoon-feeding has demoralised of nuclear intelligentsia and we have to see a sorrowful spectacle of brain drain from India.

Whatever may be the criticism of the Government about the nuclear developments in China, we should take note of the fact that within a short time the China has gone ahead of us and have developed their own technology and know-how. Even the U.S. Scientists have called these developments as spectacular and have praised them. We have to adopt an independent nuclear policy. In the Department of Atomic Energy, there is more

bureaucratism than scientific research. Genuine research is going in the background when we are preferring to live on borrowed technology. Therefore, despite existence of talented intellectuals, we have not been able to develop our own science.

Another point is that we are not in a position to maintain any secrecy in the nuclear development as everything is known to foreigners who constructed these projects for us. Though there is a stamp of 'Made in India' on these projects, in reality, they are made for India by others.

This servile attitude in the matter of development of nuclear technology must go if India is keen to emerge as a self-respecting nation in regard to nuclear energy.

✓ THE DEPUTY MINISTER (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in the debate. The Demands of the Atomic Energy have not been discussed by the House all these years. This is the first time that the Demands of the Department of Atomic Energy have come up for discussion in the House.

I hope the hon. Members will be able to appreciate the work done by the Department of Atomic Energy within a very short period due to the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and late Dr. Bhabha. We have gone a very long way in the progress of our nuclear power and the use of this nuclear power for peaceful purposes also. I am not going to dwell here on the policy matters but I just want to give an idea as to how the Department of Atomic Energy is trying its level best to bring about peaceful results of these things to the people in our country.

The three power plants have been set up, one at Tarapur, second at Rana Pratap Sagar and the third at Kalpakam—the first one would be commissioned in October, 1968. Here, as the hon. Members have referred to, this was given as a turn-key contract to the General Electric Company of U.S.A. The second one has been done with the Canadian collaboration. The third one, at Madras, has been departmentally set up. This clearly goes to show the progress that the Commission has been making in this direction. In the first project, the imported content was to the tune

of something like 60 per cent ; in the second one, it was to the tune of 40 per cent and in the third one, it is hardly 20 per cent.

About the two types of equipment, nuclear and conventional, the greater part of the nuclear equipment is being manufactured and an industrial complex is being set up for the same purpose. But about the conventional equipment, that is, stainless steel and steel alloy, some of these things are to be imported. I hope, in course of time, self-sufficiency will be achieved in this respect also.

The cost of power in our country is high as compared with some developed countries. But then, of course, the main sources of power in our country are the hydro-electric units which are tied up at certain locations and they cannot be utilised for other purposes. If these power plants are set up which are capable of producing a very large quantity of power to the tune of something like 1000 MW, then there will be an agro-industrial complex round about and the feasibility of finding out an agro-industrial complex is being thought of by a special committee which has been appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. James T. Ramey, the Commissioner of the Atomic Energy U.S.A. visited India and also discussed with his counterparts here. Our people also from the Atomic Energy Commission visited the Oakridge National Laboratory in U.S.A. and they are finding out the technological approach to the possibility of an agro-industrial complex round about.

The atomic energy plant need not be set up only on account of the need for power but it may be set up along with other industrial complexes also so that the needy organisations or the needy industrial centres may be round about.

For example, there is the fertiliser, the nitrogenous fertiliser can be produced with the help of ammonia which again is based on naphtha or it can be based on natural gas or it can be based on electrolysis of water. The first one may be costly; about the second one, naphtha may not be available at all places and about the third one electrolysis of water, that may be more useful and cheap also because the power is available at a very low price,

Therefore, when the three projects are commissioned, the power produced will, to a very great extent, be valuable in the setting up of industrial complex also. Now, about the fuel that is essential for these things, there is a lot of improvement and I would like to bring out to the notice of the members. The enriched plutonium that was being utilised in Tarapur is being substituted by uranium in the other projects and the uranium ore is processed at Jaduguda. There is a Corporation that has been set up for this purpose and the capacity of that is estimated as something like a thousand tonnes of ore per day, and there is a mill also that will process, and further processing of that into the fuel complex will be done at Hyderabad, which has got a fabrication facility for the fuel complex consisting of an uranium oxide plant, an enriched uranium oxide plant, and a number of other things.

There are two types of expenditure : one is the capital outlay and the other is on account of the revenues for the recurring expenditure also.

The township at Trombay, the housing colony at Hyderabad and construction of a few laboratories—all these are fast progressing.

The members will be surprised to know that atomic energy is being used in a number of fields. Sometime back, I had the opportunity of answering a question that it is being used for agricultural also, for boosting up agriculture, and for preservation of food also. Therefore, I would like to say that now many States have gone to make experiments in these, including Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and others, and many States are showing more interest, because the groundnuts produced with the help of irradiated seeds are capable of yielding 30 per cent more oil than the ordinary groundnut seeds. The irradiated seeds may not be available in a very large quantity at present, but in course of time, they will be multiplied, and I hope, the country will be able to have more agricultural produce, and with the industrial complexes coming around the nuclear reactors, there will be an increase to the extent of 7 to 8 million tonnes in agricultural produce. Of course, all of us are awaiting better results in these things,

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

Besides this, there are public sector industries that have been undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission—there is the Uranium Corporation, there is the Electronics Corporation at Hyderabad, and there is also the Rare Earths Limited in Kerala, wherein the valuable sands, which contain minerals, are being extracted. As my hon. friends said, the thorium extract is very very valuable, and not only in Kerala but also in some other parts of the country, in Bihar and in some parts of Bengal also, thorium deposits are being detected, and an effort is being made by the special committee that is going into this thing to find out the rich minerals that are hidden in the monazites of the sand.

In addition to this, the Atomic Energy Commission has taken up a number of other activities also. I am just referring to the particular thing that he has mentioned, about the earth quake at Koyna. The seismic array centre at Gouribidanur in Mysore State is making so many efforts to find out the intensity and the depth of the earth-quake and whether it will be possible to give any warning before the earth-quake occurs. So also, in the case of cyclones, they are making very valuable researches to find out whether any warning can be given before the cyclone actually takes place, so that certain lives can be saved and properties also can be saved. Experiments are being made in that, and that is the strongest seismic array centre in the whole country, perhaps in many of the countries taken together also.

I am extremely happy to say that the Atomic Energy Commission is doing so much of work not only in this but also in space research wherein we are collaborating with so many other countries and the results of the research are being utilised by the other countries; the researches made therein are also being taken advantage of by our country. Therefore, India is contributing in the international field to space research and these things. The Thumba Rocket-Launching Station has been able to launch a series of Rohini rockets, and Centaure rockets are also being manufactured; the first batch is going to be released by the end of 1968.

So, Members can easily see the progress that is being achieved by the Atomic Energy Commission.

I am sure that Members would not be satisfied with anything short of the atom bomb. But that being a policy matter which must have been dealt with and which would be dealt with by the Prime Minister who is going to deal with some of these matters, I would conclude now by thanking you for the time that you have given to me.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : We are naturally concerned with what is about to be a historic document to be signed, which is called the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. I can quite understand that the hon. Prime Minister can choose to ignore the warnings given by Rajaji. I know that she has no time to read or listen to some of the advice that he gives. I can also understand the rather forceful statements made by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai that at no cost shall we ever sign this treaty. But I think the Government of India should do some reconsideration on this matter, especially in view of the fact that our big brother Soviet Russia just the other day also forcefully suggested to us that we should get into the comity of nations and try and influence the future decisions in respect of this. Therefore, I sincerely hope that we shall listen to this advice and weigh the pros and cons of this treaty before turning it down abruptly.

The second brief point that I wish to make is that if we have to develop ourselves technologically we shall have to give the utmost respect and attention to and make adequate provision for the development of electronics and atomic energy and the scientific temper in this country. From what little I know, it is unfortunate that some of our best scientists and some of our best talents have had to go out of India. Intelligent students and intelligent young people have had to go out of India in search of jobs. A few months ago I was a witness to a very unfortunate episode when a brilliant lady, a young scientist who had done her Master's degree in electronics from an IIT in India after hunting for a job for about twelve months and taking up a clerk's job in a radio manufacturing concern had to go to Canada where she was given a worth-while job. Therefore, we must have some concern for the development of indigenous talent as far as this field is concerned. We have still not for-

gotten the tragic suicide of Dr. Joseph of Pusa Institute. I hope the Prime Minister will look into the working conditions and the job opportunities and the development of indigenous research not only in atomic energy but in all other allied fields.

In regard to the uses of atomic energy, very little research has been done indigenously in this country from the point of view of both pure and applied research. Therefore, I hope that progressively more and more attention would be given to this and more and more talent would be utilised in this.

The last point that I wish to make is that unfortunately—and this is based on my informal discussions with some people who ought to know about this—that the progress of implementation of the Bhabha Committee report has been inadequate. In this matter, apart from our defence requirements, our industrial requirements and the other technological advances demand that this report should be implemented *in toto* and progress should be made so that the hope that the country would become self-reliant by 1975 would materialise.

I would just quote two lines from the Bhabha Committee report. At page 18, the committee has said.

"The value of the electronic equipment required over the next ten years has been assessed in this report at Rs. 1650 crores at today's prices."

So, we have to do escalation of the prices now in the value of the electronic equipment in view of increase in costs which is today being produced in India is approximately Rs. 26 crores per annum. This shows the vast gap that exists between the availability of the electronic components and spare parts and capital equipment and what we ought to do because of the meritorious work done by the late Dr. Bhabha. I would therefore urge that since it is not possible for Government alone to deliver the goods, the utmost co-operation of the private sector should be had in this matter.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) :
I pay my humble tribute to Pandit Jawa-

harlal Nehru who ushered us into this atomic age. I also give my grateful thanks to Dr. Homi Bhabha who was a scientist of international reputation.

When we discuss our Atomic Energy Department, I cannot help saying that the money that we are allotting for it is very very meagre, small and limited. Here Members have been asking for this thing and that. There is no doubt we need all those things. But they forget that 81 million francs are being spent on this development by France. They also forget what China is spending on that. Therefore, whether we have to stint on some other activities of our country or not, we must find a greater amount of money for atomic energy development and development of electronics. Atomic energy and electronic mean modernity and modern India. As has been said by an hon. friend just now, we are producing very little of electronic equipments and we spend very little money on the atomic energy establishments. I think India cannot hope to progress very far without these two. There is no doubt that after the sad, unfortunate and tragic demise of Pandit Nehru, the pace of development of atomic energy has slowed down. Anybody who thinks that it is all rosy in this garden will not be true to himself. At least I will not be true to myself if I said that. Therefore, I say we have not gone ahead as well as we did when Pandit Nehru was alive. Hence something has got to be done to step up the processes that are there in the atomic energy establishments in order to accelerate and complete all these atomic energy stations, in order to put a little more life, vitality and energy into these corporations, that we have built up. We have made Rs. 40 lakhs out of these corporations and we made so much of these corporations. These corporations are something like the landed estates that we used to have at one time. These corporations are not always working for the advantage of the country. These corporations have yet to be weighed in the balance and tried. I think we should try and have a second look at these corporations and strengthen them so that they can give the best results.

I have great hopes in the Thumba Rocket Launching Station. I read about

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

space research in every country in the world. Only this morning I was reading about an agreement the British Government have signed with the Soviet Government on some space research. Everyday I read about it. I wish that the Thumba station should not remain only a kind of showpiece : It should become a real launching centre for rockets, and we should build rockets of our own of all types.

I do not want to go into the non-proliferation treaty because I have already said something on that earlier. But I respectfully submit that the Thumba Rocket Launching Station should be strengthened. It should be made a real centre for the manufacture of rockets.

Then, I want to say this : we are having an Asian Bank and its meeting was attended by our Deputy Prime Minister. We are having an ECAFE. We are having all kinds of such bodies for collaboration with other countries. I know we can have the good certificates from Russia and we can have the testimonials sent from the U.S.A. We have them and we welcome them. But I would suggest that we should build up an Asian Commission for Nuclear Research. In that, I think we should involve at least Japan. There are three types of countries in this world today : they are, the nuclear haves like France, USA and the USSR ; then there are so many nuclear have-nots. But we are nuclear "able to have." That is the third category, and I would say that that the third category should become the first category. The potential should become actual some day and that can happen only if we have some kind of Asian Nuclear Research Centre.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : The country is like you.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : The country is not like me ; it is like you, and you are always shouting.

Sir, I submit that as long as Dr. Bhabha was alive, the universities were associated with the work of nuclear research and physics. These research centres were co-ordinated with the universities. But I am sorry that the universities now are like children who are not cared for and the universities are neglected in this matter.

I would, therefore, suggest that the universities should also be co-ordinated with this work and be given a chance to work with the atomic research experiments. With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, our civilisation has entered a new horizon, a dreamland of nuclear age. When human genius caught hold of fire energy our civilisation started ; they rose in a slow pace horizontally. Just two centuries back when James Watt discovered the steam-engine, there was just a little bit of elevation in civilisation in an inclined way, but now....

MR. SPEAKER : Five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Only five minutes ? Then I refuse to speak. At the Business Advisory Committee, you were gracious enough to give us half an hour's time. After 10 years, this is the first time that I get an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : I can give you another five minutes. Please hear me. I can give you another five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I can stop now. You said we would have half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have another five minutes ; not half-an-hour. There is a half-hour discussion coming up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At the Business Advisory Committee, you said we will have half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, is it the pleasure of the House that the half-hour discussion...

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The nuclear policy of this Government is like the *Asurya Sparsa Naree*.

MR. SPEAKER : We have an half-hour discussion at 6.30. Other Members had only five to seven minutes each. I can give you another five minutes. If you want half-an-hour, that will be out of the question. The hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then, as a protest, I go out. For the last two years they are denying my questions ; they are shelving my questions. Theirs is like the *Asurya Sparsa Narce* policy. The nuclear policy, as it is at present, is like that. You promised me that you would give half-an-hour. Now you say that I will have five minutes. Is it just ? I refuse to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want, you can put your questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I refuse and as a protest I walk out.

(*Shri Samar Guha then left the House*)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody has really spoken on the cut motions. I do not know whether you want me to deal with them.

MR. SPEAKER : As you please. No cut motion has been moved. You can reply to the debate.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Then I will leave the cut motions.

One of the points made firstly was about electronics. It is a very important subject, but actually it does not come under this department at all, except for the Electronics Corporation at Hyderabad, which was just started last year and which will produce goods worth over Rs. 75 lakhs in one year.

The Government is very much concerned with what is called brain drain which my hon. friend opposite referred to and we are trying to do whatever we can to see that we are able to help our brilliant young scientists. But unfortunately, we cannot afford the type of opportunities that are available in the USA, Canada and so on. We are looking at this and we are in touch with a number of them. As the hon. Member knows, it is not only us, but even advanced countries like the U.K. who are facing this problem in a very big way.

One hon. member has urged an alteration of our policy to utilise atomic energy for peaceful purposes. This is a matter on which I have spoken at length in reply to questions and on other occasions also. But because it is very important and reference is made to it time and again, I would like to say a few words on it. I would like to assure the hon. Member opposite that whatever policy the Government follows, has nothing to do with whether the particular scientist believes in non-violence or not. That is his private business. If he is in charge of a programme like this, he has to follow whatever is the policy of the Government. And, that policy is framed after due consideration of the national interest, specifically with regard to national security. I can assure the House that Government regards this as of paramount importance and this policy as well as all policies bearing on security, are kept under constant review. But we do feel that the events of the last twenty years clearly show that the possession of nuclear weapons have not given any military advantage in situations of bitter armed conflict which have sometimes taken place between nations possessing nuclear weapons and those who do not possess them.

We think that nuclear weapons are no substitute for military preparedness, involving conventional weapons. The choice before us involves not only the question of making a few atom bombs, but of engaging in an arms race with sophisticated nuclear war-heads and an effective missile delivery system. Such a course, I do not think would strengthen national security. On the other hand, it may well endanger our internal security by imposing a very heavy economic burden which would be in addition to the present expenditure on defence. Nothing will better serve the interests of those who are hostile to us than for us to lose our sense of perspective and to undertake measures which would undermine the basic progress of the country. We believe that to be militarily strong, it is necessary to be economically and industrially strong. Our programme of atomic energy development for peaceful purposes is related to the real needs of our economy and would be effectively geared to this end. In the pursuit of this programme, our brilliant scientists are getting the opportunity to

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

acquire the latest knowhow and technical skills in the entire field of atomic energy.

I feel that we can be rightly proud that in atomic energy matters as the hon. Member opposite has mentioned, this nation is regarded as one of the advanced nations.

The attainment of self-sufficiency is one of the central themes in our programme. I do not know how much time I have got; otherwise, I have got a list of some of the things which we are doing.

MR. SPEAKER : She has got 15 minutes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Uranium mining and the processing of ore at Jaduguda in Bihar, the exploitation of the sands of Kerala to produce atomic minerals, the Fuel Complex that is coming up at Hyderabad, the heavy water plant at Nangal and the new larger unit which will come up at Rana Pratap Sagar, the Electronics Factory at Hyderabad, the Fuel Re-processing Plant at Tarapur, the Atomic Power Stations at Tarapur and Rajasthan, the establishment of the Power Projects Engineering Division of the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake design and construction of atomic power projects, the construction which has begun at Kalpakkam of a power station which is based on our own efforts, the proto-type fast breeder reactor, which will come by its side, are all helping us to lay a solid foundation for the application of atomic energy for national development.

The Break-through which has occurred in the cost of generating electric power by using atomic energy on a large scale is reflected in the current forecast that more than 50 per cent of the new generating capacity, which will be added in the world during the 70s, will be based on atomic energy. Moreover, large agro-industrial complexes established around low cost energy centres can permit developing areas to utilise these advantages even though the capacity of their grids is small. Atomic energy power stations would play a very valuable role in the future not only in areas where other sources of energy are expensive but as base load stations working alongside large hydro-electric installations. The significance of all this to our economy

which is so heavily dependent on agriculture is tremendous.

The Deputy Minister has just now given some indication of how the use of this energy can transform agriculture through radiation of seeds and so on and so forth. I shall not go into that. But we must realise the benefits of using atomic energy, its technology and equipment which are largely our own. It is only through efforts such as those that India can advance from a state of poverty to one of self-sustained growth and, as some hon. Members have mentioned, we could skip over various stages of development and profit from the experience of others.

Hon. Members would be glad to know that the production of a wide range of isotopes and their use for various purposes in medicine, industry and in research is being actively promoted in this country and is also earning us foreign exchange. The benefits of atomic energy can now come to the common man to give him a better life.

No less basic are the efforts which we are making to attain self-sufficiency in the area of space research in relation to sounding rockets and a modest satellite launching capability, even though we entered this field ten years later. The Rohini rockets, which have so pleased our hon. friend, Professor Sharma, are only the fore-runners of a whole series of more advanced rockets. The Department of Atomic Energy will also bear the responsibility for the construction of the new commercial Satellite Communication Station for the Overseas Communications Service. And what is more significant is that a fully steerable large dish antenna of high precision will be fabricated in India. We shall also build a Variable Energy Cyclotron at Calcutta to provide a valuable tool for research.

During the next year we can confidently look forward to good progress in regard to the ambitious projects which have been undertaken by Indian scientists and engineers.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the excellent work which brilliant young people in our establishments are doing.

Even though the cut motions have not been moved, I would just like to refer very briefly to one or two of them because some of them give a wrong impression as the word 'failure' is used so often that anybody seeing them will get the impression that no good work is being done.

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Tromby has three experimental reactors; two of them are entirely designed and built by Indian scientists and engineers and the fact that these two reactors are working satisfactorily surely shows that experimental knowledge has been acquired about fission of critical mass of nuclear material.

There was mention why we were exporting thorium. The exports of thorium mineral are banned but thorium nitrate, which is used in the manufacture of gas mantles, has been and is being exported from this country. India has very large deposits of this material and they are far in excess of what we are likely to require for a very long time; in fact, I am told that known Deposits will suffice for the next few hundred years. So, it would be a pity if we were not to use this natural resource for obtaining foreign exchange which we so vitally require for use in other areas.

There was one point made as to why universities were not used. The Department is supporting research projects in universities and scientific institutions and is, in addition, giving fellowships to deserving candidates.

Another Member referred to the point that we had failed to provide technical means to detect nuclear explosions undertaken by China. I think, this matter was taken up in the House. We have detected all Chinese nuclear explosions; our own scientists have detected them.

All these projects to which I have referred will provide real returns for the investment which we have made in this field in the last 20 years. I am glad that our programme commands such widespread support. It is quite true that we have not been able to give to it the funds which it really requires, but it is a deficiency from which we suffer all along the line. I do agree with those hon. Members who feel that this is very important to our develop-

ment and that we should give whatever support we can to it. Government is determined and committed to pursue the atomic energy and space research projects with all possible speed. We fully realise their great importance to the development and progress of our country towards a self-reliant future.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Sir, several questions have not been answered. We seek your protection. There are four or five minutes left and one or two questions can be answered.

MR. SPEAKER : If she is prepared to answer, I have no objection.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The hon. Prime Minister has said that she is not directly concerned with the progress of the Bhabha Committee Report on electronics. May I know who is concerned about it? She is not a departmental head; she is the Prime Minister. She should be concerned about it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is under Defence.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Defence does not seem to know about it.

The second thing is that some of the atomic power stations, specially of Rajasthan are under various stages of completion. Has the Government cared to find out whether, when the power is available, there will be clients to take it and what will happen to the industrial development of those areas? Would you, after completion, look for clients who are going to set up plants?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No Sir. We are taking an overall view with regard to it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I referred to the huge agro-industrial complex which will harness nuclear energy, sun energy and water energy.

MR. SPEAKER : You are repeating your speech,

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is not under this department.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the lot of discontent prevailing among the rank and file of the scientists who are being employed both at Trombay and also in Bangalore and various places in various sections of the Atomic Energy Commission and its departments? I would like to know whether anything is being done in order to appoint an expert committee or an expert himself to look into this question, whether the people are being promoted in a just manner, whether individual preferences are not being given free play, whether opportunities are fully made available to all those people who are really qualified.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Obviously, we could not function at all if all these things were not being done. But complaints do arise sometimes and they are always looked into. If the hon. Member has any specific cases in mind, I will be very glad if he addresses them to me.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 89, 90 and 134 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy."

The motion was adopted.

18.26 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the chair]

* PRICING OF OIL

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on 25th March, 1968, there was a Starred Question regarding the pricing of oil India. That

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

was answered by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. My question was whether the pricing of oil in India is determined by Persian Gulf parity theory or not. The Minister said, yes, it was based on Persian Gulf parity theory. This Persian Gulf parity theory is known as is called the Second Supplemental Agreement of 1961 and, to our Minister, is like a New Testament. It is a New Testament to our Ministry and to our Minister because they do not think this Agreement which was signed something like 14 years ago and, subsequently, in 1961, is nothing but our Government's signing on some dotted lines, according to the dictates of the British imperialists.

What is this Persian Gulf parity theory? According to this Second Supplemental Agreement, on p. 3, item (iv) says :

"Posted F. O. B. Middle East price of equivalent quality crude oil" means the price quoted in Petroleum Press Service quotation relating to Arabian crude oil ex Ras Tanura for a gravity of 34°-34.9° A. P. I. adjusted to 33.67° A. P. I. which at the date of these presents is Rs. 63.37 per ton."

This is Persian Gulf parity theory price and that price has been brought down to India. How is our pricing fixed? There is, on p. 5, another Para 9(A) (i) which says :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (c) of this Clause and on the basis (a) that the paid up capital of Oil India does not exceed Rs. 28,00,00,000/- and (b) that the posted F. O. B. Middle East price of equivalent quality crude oil is in the range of Rs. 57/- to Rs. 63/- per ton, the price per ton at which crude oil from Area A and Oil India's existing areas will be sold and"

delivered to Indian Refineries Limited's Barauni and Nunmati Refineries and Assam Oil Company's Digboi Refinery will be the posted F. O. B. Middle East price of equivalent quality crude oil plus ocean freight (as per Average Freight Rate Assessment (AFRA) award for a general purpose tanker) insurance (comprehensive

insurance covering all risks against which shipments of crude oil are generally insured) and ocean loss (at average rate) from Ras Tanura to Calcutta less such a discount on posted F. O. B. Middle East price of equivalent quality crude oil as will secure a return to the shareholders of Oil India of 10.8 per cent on paid up capital after payment of all taxes (including taxes payable on dividends) calculated in accordance with the formula set out in sub-clause (B) of this Clause."

18 29 hrs.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

This is the basis and this is the parity on which we are paying. Let me explain one point, how it acts really. Assam produces crude oil, Assam refines crude oil in Digboi and in Gauhati. It produces crude oil, it refines crude oil...

AN HON. MEMBER : Supplies also.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It also supplies. Now, how is our price fixed ? It is fixed from the Arabian Persian Gulf Abadan : it comes from Arabian Sea, then the landed cost at Bombay, then from Bombay to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Gauhati and from Gauhati to Digboi. It is all imagination. But this is in the Agreement, and our Minister is always defending the Agreement. On the 22nd, the hon. Minister, Shri Asoka Mehta, defended the price policy. How we in Assam lose ! We produce nearly four million crude oil ; it is refined here in Digboi and Gauhati, but we pay the highest price for petroleum per litre, we pay 95 Paise, whereas Calcutta, which does not produce, pays 90 Paisa. Bihar produces petroleum and kerosene, and Bihar is also paying more. Why Government is following this policy, I do not understand. The Government of Assam, since 1957, have been sending Memorandum after Memorandum saying that they have got a refinery, they have got crude oil, but Assam is not benefited at all,

Then what about Ankleshwar in Gujarat ? Gujarat is also suffering from the same thing. According to the Minister's statement, the indigenous Ankleshwar crude oil is Rs. 115.41. This is for the Ankleshwar crude oil. What is the landed cost of imported crude oil ? Light Iranian oil is Rs. 101 and some Paise ; Kuwait crude oil is Rs. 96.93 ; Arabian mixed is Rs. 99 and some Paise. But what about Calcutta price ? In Calcutta, it is not imported. It has been said by the Minister that in Calcutta, where it is not imported, the price of Oil India Limited, crude, for the year 1967, is estimated at Rs. 97.50 per metric tonne. So, this is not only the case in Assam, but this is also the case in Gujarat, Gujarat is also suffering. Tomorrow there may be oil in Bihar, there may be oil in U. P., there may be oil in Punjab, there may be oil in Kashmir also, and everybody will suffer in this way. The whole policy has been like this from the very beginning. The Government should revise this policy, the Government should abrogate it. It is not to our advantage. This policy was laid down by the British, when there was a single refinery for the whole India, Digboi refinery—Assam Oil Company. There was a single refinery a hundred years ago, and the Britishers laid down this policy. When our Government came into contact to sign the Agreement, they dictated terms. I do not blame Mr. Asoka Mehta ; he was not the Minister at that time. It is not a personal matter at all. It may be that he has become the Minister in charge only recently. So, I do not blame him. But my point is that Government signed on the dotted lines. It is high time that our Government revise their policy and abrogate this policy. The Government of Assam have been submitting memoranda after memoranda, but the Government of India are not paying any heed to it. They should at least make some *ad hoc* arrangements, but they are not doing even this. I am not holding any brief for any government of any State or for any individual. I was myself writing letters to Shri Asoka Mehta regarding furnace oil. Gauhati produces furnace oil, and this furnace oil is consumed by only one industry. That industrialist had come from Bombay to make hardboard or something like that out of wood waste materials,

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

But they had to pay a high price for the furnace oil. The factory is in Gauhati and it produces furnace oil but the price of furnace oil in Gauhati is Rs. 252 per MT whereas in Bombay it is Rs. 180 per MT and Rs. 202 per MT in Calcutta. Even that industry is closed now because they cannot compete well. As a result about five hundred workers have been retrenched. An economic unit was built round that but that also has been smashed. When this is in the position how can industry develop in Assam which is a backward State?

Even in regard to motor spirit and kerosene, besides furnace oil, which the people are consuming and which the industries are consuming the people of Assam are suffering. The Government of Assam have been sending memoranda after memoranda to the Centre since 1957 but the Government of India have not paid any heed to it and they have not even considered them at all. So, I am raising this point in this House that Government should institute an inquiry into the pricing policy. Government should take a decision to change the present policy. Government should take a decision at least to benefit our Indian people and see how best the supplemental agreement can be revised in the interests of the Indian people.

Government have been saying that because we have to import oil, therefore, we have to agree to this. Our present crude oil capacity is not much. But by 1971 we shall have at least 10 million tonnes of crude oil, of which Assam will produce 6 million tonnes and Gujarat will produce 4 million tonnes. By 1971 we shall have still a gap of 5 million tonnes, which we have to bring from outside...

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : Not 5 million tonnes but 12 million tonnes.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I am giving the figure given to the Estimates Committee by Shri Nayak. Shri Inder J. Mathotra will bear me out when I say this.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Even today we are using 15 million tonnes,

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I take the figure, but this was the figure given by Shri Nayak in the committee.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I am afraid there is some mistake in his calculation.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : There can be difference between the Minister and the secretary.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : That may be so.

According to the survey that has been made for locating oil, we can have 107 million tonnes in the near future. Slowly year by year we are progressing, but if we harness properly the oil deposits located up till now, we shall not have to depend on foreign oil at all.

Of course, offshore drilling has not been mentioned in this connection. This is about the land surveys. So I can very well say that progress is on our side. In 10-15 years, we have not to depend on foreign sources for crude oil. We will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in this regard.

But this argument cannot be accepted that because we have to import oil, therefore we have to accept certain terms the foreign company or individual insists on. This cannot be the basis for pricing oil. We are importing wheat from America, We are also procuring it from Punjab. What should be the basis of price? American terms or the procurement price in Punjab? There should be some average struck, some new policy evolved. We cannot tolerate the argument of those who say that we have to depend on the import of oil and we have to obey the dictates on the foreign companies.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I thank him for referring to Punjab.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Yes.

Shri Mehta said the other day during the debate on the Demands for Grants regarding the refinery in Assam that Assam is having a loss in Gauhati refinery. I think that is not correct.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I did not say that. I said under recoveries. In disposing of the products of Assam refinery, IOC loses. Gauhati refinery is making a profit. We have to sell outside Assam. There we lose. That is the loss of IOC. The refinery division is making a profit, but the distribution division loses.

श्री अशोक मेहता (गुडगांव) : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ये जो ग्रेड आयल की कीमत कारेन कम्पनियों से 11 पैसे पर-लिटर ज्यादा चार्ज करते हैं ?

شری عبدالغنی ڈار - کیا یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ یہ گریڈ آئل کی قیمت ٹائری کمپنیوں سے 11 پیسے فی لیٹر زیادہ چارج کرتے ہیں۔

MR CHAIRMAN : No intervention in between.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Gauhati refinery is making a profit, I do not want to enter in to the intricacies, of profit as between the marketing division, production division or selling division. That is hair-splitting. I do not want to indulge in that. But as a whole the Gauhati refinery is making a profit, not only making a profit, but making the highest profit at the cost of the people on this basis.

What should be the basis ? He has said that the refinery should be based on the consumption basis. That is what I am contesting, that any refinery or industry should be based on consumption basis. That cannot be the basis at all.

Today Bokaro is being built. Is Bihar going to consume all the steel ? Tata's factory was built. Is it being consumed all there ? Bombay is producing cloth : it is having most of the mills. Is Bombay consuming all the cloth ? No. So this cannot be the basis.

Again, Birmingham was producing all the cloth. Was it basis on British consumption ?

So consumption cannot be the basis. The whole production policy throughout the world is not based like that except in socialist countries. Even in socialist countries, it is the commodity that is produced that enters into the calculation,

We produce for sale. Everything is produced for sale. How we can best manage and make a profit is a separate thing. But we produce a commodity for sale, for marketing, to earn some profit.

So, consumption cannot be the basis. When the Digboi refinery was there, when only one refinery was there, even that production could not be consumed by the Assam people. Why ? In the Digboi refinery, the wax is a monopoly, and that wax is being also exported to other foreign countries. Digboi is having many by-products, and those by-products are being sold throughout India and outside India also. So, consumption cannot be the real basis for any industry that is set up. This point should also be brought home to the Government. On that day, Shri Asoka Mehta said flatly that on this basis they are setting up new refineries particularly in the north-east. That basis cannot be maintained and that cannot be accepted.

So, in conclusion I say that the pricing policy which is adopted as adopted and accepted by the Government over the last fourteen years and the supplemental agreement which has been concluded in 1961 need a complete revision. And that revision should be done immediately by a Government announcement to that effect, by a committee.

Secondly, till any enquiry is made, till any committee is appointed, regarding pricing policy, some *ad hoc* arrangement must be made so that the oil-producing States get at least the major benefit in this direction. That is my submission. With these words, I conclude.

श्री चार्ज करनेवाला (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : हमारा देश सब से गरीब देशों में से एक है, लेकिन जहाँ तक तेल और उस से सम्बन्धित चीजों का प्रश्न है, उन के दामों में शायद वह सब से ज्यादा महंगा है। मैं यह बात नहीं मानता हूँ कि वृत्ति दामों के बारे में धरब देशों से, जहाँ से हम कूड आयल लाते हैं, हमारा एग्जीमेंट है, उसी के कारण ये दाम ज्यादा हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की टैक्स की नीति उस का मुख्य कारण है। मंत्री महोदय यह ज्ञान है कि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब प्रादमियों के

[श्री जावं फरतैन्डोज]

लिये कैरोसीन आयल एक बहुत ही आवश्यक चीज है और पेट्रोल तथा डीजल के दामों पर कई दूसरी चीजों के दाम निर्भर करते हैं। इस लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सिद्धान्त को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि क्रूड आयल के आयात का जो दाम हो, उस की रिफाइनिंग और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का जो खर्च हो, उन सब को जोड़ कर, उससे डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा इस तेल आदि का बेचने का दाम नहीं रहेगा ?

मैंने यह सुना है कि इन रिफाइनरीज की ओर से सिलिंडरों में जो कुकिंग गैस बेचा जाता है, उस के दाम और बनाने के खर्च में कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। इंडियन आयल कम्पनी में जो कुकिंग गैस बनता है, वह करीब-करीब बुरखेन और एसो की कुकिंग गैस के दामों के बराबर ही बेचा जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को कम से कम इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के गैस के बारे में जानकारी होगी। क्या वह यह मालूमात देंगे कि उस गैस का लागत खर्च क्या है, वह किस दाम पर बेचा जाता है और यह फर्क किस आधार पर तय किया गया है ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the third time I have the opportunity to raise the question of furnace oil prices, and so I do not want to discuss it again. It has been brought out by Mr. Kalita himself. The question, so far as the pricing of oil is concerned, is that we wanted a minor concession in Assam. We wanted it in view of the fact that we are producing crude oil and Assam supplies more than half of India's oil. We are not, however, even getting the full value for it. The Minister was saying that there will be no more refineries in Assam.

But even when it comes to considering Gauhati as a port, which is our demand, the reply is that the working group does not favour that proposal. This type of answer does not help. We do not think the difficulties are so insurmountable that justice cannot be done to Assam. When we purchase any commodity, we have to pay freight. But on petrol, which we produce freight is again charged from us,

in the reverse order. It is an absurd position and no amount of technicalities can gloss over this fact.

The reply to part (d) whether Government propose to declare Gauhati as port for pricing oil, the reply is

"It is not practicable to adopt a pricing basis different from import parity for the products of one refinery, the annual throughput of which is a small portion of the total all-India throughput"

But more than half of the throughput is supplied from Assam. It is a question of justice and the entire federal principle which is at stake. This question should be settled on the basis of equity and justice.

Then, if there can be an all-India pool price for other things like cement, why not for oil ? We want to be treated equally with others. We do not want to be treated in a favourable way. But why should you charge more price for the products we produce ? I want to know whether there is any insurmountable difficulty in having an all-India pool price not only for furnace oil, but for all petroleum products.

Then I want to know whether it is possible for us to charge sales-tax on the crude oil that is produced in Assam. This should be considered.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, मैं कालिता साहब को घम्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि तेल के दामों के सिलसिले में उन्होंने यहां पर बहस छेड़ी। इस सिलसिले में सवाल करने से पहले मैं अशोक मेहता साहब और रघुरमैया जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी मोनोपोलिस्ट लोगों का जो प्रभाव रहता है—जैसे ईरान के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री मुसद्दिक साहब ने अमरीका के मोनोपोलिस्ट लोगों का जो प्रभाव ईरान के तेल के ऊपर था, उस को खत्म करने के लिए, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिये, जब उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया तो उनको अपनी जिन्दगी देनी पड़ी और वे एशिया के पिछड़े हुए देशों अमरीकी मोनोपोलिस्ट लोगों के खिलाफ जो आन्दोलन चल रहा था, उस के प्रतीक बन गये।

कालिता साहब ने तो जो तेल अरब-गल्फ से आता है, उसको लेकर प्रश्न पूछा है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जो तेल हमारे देश में होता है, उसके लागत खर्च की भी जानकारी हम को दें। एक बोतल में जितना मिट्टी का तेल आता है उस पर लागत खर्च कितना है और जब वह गांव में बिकता है तो कितने का बिकता है, इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है—इससे सदन को पता लग जायेगा कि इस में किस प्रकार का शोषण हो रहा है।

दूसरे जो एग्जिमेंट विदेशी लोगों के साथ हुए हैं, उन को तत्काल खत्म करें। खास कर मिट्टी का तेल, जो अभी लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है, उस को लोगों को देने और उस के लागत खर्च और बिक्री के दाम में जो अन्तर है, उस को खत्म करें ताकि लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर मिल सके इस पर सदन में आश्वासन दें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on this occasion. I would like to assure them that Government are equally anxious that the anomalies in the existing policies should be thoroughly examined.

I may start with, give the reason why this price is based on import parity. It is not as though it is the whim of the Government. It is not as though we want to defend somebody or enable somebody to make profits. There is a historical background for this. In the various agreements made with the foreign oil companies there is a clause which enables them to sell their refinery products at a price not exceeding the landed cost of similar imported products. That is the basis for the whole import parity policy.

This matter has been gone into very thoroughly by two Committees, one in 1961 by the Damle Committee and another in 1965 by the Working Groups generally

known as the Talukdar Committee. Both of them have gone into it and in view of these commitments they said—I am reading from the Talukdar Committee Report—:

“Taking everything into consideration, it is felt that for the present no departure should be made from pricing based on import parity at the port of Calcutta in the case of refineries...”

The logic is this. Out of the throughput of about 15 million tons, nearly 47 per cent is the refining capacity of the various foreign refineries; nearly half. If you really follow the policy of import parity in the case of nearly half of our refinery products, how can you follow a different policy in regard to the other 50 per cent? That raises various anomalies.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : How can you allow us to suffer?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am coming to the point. But I do not want you to think that Government is unaware of the anomalies.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : May I point out...

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Please, let me complete. At the end, if you still have any doubt, I shall be happy to clear them. Government are seized of the problem. We are anxious to solve it. Consistent with our obligations, we will remove the anomalies. We will be the first persons to remove them. If you hear to the end, you will be satisfied with what the Government proposes to do in the matter. I am only trying to explain the historical background. It is not because of the whim of Shri Asoka Mehta or myself that we are following this policy. It has become inevitable in the course of certain commitments made in the past and this matter has been thoroughly gone into by the various committees.

19.00 hrs.

As the hon. Member knows, in the case of motor spirit and kerosene, we recently introduced a policy of uniform freight from ex-Digboi and this has slightly

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

reduced the price. It has not solved the problem; I agree; the anomaly is there. If you take *ex-Bombay* it is cheaper than *ex-Calcutta* because from Persian Gulf to Calcutta the freight is more. In places for which the delivery points are based on *ex-Bombay* the same stuff is cheaper than in places for which the delivery points are based at *ex-Calcutta*.

Therefore the anomalies are there and the Government are seriously looking into this matter. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether I should congratulate the hon. mover of this debate for having anticipated the determination of the Government. Government are very serious-

ly considering the question of appointing a committee to go into this very question, whether the pricing policy should be based on import parity or on the production cost or on any other fair and equitable basis, of course keeping in mind the various commitments we have made, and I hope that very soon an announcement will be made to that effect.

19 01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 25, 1968/5 Valsakha, 1890 (Saka).