

Third Series, Vol. XXVI—No. 14

Thursday, February 27, 1964.
Phalguna 8, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(*Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 11—20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1.00

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 27, 1964/Phal-
guna 8, 1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Investment Centre

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*329. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adviser, Indian Investment Centre, visited the capitals and business interests of West European countries recently;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by him; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The report submitted by the Investment Centre Adviser indicates that the trend in Western European countries is beginning to move towards investment in overseas countries and that India is in a favourable position, by reason of the wide and diversified scope offered by her economic development programmes for investment, to obtain a good share of

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this potential flow of capital and know-how from Western Europe. The Adviser has therefore recommended the setting up of an office of the Centre in Western Europe, in order to bring to the attention of potential investors the investment opportunities existing in India.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Which are the places, institutions and individuals that the Adviser, Indian Investment Centre had opportunity to meet and what are his reactions?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Adviser of this investment centre, Mr. J. B. Bourdrez, took a tour to European countries and had 84 interviews with top managerial officials of financial institutions, industrial companies, manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce and private personalities active in the field of international development. He took a tour to Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to invite foreign collaboration in the public-sector projects also? If that is so, what would be the percentage of shares that will be held by these foreign investors?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The question asked by the hon. Member has nothing to do with this question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhri: May I know whether this Adviser who toured Europe gave in his report any recommendation as to the fact that foreign private financial interests want

to invest in our public sector and whether that should be done? What is his recommendation in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): He has not given any specific recommendation. He has merely mentioned that there is certain amount of interest in India in these countries, among the many people whom he had interviewed.

Shri Daji: Have certain inhibitions been pointed out which inhibit the investment by foreign investors and what is Government's reaction to them, if any have been pointed out?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So many people point out inhibitions. Our reactions generally are according to the nature of the defects pointed out..... (Interruption).

Shri Daji: I seek your protection, Sir. I asked, "What are the inhibitions if any, that have been pointed out and Government's reaction thereto" and he says that there are so many persons who point out inhibitions and the reaction is according to the nature of the defects pointed out.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The word "inhibition" itself is something which is purely subjective. How can the Chair or anybody give protection?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि अगर फारिन कंट्रीज में इस सेंटर की ब्रांच को खोला जाए तो इस से हमारी सरकार को ज्यादा लाभ होगा ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जी हां, इनवस्टमेंट सेंटर ने अपनी एक शाखा अमरीका में खोली है। वहां काम करने के बाद यह पता चला है कि यह शाखा बहुत फायदेमन्द साबित हुई है। इसीलिए निश्चय किया गया है कि यूरोप में भी ऐसी शाखाएं खोली जायें।

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Adviser has given any impression or a sort of a report about the trend of the private flow of capital from Europe and America; if so, the main features of such an impression?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position should be understood that this is an organisation which, though sponsored by Government, is run by private people, and it is for them to make public whatever reports they get. Government do not come into the picture directly, excepting for the fact that they take notice of anything that is being said which is relevant to question of policy.

Cornea Grafting

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{ **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
*330. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards restoration of eye sight of the blind by cornea grafting or otherwise in recent years and if so the number of such blind persons whose eyes have been restored up-to-date; and

(b) the specific measures taken to help further a philanthropic cause of this nature?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2414/64].

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that the total number of persons whose eyes have been restored is 480, which is really a very good thing. May I know to what extent the eye banks sponsored by the different States under the auspices of the Central Council of Health have been popular, and how far they have been effective in getting donation of eyes from the people?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This refers to corneal grafting, and it refers only to eye banks that have been established in the various States.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it has been possible to experiment on the grafting of cornea

from dead people also, and if so, whether the same has been effective in the restoration of eye-sight of the blind people?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The eye banks are in fact using the cornea mostly from the eyes of dead people, provided the eye-ball can be removed within a very short time after death.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether Government have tried to ascertain the number of blind persons whose eye-sight can be restored by this process, and if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the large number of blind persons in U.P. and Bihar?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The number of blind persons is very high; some are completely blind and some partially blind. Corneal grafting is successful only in a certain section of these people with a particular type of defect of the cornea. There is no actual survey or estimate of the number of persons who can be helped in this way.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know the fees that are charged for grafting of cornea?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In the Government hospitals, there are no charges. When private people do it they charge according to the fees in a particular State or a particular area.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the very weak publicity machinery of Government, may I know whether Government are intending to take the help of voluntary organisations to get the co-operation of the people in strengthening these eye banks?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The help of voluntary organisations is always welcome and particularly the help of my hon. friend who is very active in these matters.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा ग्रंथों की संख्या किस प्रान्त में है, और क्या जहाँ ग्रंथों की संख्या ज्यादा है वहाँ सरकार अधिक आँखों के बैंक खोलने का विचार कर रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल का जवाब पढ़ा नहीं दिखायी देता । सरकार ने १३ बैंक खोले हैं । कौन से प्रान्त में सब से ज्यादा संख्या ग्रंथों की है यह तो कहना मुश्किल है । ग्रंथों की संख्या जन संख्या के साथ सम्बन्धित है ।

Conference of Anti-Smallpox Workers

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*331. { Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Yashpal Singh;

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of Anti-smallpox workers from all over the country was recently held in New Delhi to consider the progress of the anti-smallpox campaign;

(b) if so, the decisions taken;

(c) whether any report or recommendations have been forwarded to Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2415/64].

(d) The recommendations will be communicated to the Governments concerned for necessary action.

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : क्या यह सही है कि इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधियों ने

इस प्रकार का उल्लेख किया है कि डाक्टरों और दवाइयों के अभाव में इस रोग में वृद्धि हुई है और इसका फल यह हुआ है कि वैक्सीनेशन अधिक जनसंख्या पर नहीं किया जा सकता है; यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : इस सम्मेलन में ऐसा कोई विचार प्रकट नहीं किया गया है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं। इस कांफ्रेंस में तो उल्टा यह कहा गया है कि यह काम तेजी से हो सकता है। इसमें डाक्टरों का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। इसमें वैक्सीनेटर्स ज्यादातर काम कर सकते हैं और कर रहे हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस कांफ्रेंस में यह बताया गया है कि सरकार के द्वारा एन्टी स्मालपाक्स कैंपेयन को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चलाने के फलस्वरूप हम स्मालपाक्स को कितने प्रतिशत तक निर्मूल करने में समर्थ हो सके हैं और इस देश में अभी स्मालपाक्स का रोग कहां तक बाकी है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : करीब ५० से ६० प्रतिशत के बीच में जनसंख्या को टीके लगाये जा चुके हैं। लेकिन इस कांफ्रेंस में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया कि सारे देश में कितने प्रतिशत टीके लगे, यह बात उतनी महत्व नहीं रखती, जितनी यह कि जिस-जिस जिले में, जिस-जिस गांव में, जिस-जिस एरिया में टीके लगे, वहां पर कितना कवरेज हुआ है। हर जगह पर ८०, ९० प्रतिशत का कवरेज होना चाहिए। यह कहा गया कि इस कार्यक्रम में सफलता बहुत काफी हुई है और हम शीघ्र ही इस रोग को सर्वथा निर्मूल कर सकेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन ने कितनी इमदाद दी है और उसके अलावा भारत सरकार ने इस में कितना योग दिया है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : भारत सरकार ने ७ करोड़ रुपये के करीब इस पर खर्च किया है और सारे का सारा काम भारत सरकार कर रही है। वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन के एक्सपर्ट कुछ इवैल्युएशन वगैरह में और हमारे यहां वैक्सीन पैदा करने का जो कार्य हो रहा है, उसके लिए फ़ैक्टरीज वगैरह लगाने में कुछ मदद दे रहे हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त यूनिसेफ़ से कुछ गाड़ियों और एक्विपमेंट की मदद हुई है। रूस ने और कुछ औरों ने भी वैक्सीन दी है।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह सही है कि जो रशन वैक्सीन आया है, उस के लगाने से ज्यादा आदमियों की मौत हुई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो नहीं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। रशन वैक्सीन बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हुई है और उस से बहुत अधिक सफलता मिली है। यह बात सही है कि उसका री-एक्शन कुछ ज्यादा होता है, क्योंकि उस में पोर्टेसी ज्यादा है।

Shri D. J. Naik : Out of the recommendations made by the conference, how many have been accepted by the Ministry of Health?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) : There is no question of the Health Ministry accepting the recommendations. The recommendations are mainly as to how the performance can be improved. Further, there is some talk of a little more money being required for certain mopping up operations etc, which we are examining.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर वैक्सीनेशन करने के बाद भी मौतों का परसेंटेज बहुत होता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि लास्ट यीअर जितनी मौतें हुई थीं, उन की तुलना में इस साल के कारेस्पॉन्डिंग पीरियड में कितनी मौतें हुई हैं।

श्री सुशीला नायर : आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन इतना मैं कह सकती हूँ कि इन्सिडेंट बहुत कम हो गया है और जहाँ-जहाँ पर टीके लगे हैं, वहाँ पर अक्सर जगहों पर केसिज होने करीब-करीब बन्द हो गये हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि जो केसिज हुए हैं, कई-कई जगह पर उन में मृत्यु-संख्या कुछ अधिक हुई है, लेकिन उन का कारण यह है कि यह बीमारी कुछ ज्यादा विरुलेंट और एपिडेमिक फ़ार्म में पिछले साल आई थी। अगर इतने बड़े स्तर पर रोकथाम का काम न किया गया होता, तो मैं नहीं कह सकती कि कितनी बड़ी संख्या में इस देश में मृत्यु होती।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Did the conference recommend anything regarding vaccination of floating populations and populations residing in slum areas of big cities?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, this is one of the problems. In districts covered by vaccination, the floating population, coming from unvaccinated areas, forms a problem. There are some recommendations as to how to deal with this floating population.

Irrigation Potential

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- { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
 *332. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to take certain measures to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential and its utilization in the States; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the measures to be taken?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2416/64.]

श्री भी० प्र० यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सका है, उस के क्या कारण हैं और वहाँ पर सिंचाई क्षमता और उस के उपयोग में कितना गैप है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Essentially there are six States where a large amount of potential has not been utilised. These States are Punjab, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Mysore and Gujarat. The main reasons are: firstly, the storage facilities are not provided for some of the schemes, or, where they are provided, they are not filled up, as in the case of Bhakra where the reservoir has not been filled up to full capacity, and therefore we are not able to develop full utilisation. In Gujarat, the Kakrapar and Mahi projects require storage facilities for their full utilisation. Then the other reason is the practice of light irrigation on black cotton soils; that is the reason why we are finding it difficult to completely utilise potential in the Tungabhadra project. Another reason is incompleteness of works as in Badua and Mata Tila, besides construction of field channels.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know when the latest survey was made, the actual utilisation percentage and the actual potential?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The latest survey is of the year 1963, and the potential created must be always one year earlier, i.e., 1962. We are comparing the figures of the potential created in 1962 and utilisation in March, 1963, and the shows a lag of 2 million acres—2.1 million to be more accurate.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the percentage?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Eighty-two.

Shri Warior: The statement says that in the initial stages concessions are given in water rates to the cultivators. May I know whether there is a uniform policy in that respect?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The concession that is allowed for new irrigation varies with each State. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, in the first year there is no tax levied, but in the subsequent years it increases by one-fifth every year. In the other States, similarly it is not there in the first year, but in the subsequent years it increases in some cases by one-third, in other cases by half, and so on.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Which is the place and what is the quantum of water, and what is the reason of non-utilisation of water in the case of Bihar?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Bihar, the main projects are the Badua and the Sone. In Badua there was incompleteness of work, and therefore the lack of potential shown is really not very correct. In the case of Sone barrage remodeling, there are some field channels to be constructed.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जिस काश्तकार के खेत में इस प्रकार की चनल खोदी जाती है, वह आबजेशन करता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार की ओर से कानून में कोई संशोधन किया गया है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: In respect of the field channels, eight States have already passed legislation, two States are passing legislation, and the other States are having it under consideration.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सरकार की तरफ से माइनर इरिगेशन के लिये जो कर्ज दिये गए हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर किसान उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं और वह रुपया ज्यादातर बेकार जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में

छानबीन की है कि माइनर इरिगेशन के लिये जो पैसा दिया गया है, उस का ठीक इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to minor irrigation, I submit it should be really asked of the Agriculture Ministry, but I may tell the hon. Member that a decision has been taken only two days back to raise the limit of the minor irrigation projects to Rs. 15 lakhs, so as to expedite the works in the States.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : पिछले दिनों मेरे एक पूरक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया था कि रुपये की कमी की वजह से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम रुका हुआ है। आज वह कह रहे हैं कि बिहार में रुपया खर्च नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर रुपया दूसरे हेड में खर्च नहीं हुआ है, तो गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम रुपये की कमी की वजह से क्यों रुका हुआ है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With respect to the Gandak project, the main obstacle was not so much of finance as the want of understanding between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India on minor aspects. This has been since overcome, and there is complete agreement now. I expect that in the course of the next few years, the Gandak project will be proceeded with very expeditiously.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government is satisfied with concessional water rates in the initial stage of development to be given to the cultivator by some States and also whether Government is intending to take any action to finance the States which have not been able to lessen the price of the water?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that in U.P. there are no concession rates allowed. I will pass on the hon. Member's suggestion to the States.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इरिगेशन परपक्ष के लिये सरकार १९ नये पैसे फी यन्ट

लेती है और इंडस्ट्रियल परपज के लिये ३ नए पैसे की यूनिट लेती है तो यह जो भारी डिस्परिटी मौजूद है उसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पानी से बिजली पर चले गये हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने चले हैं उनको उत्तर देने दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहना भी चाहें तो क्या हुआ । जब तक पानी से बिजली पैदा करने के लिये मशीन नहीं लगेगी तब तक बिजली पैदा कैसे होगी ? अभी तो आप पानी में ही हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know if it is true that one of the major reasons for the gap between utilisation and the potential is the reluctance of the consumer and, if so, what are the precise reasons for this reluctance?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid it is not so: in a majority of the cases there has been no reluctance on the part of the agriculturists to use the water.

Shri Lahri Singh: Do the Government realise that the cultivators experience great difficulty in taking water from the canals for want of proper water courses and that the process of acquiring land for water courses is very lengthy and, if so, is Government prepared to consider revision of the present law?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that in some cases there has been difficulty in the construction of water courses because of difficulties in land acquisition. On an earlier occasion, I have stated that a number of States are passing legislation to construct these canals and then recover the cost from the cultivators.

Shri Shivananjappa: In Tungabhadra the gap is quite marked. Apart from proper storage, are there any other reasons for the non-utilisation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The gap is not very much here compared to the other states. The main reason is the want of experience of the light irrigation in black cotton soil. This is a case where we are trying to use this on an extensive scale and recently the hon. Minister from Mysore has been asking for scientific information on this subject.

Black Market in Foreign Currency

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{ **Shri Hem Barua;**
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. Barua;
 *333. { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;**
Shri Shashi Ranjan;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether black market in foreign currency is rampant in Delhi and the rates for the same have made a sudden spurt;

(b) whether it is a fact that tourists are haunted by foreign exchange touts for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports of a black market in foreign currency in Delhi and of some tourists being approached by foreign exchange touts. They have, however, no information that there has been any sudden spurt in black market rates.

(c) The Defence of India Rules have been recently amended so as to enable prompt and deterrent action being taken against persons dealing illegally in foreign exchange.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the police have not succeeded in apprehending these blackmarketeers in foreign currency simply because there

is no effective co-operation between the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The presumptions are not true. Co-operation is the maximum. Cases have to be established before any action has to be taken and the Directorate of Enforcement certainly looks after these cases. But, as I said in my main answer, there has not been any sudden spurt. But because of the tourist season, these reports have come to the Government and that is why the Defence of India Rules have been amended.

Shri Hem Barua: Since reports have come to the Government about such unauthorised activity, may I know whether Government have tried to pinpoint or find out the *modus operandi* of these blackmarketeers in foreign currency and, if so, what is it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The *modus operandi* are many including direct contact between the foreigners and the touts and sometimes even when the foreigners, with genuine intention, exchange the travellers' cheques through some touts, the touts might be misusing them. So, various things and various cases come to notice.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it the Minister's presumption or she has tried to evaluate it?

Mr. Speaker: She has no personal experience.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार ने लिटरेचर के जरिये या रूल्स बना कर टूरिस्ट्स को कहा है कि वह ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स से न मिलें ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा: जी हां, डाइरेक्टर जनरल जो टूरिज्म है के हैं उन से कहा गया है और रिक्वेस्ट किया गया है कि वह जितनी भी जगहों पर वहां जहां कि टूरिस्ट्स आते जाते हैं, उनको इस बात की इतिज्ञा वह दे दें कि इस तरीके का ऐक्स्चेंज

करना और इस तरीके का रद्दोबदल करना यह एक नाजायज़ बात है ।

Shri R. Barua: May I know how many cases have so far come to the notice of the Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Enforcement Directorate has come across one case in Delhi in the last six months.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that certain foreigners are connected with a ring that resorts to such black-marketing and, if so, what steps have the Government taken to eradicate it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We have no information.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask whether it is true that the real ground for the existence of black market in foreign exchange is the starvation of the legitimate demands of the Indian citizen and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take in the matter of liberalising the rules?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This question does not come within the scope of the main question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, what is the reply that has been given to my question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether it is because our citizens suffer from scarcity of this foreign exchange?

Shri Kapur Singh: Legitimate demands.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, yes.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): This question Sir, if I may humbly submit, savours of the fallacy of what is called begging the question. I have to make certain admissions before I answer the question. But I say it is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Speaker: The real question is in the latter part: do the Government propose to liberalise those restrictions?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to liberalise; only I have not got the wherewithals.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, there is no fallacy of *petitio principii* involved in my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The answer has been given. Shri Swell.

Shri Swell: In answer to the question of Shri Hem Barua, the Deputy Minister has given only suppositions, but the question is, have the Government made a study of the *modus operandi* of these blackmarketeers in foreign exchange.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Enforcement Directorate have, I presume, to make this study continuously without which there is no reason for their existence.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the permission given to certain firms and shops in important hotels to accept the foreign exchange at the Government rates gives ample scope to create a black market for them?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I take the information of the hon. Member.

Loans of Displaced Persons from Pakistan

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- *334. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Koya:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to write off the loans to the tune of

Rs. 80 crores advanced to the displaced persons from Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been finalised; and

(c) the reasons for writing off the loans?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for any general remission of loans advanced to the displaced persons from West Pakistan. So far as the loans paid to the East Pakistan displaced persons are concerned, the question whether a part of these loans should be remitted, and, if so, to what extent, is under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any enquiry has been made as to why they have not been able to repay the loans, though the loans were granted for gainful business and other things?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In the initial stages the loans were advanced and they were then rather of a small nature, and they were also given in dribbles. That is the reason why we have not been able to realise the loans. But loans in the later stages were given on a rational basis, and we feel there should be no difficulty in the realisation of those loans, because they were given bigger sums and they were integrated loans and for specific projects.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the loans were given in instalments and not in lump sums and therefore they could not utilise the loans for the purpose meant?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have said that in the initial stages the loans were given in dribbles; and they were small loans.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I find that in the eastern sector, no money has been given in the form of compensation. Why is it that the Government has not yet taken a policy decision whether the loans

given to the East Pakistan refugees can be written off?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: These two things are quite separate. Payment of compensation has nothing to do with the remission of loans. Payment of compensation has been made in the Western region because there was evacuee property law. In the Eastern region, there is no evacuee property law. Under the agreement of the two Prime Ministers, famously known as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, the East Pakistan displaced persons can hold on to their property, realise rents and even sell the property.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Minister had several conferences with the West Bengal Government over the question of remission of loans granted to East Pakistan refugees, and may I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has recommended that these loans up to a certain limit should be remitted and written off?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The reply is in the affirmative. We have taken a tentative decision that loans up to a particular limit should be written off and beyond that limit, loans should be scaled down. We are trying to find out the financial implications of the suggestions that have been placed before us. Only a month or two ago, I asked the Chief Minister of West Bengal to give me the data on those loans. When the data is received, Government will be in a position to take a firm decision.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए कुछ शरणार्थी हमारे जिले में बसाये गये हैं उनकी हालत तो थोड़ी सुधर गयी है, लेकिन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के जो शरणार्थी मेरे जिले में बसाये गए हैं उनकी हालत डावांढोल है। इस बात को देखते हुए, क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है कि उन के कर्जों को माफ़ कर दिया जाय ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जी, मैंने यही जवाब दिया है कि मशरकी पाकिस्तान से जो

शरणार्थी आए हैं उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं है, इसलिये हम सोच रहे हैं कि उनका कर्ज किसी हद तक कम कर दिया जाय या माफ़ कर दिया जाय ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जो पुरुषार्थी जमीनों पर बसाये गये हैं और जिनके क्लेम बहुत कम हैं, उनके कर्जों को छोड़ने के लिये सरकार ने वायदा किया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विचारारधीन मामले में क्या उनका भी समावेश है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरे ख्याल में आप का इशारा मगरबी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों की तरफ है ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो शरणार्थी आये थे उनमें से कुछ अलवर और भरतपुर में बसाये गए हैं। सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि उन में से जिन के क्लेम २० हजार से कम होंगे उन के कर्ज छोड़ दिए जायेंगे। क्या इस मामले में उनका ख्याल भी विचारारधीन है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरे ख्याल में जो बात आनरेबल मेम्बर ने फरमायी है वह ठुस्त नहीं है। जो अलवर और भरतपुर में शरणार्थी बसाये गए हैं वे ग्राम तौर पर देहाती शरणार्थी हैं। उनकी पोजीशन यह है कि जो जमीनें वे पाकिस्तान में छोड़ आये, उनके बदले में हमने उनको जमीनें दी।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : वह नहीं है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ। जो जमीन के मालिक नहीं थे उनको हम ने जमीनें एलाट की हैं रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये और उनको रुपया कर्जा दिया है, वह रुपया वापस आना है। लेकिन इस बारे में किसी हद तक राजस्थान सरकार से फैसला

हुआ है, तफसीलात में नहीं जानता, और कुछ न कुछ आर्डर दिया गया है। लेकिन उसके बारे में मैं आज जवाब नहीं दे सकता।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary, the hon. Minister has stated that the position of the East Bengal refugees is quite different and that they can go and sell their property in Pakistan. Keeping in view the present precarious situation, can anybody hope that they can go to Pakistan and sell their property? What action has Government taken to give them some other relief?

Mr. Speaker: She is arguing the case and not asking for any information.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is a known fact that most of the refugees from East Pakistan did not get any rehabilitation grant nor did they get any compensation or adequate loans. Whatever loans were given, the amount was too inadequate. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government will again consider the desirability of writing off these loans?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: A figure of Rs. 80 crores of unredeemed loans has been mentioned. May I ask for a break-up of this figure in respect of West Pakistan and East Pakistan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The amount given to West Pakistan displaced persons was about Rs. 60 crores. The major portion of these loans was treated as public dues. They were adjusted against the claims that were given to the displaced persons from West Pakistan. So, on that account a large portion of the loan has been realised. As regards the loan that is given to displaced persons from East Pakistan, the total there is Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 82 crores, and only a very small part of it—maybe a few crores—has been realised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the ceiling up to which it is proposed to write off the loans and up to what point the loans will be lowered on a graded scale? What is it that you are considering?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As soon as we receive a reply from West Bengal, we should be in a position to take a final decision because big financial implications are involved there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In addition to those displaced persons who are in West Bengal, there are displaced persons in Uttar Pradesh and other States who were given meagre loans of Rs. 1000 or even Rs. 500. I want to know whether in their cases also there is going to be this 'writing off'?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Whatever decision is taken with regard to the displaced persons settled in West Bengal, it will equally apply to those displaced persons who are in Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh etc. May I add, Sir, that this decision only covers those displaced persons who have already come to India and we are not treating the new ones on the same level as yet.

Shri Swell: The hon. Minister has said that he has been in touch with the Chief Minister of West Bengal for writing off a certain percentage of these loans or scaling them down. May I know what will be the fate of those displaced persons who have come to Assam? Is he in touch with the Government of Assam for the same purpose?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We will treat them alike.

Narmada Valley Corporation

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- *335. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 399 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the agreement arrived at between the State of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and the Central Government regarding Narmada Valley Corporation has been ratified or modified by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the present position; and

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra is also interested in the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Some tentative decisions were taken for implementation of a few schemes on the Narmada river. The Government of Gujarat have expressed their agreement with these decisions. Madhya Pradesh have asked for some further technical data. These were furnished to them.

(c) Yes, Sir. Maharashtra is interested to avail itself of some power benefits from the Narmada projects.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have any lessons been learnt from the fierce internecine conflict that gripped and plagued the Damodar Valley Corporation in recent years and are steps being taken to avoid those bogs and pitfalls before embarking on the Narmada Valley Corporation—I mean Narmada Valley Project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are not now establishing any corporation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I meant Narmada Valley Project.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The works in Madhya Pradesh will be done by them, and the works in Gujarat will be done by that State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does Government propose to prepare early, and if so when, a blueprint for this project together with all its technical, financial and even politico-economic implications, and has any decision

been taken with regard to the Chairman and other top-ranking personnel for this project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, there is no idea of creating any corporation. But I can tell the hon. Member that all the details have been worked out for most of the projects on this river. We have got a complete idea of the amount of power and the amount of irrigation that could be brought out by these projects. We are only to implement these things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the question of personnel been decided tentatively?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the names have been decided upon.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I said, there is no question of having any corporation. Each State Government has to do its own project.

Shri Bade: May I know how many projects the Narmada Valley Project Board is going to start, and what is the first project which it will take in hand?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submit once again, Sir, that we are not thinking of having any Board.

Shri Bade: It has appeared in the Press that there will be a Board.

Mr. Speaker: We shall hear the Minister.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I submit, it is not correct. The projects in Gujarat will be done by the Government of Gujarat. They have got one Navgam Project. That will be done by them. In the case of Madhya Pradesh there are quite a large number of projects. These will be done by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. If they want any assistance from the Centre for doing these works, we are prepared to do that. Now, in Madhya Pradesh the concentration has to be done on three projects—Tawa, Bargi and Punasa.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What were the points on which the Madhya Pradesh Government hesitated to ratify the agreement and after the raising of these objections by the Madhya Pradesh Government, what are the steps the Government of India are going to take? Are they going to convene a new conference and take a new decision or do the Government of India want to take over such important national projects because this project has been delayed for a long time?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Madhya Pradesh Government wanted some further information, some clarifications and further technical data. They have been furnished last week. I think there is no very serious controversy in respect of Narmada which cannot be solved easily.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: There were two or three questions.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I wanted a clarification whether the Government of India is going to convene a new conference of the three States for a final solution of the Narmada project.

Dr. K. L. Rao: As I submitted, I expect there will not be any big difficulty in resolving these differences and, if necessary, naturally the Government of India will take the initiative and resolve these differences in a conference by further discussion.

Shri P. R. Patel: The tentative agreement was entered into by the Central, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat Governments, presided over by the then Central Minister. May I know the objections raised by the Madhya Pradesh Government, whether they have been examined by the Centre and what is the view of the Central Government on those points?

Shri Bade: They are technical objections.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Madhya Pradesh Government wanted some clarifi-

cations and some more technical data.

Shri P. R. Patel: What technical data?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They wanted some technical data before they ratified or approved completely the tentative understanding that has been arrived at. The main point was, they wanted details about the Navgam project—the height, the benefits under the project etc. These have since been obtained from the Government of Gujarat and sent to Madhya Pradesh only last week.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भी नर्मदा दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत विद्युत पावर प्रोजेक्ट बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It happens that in the Narmada catchment area, Maharashtra occupies a very small portion and there is no direct project in their area. But in so far as the water from this area goes on to the main river, they are claiming certain power benefits from the Narmada development. That has to be considered carefully.

New Generating Sets in Delhi

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*336. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the installation of the new generating sets during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, how many and of what generating capacity?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Units of 120 MW each.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इसमें पंजाब सरकार से कोई मशवरा लिया गया है या उनकी सहायता से यहां कोई काम होगा ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to Delhi, of course, we do have discussions with the Punjab Government in so far as it is part of the Northern grid. I do not follow what exactly the hon. Member wants to know in this respect. But I will submit that we will be getting about 40 MW from Bhakra Project and in Delhi we are having for Punjab 50 MW in the thermal station separately.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसमें कुल कितना खर्च होगा और कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the Fourth Plan we are going to have two units of 120 MW, as I answered already. This is tentative and it has yet to be approved by the concerned authorities and I expect it will be ready before the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not quite clear on this point. Are these generating sets to be thermal or hydel?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In Delhi naturally they will be thermal.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या इस जनरेटर के लगाने से दिल्ली में जो विद्युत की कमी है उस की पूर्ति हो जायगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes, Sir. Even by the end of the Third Five Year Plan if we are able to complete the projects which have been undertaken, which we hope to do, there will be a large amount of surplus. We are hoping that this surplus will be available for utilisation in U.P. Rajasthan and the Punjab.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether for the new proposals in the Fourth Plan along with this also future demands have been taken into consideration; if so, how far this new construction will be in a position to

meet the future demands in the Fourth Plan in which these projects are going to be constructed?

Dr. K. L. Rao: All demands have been taken into consideration; still, in the year 1966-67 we expect that we will have 100 megawatts surplus.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Can Government give us any idea as to the self-sufficiency in respect of power to the capital city of Delhi, independent from the Punjab, when this installation goes into commission?

Mr. Speaker: As to whether Delhi will become self-sufficient, he has already answered that.

Shri Maheswar Naik: My question is whether it will become independent of the Punjab supply.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In respect of the Punjab there will be a deficiency and that is one of the problems which we are thinking of as to how to make up this deficiency. We are hoping that we will be able to do that partly from the surplus that will be available in Delhi and partly from accelerating the work on the Beas-Sutlej link.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली को एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की जरूरत है और इसलिए यहां इंस्टालेशन लगेगा, और क्या कोई फोर्थ प्लैन में जो एग्रिकल्चर पर डिपेन्ड करती है, एग्रिकल्चर सेक्टर्स में इंस्टालेशन लगाने का विचार है । यदि हां, तो कहाँ कहाँ ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In the city of Delhi there is plenty of power for going round the agricultural loads.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: What is the present generating capacity and to what extent is it likely to be increased during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Rao: At present we have 101 megawatts of thermal power. We

are getting from the Punjab something of the order of 60 to 70 megawatts—many times we get 60 megawatts but sometimes we get 70 megawatts also—thus, the total being 160 megawatts. We are installing a 15 megawatt set in 1965 and are putting up another two sets of 50 megawatts each, that is, a total of 100 megawatts by 1966.

Mid-term Appraisal of Third Plan

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*339. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Heda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has selected a few sectors of industry for intensive study for follow-up action indicated by the mid-term appraisal of Third Plan; and

(b) if so, which are those sectors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) While the Planning Commission is looking into the problem of follow-up action indicated by the mid-term appraisal, a few industries have been studied recently in detail from the point of view of accelerating their development.

(b) Industries covered include iron and steel, non-ferrous metals like aluminium and copper, oil, fertilizers, cement, and some of the items of heavy electrical equipment.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: After the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan, what steps have Government taken to increase agricultural production?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This question is only with regard to industry.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The Government's reply is wrong.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Part (a) of the question deals with a few sectors of industry.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: There are certain agricultural products which are used in industry, like, jute, cotton, sugarcane etc.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are only concerned with the items that are referred to here.

Shri D. J. Naik: What steps are being taken for the industrialisation of rural areas during the Third Plan period?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is a part of the Rural Industrialisation Programme.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether under the purview of this the appraisal of the public-sector projects has also come and, if so, what is their latest performance?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: All projects, both private and public sectors.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्यूँ सैक्टर ज इंडस्ट्रीज का आपने ज़िक्क किया है, वे कौन कौन सी हैं, क्या आप बता सकते हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Pig iron, alloy steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, oil, fertilisers and cement.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is proposed to undertake annual appraisals of the Plan and its implementation from now onwards as has been suggested by many experts?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This actually arises out of the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan and the shortfalls therein.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the raw minerals available within the country by now to manufacture non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc, lead etc., will be put to use in the next Plan and if so,.....

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have not completed my question yet. And is so, what preparations are ahead?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already got the answer to the first part of his question and that should suffice.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the intensive study undertaken by the Planning Commission is restricted to the improvement and consolidation of the existing industries or the extension of the industries?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually, in order to speed up the growth in these industries which are important from the point of view of increasing the growth potentials of the economy, the Planning Commission hold consultations with representatives of the private sector and also with the administrative Ministries concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know why out of the formidable total of the shortfalls listed by the Planning Commission only a few have been taken up for follow-up programme? What measures do Government intend to take to have follow-up programmes in other sectors where the shortfall is very huge and immense.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Studies are being conducted all along. This particular question refers to industries. Actually, as a result of this follow-up, the full benefits from the programmes envisaged in the Third Plan will be available only after a year or two after the programmes start, and that too on a comparatively lower base than originally envisaged. They want to make that up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That does not give any answer to my question. May I know why out of the formidable total of the shortfalls listed, only a few have been taken up for follow-up programme? Am I to understand that Government need not take any

action in regard to follow-up in the other sectors?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This study refers to the shortfalls in the industries. Studies are undertaken with regard to the various items I have referred to.

City Compensatory Allowance

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*340. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have asked the Union Government to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure towards the city compensatory allowance which became admissible to Government servants in different cities recently reclassified;

(b) the names of the States who have approached the Centre in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No; but the Government of Rajasthan has asked for Central assistance towards the cost of increased dearness allowance, which it proposes to give to its employees.

(c) The Government of India cannot accept this liability.

Shri R. Barua: May I know in how many States this proposal has been accepted and implemented?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I said 'No' and I added that only the Government of Rajasthan had asked for Central assistance.

Shri R. Barua: In how many States has this compensatory allowance been given?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is a matter for the States themselves to examine and then to implement.

Shri R. Barua: What was the yardstick for determining the increased compensatory allowance? Was it the population basis alone or something more?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as the Central Government employees are concerned, the Government of India have certainly given the compensatory allowance on some basis, and those are the bases applicable to the Government of India employees.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the basis?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This question concerns the State Government. If a separate question altogether is brought in into the main question, that is a different matter altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the Government of India's basis?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government are contemplating to upgrade more cities for the purpose of city compensatory allowance or the list given earlier is final?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Finance Minister in his statement earlier had said that this was a thing under continuous examination, and the proposition as such would be examined according to the justification of the proposal.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : राजस्थान सरकार ने जो मांग की है, उसका मुख्य आधार क्या है, वह मांग क्या उसने एक निश्चित समय के लिये की है या हमेशा के लिये की है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : राजस्थान सरकार ने मांग की है कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों का भी डी० ए० बढ़ाना चाहती है और इस हेतु उसने एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा की मांग की थी । भारत सरकार ने कहा कि हमारे जितने रिसोर्सिन्ग हैं उनको देखते हुए हमारे लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारों को इस मामले में मदद कर सकें ।

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श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मुख्य आधार क्या था उनकी मांग का ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आधार यही था कि चूंकि भारत सरकार के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके डी० ए० में बढ़ोतरी की गई है और चूंकि मूल्यों में भी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है, इसलिए वे भी अपने कर्मचारियों को कुछ अधिक देना चाहते हैं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the municipalities around Greater Calcutta do not fall under the city compensatory allowance scheme, is Government, which has had this point before it for a long time, considering what to do about this matter, whether the city compensatory allowance will also be given to them because in those areas the cost of living is just as high?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is for the Government of West Bengal to take necessary action.

श्री बड़े : मिटी कम्पेंसेट्री एलाउंस जो दिया जाता है वह इंडेक्स कास्ट आफ लिविंग का जो होता है, उस पर दिया जाता है क्या गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट्स को आदेश दिये हैं कि चूंकि जिस इंडेक्स पर वह अभी दिया जाता है, वह गलत है, इसलिए फिर से इंडेक्स बनवाया जाए ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कई बातें हैं जिनके आधार पर यह दिया जाता है, जैसे आबादी, मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी, शहरों का जो रकबा है या जो आधार है बसाये जाने का, उसमें कोई फेर बदल इत्यादि । इन सभी बातों के ऊपर यह आधारित है । जहाँ पर इंडेक्स गलत मानित हो जाता है, वहाँ पर जरूर कार्रवाई की जाती है, उसको सही करने की ।

श्री बड़े : डायरेक्शन दिया है क्या ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इंडेक्स के बारे में जो सूचनाएँ आई हैं, व सही आई

हैं। अगर गलत आयें तभी तो इंडक्स को ठीक करने का सवाल पैदा होता है। सूचना आ जाए तो हम उसको ठीक करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

Working of Public Sector Undertakings

***341. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry recently held an enquiry into the working of public sector undertakings with a view to check up their efficiency and profitability;

(b) the main result of this enquiry and the names of undertakings whose workings were reviewed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that with the exception of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the only other public sector undertaking which passed the efficiency and profitability tests laid down was the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No enquiry as such was held, Sir.

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

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has the Finance Ministry any machinery to review the financial profitability of these concerns, their efficiency in production and other things?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Fortnightly reports and monthly progress reports in regard to the progress of the projects and expansion programmes undertaken by the various units are reviewed both by the administrative Ministry and the Department of Economic Co-ordination of the Finance Ministry. Apart from these, quarterly financial reports are also prepared by the Financial Advisers of the projects and approved by the board of directors. These are also under constant review of the administrative Ministry and the Department

of Economic Co-ordination of Finance Ministry. In addition, we make *ad hoc* studies into these matters.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has any attempt been made at collating the study results of these various administrative Ministries on the basis of these fortnightly and various other reports?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Part of the function of the Department of Economic Co-ordination in the Finance Ministry is to keep in touch with progress in the public-sector undertakings. So the study is a continuous one.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is Government's latest assessment of the possible contribution during the current year of these public-sector undertakings to the exchequer? Is the trend going upward or remaining stagnant?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would suggest that he might wait for the presentation of the budget papers. They might give necessary information. If that is not adequate, I can furnish further information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy Minister, if I heard her aright, said there was no inquiry as such. Has the senior Minister's attention been drawn to press reports to the effect that he said in the course of a speech recently that the Hindustan Machine Tools was the best show-piece or the best concern among the public-sector undertakings? If so, was that certificate given or statement made without any inquiry—as the Deputy Minister has said that no inquiry was made?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not conscious of having made any statement of that nature. In any event I do not ordinarily indulge in superlatives.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question has not been answered. Is there any truth in those press reports?

Mr. Speaker: He does not recollect having made any such statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Were the press reports wrong or false?

Mr. Speaker: He does not recollect having made that statement. About himself, he says, even if he does make a statement, he does not use superlatives.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That superlative is by the way. That is only explanatory. The first thing is whether he made such a statement.

Mr. Speaker: He says he does not recollect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him say he did not make the statement. What is this 'not recollect'? It was prominently displayed in the papers.

Shri Tyagi: Is it not a fact that an annual stock-taking and review is made in the case of all these public-sector undertakings? Therefore, is the Minister in a position to give the House an idea as to what is the total result of these undertakings, whether they are getting some profits or are incurring losses, on the whole? And if there are losses, are they to the tune of Rs. 10 crores or so?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In regard to the working of institutions in the public sector, they happen to be primarily the responsibility of the concerned Ministry. The Finance Ministry is undoubtedly concerned in co-ordinating their activities to see that they are supplied with the goods that are necessary, the funds that are necessary, and also to see that the funds are properly utilised; and that, as I said, is a continuous process. In regard to the ultimate profitability or aggregate profitability of these concerns. I have suggested to an hon. Member opposite that the Members can wait and see if the Budget papers give them adequate information; if they do not, I am quite prepared to supplement that information to the extent of my ability.

Death due to Penicillin Injection

S. N. Q. No. 2.	{	+
		Shri Daji:
		Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
		Shri Ramshekhhar Prasad Singh:
		Shri Kapur Singh:
		Shri P. K. Ghosh:
		Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an employee of the C.P.W.D. working as a liftman in the Parliament House died on the 19th February, 1964 after having been given penicillin injection at the Gole Market C.G.H.S. Dispensary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as against the specific orders and usual practice, the injection was administered without being given a test dose; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Strepto-penicillin injection that caused the death was the 4th of the series being given to him. Sensitivity test was carried out on the patient before the 1st injection about 4 days earlier. No sensitivity was detected.

All possible medical assistance was rendered to the patient.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that when he complained of discomfort, instead of giving another injection or medicine to relieve him, he was scolded and forced to go home where he succumbed and died?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, Sir, it is not correct. Immediately, all possible steps were taken. May I read them?

The injection was administered by one of the medical officers. Decadron was administered immediately both by the intra-muscular and intravenous routes. Adrenaline and Coramine were also given. An ambulance

was immediately requisitioned and the patient was rushed to the hospital by Dr. Bhasin, who gave a further injection of Decadron and Coramine in the ambulance. Artificial respiration was also carried out. The patient was in a deep state of unconsciousness when he reached the hospital, where intravenous glucose saline and other resuscitation measures were carried out, but the patient did not recover.

Shri Daji: Is Government aware of the fact that after his death, the prescription was taken away from the widow and forcibly kept in the dispensary, and that all these changes were made subsequently on the prescription and on the admission sheet?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): That is not possible. All the evidence we have says that the patient was taken to the hospital, the injections were given, and all possible treatment was given. We are very sorry, it is a very unfortunate thing that this patient should have expired in this manner, but the fact remains that in some cases there is a strange kind of sensitivity. We are treating 20,000 patients in these dispensaries every day, and this is the second case that has happened. We regret it very much, and we are trying to take all possible precautions, but sometimes these things are inevitable.

श्री किशन पटनायक : भगवान सिंह हम लोगों की लिफ्ट चलाने वाला था और इसलिए संगदीय परिवार का एक भाई था तो मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिगो महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि सी० एच० एम० कार्ड जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है उसमें जहाँ उनका और उसके परिवार वालों का नाम लिखा रहता है वहाँ उस की तनख्वाह का परिमाण भी लिखा रहता है ताकि जो डाक्टर उसको देखे वह समझ जाय कि वह बड़ा आदमी है या छोटा आदमी है और उसके प्रति ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए या नहीं देनी चाहिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कोई सवाल पूछना भी चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : सी० एच० एम० टांकन कार्ड में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो तनख्वाह लिखी रहती है इसकी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी महोदय खत्म करना चाहती हैं या नहीं ?

डॉ० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मरीज के इलाज का उसकी तनख्वाह के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है और जितना ज़िम केस में इलाज आवश्यक होता है वह किया जाता है। पटनायक साहब ने कहा कि कार्ड के ऊपर कोई तनख्वाह का परिमाण लिखा रहता है तो मेरा तो एना खयाल नहीं है

एक माननीय सदस्य : पटनायक साहब ने ग़ही बतलाया है कार्ड पर तनख्वाह लिखी रहती है ।

डॉ० सुशीला नायर : अगर है तो उसका इतना ही महत्व है कि जब अस्पताल में मरीज को दाखिल करते हैं तो अलग प्रकार के बैड्स, प्राइवेट या जनरल वार्ड्स के बैड्स प्रोवाइड करते वक्त तनख्वाह का लिहाज़ रक्खा जाता है । लेकिन यह सुझाव कि सी० एच० एम० कार्ड के ऊपर सरकारी कर्मचारी की तनख्वाह न लिखी रहे, उस को हम एग्जामिन कर लेंगे और क्या हो सकता है देख लिया जायेगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know what the gentleman was suffering from and if death was not due to this injection, what was the cause of his death?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: He was suffering from chronic bronchitis and fever. Sometimes there is a sudden—what is known as—anaphylactic reaction and this man went into this anaphylactic reaction and he did not respond to the treatment.

Shri Kapur Singh: Has it been ascertained that death has been caused

because of the hyper sensitivity of the patient to the antigens administered or owing to the constituents of the particular brand of penicillin in either case what action is being taken against the person accountable?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The sample of the drug has been taken and sent for analysis. When the report comes we will be able to say whether there was anything wrong with that drug. In the meantime there is no action indicated for the simple reason that every possible precaution and every possible treatment and care was given to the patient. As I said, we regret the incident.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that as a result of experience, a salutary rule has been laid down that where penicillin and other anti-biotics are administered the doctor is required to be in attendance with antidotes for any allergic or other adverse effects and, if so, was that rule observed in this case?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, Sir: that is what my hon. colleague has just read out; all the antidotes were administered but they did not work.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में बहुत अधिक भ्रष्टाचार है और रोजाना लोगों को दवाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं और उनका ठीक से इलाज नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन बाद में डाक्टरों रिपोर्ट तैयार कर लेते हैं और वह रिपोर्टें मंत्रालय को भेज दी जाती हैं और यहां मंत्री महोदय द्वारा हम सदस्यों को पढ़ कर सुना दी जाती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस केस में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई पर्सनल इनक्वायरी की है या नहीं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, दिल्ली के सर्वमान्य अस्पतालों के साथ तो इसका बहुत सम्बन्ध नहीं है क्योंकि यह तो जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों की देख भाल करने के लिए विलिंगडन और सफदरजंग अस्पताल हैं उनसे सम्बन्ध रखता है। यह विलिंगडन

अस्पताल का किस्सा है। यह सारी इनक्वायरी रिपोर्टें जो अभी आपके सामने रखी गई है, यह बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक इनक्वायरी करने के बाद जो नतीजा आया वही आपके सामने रखा जा रहा है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nutrition Programme

*337. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Health** pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India in their report prepared for the UNICEF suggested that the diet of the average Indian villager was "pitifully poor" in proteins and other body-building foods;

(b) whether the report of the Government of India has been considered by the executive board of UNICEF at Bangkok; and

(c) the steps taken to extend the nutrition programme to different States in the light of Government's report?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) Intensive Health education to improve patients eating habits, coupled with research to find out how balanced meals can be provided for different economic groups have been going on. Publications of the Nutrition Research Laboratories Hyderabad in this respect have been provided to the notice of State Governments.

A programme of Applied Nutrition has been taken up in the country to cover 222 selected Blocks during the Third Five Year Plan period. The programme aims at promoting the increased local production of protective foods like fish, milk, poultry, fruits,

vegetables etc. and ensuring consumption thereof by the particularly vulnerable group of population, viz., pre-school and school children and expectant women and nursing mothers. Training of villagers, members of Panchayati Raj bodies and Extension Workers and medical and para-medical personnel in the proper methods of production, and preservation and the value of the consumption of these foods, is an essential part of this programme. The programme is assisted by UNICEF, FAO and WHO with whom an agreement has been signed by the Government of India on the 28th February, 1963.

Under the Master Plan of Operations the W.H.O./F.A.O. will on request, provide technical guidance and experts.

The UNICEF will provide to the training institutions and community development blocks participating in the programme as well as selected State and regional production centres in poultry, fisheries, horticulture, etc. equipment and supplies to the extent of \$10,000,000. This allocation is in addition to UNICEF allocation for the Expanded Nutrition Projects in Orissa (\$165,000), Andhra Pradesh (\$217,000) and Uttar Pradesh (\$285,000).

The commitments of the Government will be to provide all other equipments, supplies, personnel and staff necessary for this programme. The programme has been started in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh. The remaining States are expected to implement it in 1964-65.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

*338. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have completed the survey of Rural

Water Supply Schemes and the number of the schemes recommended by their Special Investigation Divisions; and

(b) the amount of grant given to different States during 1963-64 for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A complete survey of the Rural Water Supply position has not yet been made by any State Government. The Government of Mysore have sent up a preliminary report on the Rural Water Supply position, indicating rough costs for carrying out the work. The Special Investigation Divisions in Mysore, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh are also preparing detailed schemes simultaneously with the investigation work.

(b) For meeting the cost of the Special Investigation Division in each State, there is provision for giving 100 per cent Central subsidy. The actual grant-in-aid utilised by each State will be known at the end of the financial year.

Matatila Dam

*342. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Matatila Dam has been fully completed;

(b) if so, whether the power station has also been completed;

(c) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(d) whether this is due to inadequate financial aid given by Centre?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Construction of main dam has been practically completed. Erection of crest gates are expected to be completed by March, 1964.

(b) The Power station has not yet been completed.

(c) Though the project had been sanctioned in 1958, orders for the

equipment were placed only in March, 1961. Some delay has occurred in the construction of the power house building and consequently the installation of generators has also been delayed.

(d) No, Sir.

Anti-Leprosy Day

*343. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-leprosy Day was observed in Delhi and elsewhere on the 30th January, 1964;

(b) whether an estimate of leprosy patients has been made, State-wise;

(c) the schemes evolved in setting up camps like Anand Gram, near Shahdara (Delhi) in other States as well; and

(d) whether the Delhi Administration plan to build a permanent house-cum-hospital for the patients in Mehrauli has been finalised?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No information is available whether any State Governments have any similar scheme.

(d) There was no plan of the Delhi Administration to build a permanent house-cum-hospital for leprosy patients in Mehrauli. There was a proposal for the construction of a building for the Home for Healthy Children of Leprosy Patients in Mehrauli, but the land on which the building for this institution was to be constructed has come in the "Green belt" in the Master Plan and as such the building could not be constructed. The Delhi Administration, however, propose to acquire an alternative site for this purpose at Loni Road near Shahdara.

Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination

{ Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
*344. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri T. Subramanyam:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Anjanappa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri K. C. Neogy, Chairman of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination, set up by the Government, has resigned, without submitting the Final Report of the said Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2417/64].

State Financial Corporations

{ Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
*345. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on State Financial Corporations has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwar Sinha): (a) and (b). A statement is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2418/64].

(c) The Reserve Bank of India will examine the recommendations in the first instance and furnish their comments to Government whereafter Government will consider what action should be taken on the recommendations.

Rural Electrification

- *346. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved towards rural electrification in the country and the extent to which it conforms to the schedule set out in the plan;

(b) the State-wise figures in this regard; and

(c) the estimated targets at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, after the mid-term appraisal of the Plan achievements?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the progress made in regard to the rural electrification in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2419/64].

Dandakaranya Development Project

*347. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 403 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the recommendations of the Dandakaranya Development Authority as to the future development programme of Dandakaranya;

(b) the extent to which the Dandakaranya Development Authority project for the execution of the relevant Third Plan schemes is behind schedule; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the implementation of the schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Dandakaranya Development Authority approved a Revised Project Report and forwarded it to the Government for consideration. The programme as outlined in that Report will, however, have to be modified in the light of the recent heavy influx of migrants from East Pakistan.

(b) and (c). The execution of the Project during the Third Plan period has generally been according to schedule.

Jhelum Project

- *348. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have submitted a scheme to the Central Government for a Hydel Project on lower Jhelum in Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, the cost on this project; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance to be provided by the Centre for the execution of the project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 17.66 crores.

(c) Provision of Rs. 2.03 crores has been made in the Third Plan of the State for this scheme.

D.V.C.

***349. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision has been taken to construct a fifth D.V.C. dam at Tenughat, Bihar for supplying water for the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) whether it has been ascertained that this arrangement would not adversely affect the supply of irrigation water for D.V.C. irrigation canals now handed over to the State Government of West Bengal?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The construction of a dam on the Damodar at Tenughat to meet the water requirements of the Bokaro Steel Plant has been decided upon with the concurrence of the participating Governments. The height to which the dam is to be built is under consideration.

(b) Supply of water to the irrigation system will not be affected by the proposed Tenughat Dam.

Tibbia College, Delhi

***350.** { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to bring about settlement of the issues that disturbed

the working of the Tibbia College, Delhi, in 1963; and

(b) the attitude of Delhi University regarding the question of affiliation of Tibbia College to the University?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2420/64].

Shifting of Offices to Chandigarh

***351.** { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government offices are proposed to be moved to Chandigarh, owing to shortage of office accommodation in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the offices; and

(c) when they are likely to be shifted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). It is proposed to construct some office and residential accommodation at Chandigarh for the Central Government offices. No decision has been taken about the offices which will be shifted to that place.

फिल्म वित्त निगम

६५२. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री त्रिविव कुमार चौधरी
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६३ के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या २५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) नवम्बर, १९६३ के पश्चात् किन किन फिल्म कम्पनियों को ऋण दिये गये; और

(ख) जनवरी, १९६४ तक कुल कितनी फिल्म कम्पनियों ने ऋण के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) नवम्बर, १९६३ से सिर्फ एक फिल्म कम्पनी अर्थात् मेसर्स ईस्टर्न ट्रेडर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई को ऋण दिया गया है।

(ख) १४ फिल्म कम्पनियां।

Colleges of Nursing in Punjab

653. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance was rendered to the colleges of Nursing in Punjab by the Central Government during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is no college of Nursing in the Punjab. However, the following grants have been sanctioned for the training of nurses and auxiliary nurse-midwives to the concerned institutions in the Punjab during 1963-64 as indicated below against each:

Rs.

(I) Training of Nurses:

(i) Christian Medical College and Hospital,
 Ludhiana .. 30,000

	Rs.
(ii) Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala ..	59,200
(iii) Francis Newton Hospital, Ferozepore ..	46,790
(iv) Government of Punjab for expansion of training facilities at the V.J. Hospital, Amritsar ..	91,600
(II) Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives:	
(i) Dayanand Hospital, Ludhiana ..	33,913
(ii) Ludhiana Maternity Hospital, Ludhiana ..	44,460
(iii) Ganpat Rai Matri Seva Sadan, Bhiani ..	22,900
(iv) Churamani Vishnu Devi Hospital, Hisar ..	95,435
TOTAL	4,24,298

भाखड़ा बांध

६५४. श्री हेम राज : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा बांध के जलागम क्षेत्र के लिए सतलुज नदी और उसमें मिलने वाले नदी-नालों के किनारों पर उन के दोनों तरफ कितने मील लम्बा और चौड़ा क्षेत्र भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के लिये रखने की योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को वहां पर रहने दिया जायेगा या उठा दिया जायेगा और क्या वहां की काश्तकारी जारी रहेगी या बन्द कर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें उठा दिया जायेगा तो उनको बसाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) भाखड़ा की सतलुज उच्चधारा का कुल बाहक्षेत्र २२,२०० वर्गमील है जिसमें

से ७५०० वर्गमील भारत में स्थित है। भूमि संरक्षण उपाय भारत के सारे बाह्य क्षेत्र में करने हैं। इस समय के लिए नीचे के भाग में स्थित लगभग २५०० वर्गमील क्षेत्र को अग्रता दी जा रही है। यह क्षेत्र लगभग ५० × ५० मील है।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को वहां से बाहर निकाला नहीं जाएगा। ऐसी कृष्ट भूमि में जो कि स्थाई रूप से कृषि के योग्य नहीं है, मुख्यता भूमि मालिकों की सहमति से, घास लगा दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Income-tax Assessment in Andhra Pradesh

655. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total assessment made in respect of income-tax in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years ending the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the recoveries made during this period and steps, if any, taken to collect the arrears?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The total demand raised in respect of Income-tax in Andhra Pradesh during the period from 1-4-1959 to 31-12-1963 amounted to Rs. 31,80,14 (000).

(b) The total recoveries made during the same period amounted to Rs. 25,37,42 (000).

All possible steps provided for in the Income-tax Act are being taken to realise the arrears.

Estate Duty Assessment in Andhra Pradesh

656. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total assessment made in regard to Estate Duty in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years ending 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the amount of recoveries made during the corresponding period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The requisite information is as under:

[Figures in Thousands of Rs.]
Years ended

	31-12-59	31-12-60	31-12-61	31-12-62	31-12-63
(a) Total Estate Duty Demands created	2722	1500	1954	2550	3487
(b) Collections made in regard to Estate Duty	1273	1432	1574	1901	2005

Cardio-Vascular Diseases

657. **Shri Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state mortality statistics from cardio-vascular diseases in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Reliable data of mortality statistics from cardio-vascular diseases in India in particular is not available. However, a statement containing the number of patients treated for heart diseases (all forms) in the hospitals and dispensaries of certain States in India from 1955 to 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2421/64]. In case of 1960 and 1961 the number of deaths due to heart diseases is also given in the statement.

Training in Cardiology

658. **Shri Chandrabhan Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the facilities available in this country for (i) specific training in Cardiology and (ii) specific treatment of cases of cardio-vascular diseases?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): In most Medical Colleges and Post-graduate Teaching Hospitals, there is provision for training in Cardiology and treatment of cardio-vascular diseases.

The more developed centres are:

(i) Christian Medical College, Vellore.

- (ii) General Hospital, Madras.
- (iii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (iv) Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
- (v) Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute, Chandigarh.
- (vi) Medical Colleges, Bombay.
- (vii) Medical Colleges, Calcutta.

There is also a proposal to start a Hospital in Delhi specially for Cardiology in memory of the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

Premium Prize Bonds

659. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total sale of the Premium Prize Bonds till the 31st December, 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 5.75 crores, approximately.

Electric and Water Dues from M.Ps.

660. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the arrears on account of electric and water dues from the Members of Parliament to the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that a considerable part of these arrears has accrued on account of increase in the rates leviable for the amenities provided for Members' flats and bungalows with retrospective effect;

(c) whether NDMC have approached Government for their advice on steps to recover these arrears; and

(d) if so, Government's advice in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 8560.68 and Rs. 3723.83 are the arrears outstanding against the present and ex-MPs respectively, for the period from January 1959 to December 1963.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The NDMC suggested to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats to deduct electric and water charges from the salaries and allowances of M.Ps. This suggestion was not accepted by them. The Committee has, therefore, no alternative to the decision they have taken to disconnect supplies to recover dues.

दिल्ली में जल सम्भरण

६६१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में पानी की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) कितने वाटर वर्क्स इस समय कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा कितना पानी प्रतिदिन उनसे दिया जाता है तथा मांग कितनी है ;

(ग) पानी की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और क्या कोई और वाटर वर्क्स लगाने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो कहाँ पर; और

(घ) पानी की कमी कब तक दूर हो जाने की आशा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) राजधानी के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में पानी की कमी नहीं है। फिर भी जहाँ-कहीं पानी की कमी हो जाती है, विशेषतया गर्मियों में, उसके ये कारण हैं:—

(१) बजीराबाद के निकट जमुना में पानी की कमी।

(२) कुछ ज़स्तियों में पानी का कम दबाव ।

(ख) इस समय तीन वाटर वर्क्स हैं :—

(१) चन्द्रावल वाटर वर्क्स, जिसकी क्षमता ६ करोड़ गैलन प्रतिदिन है ।

(२) ओखला वाटर वर्क्स, जिसकी क्षमता ६० लाख गैलन प्रतिदिन है ।

(३) शाहदरा वाटर वर्क्स, जिसकी क्षमता १० लाख गैलन प्रतिदिन है ।

इस प्रकार दैनिक क्षमता ६.७ करोड़ गैलन है जबकि आवश्यकता १३ करोड़ गैलन की है ।

(ग) जमुना में पानी की कमी को दूर करने के लिये पंजाब सरकार के साथ पश्चिमी जमुना नहर के मुनक एस्केप से जमुना में नहरी पानी छोड़ने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

कम दबाव को दूर करने के लिये छोटे-छोटे नलों के स्थान पर बड़े बड़े नल बिछाये जा रहे हैं और क्रमिक कार्यक्रम के रूप में जलाशयों की संचय करने की क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है । वजीराबाद में ४ करोड़ गैलन दैनिक क्षमता का एक नया वाटर वर्क्स तैयार किया जा रहा है और ८० लाख गैलन अतिरिक्त जल प्रतिदिन प्राप्त करने के लिये शाहदरा में नल-कूप खोदे जा रहे हैं । ट्रांसमिशन एवं वितरक नलों तथा पम्पिंग स्टेशनों और संचय करने वाले जलाशयों के साथ-साथ ये कार्य एक क्रमिक प्रोग्राम के अनुसार पूरे किये जा रहे हैं तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक इन वाटर-वर्क्सों की दैनिक क्षमता ६.७ करोड़ गैलन से बढ़ कर १४.५ करोड़ गैलन हो जायेगी ।

(घ) आशा है तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पानी की कमी काफी हद तक दूर हो जायेगी ।

Displaced Businessmen in Delhi

662. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eligible displaced persons doing business in stalls and *khokas* in Delhi; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The number is not known.

(b) Thousands of shops and houses have been built in Delhi for displaced persons. Besides, a large number of plots have been developed. Government is not undertaking any fresh construction for displaced persons in Delhi after all these years.

Food Adulteration

663. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the steps taken to bring the food preservation and processing factories within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation and Health Authorities so that they may keep a strict check on every manufactured product to stop food adulteration?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Some check on the products manufactured by the food preservation and processing factories is already being exercised by the Municipal or other local health authorities under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder. The question of extending this control more fully is under examination.

Purity of Foodstuffs

664. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the steps taken to ensure that every manufacturer/producer/packer of foodstuffs guarantee purity of their products and put a seal to this effect on the containers in order to stop food adulteration?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The provisions of P.F.A. Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder lay down that the labelling of foodstuffs gives the public a correct idea of the contents with details of permitted colours, preservatives or vitamins added, the weight or volume, the extent of admixture of ingredients when not pure, and prohibit the inclusion of statements which are false or misleading. Under rule 12A every trader is obliged to give a vendor a warranty if so required in Form VI-A which describes the nature and quality of the article.

The provisions of the P.F.A. Act and Rules made thereunder are being enforced by the State Governments/ Administrations to prevent the misbranding/adulteration of foodstuffs in their areas. A Bill further to amend the P.F.A. Act, 1954 with a view to making the penal provisions of the Act more deterrent and to improve its efficacy was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1963.

Besides, The Fruit Products Order, 1955 made under the Essential Commodities Act contains comprehensive provisions for the packing, marking, labelling and sealing etc. of various fruit products and no person shall sell, or expose for sale, or despatch or deliver to any agent or broker for the purpose of sale, any fruit products which do not conform to the prescribed standards of quality and composition or which are not packed, marked and labelled in the manner laid down in that Order.

Food Adulteration in Delhi

665. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Merchants Association has proposed some amendments regarding the sealed and packed foodstuffs and has also requested that steps should be taken to take very strict measures to check the manufacturers and manufacturing establishments in adulterating food-

stuffs for which usually retailers are penalised; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The representations received and the views expressed by the various parties have been considered. A Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 with a view to making the penal provisions of the Act more deterrent and to improve its efficacy has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1963.

"Gold seized in Varanasi"

666. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1945 on the 19th December, 1963 and state the progress made in the investigation against two persons arrested at Varanasi on the 15th October, 1963 with 400 tolas of foreign gold?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Investigations have been completed and departmental adjudication is in progress.

Gold Medals

**667. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many universities find it difficult to award gold medals which are awarded to meritorious students; and

(b) if so, whether they will be allowed to award such medals as are already declared and whether such awards will be allowed to continue?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. Universities are permitted, on application, to award medals in gold of a purity not

exceeding 14 carats in respect of endowments made prior to the imposition of Gold Control.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Development

668. { **Shri Subodh Hansda;**
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Hem Raj;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any utilisation of the amount set apart for rural development beside the amount set apart for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the States that have taken advantage of this amount; and

(c) the amount utilised so far?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Rural development is a part of the Plan and no amount is set apart. However, if the Honourable Member has in mind the Rural Works Programme, a sum of Rs. 137.361 lakhs has been provided in all States up to 1962-63.

D. V. C.

669. Shri Mohammed Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state how much power was to be supplied by the D.V.C. to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for Calcutta area and what is the exact quantity supplied against the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): As per contract, the Damodar Valley Corporation was to supply 105,000 KVA of power to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Actual supply was, however, much above this quantity and ranged from 126,000 KVA to as much as 137,000 KVA during the period from January to December 1963.

Tawa Multipurpose Project

670. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 775 on the 28th November, 1963 and state the measures proposed to be taken to re-activate the Tawa Multipurpose Project and ensure its being commissioned according to schedule?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): For the reasons given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 775 it has not been possible so far to make a larger outlay available for this Project. The matter is, however, being examined further.

Lodhi House Hostel, Delhi

671. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the half-an-hour discussion held on the 18th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees at present housed in Lodhi House Hostel, Delhi;

(b) the rent per room per month and the monthly charge for electricity;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding food and service; and

(d) whether the caterer has paid the rent according to his tender?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 279 suites in Lodhi House Hostel were occupied as on 18th February, 1964 out of which 35 were occupied by Central Government employees.

(b) The monthly rent per room is Rs. 100/- inclusive of rent for furniture, geyser, water and service charges. A flat rate of Re. 1/- per day is payable towards electric charges including electricity consumed in the geyser by the temporary residents. In

the case of long term residents, separate meters have been provided and they are required to pay charges according to meter readings.

(c) Some complaints were received regarding food and services in the initial stages.

(d) The caterer has paid rent upto 30th November, 1963. He has been asked to pay rent for the subsequent months. It may be added that the caterer had already paid a deposit of three months' rent i.e. Rs. 10,575 in advance and another sum of Rs. 5,000;- as earnest money.

भुवनेश्वर के निकट तापीय बिजली घर

६७२. श्री ओंकार लाल बरेवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भुवनेश्वर से ८० मील दूर तलचेर में एक तापीय बिजली घर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बिजली घर किसकी सहायता से बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ग) इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी ; और

(घ) इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उनके अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी तथा पी० एन० ४८० कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अमरीका से ।

(ग) २५० मेगावाट ।

(घ) १५-८५ करोड़ रुपये ।

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

673. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Dr. P. Srinivasan :
Shri Paramasivan :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount likely to be collected under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme for Income Tax Payers till the end of March 1964; and

(b) the total maximum amount of deposits expected under the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Rs. 15 crores approximately.

Breaches in Dams

674. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 277 on the 21st November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to appoint a Committee to look into the causes of breaches in Dams; and

(b) if so, the constitution and precise terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No. The Central Water and Power Commission has been asked to examine the steps to be taken to provide necessary safeguards in the construction and commissioning of big dams.

Hydel Power Stations at Bhakra

675. { Shri B. P. Yadava :
Shri Bishanchander Seth :
Shri Dhaon :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian engineers will be sent to Russia for advance training in designs for

running big hydel power stations at Bhakra;

(b) if so, when the engineers are likely to be sent; and

(c) how the selection for the engineers will be made?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). In connection with the erection of the generators and other electrical equipment for the Bhakra Right Bank Power House, the Punjab State Electricity Board proposes to send by end of February or early March, 1964 four engineers to Russia so as to associate them with the manufacture, assembly and testing of the equipment. The selection of suitable officers for this work has already been made by the Chairman of the State Electricity Board.

बाढ़ नियन्त्रण

श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
६६६. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने, राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियन्त्रण नीति तय करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिए कोई उच्चस्तरीय समिति का गठन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समिति कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने अपनी १८-१-६४ की बैठक में अब तक किए गए बाढ़ नियन्त्रण उपायों के पुनर्विलोकन तथा निर्धारण करने के लिए तथा भविष्य की नीति के बारे में सिफारिश करने के लिए एक समिति बनाने का फैसला किया है। उस फैसले के अनुसार एक समिति नियुक्त कर दी गई है।

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(ख) समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट १९६४ के अन्त तक पेश करनी है।

Bogus Hundi Racket

677. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article in the 'Main Stream' (weekly) dated New Delhi, July 13, 1963 regarding Rs. 100 crores black-money being covered up by a bogus hundi racket, in Bombay city;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result, the assessment work of Income-tax Department in Bombay and elsewhere has been made cumbersome, almost impossible; and

(c) whether the Income-tax Department has been able to trace the source of the racket?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Income-tax Department is already seized of the device adopted by tax evaders for bringing in concealed income in the garb of hundi loans and arrangements exist for the detailed investigation of such cases. Substantial additions have been made in over two hundred cases. It is not correct to say that the Income-tax Department is finding itself helpless in tackling such cases. However it may be stated that the estimate of Rs. 100 crores given in the weekly is just a surmise and may be highly exaggerated.

Mechanised Farms

678. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mechanised farms, State-wise, exempted under the respective land ceiling laws;

(b) the total area covered by these farms, State-wise; and

(c) the type and amount of investment in these farms, State-wise?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). There is no specific provision for the exemption of mechanised farms from ceiling laws in any State. In most States, however, a provision has been made for the exemption of specialised farms, sugar-cane farms operated by sugar factories and efficiently managed farms which satisfy certain tests of investment and improvement and whose break-up is likely to lead to a fall in production. Detailed provisions in this regard are set out in the Planning Commission Publication 'Progress of Land Reform', copies of which have been supplied to members of Parliament. Such of the mechanised farms as fall within any of these categories will get exemption from the purview of ceiling provisions.

In Uttar Pradesh, although there is no provision as such for the exemption of mechanised farms; a provision has been made enabling the Government to manage the surplus lands of mechanised farms as State farms, the existing owners being given preference in the appointment of managers.

The implementation of ceiling laws is in progress. Data regarding the number of mechanised farms which will get exemption, the extent of land comprised in them and the type and amount of investment in them are not available.

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्कूलों में बच्चों को दूध का वितरण

६७६. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्राइमरी स्कूल के बच्चों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की योजना के अन्तर्गत १९६४-६५ में दूध बांटा जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दूध बांटने की क्या प्रणाली होगी ; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना पर होने वाला सारा खर्चा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ करेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
(क) जी हां । संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल कोष (यूनिसेफ) ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ पूर्वी और सीमान्त जिलों के स्कूली बच्चों में बांटने के लिये दूध का पाउडर दिया है ।

(ख) जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी स्कूलों को दूध का पाउडर बांटते हैं और तब हर चुने हुये स्कूल में इस पाउडर को तरल दूध में बदल कर बच्चों को बांट दिया जाता है ।

(ग) यूनिसेफ दूध के पाउडर की उतनी मात्रा, जितनी के बारे में समझौता हुआ है, केवल भारत के प्रवेश-पत्तन तक निःशुल्क पहुंचाने के लिये वचनबद्ध है । उसके बाद सारे खर्च का दायित्व सरकार पर है ।

After-Effects of Jaundice

680. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the after-effects of 1955 jaundice epidemic in Delhi was discussed in the First Asian Congress of Gastroenterology held in January, 1964 at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the findings of the follow-up scientific studies of the affected population; and

(c) whether the discussions revealed the possibility of developing any vaccine to cure jaundice and its accompanying ailments?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The investigations carried out under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research do not suggest that persistent and progressive liver disease followed the epidemic of hepatitis in Delhi as

judged by clinical, biochemical and histopathological evidence. These observations were made for 6 to 7 years after the epidemic and are in conformity with similar observations made elsewhere.

(c) The question of a possible vaccine for infectious hepatitis was referred to but not discussed in detail. An opinion was expressed that, since there is evidence now of the successful cultivation of the virus, it may be possible to evolve a suitable vaccine for the prevention of the disease

Pay Scales

681. **Shri G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that where Second Pay Commission did not recommend any pay scale for any particular category in a certain Ministry, the pay scales recommended for corresponding personnel of other Ministries possessing similar qualifications, experience and performing similar duties were to be made applicable; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the pay scales recommended by Second Pay Commission were made applicable from 1st July 1959 if the posts existed earlier than the date of the appointment of the Commission?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The revised pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission for particular categories of posts in one Ministry have not been automatically extended to similar categories in other Ministries in all cases. Identical scales have been allowed generally in those cases where all the circumstances are also identical. The Pay Commission themselves have recommended the same or comparable rates or remuneration for posts with comparable duties and responsibilities only if all other relevant circumstances like conditions of work, career prospects etc., are the same. The same principle has been followed by Government also.

(b) The revised pay scales introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission have generally been given effect to from 1-7-1959, if the post concerned existed on that date. However, where the Pay Commission had made recommendations regarding pay scales for any particular Service, and the Service was constituted subsequent to 1-7-1959, the revised scales for that Service have been given effect to from the date of its constitution.

Nurses in Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

682. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the shortfall in the prescribed number of nurses in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) the steps being taken to make up the shortfall; and

(c) when this is expected to be made up?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c) For a bed strength of 1068 in the Irwin Hospital, there are 186 staff nurses and nursing sisters, apart from supervisory nursing staff. In addition, there are 260 student nurses.

According to the accepted formula for teaching hospitals, the ratio between nurses including student nurses and hospital beds is 1:3. On this basis, the ratio of nurses for the bed strength of 1068 is more than 1:3 and is considered adequate.

Govt. Accommodation for non-Govt. Bodies

683. { **Shri Bade;**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non Government bodies that have been given accommodation by Government rent-free or on concessional rent in Delhi; and

(b) the criteria for granting such concessions?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Seventeen non-Government bodies have been given accommodation; two on rent free and the others on concessional rent basis.

(b) The Co-operatives, Departmental Institutions and Clubs for the employees of Government are allotted accommodation on a nominal rent. The cases of other organisations are considered on individual merits and the concessions granted if the activities involved are of socio-welfare nature.

Andaman Public Works Circle

684. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the value of works executed by each of the six Divisions of the Andaman Public Works Circle during 1962-63; and

(b) how their out-turn compares with the performance of a P. W. D. Division on the mainland?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Typhoid and Mumps Cases in Delhi

685. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked increase in typhoid and mumps cases in Delhi during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of typhoid and mumps cases in Delhi during the

months of October, November and December, 1963 as reported by the Delhi Municipal Corporation is as follows:—

	Mumps cases	Typhoid cases
October, 1963	40	277
November, 1963	37	211
December, 1963	38	169

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation:

Mumps.

(1) Notified cases are isolated either at home or in Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(2) Disinfection of infected premises is done.

(3) School going children of the infected premises are advised not to attend the school during infected period.

Enteric Fevers.

(1) Notified cases are isolated.

(2) Immunisation against typhoid of the Home contacts and others residing in surrounding localities, particularly among vulnerable age groups and in other localities with substandard water supply are taken up in first instance.

(3) Intensive checking for the sale of unwholesome articles of food and drink is made through the Food Hygiene Squads and Sanitary Inspectors in the infected localities.

(4) Anti-fly measures have been intensified.

(5) Concurrent and terminal disinfection is done in all cases of enteric fevers.

(6) Arrangements for removal of refuse from the area have been tightened.

(7) Regular and frequent disinfection of all wells used for drinking water is being done.

Rural Water Supply Scheme

686. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed scheme has been prepared for providing minimum potable water supply facilities in the rural areas in Punjab;

(b) if so, the amount allotted and utilised for this purpose; and

(c) the parts of Punjab which have so far been benefited by the implementation of the Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Survey work for preparation of estimates for providing water supply facilities in 1114 villages, out of 8500 scarcity villages has been carried out by the special Investigation Division so far, 556 detailed schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 976 lakhs have been prepared and are ready for implementation under the National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme subject to the availability of funds.

(b) During the 3rd Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 33.30 lakhs has so far been allotted and utilised for Rural Water Supply Schemes.

(c) The districts of Gurgaon, Kangra, Kulu, Hissar, Rohtak, Hoshiarpur, Simla, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Ambala, Sangrur and Gurdaspur have so far benefited by the implementation of this scheme.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SEIZURE BY POLICE OF EXPLOSIVES IN ASSAM

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, under Rule 197 I call the attention of the Home Minister to the following matter of urgent public

importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Seizure by the police of a large quantity high explosives and live cartridges from the bed of a passenger at Rangiya Railway station near Gauhati in Assam."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Sir, the Home Minister is in Rajya Sabha, besides we have not received the Calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: I ought to have been informed when I called Mr. Swell.... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Sir, the Government of India have received a report through their own agencies that eight packets of gellatine containing 128 units of explosives and five packets of detonators containing 1365 detonators were recovered in a cloth bag from one bedding roll and an airbag near the bus stand of the Rangiya railway station in the Kamrup district of Assam. The owner of the baggage ran away and has not yet been traced. Investigation is still proceeding. Government have also seen reports in newspapers regarding the recovery of this large quantity of explosives near the Rangiya railway station in the Kamrup district of Assam. Full factual information has been called for from the State Government and a statement of detailed facts can only be made when this report has been received.

Constant vigilance is being maintained against the possibility of anti-State activities by undesirable persons and agents. It is because of this vigilance that such incidents as the one reported from Assam are brought to light. It would not be justifiable to infer from a single incident of this type that there has been any increase in the anti-national activities or

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

espionage or sabotage. Nor can it be inferred that because of the particular incident having come to light that the question of these anti-State activities has assumed any sudden or extraordinary urgency. On receipt of full factual information from Assam, the Home Minister may be in a position to make a statement in the House. But the House may be assured that in these matters constant watch is regularly kept.

Shri Swell: It is obvious that the Deputy Minister is at pains to play down the gravity of the situation and she has hidden from the House the fact that over and above what she has stated, 1,365 live cartridges were recovered from this baggage and that all these explosives and cartridges bore foreign markings. May I know whether the Government have ascertained this much—that they have been able to establish the origin of the country, from where these explosives and cartridges have come.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have stated in my answer that we have called for a detailed report from Assam and as soon as the detailed report comes, I think we will be able to give the full details to the House. *(Interruption)*.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This question is of a very elementary nature.

Mr. Speaker: The question was about the origin, the country from which those things were brought. That is the question. And the answer has been given that that information would be got from the State.

Shri Swell: Sir, I seek your protection. This thing happened last Saturday. How long does it take for the Government in New Delhi to establish contact with the Assam Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is not a question

of time. My colleague has answered that as soon as full information is available, we will place it before the House. The information is not available at the moment. The details are not available in the report that we have received; as soon as the details are available, we will certainly place them before the House.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I might point out. The rule regarding Calling Attention Notice says that—there is a provision there—if the Minister wants time to have further information he can ask for it. So, when this Calling Attention Notice was admitted and information given to the Home Minister, if the facts were not known, he could very well have asked for time.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry, Sir, that we have not taken advantage of that latitude that the Chair is pleased to give. But I would certainly assure the House that as soon as we get the information we will place it before the House. *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The information would be gathered and would be given to the House.

Shri Daji (Indore): Then the matter could have been reserved till that time.

Shri Bade (Khargone): There have been seven days and yet there is no information given to the Central Government. What sort of Government is that? *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Before I put the question, may I submit that the hon. Deputy Minister has said that anti-State activity is not there? May I give a catalogue of anti-State activities? *(Interruption)*. I can give them one by one. At least five instances, I can give.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is he going to put his question or not?

Shri Hem Barua: I am. But I am afraid she was trying to play down the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Speaker: He can raise it in some other form, but at this moment he can only put a question. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that anti-State activity has grown in depth and dimension in the north-eastern region of this country and Pakistan and China have succeeded in strengthening the anti-Indian bellicose campaign not only abroad but inside this country also....

Mr. Speaker: I asked him to put his question, but he is making certain other statements.

Shri Hem Barua: It is one sentence, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am conscious of the resourcefulness of the Member; he can have one sentence during one hour also. It ought to be a simple and straight question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is one sentence Sir. In view of the fact that anti-State activity has increased in depth and dimension in the north-eastern region and Pakistan and China have succeeded in building up or strengthening the anti-Indian bellicose campaign not only abroad, but inside this country, may I know why the Indian Government have not taken action seriously to comb up the areas....

Mr. Speaker: Now the question has come.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is not complete, Sir. Why have the Government not taken action seriously to comb the areas in order to find out the people who have engaged

themselves in these anti-State activities like sabotage and espionage and hang them, if necessary. That was my question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is, in view of the circumstances existing whether any action has been taken to check all that.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Particular parts of Assam certainly need watching and as my colleague has pointed out, it is because of this watching that even this incident came to light. If the intention of the hon. Member is that this watching is not enough and this process should be intensified, that is a thing which nobody can object to. But I could not add anything more to what my colleague has said.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: India will be soon in hell if we allow these anti-State elements to operate like this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: The Home Minister has come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A little too late.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (11)

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:

(a) Notification No. S.O. 196, dated the 18th January, 1964 issued in respect of the Schemes for the amalgamation of the Unity Bank Limited with the State Bank of India and of the Bank of Alagapuri Limited with the Indian Bank Limited.

(b) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Metropolitan Bank Limited with the United Industrial Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 423, dated the 30th January, 1964.

(c) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Cochin Nayar Bank Limited with the State Bank of Travancore published in Notification No. S.O. 425, dated the 30th January, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2408/64].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 226, dated the 15th February, 1964 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2409/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): On behalf of Shri Naskar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) First Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 209, dated the 8th February, 1964, under sub-section (3) of

section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2410/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT AND BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT AS IN FORCE IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:

(i) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 511, dated the 6th February, 1964, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2411/64].

(ii) Notification No. S.O. 440, dated the 8th February, 1964 under sub-section (5) of section 287 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2412/64].

(iii) Notification No. F.4(55)/63-Fin (E), published in Delhi Gazette, dated the 21st January, 1964 containing the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2413/64].

12.18 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish the Industrial Development Bank of

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 26th February, 1964.

India for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry and for matters connected therewith and further to amend certain enactments.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): About the Home Minister's absence....

Mr. Speaker: That is now gone. We have covered so much of distance. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish the Industrial Development Bank of India for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry and for matters connected therewith and further to amend certain enactments."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

12.19 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1964."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. I feel a little disturbed by the sequence of the items listed in this statement. In regard to item (3)—Supplementary Demands for Grants

in respect of the General Budget—in the Business Advisory Committee meeting yesterday we agreed that it should be taken up after the general discussion on the General Budget.

Mr. Speaker: This is only so far as the allotment of time is concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sequence is not relevant?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1964-65—contd.

DEMAND NO. 1—RAILWAY BOARD—
 contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Demand for Grant No. 1 in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65. Shri Kishen Pattnayak may continue his speech.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने श्री दासप्पा की चुनौती का जवाब दिया था और कहा था कि बिना टिकट की यात्रा को रोकने के लिए हम सब तभी मदद कर सकते हैं जब तीसरे दर्जे में भीड़भाड़ को कम कर दिया जाये। दूसरा सवाल मैंने श्री मुकुन्द राय पारिख के बारे में रखा था जिन को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था क्योंकि उन्होंने एक म्यूनिसिपल चुनाव में एक कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को हरा दिया था।

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब इसके बारे में पूरी तहकीकात करें और उसके साथ न्याय करें ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में जहाँ रेलवे लाइनें बहुत कम हैं, उसकी ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये । पूर्वी इलाके को पश्चिमी इलाके से सम्बद्ध करने के लिए भुवनेश्वर से सम्बलपुर तक एक लाइन जोड़ने की बात को सोचा जाना चाहिये ।

चौथे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फर्रुखाबाद के पास गंगा के ऊपर एक पुल की बात बहुत पहले कही गई थी और उसको मैं आज दोहराना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ पर अगर पुल बन जाये तो उत्तराखंड में बंदीनाथ या बाड़ा होती जैसे इलाकों की तरफ जाने के लिए, वहाँ पर माल पहुंचाने के लिए या सेना भिजवाने के लिए आसानी हो जायेगी और इससे समय, शक्ति और पैसे की भी बचत होगी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर माननीय मंत्री जो पूरी तरह से सोचें और पुल को बनाने की बात को चौथी योजना में शामिल कर लें ।

नौकरियों का जो वर्गीकरण किया गया है, उसके बारे में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । इस सरकारी ढाँचे में हजारों सीढ़ियाँ हैं । ठीक ठीक कितनी सीढ़ियाँ हैं, मैं निश्चय-पूर्वक नहीं कह सकता हूँ । लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि रेलवे की नौकरी में जितने वर्गीकरण हैं, जितनी सीढ़ियाँ हैं, उतनी शायद किसी भी दूसरे विभाग में नहीं हैं । स्टेशन मास्टर, गाइड, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर, कितनी ही सीढ़ियाँ हैं । इसके दो नतीजे निकलते हैं । एक तो यह कि जो बड़ा होता है वह बहुत बड़ा हो जाता है और जो छोटा होता है वह बहुत छोटा होता चला जाता है । जो बड़ा आदमी रहता है वह छोटे नौकरों को हमेशा ही नाजायज काम में लगाता है, बहुत से घरेलू कामों में नाजायज ढंग से उन लोगों को लगा

लेता है जिससे बाद में कई तरह की खराबियाँ पैदा होती हैं । सैकड़ों उदाहरण इनके आपके सामने हैं । कुछ उदाहरण तो मंत्रालय के सामने भेजे भी जा चुके हैं । खलासी जैसे लोग, प्वाइंट्समैन जैसे लोग, जब इनको कोई नाजायज काम करने के लिए कहा जाता है और वे उसको करने से इन्कार कर देते हैं, तब कभी तो दूसरा बहाना बना कर उनको डिसमिस कर दिया जाता है या उन पर जुर्माने कर दिये जाते हैं या फिर दूसरी तरह से उनको तंग किया जाता है । ऐसे जितने भी उदाहरण हमारे पास आते हैं, इनको हम मंत्रालय को भेज देते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर ठीक ढंग से विचार किया जाये और इन लोगों पर जो ज्यादातियाँ होती हैं, उनको होने से रोका जाये ।

वर्गीकरण की बात मैंने कही है, उससे एक और दूसरा नतीजा निकलता है । जितनी सीढ़ियाँ हैं, उनके परिणामस्वरूप आपसी मनमुटाव और जलन मजदूरों के अन्दर पैदा होती है । यह चीज तब सामने आती है जब कभी कोई आन्दोलन की बात होती है या कभी कोई स्ट्राइक की बात होती है । उस वक़्त देखा जाता है कि जो स्टेशन मास्टर होता है वह खलासी के मामले में रुचि नहीं लेता है, उससे उत्साहित नहीं होता है और जो खलासी होता है या जो रसोई करने वाला होता है या जो परोसने वाला होता है वह स्टेशन मास्टर या गाइड या किसी दूसरे की जो राय होती है, उससे उत्साहित नहीं होता है, उस में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेता है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वर्गीय हित को ही सर्वोपरि महत्व मिलता है, सामूहिक हित या साधारण हित को कोई महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । छोटे छोटे वर्गों के हितों पर ही ध्यान केन्द्रित रहता है । इस ओर मैं मंत्रालय तथा मजदूरों, दोनों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मंत्रालय से तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दर्जे न हों,

इतने वर्ग न हों और जो सीढ़ियाँ हैं, इनको कम किया जाये और मजदूर लोगों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी अपने वर्गों हित की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान न दे कर साधारण हित और सामूहिक हित की तरफ ही ज्यादा ध्यान दें।

अब मैं विभागीय भोजनालयों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो बेटर लोग होते हैं, जो परोसने वाले लोग होते हैं, उन से कहीं कहीं पर बारह बारह और चौदह चौदह घंटे तक काम लिया जाता है। इस चीज की जांच होनी चाहिये। जहाँ जहाँ इन छोटे छोटे लोगों से ज्यादा घंटे काम करवाया जाता है, वहाँ यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिये। इसका भी कोई हल आपको ढूँढ निकालना चाहिये।

केटरिंग का बहुत जिक्र हुआ है और माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। भोजन की जो क्वालिटी है, वह गिरती जा रही है, यह शिकायत बार बार सुनने में आती है। इतनी शिकायत आने के बावजूद भी इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और न ही कोई कदम क्वालिटी को सुधारने के लिए उठाया गया है। भोजन के मूल्य क्यों बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आई है। भोजन की क्वालिटी को अच्छा करने के लिए, इसके मूल्यों को घटाने के लिए और जो बदइंतजामी है, इसको दूर करने के लिए क्या क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, इसका जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से हमें मिलना चाहिये। मैं आपको यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि भोजन के मूल्य में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह करीब चालीस प्रतिशत की हुई है। रेलवे का जो यह दावा है, मंत्री महोदय का जो यह दावा है और जो बाहुदुरी उन्होंने दिखाई है और जिसका श्रेय वह लेना चाहते हैं कि पैसेंजर फेयर में उन्हें कोई वृद्धि नहीं की है, यह भी झूठा पड़ जाता है जब हम देखते हैं कि भोजन की कीमत में चालीस

प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी गई है। अप्रत्यक्ष ढंग से पैसेंजर फेयर में ही इससे वृद्धि हो जाती है क्योंकि आखिर इस वृद्धि का प्रभाव पैसेंजर पर ही पड़ता है, यात्रियों पर ही पड़ता है। इस तरह से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में किरायों में ही वृद्धि हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाये और आप कोशिश करें कि जो भोजन है, उसकी एक तो क्वालिटी अच्छी हो, दूसरे वह सफाई से बनाया गया हो और तीसरे उसकी मात्रा इतनी होनी चाहिए कि आदमी का पेट भर सके।

दासप्पा साहब ने कहा है कि रूस में पांच दर्जे हैं, इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में भी चार पांच दर्जे हो जाने चाहिये। यह जो उनका तर्क था यह बिल्कुल गलत था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने दर्जे इस समय हैं, उन पर भी पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये। चार या पांच या दस दर्जे भी तभी तर्कसंगत हो सकते हैं जबकि सब से जो निचला दर्जा है, जिस में साधारण लोग यात्रा करते हैं, उस दर्जे में आप सुधार ले आयें। उस सूत्र में आप ऊपर पांच या दस दर्जे रखें भी तो उतना वह चीज अन्यायपूर्ण नहीं होगी। रूस में या अमरीका में निचले दर्जे की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाता है, उतना ध्यान तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यहां पर भी देना ही चाहिये। इसलिए जब तक सब से निचले दर्जे में सुधार नहीं होता है तब तक ऊपर के दर्जों को रखना अन्यायपूर्ण होगा और उनको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Railway Minister in his two-hour long budget speech has not mentioned anything about the formation of new zones. Later on, I heard that he has mentioned that he will not be moved by any political consideration. I welcome such a statement and I hope the Minister will stand by it and will never be moved by any political considerations.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make an appeal to the hon. Members to be very brief in their observations. Their observations should be confined mainly to their region, territory or constituency.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The Railway Accidents Committee has recommended a reduction in the size of the Central, Northern and Southern Railways and formation of smaller zones. The Committee also seems to have felt that by their size and length these railway zones were so unwieldy that it was not possible to take effective steps for the maintenance of operational efficiency or for prevention of accidents. For instance, the Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway could not even once visit a place of accident on a 2000-mile long metre gauge in that zone. At present the total mileage of the Northern Railway is 6,000 miles, of the Southern Railway again 6,000 miles and of the Central Railway about 5,500 miles which is very unwieldy. The Railway Board Chairman in the past has felt that there should be smaller railway zones and they should at least be regrouped into 14 zones. The former Minister of Railways who is also present here and is in charge of food will from the point of view of movement of foodgrains feel all the more that the formation of a new zone is more essential than even before because I feel that there is a close connection between railways and food.

The underlying principles for the formation of new railway zones have been established. For forming a new zone there should be a compact region in the interest of efficient administration; it should be of a size which is large enough to provide a headquarters organisation of the highest calibre capable of following and assimilating improvements and techniques, workshop facilities and statistical training and research institutions.

The new regrouping should not dislocate the present arrangements as regards efficiency.

Based on the above principles the Railway Passengers' Association, the chambers of commerce and other public bodies belonging to the area of Guntakal-Vijayawada-Secunderabad have all been agitating for a new zone for the past 13 years. Recently the Sholapur Consultative Committee has also unanimously passed a resolution on the 27th December, 1963 to the effect that they are not opposed to the suggestion of forming a new zone with Secunderabad as its headquarters. The Andhra State Government had in the past also asked for the constitution of a new zone with these four divisions which will be convenient from the point of view of efficiency.

This demand for a new zone satisfied all the underlying principles. The new zone with Secunderabad as headquarters satisfies all the qualifications required by the Railway Board. They will have all the facilities if they have Secunderabad as the headquarters. The new zone with Secunderabad as the headquarters will be a compact one. It is almost equi-distant from the four divisions spreading around it with contiguous territory. All these four divisions though they belong to two States geographically constitute one area covering all the industrial belts of Hyderabad, Kothagudem, Sholapur, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded):
Excluding Sholapur.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Otherwise even Sholapur will not have a zone. I am talking from the point of view of what the Railway Board expects for the formation of a new zone. I am not talking from out of any zonal consideration but from

the point of view of convenience and efficiency of management.

This area will cover 3,993 kilometres. Secunderabad was once the headquarters of the Nizam State Railway and it has all the facilities, such as, signalling equipment, training centre, workshop at Lalaguda, statistical and traffic accounts offices etc. There are also huge buildings which can provide facilities for the offices. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also said that they will give all the facilities, such as, land, water, electric power and ancillary needs.

The zone will also be of immense help to those who are in that area, that is, to the businessmen, industrialists as also agriculturists. As we all know, with the completion of the Nagarjunasagar Project, Andhra will be the granary of India and the movement of foodgrains will be there. Andhra has contributed nearly 2½ lakh tons of paddy to the country's resources and has also promised to procure more. I think, the formation of a new zone will help other States also, apart from Andhra Pradesh; if they have to get all the requirements. Apart from being the granary of India Andhra Pradesh is also developing as an industrial complex. To connect the industrial centres with ports and for the movement of these materials to the other consuming centres, this is very essential.

In the Third Five Year Plan none of the lines that we have been agitating for or have been asking has found a place. There are many lines but the most important are a broad gauge line from Kothagudem to Visakhapatnam via Bhadrachalam with a line between Bhadrachalam and Bailadilla in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh as also a broad gauge line from Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar to be later extended by a broad gauge line to Sirpur Kagaznagar in Adilabad District. These are the two most important; of course, there are another three or four lines that have been

suggested. I think, the necessity for such new lines will not be overlooked by the hon. Minister himself and I hope that at least these two lines will find a place in the Fourth Plan.

Even for the electrification of the existing lines the Government has turned down all the suggestions. In some cases they have explained the difficulties but in other cases they have not even said as to why they have turned down such requests.

The hon. Minister when he was a Member of Parliament seems to have represented regarding pensionary benefits to staff retired prior to 1957. Now that he is the Minister, as he is aware of all the difficulties of these poor retired personnel, I am sure, he will take personal interest and help them.

In Secunderabad there is the Gandhi Hospital and the shunting line is very near the hospital. We would request the Railway Ministry to take over the hospital and pay the money so that they can have a hospital somewhere else. I heard that the hon. Health Minister had already made a representation to the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways.

I have got one or two requests to make to the hon. Minister regarding my own constituency. Since I have got an opportunity to speak now, I would like to bring to the notice...

Mr. Speaker: She comes to her constituency last, when her time is finished.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): So that in her constituency there may be a railway line.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Country first and the State next. I am viewing it in a broader perspective. Many people in my constituency have been agitating for long for an over-bridge at Madhira, because they are now put to a lot of inconvenience due to the shunting and so on. They have made this request to the Railway

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

Ministry since a long time, and I hope that I shall get a favourable answer in this regard from the hon. Minister.

From the district and the taluk, I shall now refer to the demands and needs of the villages. The villagers near Gangaram Thanda in Khammam district have been asking for a halt of the train at that point, but that request has been turned down on the ground that it was unsuitable from the engineering point of view. Now, the people are willing that it may be shifted towards the level crossing at Gate Karepalli. If this halt is introduced, it will be very convenient to about 35,000 people in the nearby villages. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider this request also favourably.

Now, I would like to narrate a personal experience of mine to point out how accidents could be averted. Last June, while I was travelling by the G.T. Express, between Balharsha and Kazipet, it was noticed by two people from Madras that the wheels were off the track, and then they pulled the alarm chain and the whole accident was averted thereby. I would request the hon. Minister to see whether any method could not be devised whereby if there is some mistake somewhere in the train, it could be detected in time and thereby accidents could be averted.

Mr. Speaker: I would just like to make a request to hon. Members, that we might call the hon. Minister just at this moment to reply to the debate on Demand No. 1. I realise that there are a large number of Members who are very anxious to speak, and their demand is legitimate, because they want to put forward the grievances of their own constituencies, and this is the opportune time for that purpose. But the number is so large that all of them or even a majority of them cannot be accommodated.

There was a practice here in Lok Sabha some time ago which has been discontinued for some time and may be revived. That practice is that when these Demands are being discussed, Members who have not participated in the discussion on Railway budget are allowed to put the grievances of their constituencies in writing on a sheet of paper in about fifteen to twenty lines and in any case not more than one page, and they can be passed on at the Table here, by tomorrow, and within two or three days, we shall ask the Railway Minister to have the replies to those points placed on the Table of the House. All those grievances would be given attention to by the hon. Minister and replies also given, and thereby the purpose would be served.

Therefore, I would now ask the hon. Railway Minister to reply to the debate on Demand No. 1.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): Only yesterday, I had the opportunity to reply to the general discussion on the railway budget.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I just ask one question in regard to the discontinuance of the saloon? May I know whether the saloon is being used even now by the officers or its use has been avoided? May I know whether the hon. Minister himself has avoided the use of the saloon . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might ask his question at the end of the hon. Minister's reply.

Shri Dasappa: My two hon. colleagues had dealt at some length with the question of overbudgeting in regard to expenditure and underbudgeting in regard to receipts, and, therefore, I thought that there was no necessity for me to dwell again on the same subject. But some of my hon. friends, particularly Shri V. B. Gandhi and others, have gone into that subject over again, and referred to a

number of figures to show that we were really doing some such bad budgeting. I must say that this is a thing for which there is no justification whatever.

It is true that my hon. colleague Shri S. V. Ramaswamy took the figures over a period of seven years and showed how in totality there was nothing much of under-budgeting in regard to receipts and over-budgeting in regard to expenditure. That, I think, was the correct thing to do and not to take the figures of just a particular year. But even so, in view of the fact that Shri V. B. Gandhi has taken certain years, in order to show that there was this virtue or weakness on the part of the railways, I think that it is necessary that I disabuse him and the House of misconception on this subject. My hon. friend has said, in justification of his view, that this 2 per cent surcharge on freight was unnecessary and could very well have been avoided if only we had taken note of the fact that there would be a large surplus towards the end of the year, 1964-65. This is a matter which I have referred to at some length in my budget speech itself.

Now, let me give a few figures to show how there was no such thing as that. Taking the particular years which my hon. friend himself has referred to, into consideration, the estimates have differed from the actuals only a little, sometimes plus and sometimes minus. As regards 1962-63, to which Shri V. B. Gandhi has referred, he has conceded the fact that it was an extraordinary year and the year of emergency. I would like to take the House into confidence and give a few more details. During the first nine months of 1962-63, that is to say, between April and December, 1962, the North-East Frontier Railway carried 4½ per cent more originating traffic than in the corresponding nine months of the previous year. But I would like my hon. friends to note that, after the emergency began, and when the river

route via Pakistan was cut off, the North-East Frontier Railway carried in January—March, 1963, 36 per cent more of originating traffic than in the previous year. In other words, that increase of 4½ per cent of traffic over the previous year was stepped up to 36 per cent. Making the comparison in ton-kilometres, 2.8 per cent increase in the first nine months was stepped up to 29.4 per cent in the final three months of the year. I do not think that the railways have to be apologetic over the fact that they were able to put up such a performance, exceeding substantially in a crisis what a sound carefully prepared budget estimate had provided for.

Shri V. B. Gandhi had referred to the question of surplus. My colleagues have already dealt with it indirectly, but let me give a few more figures. My hon. friend has referred to 1960-61 and 1961-62, not mentioning the fact that, in most years, 1956-63, that is to say, in four out of seven completed years, this surplus ultimately was less than the budget estimates. There is no special mystery on the question of surpluses. Other items also enter into this, besides traffic receipts and working expenses. One important element which I would like the House to note and which contributed to the surpluses, and which had nothing to do with either traffic receipts or working expenses, was the amount that stood at the credit of the provident fund of certain employees. Shri Nambiar also will take note of this fact. When these employees changed over to the pension system, exercising the option that was allowed to them, the provident fund bonus credits were transferred to the railway revenues and went to swell the surplus. This is an accounting matter and the ruling of the Comptroller and Auditor General is that such sums should be credited to revenues.

I may say this alone accounted for Rs. 2.50 crores more in 1960-61 and

[Shri Dasappa]

Rs. 2.60 crores more, in 1961-62. The budgeted figure was based on the last date initially given to the staff for opting for pension, but this date was extended from time to time on the request of the staff and organised labour. Ultimately, more people also opted for pension than were expected, and a large credit came to revenues. In the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, due to the difficulty in getting adequate supplies of material generated, the expenditure on works got reduced. What happens is that, when we do not spend on the capital budget as much as we have provided for, our liability to pay interest on the amount that has not been spent will to that extent be reduced. That is another factor which has gone into the calculation of reducing the revenue expenditure. Therefore, this is a simple enough matter. To that extent, the revenue expenditure got reduced. These factors and the fortuitous one about the staff opting for pension, already mentioned, increased the surplus somewhat.

The estimating of both traffic receipts and working expenses had been done quite carefully. In 1960-61 the actual receipts turned out to be lower than the budget estimate by 1.6 per cent and expenses by 3.7 per cent. In 1961-62, the actual receipts were 0.2 per cent more than the budget estimate and expenditure 1.8 per cent less than the budget estimate.

May I, in this context, make one point? If the railways were able to make actually a somewhat larger surplus than they had been hoping for, it was all to the good. So far as the railways are concerned, the entire surplus is not taken away by anybody for any other use except for increasing the amenities to the users of the railways or to staff. Whatever we are able to save by way of surplus goes to the development fund which, as I said, is utilised for increasing amenities for the users. Other things like quarters to staff and staff welfare works and various operating improve-

ments. Under the successive conventions adopted by the House, there is no other source of financing any of these items of expenditure. I see that there are friends here who are always demanding greater and greater amenities. They want sheds to be built on platforms, they want covering of various platforms, they want improvements by way of better sanitation and so on at railway stations; they want increased space for waiting rooms. Endless number of these things are demanded by our friends. So, if we had something more by way of surplus, that is a thing which I thought Members would congratulate the railways on. But unfortunately, for some reason or another, that was not so. Possibly the only reason I can think of is that a certain section of the public, certainly not the majority, but a very microscopic minority, were not happy over this levy of even a small 2 per cent surcharge. That is the only reason why certain Members chose to be critical of the 2 per cent surcharge. But others, I am glad to say, welcomed this little increase in tariff.

A number of things have been referred to by various Members. I am very thankful to you, Sir, for having thrown out a suggestion to hon. Members to send up short notes to me as to what exactly they would need. I would be glad to send them replies as early as possible.

Shri Bade (Khargone): For the last three years, I have been sending notes to his department. Both the MLA there and myself have represented the matter. This concerns Jawad. There is no shed at all in the station. Nobody looks to the metre gauge. Everybody takes care of the broad gauge.

Shri Dasappa: That is what some hon. Members said, probably it is himself. Why should the Indian railways be partial to broad gauge and not so to metre gauge? On the face of

it, it is not correct to say so. If the necessity was felt, the railways would have been only too eager to meet all the wishes of the hon. Members. Even now it does not prevent him from writing to me and letting me know exactly what is urgently required there.

One of the things referred to was again the question of overcrowding. I have requested hon. Members not to paint the picture too thick, because I know it as much as anybody else. It has been my personal experience in years past. So there is no need for them to tell me about it.

The position is fairly happy so far as goods traffic is concerned. It will be possible now to turn our attention more and more to the convenience of passengers, and amenities to them. I am hoping that it will be possible to do all that. Besides this, I said yesterday that we would be thinking of more trains, more janata trains and other facilities which will help passengers.

So far as overcrowding is concerned. I may mention another point. As a solution, one of the suggestions made was: why have this classification? I think Shri Kishen Pattnayak was saying that. Why have this classification when there is overcrowding not so much, as he says in other classes as in third class? A very heroic measure, no doubt. But how many in the House will subscribe to that view, that there should be only one class?

After all, as I said, there are two things. We are working in a democracy. We have got to go by the wishes of Parliament. Secondly, we work not merely as a utility service but also as a commercial concern. We have got to cater for the demands, requirements and conveniences of all the people in the land, and even those who come from abroad. Are we to lose the entire tourist traffic by abolishing the higher classes? Would my

hon. friend countenance such a suggestion? I do not think he will.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Would you agree to have third class and a tourist upper class only, no other class?

Shri Dasappa: I am glad he has modified it at least to that extent.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Not for myself. It was because you raised the question of facilities that I have made this suggestion.

Shri Dasappa: The generous consideration he wants to bestow on the tourists from abroad he wants to deny to some of his own kith and kin here in the land. Is that again a fair way of dealing with this matter? socialist State in the world, Russia, having five classes. Somebody here asked me for the authority. I've got a mighty big book here called *World Railways*, and that also shows that there are classes, apart from the study made by one of our railwaymen who was sent to Moscow, Shri Vasist. So, let not the Members here dispute facts when they come out after a study. I do not know whether they have studied. There are those classifications there. Let us not confuse the issues and connect overcrowding with the various classifications we have got.

13.00 hrs.

Shri Bade: You may have many classes, but at least third class may be given more space.

Shri Dasappa: That is perfectly right, I entirely agree. Where there is no controversy, let us not create one.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: How do those five classes in Russia differ from each other, and what are the amenities in each?

Shri Dasappa: I do not think that is at all necessary. We are now dealing with this question of doing away with classification. On that, I suppose even my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh is agreed that there should be the various classes, though all of us are agreed on the fact that the hardships

[Shri Dasappa]

of third class passengers should be obviated. That is why yesterday I said we were doing so many things.

I think that in some places this overcrowding may be due—I am not trying to be very categorical and assertive—to the fact that there are a number of ticketless travellers. What are we to do in such a case as that? Yesterday I appealed to all Members to co-operate in that matter.

Shri Nambiar: If I am not disturbing him, generally the practice is not to have division after 1 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: That is gone.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barra-culpore). It is a convention we have built up all these years. Has the House decided this?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Objections were raised, and the House took a decision that there ought to be quorum at every moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This House has no convention at all? A convention that was built over eleven years goes in one day?

Mr. Speaker: When the House does that, what can we do?

Shri Nambiar: It was just one or two minutes to 1 O'Clock and I thought we could have the division. That is why I mentioned it.

Mr. Speaker: He does not want to listen, but only have a division?

Shri Nambiar: We want to listen.

Mr. Speaker: Then, let us listen. If, after he finishes, the House desires postponement of the division, that is for the House, or, even after completing the debate, we can take up the other Demands, and then we can have the division.

Shri Nambiar: All the divisions can be taken up at the end.

Mr. Speaker: That also can be done.

Shri Dasappa: I have got some figures here to show that more than 80 per cent of this alarm chain pulling is unjustified and is not for any legitimate purpose. In the last five or six years it has been alternating between 80 and 90 per cent—all unjustified chain pulling. And here are my friends who find fault with me for unpunctuality. I ask you; if there is 90 per cent of unjustified chain pulling, how can there be any punctuality? It is not possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): What do you mean by unjustified chain pulling? They do it just for the mere fun of it?

Shri Dasappa: I linked this matter with ticketless travelling. They force themselves into the crowded third class compartments, and then they pull the chain and get off wherever they want.

13.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY in the Chair]

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the remedy for it?

Shri Dasappa: Yesterday I placed it before you. I beg of you all to co-operate in the matter and see that nobody who resorts to this kind of malpractice is in the least countenanced or encouraged. That is just what I want. If the railway staff choose to take some drastic action, there should be no part of the public sympathising with the wrongdoers. That is just what I want, and that will itself be a great boon to the railways.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Can you not pass some deterrent legislation on the point?

Shri Dasappa: We are legislating enough. Even now there may be legislation, but the point is that the practice is becoming a little widespread.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Is it not due to not giving punishment to the culprits?

Shri Dasappa: Another thing which was referred to by quite a large number of friends here was catering. I was trying to see whether I could get some clear guidance from the hon. Members as to what we should do with this departmental catering in the first place. Do they want departmental catering to be continued and improved upon as my hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah was saying the other day, or is it the view of any Members here that this departmental catering should be done away with, and that we must get back to the old position. I say this, because some Members also said that there was some caterer, Kellner, who was doing something very much better and so we should get back to the old practice.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): We want better food to be catered by the catering department of the railways. That is the main idea.

Shri Dasappa: That is right. I am glad.

Shri Bade: Better tea for third class passengers should be provided.

Shri Dasappa: I am glad there is nobody here who is anxious to do away with departmental catering. If there is anybody and it has to go to that extent it will ease the burden on the railways, and we will be happy, but the people here want departmental catering to continue and to be improved upon. That is a matter with which I entirely agree.

Dr. Ranen Sen: But do something.

Shri Dasappa: This is not a matter on which we only express some nice,

platitudinous words. We have already taken steps in the matter.

Shri K. N. Pande: With what result?

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Dasappa: We are just now taking steps in the matter, and I hope things will improve. The Railway Board have created a new directorate headed by a senior officer for this specific purpose only, whose business will be to go round and see that things improve. The entire organisation, the machinery for this purpose, will be geared up.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Even among the contractors, the old contractors should not be continued for ever. They have created certain vested interests.

Shri Dasappa: I will come to that, I will answer that point. I was telling the House that we were already on the move so far as catering is concerned. Members will appreciate this fact that catering is not a direct responsibility of the railways. We have got to move traffic, to move the passengers. This catering is a thing which we have taken up in order to provide additional facilities to the people. So, the railways not being what are known as expert hoteliers, there may be some deficiencies here and there, I do not deny that. We are trying to build up a machinery which will be adequate enough and which will be competent enough to look into this question, which is a big enough affair. I must also tell the hon. House how catering has grown. Formerly, the dining car used to cater to just a few select people. The other people would rush into some other way-side caterer and manage that way. Today many of the people travelling in third class go to the dining car. I am told that one train, the GT Express, caters to as many as 600 meals in one journey.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): In the de luxe they cater more than 800 meals.

Shri Dasappa: I am glad. That only shows how popular it is in spite of the criticism here and there. Popularity is one of the tests of the utility of a service.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): There is no other go except to rely on the dining car.

Shri Sonavane: You can have your own tiffin carrier.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Dasappa: I agree there is room for improvement. There was some complaint about quantity also. I do not know whether the quantity is really that poor. In any case, there is room for improvement in quality and in quantity of food. I also attach a lot of importance to the way it is presented to the passengers. Service must be by people who are very clean and tidy; they must also be extremely courteous. We realise all these things and we will try to do our best with regard to these matters. My hon friend here said that the same man—non-departmental contractor—should not be continued for too long because he develops vested interests and to that extent catering may suffer. The opinions of hon. friends who write to me on this matter are widely different. Here is a man who has got all the equipment necessary and experience and so on; why disturb him. What has he to do if it is taken away—that is what one set of people say. Hon. friends like Mr. Venkatasubbaiah to whom I must pay equal respect and regard say: better change the contractor periodically. We are striking a golden mean: We want to keep the tenure sufficiently long to encourage people to take to that contract; after that period, we call for tender so that more competent people, if any, may quote and give us better terms.

Shri Sonavane: Why have the Wheelers who have been given the monopoly on the railways for ages together and how long will it be continued?

Shri Dasappa: The question of bookstalls at Railways seems to be a hardly annual. But I may say that I have not looked into this matter. I feel that the procedure that we have to adopt should serve a useful purpose. What money he is making or how he is making—is not a thing which I want to pry into. If a certain practice is serving a purpose well and there are no complaints with regard to that service, generally I do not want to interfere with it. If I were to get any complaints about it, I will see what to do.

Shri Sonavane: Why a monopoly should be given? Let there be some others also if they can serve the people equally well.

Shri Dasappa: I said that I had not studied the matter in detail. If there is a monopoly of the sort that my hon. friend is trying to make out, I am not too anxious to encourage that monopoly. But as I said, if they have got to be replaced, persons who replace them must be able to give at least as good a service as the Wheelers. Although I am not quite so sure, I will go into that if my hon. friend can say that there are people who can render as good a service as wheelers can on better terms.

There were some criticisms about corruption in the Railways. Maybe, it is wide spread. Though our Railways cover practically the whole country, it does not mean that all the corruption is on the Indian Railways. There are other people who share in the practice of corruption.

Shri Nambiar: Well-said.

Shri Dasappa: Therefore, I do not think that my hon. friends will expect

me to put an end to corruption everywhere; that is not possible. My impression about the Railways is that the younger officers who are coming up and who are taking over many key places are giving a very good account of themselves. I hope I am not wrong. If there is anything like that, I will be glad to be told about that. But this is the impression that I have got, not merely as a Minister but as a man wide-awake and who is seeing how things are being done.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Are the older ones more corrupt?

Shri Dasappa: I did not say that. I will take every step to see that this corruption that may be there is put down with an iron hand. I may look very soft and rather gentle, but I tell you that I may tolerate even want of intelligence and some amount of inefficiency but I cannot tolerate dishonesty and corruption. If I can get some amount of proof about any person resorting to corruption, you can rest content that I will take the most drastic action against him. My hon. friends who welcome this pronouncement—there is nothing extraordinary about it—should they not, by the same token, see that the public also will not become participants in encouraging corruption? The public who deal, day in and day out with Railways they are a class of people and not all the general public. Who are continuously in touch with the parcel clerk and goods clerk and so on with these railway offices, have some obligation on their part also to be honest and not to resort to this kind of thing. I hope my hon. friends will decry it equally. It is an evil that curses him that takes as much as it curses him that gives. I hope that my hon. friends will help me in the matter.

One or two hon. Members referred to certain contracts. I refer to the engineering contracts. They said the lowest tender was not accepted in one

case and the lowest tender was rejected in favour of the next higher one. You are aware of the fact that there is no obligation on the Government or a Government department to accept the lowest tender merely because it is the lowest. There must be so many other factors which should be taken into consideration in entrusting a work to a person, especially a work like a bridge work as in this case. Here was a case which has come to my notice as a Minister, and my friend referred to it—I think it was Shri Bade who did it.

Shri Bade: I do not want to interrupt and after sometime I will say something about this, because there is one contractor who is old and his tender was the next lowest, while the lowest tender was that of a contractor who is new but he was given the contract.

Shri Dasappa: I do not know that, but I am referring to the case to which you referred. I believe Shri Tulmohan Ram also referred to it. I have tried to ascertain the facts, and in this case I have got the facts. The facts no doubt go to show that the lowest tender was Rs. 78,000 less than the next lowest, in a tender of about Rs. 6 lakhs. I believe that was a bridge work.

Shri Bade: Two construction works.

Shri Dasappa: In the case of the construction of a bridge, we would like to have a person who is competent to perform the job well. In this case, the person who quoted the lowest tender met me also. The facts that I have got go to show that there were a number of complaints against him, in three or four of which he went to court for contesting the arbitration award. One case, I believe, has not yet ended in his favour, and in another case, in the court, he lost with costs. He had not

[Shri Dasappa]

13:23 hrs.

taken up any large contract like this, and therefore, naturally, the person concerned—not the people who were immediately on the spot but others, and very senior people—two Deputy Chief Engineers and the Deputy Financial Adviser—dealt with this subject of this tender and they decided . . .

13.23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Bade: There is one difficulty. I may explain the difficulty so that the hon. Minister may reply after taking that into account. The person concerned is the old contractor and he still continues there.

Shri Dasappa: I know. But we are not saying anything except that he was found not competent for this job. We do not say he is a bad fellow or he is placed on the black-list. We are not saying that. Why should anyone ascribe to us something which we did not say? He still continues to be a contractor and he is on the register, but he was deemed not fit enough for a work of this nature. That is one reason that was there. Those people who decided on the tender are not people who had immediately anything to do with him. They were the people who were very senior and they have decided that the next higher one must be taken up. (Interruption). The difference is today not Rs. 78,000. It was given to the other man who had previously taken up larger works—may not be railway work—and it was by negotiation. The difference came up to Rs. 32,000 only. It was reduced to Rs. 32,000. So, it will be seen that the particular case referred to by both the hon. Members does not deserve very much sympathy at the hands of anybody. I do not want to say anything more except this . . .

Shri Bade: We want that the railways should not be put to any loss.

Shri Dasappa: We are anxious that the bridge must survive more than

anything else. It must serve its purpose. What is more, the Public Accounts Committee itself has in certain cases stated that there is no obligation on the part of the Government to accept the lowest tender. If that much latitude is not to be left to the railways, I do not think the question of going through the tenders need be restored to. It will be reduced to a farce if it is to be stated that the lowest tender must be accepted always.

Mr. Speaker: Is he likely to take more time yet?

Shri Dasappa: The suggestions that hon. Members have made are so many and that it might take a longer time. I would like you tell me how much time I am allowed and then I will confine myself to it.

Mr. Speaker: It is for him to see.

Shri Dasappa: I might go on for another 20 to 25 minutes, if you so like.

Mr. Speaker: Not my liking.

Shri Dasappa: 20 minutes. Would that be all right?

Mr. Speaker: He may try to be brief. If he could finish earlier than that, it will be good.

Shri Dasappa: 15 minutes.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस चीज को क्लियर करें। यह जनरल क्वेश्चन है, यह हमारी मांग है।

I wish he explains it to the House openly.

श्री तु० राम (सोनबरसा) : आप ने जो फरमाया है कि कंट्रैक्टर के खिलाफ शिकायत है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिकायत है, और जिस कंट्रैक्टर को वह मिला है क्या वह पुराना कंट्रैक्टर है।

Shri Shiv Narain: I want your protection, for a second. The application of Shri Surat Singh is with me. I have given it to Shri Nanda, the Home Minister. I will give you a copy of it.

Mr. Speaker: That could be handed over. I shall see whether I can do anything.

Shri Nambiar: What about the division, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot anticipate the division before the Minister concludes his speech.

Shri Dasappa: One of the important things which my hon. friends probably are very anxious to hear from me is the question of zones, the zonal reorganisation. I thought I had made my position very clear so far as the zones are concerned. Even my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi asked, what is the particular method that we have, to ascertain the need for separate zones, the assessment of the work loads and so on. In my budget speech itself I had stated that we have in the Railway Board itself, a department known as the Efficiency Bureau and that is continuously dealing with this subject of working out workload and efficiency indices of all the various divisions and the zones. I cannot have a more efficient organisation than the Efficiency Bureau for this purpose.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah said that another zone was almost at the point of being created. I have not gone into all the papers. It is just possible that a certain movement was initiated with regard to this question of having more zones. But I have only come to this conclusion: that, in view of the fairly efficient work that is going on now and the good account that Railways are giving of themselves, this is not a thing which was

so urgent at this moment of time. I may tell Shri Venkatasubbaiah that possibly, if the emergency had not arisen, we might have been inclined to take up this subject, consider it in all aspects and come to some decisions, either for or against. But when the emergency is on, is it the most important thing that the country should have, or for the railways to embark upon?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Members of Parliament met your predecessor and he gave us the impression that because of the emergency this carving out of a new zone has been held up. The impression which he has given us was that if the emergency had not been there, a new zone would have come into being. But you have been telling . . . (Interruption)

Shri Dasappa: That is what I have said. I have just now said the same thing: that but for the emergency, we would have been more inclined to go into this question in all its details and come to some decision.

Shri Nambiar: It is quite the reverse. What he said was had it not been for the emergency the question would not have arisen, and that because of the emergency the transport should move better and therefore bifurcation is necessary. That is the point.

Shri Dasappa: We differ from that point of view, because if emergency has created a demand for an additional zone, the quarters from which the demand would have come could not have been only one or two. It would have come from the Defence as well saying that, in view of the emergency, we want such and such things to be done. I am still awaiting any such indication—not any pressure, but indication of that sort from that Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Without pressure, you will not move; mere indication is not enough.

Shri Nambiar: Without steam, how can the locomotive move?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Can he give any categorical assurance? He has just passed over the subject.

Shri Dasappa: I have said it yesterday, and I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating it. However much my hon. friend may be interested in it, I do not want to take the time of the whole House for the sake of that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Does it mean that the hon. Minister is not interested in it?

Shri Dasappa: I am interested in the whole country and not only in a particular region. I want to consider this question from a wider aspect. She herself told me that the Northern Railway have got much bigger mileage than the Southern Railway. What am I to do in that case? I must do something for the Northern Railway also to see that its mileage is brought within a sizeable limit.

The question of level-crossings has been referred to by a number of hon. Members not excluding Shri Venkatasubbaiah. As I said, we will certainly give a manned level-crossing wherever justified. So far as we are concerned, the principle is very simple and very clearly laid down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Manned or unmanned?

Shri Dasappa: Let me take up the question of over-bridge or under-bridge first. Whichever State wants an over-bridge or under-bridge over a railway track, we are prepared to play our part in so far as putting up the bridge portion proper is concerned. The rest of the work, of bringing the approach roads, is the job of either the Municipal Corporation or the State Government or any other local body or road authority.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who begins first?

Shri Dasappa: The moment they indicate they will give us the money, we will take up the work. The cost of bringing the approach roads to the over-bridge or under-bridge is all that we are interested in. The very next day we shall take up the work.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Railway Ministry take measures to bring the State Governments into this thing? Otherwise, merely building up a small bridge over the railway line without having any connection on either side is no use.

Shri Dasappa: I am in continuous touch with the State Governments. The moment they indicate their priorities, we immediately take up such works. They have got to place at our command the cost of bringing the approach roads for the over-bridge or under-bridge. Can I be more liberal, more sympathetic or more reasonable than that? If Mr. Venkatasubbaiah can get his State Government to say that this is a matter of priority, we are prepared to do it. (Interruptions). The same rule applies to under-bridges also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about unmanned crossings?

Shri Dasappa: My friend, Mr. Kamath, is interested in that subject particularly. I have got enough information from various other countries to show that unmanned level-crossings exist as a matter of course and there is nothing extraordinary in it. Every country has got these unmanned level-crossings. In the first place, let us not have any impression that, in India alone, we have got these unmanned level-crossings.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt, Sir. But I recollect that occasion when you, ensconced in that high chair, offered to man an unmanned crossing. He

says it is not necessary, in spite of your grand offer.

Mr. Speaker: There are thousands of such crossings. Even if all the 500 of us go there, the problem will remain.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you lead the way, we will follow you.

Shri Dasappa: Mr. Kamath thinks that I am not in touch with you and I have not obtained your good views on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath can manage more than one crossing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is physically not possible. I wish I could.

Shri Dasappa: You will remember my discussing this matter with you, Sir. If I remember aright, the suggestion was, why not ask the State Government to meet the non-recurring initial expenditure and the railways trying to do the manning. The first proposal was sharing the cost of a manned level-crossing fifty-fifty. The State Government meets half the cost and the railways meet the other half—both initial and recurring. We have further liberalised this. If only the State Government or road authority incur the non-recurring expenditure of building up the gate and the gate lodge necessary, then the entire recurring cost of manning it will be borne by us. I feel this pronouncement by me should not be very much advertised or broadcast because the result will be that everybody will fall in line with this idea. All the same, we are here for national service, and if a State puts up the necessary structure and meets the initial or capital expenditure, we shall meet the regular recurring expenditure. The capital expenditure may not be very much; it may be about Rs. 10,000 per level-crossing. If the road authority gives Rs. 10,000, there is no more expenditure so far as the State is concerned.

Another suggestion of yours was that we must put up a stop board at the road itself. In some of these roads, the local authorities also co-operate, and they have got signs. Now we have issued a circular that every unmanned level-crossing must have a stop sign-board on the road on both sides. Whistling by the locomotive is always done where there is an unmanned level-crossing. The board is there for whistling, at a certain distance. We have again brought this to Railways' notice. I think *everything that need be done is being done.*

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Halt and proceed signal as in Bangalore.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): How many level-crossings have been manned during the last 3 or 5 years?

Shri Dasappa: Quite a number of them.

Regarding the suggestion of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty about foot over-bridge, we will consider it by all means sympathetically so far as the railway premises is concerned. Whether it is Dum Dum or any other station, certainly we shall do our best; but, if it is to serve the non-railway people and not passengers, then the responsibility will not be of the railways. It is of the public at large. If they meet some portion of the cost, then I have no objection to having a foot over-bridge if they want. But in no case should it be possible for the people from outside the platform to get into the platform and get into the trains.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are all suburban passengers who will be coming from outside into the platform with their tickets.

Shri Dasappa: Then there is no trouble. So far as electrification is concerned, I have already said that we have already electrified the suburban area of Calcutta. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was saying that the speed is more or less the same as before.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The time taken is more or less the same.

Shri Dasappa: In a new electrified area we cannot take liberties with the track. I am sure, in course of time, it will certainly improve. On the Sealdah-Ranaghat section, for instance, so far, 54 electric trains have replaced an equivalent number of steam services, out of a total of 55. Acceleration has been possible in the case of electric services on Sealdah-Ranaghat section, the maximum acceleration being 29 minutes in the case of up trains and 25 minutes in the case of down trains. On Sealdah-Bongaon section, 22 electric trains have been introduced and 14 are still to be replaced. So, we have got a fairly good account to give her already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The maximum may be 29 minutes, but the average is much less.

Shri Dasappa: From April, 1964, suburban services on the various sections—about eight in number—of Sealdah Division would provide not only increased accommodation but cleaner and more comfortable journey. The other sections on the Sealdah Division like Sealdah-Diamond Harbour, Sealdah-Budge Budge, etc., are expected to be electrified within about 2 years, and when the electrification is completed, electric suburban services will be introduced there also. The Howrah-Burdwan chord section is also likely to be electrified and electric services introduced on it by early 1965.

The other question, I think, that she and some other hon. Members also referred to, was about the question of employing casual labour or labour who serve on projects. The policy of the Indian Railways is very clear so far as this is concerned. Whenever there is any new recruitment to class IV, preference will be given to those who have worked either as casual labour or on projects. Therefore, I do not know on what basis she should nurse a grievance that, in preference to the temporary labour, new recruits are being taken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is one point about class IV. But, regarding the railway electrification staff—they are not all class IV staff—because they were recruited for a project, they are naturally facing retrenchment and new staff are being taken.

Shri Nambiar: It is not only in the case of class IV staff, the same practice is adopted by the Railway Administration in the case of class III and other staff also. The policy laid down by the Railway Administration is good, but in effect it does not come about. What is told here is not put in practice. That is why the trains get derailed. The trains always start properly but when they have run for some time they get into ditches.

Shri Dasappa: I would like my hon. friends, instead of merely generalising like this, to give me one or two instances.

Shri Nambiar: We can give you bundles.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may pass on those instances to the hon. Minister.

Shri Dasappa: Another thing that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to was about a foot-bridge to connect a girls' school and a boy's school. I do not know whether that is the responsibility of the Railways. These are things which have grown up, and it is not connected with the passengers who come in and the passengers who go out. If it is a question of level crossing or a bridge. I think the local government or road authority should also take some interest in the matter and refer to us. We will certainly consider it and do what best we can—I think she wanted it at New Barrackpore or somewhere there.

Then, the question of victimisation was raised, a thing with which, of course, my hon. friends are greatly

exercised. The Railways never resort to victimisation. We have no pleasure in victimising anybody. But you will understand that a big organisation like this requires discipline, some amount of discipline and I hope, it does not matter, however sympathetic we may be towards the labour, it is not the idea of my friends here that we must weaken that discipline. Therefore, where there might have been, what are known as—due to temporary aberrations—strikes or misconduct, we do not want to victimise them. But we want to give some period for them to keep good behaviour and....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *Praya-schitham?*

Shri Dasappa:thereafter we consider the matter.

Shri Sheo Narain: May I ask a question of the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: He is not giving in at this moment, therefore, hon. Members need not interrupt.

Shri Sheo Narain: He said that there should be discipline.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I want the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): He wants to keep them out for a period.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is not giving in.

Shri Dasappa: He was one of those hon. friends who wanted a hundred per cent neutralisation, so far as the rise in dearness allowance is concerned. Now that Shri Alvares had said that there should be hundred per cent neutralisation, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty thought why should she not also ask for hundred per cent neutralisation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Up to Rs. 150 it should be neutralised.

Shri Dasappa: There was the second Pay Commission, which was appointed with the consent and willing co-operation of all parties and all the labour representatives. The Commission suggested that the neutralisation should be of a portion and not hundred per cent. Anyway, that does not relate to me directly. Still, I do not think my hon. friends would be justified in trying to ask for hundred per cent neutralisation. If they get the proper neutralisation to which we have all agreed, I think that ought to be enough.

May I, Sir, in winding up, say that we are anxious, now that the goods traffic has shown a certain easy position, to turn our attention to the passengers. It is not only quantitatively we want to improve matters but qualitatively also. To sum up, I might say, the need for punctuality, to obviate overcrowding, acceleration and suitability of timings to which people have referred, prevention of accidents, ensuring safety, ensuring proper cleanliness, showing courtesy, providing water facilities, maintenance of coaches etc., better catering, and all other things are going to be attended to with as much of zeal and enthusiasm as possible. In no case will there be any relaxation of the efforts we are doing.

The Railway Board's comments on the recommendations of the Accidents Committee have been laid on the Table with our comments thereon. Some hon. friends have referred to the Research Department—I think Dr. Singhvi referred to it. We are now taking steps to strengthen the Research Department. But the one difficulty is, we do not readily get the proper technical personnel. It is not so easy to find the proper personnel. I am even prepared to go and have persons from abroad if they can man that fine organisation. The question is, we must get the proper personnel.

As regards accidents, I might say that the percentage that is due to human elements is not a peculiarity of India. The Kunzru Committee

[Shri Dassappa]

has referred to it. It is so even in an advanced country like the United Kingdom. There you will find that, out of 652 collisions and derailments,—after all, these are the most important—381 are due to failure of human element—as much as 58.4 per cent. So, let us not unnecessarily underrate the good work that is being done by the Railways.

I am very thankful to all the hon. Members for having taken the trouble of giving so many suggestions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Useful suggestions.

Shri Dasappa: I may say that I will do my best to implement as many of them as is practicable and possible within our resources.

Mr. Speaker: Now what is the desire of the House? Shall I put the cut motions to the vote of the House just now?

Some Hon. Members: Yes:

Shri Alvares: There is a clarification that I would like to ask.

Mr. Speaker: That can be done later on.

13.50 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister wanted to make a statement.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): In the question hour today I was in the Rajya Sabha and at the end of the question hour I had to make a statement there which detained me for some time. After that when I came here, I learnt there was a calling attention notice to be answered by the Home Ministry. I ascertained afterwards the position and I may say that neither myself nor my Ministry received any intimation or inkling of this till the close of the question hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It needs an enquiry, Sir, I hope you will hold it.

Shri Nanda: It may be ascertained. That is the fact of the matter. Later on, I would like to make a statement and give all the information that is required.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): How could the Deputy Minister make a statement later on if they had no information about it?

Mr. Speaker: There were two notices—one was a motion for adjournment and another a calling attention notice. The Ministry got notice of the adjournment motion and so they prepared a statement for that. Since I had disallowed that adjournment motion, there was no need for that statement to be made at that moment. Ordinarily, we presume that the notice is given in time. In this case, Shri Swell gave notice to us in due time, at 10.10. We have received it also before 11 o'clock. That is perfectly all right. Every hon. Member is expected to deliver three copies of such notices one to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and one to the Minister concerned besides the one to the Speaker, in due time, before the sitting starts. If Shri Swell has given that notice in time then, certainly, he is not to be blamed. We will have to find out where the fault lies; it has to be ascertained. But I would like to say one thing, which I suggested at that moment also. If for any reason or any fault anywhere the Minister does not get that intimation in proper time, he has only to say that he has not got the notice and the House would show that indulgence every time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I think at one stage she wanted to say "we have not received the notice" but, then, she got a piece of paper and she read it out.

Mr. Speaker: If only she had said that then the position would have been different.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am afraid this might lead to difficulties and complications if this latitude is given to the Treasury Benches because, I am sorry to say, if they are allowed to plead the excuse that they have not got the notice, in spite of our best efforts occasions may arise when one Minister or the other may say "we have not received intimation", even though we have done our duty.

Mr. Speaker: How can a Minister be expected to answer if he has not received the notice?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I wanted to suggest that the communication channel must be made more efficient.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out where the deficiency has been. We might ascertain that so that in future we might not be put to any difficulty so far as communication from one to the other is concerned.

Shri Nanda: Even if the notice had been received, it was not necessary that we should be prepared immediately to give the information. In some cases, we might require some time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may ask for time and the hon. Speaker and the House will give it. That is a different matter. But here the plea was that intimation was not received.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I do not know how discussion has started on this once again but I may say for your information that I dropped the calling attention notice in the box outside the Notice Office at 9.50 A.M. this morning. The two Deputy Ministers were present in the House and one of the Deputy Ministers read out from the prepared statement. So, I assume that the Government were aware of this calling attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. She made a statement be-

cause there was an adjournment motion also, of which they have received a copy. That is all right. We will take up the discussion on the railway budget.

13.54 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS— RAILWAYS—contd.

DEMAND NO. 1—RAILWAY BOARD—contd.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, with your permission, I may put a question on the saloons, which is rather incongruous or unrealistic and not in keeping with the socialistic pattern of society. I was told that the Minister himself was using a saloon. I do not know whether he has given it up. I am told that there are 8,000 saloons in the Indian railways. If these saloons are given up, they can be converted into 500 rakes and it will result in economy and reduction in over-crowding. Just for the use of a few officers, 8,000 saloons are being reserved, I am told. Is he going to take any action in that regard?

Mr. Speaker: He will consider that also.

Shri Alvares rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, he is an authority on railways.

Shri Alvares: I seek only one clarification. He was in the process of making an important policy statement in regard to victimised workers. He started by saying that in course of time if they have been punished or put off duty, the question would be considered. May I request him to make a complete statement in this respect, rather finish his sentence?

Mr. Speaker: He has still another opportunity to make that statement.

Shri Alvares: If it is made now it will help us in deciding whether to move or not to move our cut motions.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Now the pension scheme is applied only from 1957. There are so many employees who have served the department to the best of their ability and who have joined the railways before 1957. May I know whether the scheme will be applied to all railway employees? Has that aspect been examined?

Shri Dasappa: This question was answered at great length by my hon. friend, Shri Ramaswamy.

Mr. Speaker: Now, is it desired that I should put the cut motions to the vote of the House straightway?

Shri Nambiar: You may read out the cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: I want to know whether I have to put them to the vote just now.

Shri Nambiar: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The first one is by Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not the whole of it.

Mr. Speaker: So, No. 1 is not being pressed?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are 30 or 40 sub-clauses. So, it would be better to take them one by one.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. I may be told as to which are being pressed.

Shri Nambiar: No. (15) of 4 and (1) and (2) of 13. Mine is only (15) of 4. The other is that of Shri Kamath.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad there is some agreement on this.

Shri Bade: I want to press cut motions Nos. 3 and 6.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I want to press No. 7.

Mr. Speaker: I will first put cut motions Nos. 3 and 6 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 3 and 6 were put and negatived.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put cut motions Nos. 3 and 6 to the vote of House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cut motion No. 13(i) can be put together with it. They are identical. These are regarding dearness allowance.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[grant dearness allowance according to the rising cost of living. (4) (xv)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant dearness allowance according to the high cost of living.] (13) (i) "

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8]

AYES

[14.08 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya
Imbichava, Shri

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Koya, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashwant
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Reddy, Shri Narasimhan
Roy, Dr. Saradish

Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shinkre, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Swami, Shri M.N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurti
Swell, Shri
Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Berman, Shri P.C.
Berupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Dasappa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jarnunadevi, Shrimati
Kamble, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Lakhan Das, Shri

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Morarka, Shri
Munzni, Shri David
Musafir, Shri G.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri, S.V.

Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri R.P.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 36; Noes 82.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I suggest, Sir, that we should have a convention that the hon. Deputy-Speaker may not take part in the voting? He should rather abstain.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath is usually opposed to such conventions. Why should he propose one? Now, have I put cut motion No. 13(ii)?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the hon. Minister assures that he will consider the matter, we will not press it.

Mr. Speaker: That is always done.

Shri Dasappa: He is talking of the next one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is regarding reinstatement of all employees who were dismissed in 1960 after the general strike.

Shri Dasappa: I must make a difference. If it is those who have taken general part....

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether the hon. Minister would consider this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Afresh.

Shri Dasappa: We have always been considering.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Once again; otherwise, we will press it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate in service all those who were victimised after the strike of Central Government employees in July, 1960.] (13)(ii)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9

AYES

[14.9 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram

Gupta, Shri Priya
Imbichibawa, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Koya, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Laxmi Das, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasude van
Nambiar, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishan
Roy, Dr. Saradish

Sen, Dr. Raneja
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri Shri Prakash Vir
Shnkre, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Berman, Shri P.C.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Dasappa, Shri
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas

Laakar, Shri N.R.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Morarka, Shri
Munzini, Shri David
Musafir, Shri G.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Sarup, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P.G.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri R.P.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiworthy, Shri D.N.
Tiworthy, Shri K.N.
Tiworthy, Shri R.S.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Kamble, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshminathan, Shrimati

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 35; Noes 82.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): 'There is one mistake.'

Mr. Speaker: The other day we said that unless it influences the result, we would not take note of any mistake.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have won a moral victory.

Mr. Speaker: That he always has.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce new railway lines and new trains in the developed areas particularly in Tungabhadra project area in Mysore State, and (ii) inefficiency in goods transport especially in mining areas.] (7)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of Demand No. 1—Railway Board."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the remaining Demands for Grants Nos. 2 to 16 and 18 in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1964-65. Four hours
2239 (Ai) LSD—5.

are available for discussion and voting on these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions to these Demands may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes.

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,52,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others'."

DEMAND NO. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,60,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 151,58,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

[Mr. Speaker]

the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

**DEMAND NO. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATING STAFF**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,79,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

**DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION (FUEL)**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 104,19,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

**DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,12,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

**DEMAND NO. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,61,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

**DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—
LABOUR WELFARE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,68,09,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Labour Welfare'."

**DEMAND NO. 11—WORKING EXPENSES—
APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RE-
SERVE FUND**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

**DEMAND NO. 11A—WORKING EXPENSES—
APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

**DEMAND NO. 11B—WITHDRAWAL FROM
PENSION FUND**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,02,000 be granted to the

President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Withdrawal from Pension Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 12—PAYMENTS TO GENERAL REVENUES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 103,23,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Payments to General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,99,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,84,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 489,23,52,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements'."

DEMAND NO. 16—OPEN LINE WORKS DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,00,94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Open Line Works Development Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 18—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,86,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

Shri Nambiar: Sir, the other day we had the opportunity to refer to certain points to which hon. Minister gave a reply, particularly on the question of the administration and management by the Railway authorities. In his reply he was good enough to say that he would try his best to see that there is no nepotism or favouritism as also corruption in the Railways.

14:10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If the hon. Minister would have taken sufficient steps, corruption could have been reduced to the minimum possible. Unfortunately, I find that sufficient action has not been taken. Not only has sufficient action not been

[Shri Nambiar]

taken, but the hon. Minister himself had referred to the fact that some Member had made a reference to certain members of the Railway Board in a particular manner and he said that such remarks should not have been made since the members of the Railway Board were doing their job very well. If they are doing their job very well, we can have no grievance. But unfortunately, we have to submit that they are not doing their job well.

It was I who had stated that the Railway Board looked like a Moghul empire. The hon. Minister said that they were not like that, but I still continue saying that their behaviour is such. I am so sorry to make these remarks. Of course, there may be some people in the board who are better or who are good; I do not deny that some officers may be doing their job well. But the Audit Report (Railways), 1961 discloses a different picture. For instance on the question of imports of sleepers from America and from Australia, it has been stated in this report—it is the Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and it is not something connected with any of our publications or reports—that an amount of about Rs. 77 lakhs was in deficit or over-paid or wrongly paid by the Supply Department of the railways to the suppliers or the contractors. To be specific, the amount involved on one of the items is about Rs. 65 lakhs. I do not say that the Railway Board members or any particular officials were directly responsible for this. But I would like to know what Government have done in this matter. If it had been a mistake committed by an ordinary person he would have been punished and victimised and sent out. I would like to know whether Government have taken any action against the members of the Railway Board or the officials connected with this. It is no use saying here things in defence of the members of the Railway Board or saying that they are very good people, they are heaven-

born and so on. But it must be shown to us that action has been taken in these cases. Rs. 65 lakhs is not a small sum which can be ignored by us, Members of Parliament who have been sent here by lakhs and lakhs of voters. We are not here to curry favour with anybody. We would like to know what Government have done in these cases.

Then, I would come to another instance mentioned in the same Audit Report. This relates to excess payments to handling contractors for shipment of coal, made by the Southern Railway. This item is referred to in para 20 at page 19 of the Audit Report, Railways, 1961. The loss involved is to the extent of about Rs. 15.37 lakhs. We find that the contract in question was entered into in November, 1954, by the then Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, for a period of three years. The total loss incurred due to this was Rs. 15.37 lakhs, and this was the excess payment beyond what was actually intended to be paid. What action has been taken against this gentleman? That must be made known to us. It is no use saying that these people are good.

The other paragraphs in the audit report also narrate a similar tale. I do not have enough time at my disposal to go into all of them; otherwise, I would have been prepared to read out the whole thing. But I would request the hon. Minister to go through this report and ensure that so much of valuable money of the tax-payers who are already hard-hit is not allowed to be wasted in this manner.

Here is another report, namely Audit Report, Railways, 1964, where we find worse stories. Here is the story at page 10 of the report, dealing with the extra expenditure caused by changing the zonal contract system into the area contract system on the North-East Frontier Railway. We

find that the North-East Frontier Railway decided in October, 1961 to switch over to the area contract system and on account of this change-over, there was an extra expenditure of about Rs. 13 lakhs. I would like to know what action has been taken in this regard.

Then, I come to paragraph 15 at page 11 of the report, dealing with extra payment to a handling contractor on the Northern Railway. Then, there is another instance of loss on account of delays in finalisation of tenders, referred to in paragraph 16 at page 11 of the report, where we find that:

"In 16 such cases, which have come to notice, the result was that extra expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 90,000 had to be incurred, in obtaining the material from the same or other contractors by negotiation or due to higher rates quoted while retendering."

I would like to know what action has been taken in this case also.

Now, I come to paragraph 20 at page 14 of the Audit Report. This relates to non-utilisation of permanent way fittings—(loose jaws). This is a very big story. The paragraph states that:

"Steel Loose Jaws costing about Rs. 39.5 lakhs have been lying unused on the railways due to non-availability of steel sleepers for which these were purchased."

After detailing the case, the report goes on to point out that about Rs. 5.4 lakhs worth of loose jaws have been used since, and the loss will only be something like Rs. 30 lakhs.

Then, there is paragraph 21 at the same page, which relates to non-utilisation of materials fabricated for covering a transhipment platform, on the

North-Eastern Railway. This paragraph states that:

"An abstract estimate amounting to Rs. 18,79,000 for the execution of works required in connection with increasing the capacity at a transhipment point from 120 to 200 B.G. wagons per day was sanctioned by the Railway Board in March, 1955....".

But, later on, we find that the proposal for having a covering shed at that place was given up, and the materials fabricated are lying unused and are going waste. Surely, somebody must be responsible for this. If the Railway Board members are not responsible, it may be some under-dog who is responsible, and let that under-dog be shot; I do not mind if he is shot; or let so-and-so who is responsible be shot. Anyhow, we cannot allow these things to continue. We are answerable to the people, and we must have a very clear check over what is happening. We thought that by making a reference to the Railway Board and saying that they were behaving like a Moghul empire, we could make them understand things and change their behaviour and we thought that the hon. Ministers would not go to their rescue. But we find that without realising the seriousness of the situation, the hon. Minister unnecessarily went to their rescue and started pleading on their behalf and ridiculing us who were saying these things with eyes wide open.

Then, I would draw your attention to paragraph 35 at page 23 of the Audit Report, relating to earnings on the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways. This paragraph refers to delay in the recovery of demurrage charges. This is a very sorrowful thing. The paragraph states that:

"On the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways, the realisation of arrear demurrage charges due from some big firms (both in the public and private sectors) has not been satisfactory inasmuch as

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charges aggregating to Rs. 161.42 lakhs relating to the period from 1956 to 1963 were outstanding on 30th June, 1963.”

This shows that a sum of Rs. 161.42 lakhs was outstanding as on 30th June, 1963, and relating to the period 1956—63. We find further that:

“The Railway Board have intimated that the outstandings have since been reduced to Rs. 123.08 lakhs (October, 1963).”

I would like to know the reason why the demurrage charges have not been realised from these big firms and why they are outstanding from 1956 onwards. I would like to know what action has been taken for the last eight years. I make this charge that somebody higher up in the Railway Ministry is hand in glove with the people who are cheating the exchequer of public money. Otherwise, how could this kind of thing happen? I want the person who is responsible to be traced and punished.

There are many such cases mentioned at page 29 of the Audit Report. For instance, paragraph 44 relates to frauds and losses on the Northern Railway. We find that the loss to the Northern Railway on account of fraudulent drawal of stores on forged requisitions was to the extent of Rs. 62,000.

These two audit reports alone are enough to show that something is seriously wrong with the railways. I do not know how many such cases have escaped the notice of the audit people. I think that the number of such cases would have been still higher. Therefore, I submit that it was not proper on the part of the hon. Railway Minister to defend the persons in charge who behave in this manner. Coming to the pension scheme, the hon. Minister said yesterday that he could not agree to extend the benefit of the pension scheme to staff who had retired prior to 1957. And the Deputy Minister,

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, had pointed out that it would entail an expenditure of something like Rs. 100 crores or more, which I submitted immediately was fantastic. The total number of persons who are likely to claim pension, from among those who retired before 1957 and are still living, will be something like 25,000.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Our estimate is that it will be about 3 lakhs.

Shri Nambiar: Anyhow, I can also place those figures before my hon. friend, and the amount that would be involved would be a little less than Rs. 1 crore. Anyhow, the difference between my figures and the Deputy Minister's figure is about Rs. 99 crores. He says that it would be Rs. 100 crores, and I say that it would be only about Rs. 1 crore. Such a big difference cannot be there actually. I may be wrong or he may be wrong. Anyhow, I would request him to kindly look into this question and see whether he could not extend the benefit to those persons also.

On the South-Eastern Railway, there is a 34-km. line from Purulia to Khutsia, which is going to be demolished. But if it is converted into broad gauge, it can survive with better returns. I request the Minister to consider this question.

Regarding the Chittaranjan workshop, the recognition of the Union is a point which I would request the hon. Minister to consider. The workshop is a separate administration under a General Manager. Men are being transferred from the workshop line which is not proper. If it is not a victimisation, what else is it? One workman has been removed under article 311 of the Constitution by the President. I request that this sort of victimisation should not be resorted to. Just now the Minister said that they do not victimise. If this is not victimisation, what else could it be? So I

would request the Minister to reconsider this policy of indiscriminate transfer and victimisation.

On the question of trade union workers on the S.E. Railway, the matter has been brought to the notice of the Minister. No action has been taken. There the union officials are being transferred from place to place. This should not be done.

Another point I would drive home is about three small private railways—this is also concerned with fraud—running in the Eastern Railway. They are the narrow gauge AK, BK and BDR Light Railways. Together they come to 160 km. The Railway Ministry has an agreement with these private operators that if their income is less than 5 per cent, that amount will be subsidised by the Railways. Today I find that a subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs every year is given for the maintenance of these railways. These railways are operating in a bad way. Therefore, my submission is that the Railway Ministry should take over these railways. They can be converted into MG or BG and then they can efficiently function. Otherwise, there is no justification for spending Rs. 10 lakhs by way of subsidy to these private operators who have no scruples to see that the railways run properly.

With regard to other subjects, I have given details in my cut motions. I request the hon. Minister to go through them and see what he can do. If he is not in a position to do anything, let him answer us. I do not want to repeat all those things here. But my submission that railwaymen in general feel that they are being neglected, that their grievances, thousands of them, are not being redressed, Class III and Class IV employees drawing Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 are not in a position to engage clerks for themselves. They cannot be writing letters and appeals every day. To the letters they write or appeals they make, no reply is received. The grievances are not redressed. There are cases of unnecessary trans-

fers. There are cases of overlooking of seniority. There are cases of serious punishments awarded for no fault of the employees. These things under the Discipline and Appeal rules must be very carefully dealt with. The staff should feel that they are serving a national undertaking for the nation's progress. At the same time, they must be given their due share. They should not be maltreated. The railway officials down below are behaving in a way more bureaucratic than humane. This must end so that the 12 lakh workers can work voluntarily with the feeling that they are serving the country. The railway administration must treat them in that way so that there would be willing co-operation on the part of the 12 lakh railwaymen. That feeling has to be roused not by talk or by patting here but by real action in terms of removing their grievances and allowing them to play their role.

I am interested in the progress and efficient operation of the railways. Let it not be understood that because I am pleading for railwaymen, I am against the railways. Far from it. I am pleading for them because if their grievances are redressed they will be able to give full co-operation, so that together all can work for the progress of the railways. So my pleading is first and foremost for the benefit of the railways. It is not a partisan attitude I am taking. It is for the country's benefit and the benefit of the railways to give better performance that I am making these suggestions.

I mention certain cases of fraud, cheating, inefficiency etc. involving several lakhs of rupees. These are the findings of the audit department, not mine. Let the railway administration come forward and say what action they have taken. There may be blacklegs. If they misbehave, they must be punished. But they should not be given general support or patting by saying 'all are well; everything is well'. By doing so, these frauds and misbehaviour will continue. We cannot rectify them.

[Shri Nambiar]

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us what they have done so that we at least can be satisfied that things are moving in the correct way.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Railways are the biggest public undertaking in the country employing 12·12 lakh workers. They constitute the major transport system in the country. I feel sure that the railways will fare well under the able stewardship of our new Railway Minister, Shri Dasappa, who is a dynamic personality with an intimate knowledge of public undertakings.

The Minister has disclosed a surplus of Rs. 30·8 crores. There is no increase in railway fares or percel rates. This is a great relief to all people. There is a slight increase by 2 per cent in the surcharge on freight, yielding an income of Rs. 7·5 crores. But I feel that this will not entail any hardship in view of the increased allocations for staff welfare and passenger amenities.

I find a number of laudable aspects in the Budget, e.g., the institution of a pension fund of Rs. 19 crores benefitting about 10 lakh employees, an allocation of Rs. 4 crores for passenger amenities, an allocation of Rs. 15 crores for labour welfare, an allocation of Rs. 370 crores for expansion and development programmes, an allocation of Rs. 1·5 crores for increase in dearness allowance and house rent allowance, and sufficient contributions to the depreciation reserve fund, and development fund. I submit in this connection that in view of the increase in the interest rate from 4·5 per cent to 5·75 per cent for new capital to be borrowed from general revenues, it is not quite good to depend too much on general revenues for capital in future.

I come to new railway lines. The first is the Meelavittan-Tuticorin harbour line. I feel happy to say that it is nearing completion. The embankment is completed and lines are being

laid. The bridge over the Korampalam surplus course is in quick progress. On this occasion, I express deep gratitude to the Railway Minister and his colleagues on behalf of the people of Tuticorin and Madras State and the whole country for expediting the work.

For the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Nagercoil-Trivandrum line, I find that a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs has been allocated for 1963-64, and a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs has been allocated for 1964-65. The preliminary survey work is not yet over. The Railway Minister gave an assurance in the meeting of the Consultative Committee that the entire survey work will be over by May 1964. The traffic survey and the final location survey have to be taken up soon. I request the Railway Minister to speed up the work and to include the line in the Fourth Plan.

Then I would like to plead for the construction of a new broad-gauge line from Tiruchirapalli to Tuticorin in view of Tuticorin harbour becoming a major harbour in the near future, a bigger harbour than even Madras harbour. And I plead that this also should be included in the Fourth Plan.

Now I come to my constituency needs. There is imperative need for an overbridge at Tirunelveli Junction level-crossing. The Deputy Minister Shri Ramaswamy must be aware of the heavy road traffic at the level-crossing at peak hours, between 9 and 11 a.m. During these peak hours the entire traffic on both sides of the gate comes to a standstill when the gate is closed, and the traffic is held up for half an hour and it causes a lot of hardship and inconvenience to hundreds of people—teachers, students, clerks and other government employees and employees in shops, as also the general public. This overbridge is long overdue, but it has not been taken up till now. Therefore, I make an earnest request to the Railway Ministry to take up this matter as early as possible.

Then, I would also make a request to the Railway Ministry to arrange for a through shuttle train from Tirunelveli to Shencottah starting from Tirunelveli Junction at about 9 a.m.

I also plead for a through Madras coach in the passenger train leaving Tirunelveli Junction at 11-30 a.m. to be attached to the Tuticorin Express at Maniyachi to avoid inconvenience to through passengers.

About reservation, I like to say one or two words. I find a lot of difficulty with regard to reservation, particularly at the Madras Central Station. I have made a representation to the Minister with regard to this. Sometimes, during the off-session period, we suddenly get notices from the Central Government to attend certain important meetings. And we get these notices just three or four days before the date of the meeting. It is not possible to give twenty-days' notice. I therefore plead that a special concession should be given to M.Ps in view of this.

I want to say a few words about the better performance of the Railways. It is gratifying to note that the production of wagons has increased considerably in recent years, and this year it has come to 3,000 wagons per month. The number of trains also has increased in order to relieve overcrowding in trains, and more sleeper coaches have been provided for through trains.

With regard to staff welfare, the Ministry is doing a lot for the welfare of the railway staff in regard to their educational, medical and recreational facilities. A large number of schools are being run by the Ministry, as also hospitals which are very good hospitals. The Ministry should also be congratulated for building 11,000 houses per year for the railway staff. A new feature this time is the provision of free educational tour for deserving workshop employees with their families from this year onwards, that is from 1964-65.

The labour relations between the Railway Ministry and the employees are very cordial.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech with a reference to the report of the World Bank team. The World Bank team in their report say much in praise of the performance of the Indian Railways. They have said that the performance of the Indian Railways compares very favourably with the performance of the Railways of more developed countries.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I speak in support of Cut Motion No. 46 on Demand No. 14, and I would appreciate the Minister looking into the five separate items that form part of that cut motion.

I should like to speak in particular about item (ii) namely the "need to expedite the construction of the Jhund-Kandla broad-gauge link on the Western Railway and to provide its alignment along the most appropriate route". This matter, Sir, figures on page 133 of the Demands for Grants. It shows that the present estimated cost of this line, which has been sanctioned, is eighty million rupees. All except eight thousand rupees of this have still to be spent. Unfortunately what is disappointing is that the budget estimate for 1964-65 appears to be only to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh—I hope the Minister will correct me if I am wrong—and I hope that the one lakh which has been allotted in the budget estimate of 1964-65 does not mean that the bulk of the work will not be undertaken during the coming twelve months. Because, if that is so, it will cause intense disappointment to the people of Saurashtra.

Sir, according to the President of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce, in Saurashtra there are only fourteen miles of broad-gauge railway. It is a shocking thought. I myself was not aware of it till I read it in the papers the other day. But if it is true, it

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shows gross neglect of an important part of the country with great potential. Fourteen miles of broad-gauge railway! It is true that there are 1,250 miles of metre-gauge. But we know the very great limitations of the latter variety. Therefore it would be agreed that there is a need for the development of the broad-gauge system in Saurashtra and that the need is urgent.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is the only broad-gauge line, between Ahmedabad and Viramgaon.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: You know the historic background, Mr. Masani.

Shri M. R. Masani: The development of both Gujarat and Saurashtra requires that Saurashtra should be linked to the rest of Gujarat by a broad-gauge railway, not only to Gujarat but also to the hinterland of Rajasthan. Because, if Kandla is to be a major port, as we all hope, there is no good having a major port when it cannot be connected expeditiously with the hinterland of Gujarat and Rajasthan. I would therefore urge and request that whatever be the difficulties, a sense of urgency might be imported into this matter, where there has been, I think, enough delay. I am not blaming any one, but there has been delay. And I do hope that this does not mean that in the coming year only token progress will be made with this line—I hope there is some mystery about these figures and I will be grateful if the Minister will clear it up when he replies on Saturday morning.

This matter was raised at a meeting of the Gujarat Transport Parishad in Ahmedabad on 31st January this year. I did not have the opportunity to be present, but the hon. Minister of Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur, addressed that gathering and he promised that the implementation of this

scheme would be taken up soon. But the people want to see things moving and feel they have had enough of verbal assurance.

Apart from the question of expediting the scheme, the question of the route is something which I understand is causing some hesitation on the part of the railway authorities. It seems that there are two possible routes for this line. One proposal was that it should take the shortest possible straight line from Jhund to Kandla across the map. If that is done, the line will pass through the northern perimeter of Saurashtra leaving the bulk of Saurashtra unaffected by this development; and the bulk of the benefit of this broad-gauge line will not be made available to the people of Saurashtra. Therefore there is a general demand in Saurashtra, of which I believe the Railway Ministry is aware, that the line should pass through the heavily-populated and industrial centres like Morvi, Wankaner and Surendranagar.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): We do not agree.

Shri M. R. Masani: You may not agree, but that is what the people of Saurashtra want. This route is supported by public opinion in all the intermediate towns which would then be brought into contact by the railway line with Kandla on the one hand and with the hinterland of Gujarat on the other.

Now that some hon. Member has questioned the representative nature of my statement, let me read a telegram that has been sent to the Railway Minister by the Rajkot Chamber of Commerce, whose Chairman is a leading Congressman, Shri J. Modi:

"Urge expeditious implementation of broad-gauge connection Kandla Jund stop Broadgauge line via Surendranagar Morvi

malia far superior alternative to original proposal *via* Dharangadhra because it will ensure very good traffic and will contribute to rapid industrialisation of major portion of Saurashtra region which has very good Industrial potential stop second alternative will be more economical and possible to implement much earlier and will be more paying to the national exchequer stop however request that second alternative should not mean delay in implementation."

This is the telegram that has been addressed by the Rajkot Chamber of Commerce which, as I said is a body dominated by the members of the ruling party, with a Congressman as its Chairman. They have listed in their telegram the advantages, namely, more people will be served, the centres of population will be affected and influenced and helped, it will help rapid industrialisation of Saurashtra, which all of us want, it will be more economical, and it can be implemented earlier. This is a powerful combination of reasons why this should be the alignment and not the straight line which bypasses the bulk of Saurashtra

Indeed, I understand, subject to correction, that there is already a survey made by the Western Railway themselves in regard to this alternative route, and, if I am not mistaken, the survey of the Western Railways prefers the route through Morvi, Wankaner and Surendranagar on technical grounds, so that, even the railways' own preference, on merits, is for this route which public opinion is demanding.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With extension to Rajkot.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am glad the hon. Minister has mentioned it. I did not want to mention my own constituency, I was not trying to do anything improper for the people of the constituency I represent, I was only trying to give expression to what is an accepted view of the people of the

whole area. I am glad to hear that there will be a possible extension to Rajkot also. If this is the case, then the Minister's task will be easy, because both the technical report of the Western Railway and the wishes of the people happen to coincide. In that case, I hope very little more time will be wasted in pondering over these alternatives further. Like the proverbial donkey between two stacks of hay, Railway Ministry, I am sure, will not dally further in deciding the route, but make progress with it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Why compare with the donkey?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am just saying that it will be wrong if we just go on looking at both, each looking equally attractive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Like the donkey, not that you are the donkey.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is just a proverbial reference, it has no reference to the qualities of the Ministry. I hope the Ministry will make up its mind. The main thing is that the line should be constructed, and it is also important that it should be constructed where the people want it, where it can be of major service. I do hope that on Saturday the Minister will be able to assure the House, and through it the people of Saurashtra, that this matter is being attended to, that the expert opinion of the railways themselves will prevail along with that of public opinion, and that no extraneous considerations will be allowed to delay the scheme further.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वगहा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवेज के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि केटरिंग की व्यवस्था में जरूर सुधार होना चाहिए। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मिनिस्टर, डिपुटी मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े आफिसरों के द्वारा सरप्राइज विजिट्स की जानी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि केटरिंग के सुधार पर इस का असर काफी पड़ेगा।

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने जो एक बात कही है, वह बड़े महत्व की है। वह यह है कि जहाँ जहाँ रेलवे लाइन्ज हैं, वहाँ से पानी के निकलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। खासकर उन जगहों में जहाँ से पानी निकाल कर कृषि के लिए पटवन का इन्तजाम किया जा सकता है, पुल बनाये जाने चाहिए। मेरी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में नरकटियागंज के नजदीक मटीरियाग्राम के पास एक पुल बना देने से हजारों एकड़ जमीन का पटवन हो सकता है। करीब दो बरस हो गये, वहाँ के लोगों ने यह पुल बना देने की डिमांड की थी, लेकिन इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट और रेलवे के सम्बन्ध विभागों ने इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मेरा खयाल है कि अन्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, अन्न की कमी को दूर करने के लिए और देश के हित का खयाल रखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कम से कम ऐसी जगहों पर पुलों के निर्माण या पानी के निकास की ओर सर्वप्रथम ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बगहा से भंसालोदन तक जहाँ गंडक प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है, रेलवे लाइन बनाने का सख्ते हो चुका है। गंडक प्रोजेक्ट के लिए बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरी ले जाने के लिए यह रेलवे लाइन बहुत जरूरी है और इसलिए यह लाइन जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार होनी चाहिए। गंडक प्रोजेक्ट अपनी बैराज पर एक पुल दे रहा है, पैसेज दे रहा है, जिस से हो कर, नेपाल टैरीटरी को होते हुए ५० पी० में सिसवा बाजार को वह लाइन कनेक्ट कर देगी। लखनऊ से नेफ्रा की तरफ जो रेलवे लाइन जाती है, इमर्जेंसी के दौरान उस पर बड़ी भीड़ और कंजेशन मालूम हुई। पहले बगहा में गंडक नदी पर एक पुल था, जिस को टूटे हुए करीब ४५ बरस हो गये हैं। अगर यह लाइन बन जाती है और गंडक ब्रिज से सिसवा बाजार मिला दिया जाता है, तो पंजाब से लेकर नेफ्रा, आसाम तक डबल

लाइन हो जायेगी, जो कि नेपाल के बार्डर से हो कर जायेगी। यह लाइन डिफेंस परपज के लिए भी और दूसरे खयाल से भी बड़े महत्व की है और मैं उसकी ओर मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने पिछले रेलवे बजट के समय भी रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था कि ५० पी० में पडरौना से मधुबनी (चम्पारन) बारह मील की दूरी पर है। मधुबनी, जो कि घनहा थाना में पड़ता है, जिसकी आबादी डेढ़ लाख है और वहाँ पर ४० लाख मन शूगरकेन होता है। वहाँ के किसानों को अपना शूगरकेन बहुत दूर दूसरी मिलों में ले जाना पड़ता है, जिस से उन को काफी घाटा रहता है। अगर यह बारह मील की लाइन बना दी जाये, तो को-ओपरेटिव आधार पर या प्राइवेट सेंक्टर में वहाँ पर शूगर मिल लगाई जा सकती है। उससे सरकार को काफी रेवेन्यू भी मिलेगा और देश में शूगर प्रोबलम को साल्व करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

मैं एक और बात की तरफ रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अगर देश के एक प्वायंट से दूसरे प्वायंट तक—बिहार से मद्रास या पंजाब या किसी भी जगह तक—गल्ला या सीमेंट जाये, तो उस पर रेलवे भाड़ा एक ही चार्ज किया जाता है। और खाने के जो पदार्थ हैं, उन पर यह नियम लागू नहीं है। बढ़ते हुए भावों के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में और अखबारों में दिन-रात हल्ला मचा हुआ है और इस तरफ़ काफ़ी लोगों का ध्यान है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने तरह के अन्न हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में वही नियम लागू होना चाहिए, जो कि सीमेंट और गल्ले के सम्बन्ध में लागू हैं। इस सदन में और अखबारों में खासकर खाद्यान्नों के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि उन के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल खाद्यान्नों के ही दाम नहीं बढ़े हुए हैं, बल्कि लोग बाजार में जो और खाने की चीज़ें खरीदते हैं, मांस,

मछली, भ्रंश, सन्जी, उन सब की कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं। इस में रेलवे फ्रेट का भी पार्ट है, फ्रेट भी काफी हद तक दामों को बढ़ाने में सहायक होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि खाद्य पदार्थ जितने हैं जैसे सब्जियां, भ्रंश, मछली, मांस आदि, इनके ऊपर भी वही नियम लागू किये जायें जो सीमेंट और कोल के सम्बन्ध में लागू किये जाते हैं। स.मेंट, कोल, लोहा आदि के रेलवे फ्रेट में समानता इसलिए है कि ये उद्योग की चीजें हैं और खाद्य पदार्थों पर यही नियम इसलिए लागू नहीं किये जाते हैं कि ये किसान की चीजें हैं। किसान द्वारा उत्पादित चीज का हर आदमी उपयोग करता है, ४७ करोड़ आदमियों के उपयोग की ये चीजें हैं। इस वास्ते यह और भी जरूरी है कि इन खाद्य पदार्थों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये।

बिहार, नार्थ बिहार और साउथ बिहार में बंटा हुआ है। नार्थ बिहार तो एग्रिकल्चरल पार्ट है, बिहार का और साउथ बिहार इंडस्ट्रियल पार्ट है। साउथ बिहार में इंडस्ट्री के साथ साथ एग्रिकल्चर का भी महत्व कम नहीं है। नार्थ बिहार की उन्नति तभी हो सकती, नार्थ बिहार की घनी आबादी है, उसको फायदा तभी पहुंच सकता है जब पटने को आप नार्थ बिहार से मिला दें। पटने के पास गंगा पर जब एक पुल हो तभी उसकी उन्नति सम्भव हो सकती है। राजेन्द्र पुल आपने बनाया है और उससे थोड़ा बहुत फायदा हुआ है, यह मैं मानता हूं। पटना बिहार का कैपिटल है। इधर जितना पंजाब, दिल्ली या उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा है, इससे उस हिस्से का बहुत लेन देन है, इससे उसको बहुत अधिक सरोकार है और जितनी जल्दी हो सामान नार्थ बिहार को मिले और नार्थ बिहार का सामान जितनी जल्दी हो इधर आ सके, इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि गंगा पर पटने के नजदीक पुल बना दिया जाये। तब इस काम में तेजी आ सकती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो सामान का इधर उधर जल्दी आना जाना सम्भव नहीं

हो सकता है। नार्थ बिहार के डिबलेपमेंट का खयाल करते हुए इस मुद्दा पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की कृपा करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूं।

करपशन के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह एक सामाजिक बीमारी है और यह कहना कि यह बीमारी रेलवे तक ही सीमित है, दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं है, सही नहीं है। मैं इसको मानता हूं। समाज की हालत तो आज यह है कि न दूध अच्छा मिलता है, न तेल अच्छा मिलता है और न ही आटा अच्छा मिलता है। मछली या मांस खरीद करने के वक्त यदि सिर दूसरी तरफ कर दीजिये तो जो हिस्सा आप लेना चाहते हैं वह न मिल कर दूसरा ही हिस्सा आप को दे दिया जाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि देने वाले को भी रोकना चाहिये। यह सही है। लेकिन आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि एक रेट बंधा हुआ है जिसको मामूली कहते हैं और इसको हमारे जो लेबर लीडर हैं, वे भली भांति जानते हैं। रेल के जितने भी कर्मचारी नीचे के हैं, उनकी मामूली बंधी रहती है, एक गांठ के ऊपर कितनी मामूली होगी, दो पर कितनी होगी, सिमेंट के लिए जब बैगन ली जायेगी तो उस पर कितनी होगी, चीनी के लिए कितनी होगी, यह सब बंधा रहता है। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि कुछ तो आप को नीचे के तबके के लोगों के ऊपर ध्यान देना है और कुछ जहां से बैगन का एलाटमेंट होता है, उसके ऊपर आपको कड़ाई बगननी है। यह बहुत आवश्यक है और इस और आपका ध्यान शीघ्र जाना चाहिये।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Sir, on page 32 of the explanatory memorandum there is a provision of one lakh of rupees, as my learned friend Shri Masani pointed out for Jhund-Kandla, Western Railway. If I remember right, a similar provision was there in the last year's budget also and I am surprised at the evasive

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

policy of the Government in not providing the full provision in the fourth year of the Third Plan. It also says here that further evaluation of likely volume of traffic and its routing is in hand prior to undertaking the construction. Government has no desire to see that this project is completed before the Third Plan period. From the speech of Shri Masani, I am further afraid that indirectly and otherwise, political and commercial pressures are brought in to see that the work is not carried out. With due respect to my hon. friend Shri Masani from Rajkot, I have to say that he is new to Gujarat and with his limited knowledge and with the papers made available to him by the Rajkot Chamber he says that the approved project is uneconomic. They have the limited interest of Rajkot or Saurashtra in view. But Jhund-Kandla project is not a project only for Saurashtra or Gujarat or for Rajasthan; it is a national project. We want the development of Kandla; it is going to be a free port. If it is not linked by rail to Rajasthan or Gujarat, the potentialities of its development will be slackened. Now, a re-survey is suggested of an approved project by some people from Rajkot District with very limited information about Saurashtra. It is my misfortune to say that the same thing happened regarding Bhavanagar—Tarapur. In spite of repeated surveys, that line was much more contemplated in the past but that line was also dropped. If we are serious about the development of Kandla port, we must implement the project quickly. Hypothetical considerations of what would be the income of the newly suggested line of 40 miles in addition should not come in way of the approved project. My hon. friend Shri Masani talked of the recent transport conference attended by Shri Raj Bahadur, State Minister of Transport. I have got the papers and we only desire that the Gujarat Chamber wants a specific declaration from the Government of India that as to when they are likely to start this project

of Jhund-Kandla; it should be preferably finished with the remaining two years of the third Plan. Unless a declaration is made, I am afraid that, since we are having only two more years of the third Plan and if we do not initiate it now, the expenditure of Rs. 1 lakhs which has been provided for is an indirect and evasive provision.

15 hrs.

I find certain survey of new railway lines in the Explanatory Memorandum. In my speech during the general discussion on the last railway budget, I suggested the linking and survey of Himatnagar-Vijapur line. It is nowhere found in the list of new surveys which are now contemplated. The Udaipur-Himatnagar line is under construction since the past three years and it is likely to be completed in the current financial year. The line that I have suggested would link the eastern part of Rajasthan and some areas of North Gujarat. There is a small span of only 14 miles to be linked in between Himatnagar and Vijapur whereby the distance to eastern Rajasthan will be shortened by about 40 miles up to Jhund-Kandla linking the three district headquarters with a population of 35 lakhs of people. Mehsana is a district with 19 lakhs. Banaskantha has eight lakhs and Sabarkantha has eight lakhs. I suggested a survey in my speech last year, but it is my misfortune that even a survey is not contemplated. No doubt the railway line from Vijapur to Himatnagar is likely to be a metre gauge railway, but that should be taken up by the Railway Ministry.

Now I come to the small problems of my constituency which is also in the interests of the Railway Ministry. My hon. friend the Deputy Minister, Shri

Ramaswamy, is not present in the House at present. I wrote one letter to remove the small curve of a nullah in Mehsana headquarter town. A definite assurance was given that it would be carried out before 31st March, 1963. Now, it is the main passage joining the western portion of the town. Now, it is under construction in February, 1964. If this is the way in which the Railway Board is functioning, I say it cannot claim to be efficient, being the largest public undertaking in the country as a whole. The hon. Minister also gave a definite assurance that it would be done as early as possible. But, if it takes about a year to start the work, I think this is not the way in which the Railway Board and the higher officials should work.

I can give another example in which the same is the case, and that is about a foot-bridge in Mehsana. Mehsana has got five branch lines. Two watchmen are permanently located just near the railway godown crossing. Normally that crossing remains closed for about seven hours in 12 hours. We have suggested that there should be a foot overbridge there and not a normal overbridge which will definitely reduce the cost of the existing recurring expenditure of the railways. A small wooden foot-bridge about ten feet wide would satisfy about one-third of the population of Mehsana town, residing in that part of the town which is the main business centre on that railway godown side.

Now, I would like to refer to the contribution made for railway crossings, etc. The idea is that the public authority, say, the municipal authority or any other body should necessarily give a 50 per cent contribution wherever a new proposal comes. But, for an existing level crossing, if an alternative like a foot bridge is suggested as a measure of economy, I think the Railway Ministry should accept it as a whole.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel. Two minutes, Sir. Sometimes, some philanthropic people also come forward with grants for either a passenger shed or water-huts. It is an accepted policy of the Government not to accept any contribution or a grant for water huts. But there are some people who have promised to donate grants for passenger sheds on platforms. The Railway takes pride in not accepting such contributions. At the same time, they do not accept the feasibility of such a passenger shed. For the Maka Khad railway station on the Kalol-Vijapur railway line, a philanthropist donated Rs. 5,000 four years ago. What happens? If the donation is already accepted, they retain it for about three or four years and then subsequently return it! I would like to say, let not the Railway accept the donation; let them put up the passenger shed in the normal way through normal channel. But then, the philanthropic attitude of the people should be appreciated and at least the zealous desire of the donor for whatever amenity is to be afforded must be fulfilled.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिमान्ड चल रही है उसके पहले माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया था उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि रेलवे बोर्ड मोगल एम्पायर नहीं है। जब वह ऐसा कहते हैं तो मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ, मेरा चार्ज है, कि उनका जो वर्ताव है वह तो एक मोगल एम्परर से भी ज्यादा खराब है। मोगल एम्परर जो होता था वह कम से कम घंटा बजाने के बाद बाहर आकर पूछता तो था कि क्या बात है।

डा० मा० श्री० अण्णे : एक ही बादशाह ऐसा था ।

श्री बड़े : कम से कम एक बादशाह तो ऐसा था। लेकिन यहां तो इस तरह से

[श्री बड़े]

चलता है कि नीचे से आई, आगे को धकाई। नीचे से किसी ने कह दिया कि यह गुनाहगार है और दूसरा टेन्डर ठीक है तो बोर्ड ने उसे मंजूर कर लिया उसका फिर से परीक्षण होता नहीं। कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मेरे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र ने आडिट रिपोर्ट सन् १९६४ का हवाला दिया। मैं भी उसी की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमने जब कहा कि एक कंट्रेक्ट के लिये आपने लोएस्ट टेन्डर एक्सेप्ट क्यों नहीं किया तो मंत्री जी ने डिफेंस दे दिया कि लोअर टेन्डर जो था वह ठीक नहीं था, वह ब्रिज बनाने का कठिन काम था वह ठीके पर ब्रिज का कार्य नहीं कर सकता था। इसलिये उसको नहीं माना गया। लेकिन मैं आपको दूसरी बात बतलाता हूँ। १९६४ के आडिट रिपोर्ट के पेज २४ पर जो केटरिंग और वेंडिंग का पैराग्राफ है, उसमें हमने देखा कि आइस-क्रीम का ठेका किस प्रकार दिया गया है। उसमें बतलाया गया है कि इस काम के लिये टेन्डर नहीं मांगे गये। पहले एक प्राइवट फर्म को एक साल के वास्ते आइसक्रीम तैयार करने का ठेका दिया गया और उसके बाद दो साल के लिये एक्स्टेंड कर दिया गया। इस काम के लिये टेन्डर क्यों नहीं मांगे गये इसका कोई भी एक्सप्लेनेशन नहीं दिया गया है। जब यह मामला पी० ए० सी० के सामने आयेगा तब देखा जायेगा।

इसके बाद आडिट रिपोर्ट के पेज ३३ पर लिखा गया है कि :

"Rs. 64,000 due to loss in three cases of accidents; Rs. 42,000 due to write off of depreciated value of 8 wagons which could not be traced."

That is a great ninth wonder that wagons are missing.

वैगन्स भी ट्रेस नहीं होते हैं। कुछ वैगन्स के ट्रेस न होने के कारण ४२,००० रु० को

राइट आफ कर दिया गया है। इस तरह की अन्धाधुन्ध चल रही है रेलवे में। इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि यह बहुत बड़ा विभाग है और दूसरा कारण है रेलवे बोर्ड। The Railway Board is after all human and to err is human.

तो भी मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि बोर्ड गलती करता नहीं। रेलवे बोर्ड गलती करता है फिर भी मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यह भोगल एम्पर नहीं हैं। उन्होंने उसका बचाव किया है। उनका बचाव करने की पालसी ठीक नहीं है। हम लोग जो मिस्टेक्स यहां बतलाते हैं वह किसी की ब्रीफ ले कर नहीं आते हैं। जनता में जो अशान्ति होती है, उनका जो क्षोभ होता है उसे ही हम यहां पर प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

इसके बाद मुझे मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट्स के बारे में कहना है। अगर किसी रेलवे सर्वेंट को मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट लेना हो तो जहां पर रेलवे डाक्टर होता है वहां जाकर उसे मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट लेना होता है। जैसे इंदौर के पास खडवा है। बीच में केवल दस बारह स्टेशन का अन्तर है, और म्हाऊ में रेलवे डाक्टर होता है। अगर कहीं पर कोई स्टेशन मास्टर या अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारी बीमार पड़ गया तो उसे रेलवे से पैसे लेने के लिये या बीमारी की छुट्टी लेने के लिये गवर्नमेंट डाक्टर का सर्टिफिकेट काम नहीं देगा। उसे म्हाऊ में जाकर ही रेलवे डाक्टर से सर्टिफिकेट लेना होगा। रेलवे डाक्टर के पास उसे जो कुछ कहना पड़ता है वह मुझे मालूम नहीं। कुछ पान सुपारी का प्रबन्ध तो करना ही पड़ता होगा। तब कहीं जाकर उसे दवाइयों के बिल पर मेडिकल सर्टिफिकेट मिल पाता होगा। इस प्रकार की आफतें आज उनके सामने हैं। उन लोगों ने याने रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने खुद हमसे कहा है कि इस तरह की उनकी आफतें हैं और उनको दूर किया जाये।

इससे आगे चल कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश का कैपिटल है। लेकिन कैपिटल होने पर भी भिलाई के लिये, जहाँ पर कि बड़ी भारी हमारी प्रोजेक्ट है, भोपाल से जाने के लिये कोई डायरेक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। भोपाल से भिलाई जाने के लिए दो जगह गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है। इसके लिए मैंने एक कट मोशन भी दिया है। आगे सबसिडी के बारे में कहना है।

दूसरी मेरी शिकायत यह है कि आप प्राइवेट रेलवे कम्पनीज को सबसिडी क्यों देते हैं। इनमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है और बिना टिकट लोग चलते हैं, इससे ये लास दिखा देती हैं और गवर्नमेंट इनको सर्वसिडी देती है। यह उचित नहीं है।

फतेहपुर चुरू के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों ने रेलवे कांस्ट्रक्शन के लिए डोनेशन दिया, लेकिन आप वहाँ के लोगों से डबल किगया लेते हैं। इसके बारे में रेलवे मंत्री ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है।

गन्ने के बारे में काफी भ्रष्टाचार होता है। गन्ना स्टेशन से निकलता है और शुगर फैक्टरी में जाता है। जो गन्ना इंस्पेक्टर रहता है उसके पास उसका बेट बराबर रहता है कि इतना टन गन्ना स्टेशन से भेजा। फिर जब गन्ना शुगर फैक्ट्री में जाता है तो वहाँ उसका बेट लिया जाता है और उस को गेट पास में दर्ज किया जाता है। लेकिन फिर भी इसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मैंने एक पत्र रेलवे मंत्रालय को भेजा था जिसमें कहा था कि रेलवे को चार लाख का लास हुआ है। लेकिन उसके बारे में मेरे पास कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। यही हाल लकड़ी के बारे में होता है जो कि हमारे यहाँ से भेजी जाती है क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ जंगलात है। मगर उसमें तो जांच करना कठिन है। पर गन्ने की तो जांच की जा सकती है क्योंकि इसका वजन स्टेशन पर होता है

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और फिर शुगर फैक्टरी में होता है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना चाहिए।

दंडकारण्य किरिबुरू रेलवे लाइन के बारे में योजना थी लेकिन वह फाइनलाइज नहीं हो पायी। हम अपने यहाँ जाते हैं तो लोगों को कहते हैं कि रेलवे लाइन आने वाली है, लेकिन वह फाइनलाइज ही नहीं होती। अगर उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो।

हमारे क्षेत्र में झाववा, खारगोन, खंडवा के नवदा क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। दो प्लान हो चुके और तीसरा प्लान चल रहा है। इस प्लान में भी इस लाइन का काम नहीं हाथ में लिया गया। इलेक्शन के जमाने में लोगों से कहा जाता है कि रेलवे लाइन निकालेंगे। हमारे यहाँ दाहोज से झाववा, धार, बड़वानी, खारगोन, खंडवा लाइन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इलेक्शन के समय लोगों को इस लाइन का नक्शा बना कर दिखाया गया और कहा गया कि यहाँ बिजली की रेल आवेगी, अगर लाइन चाहते हो तो हमको वोट दो। लेकिन उस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। उस वक्त श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से आदिवासी और कांग्रेस के एम० एल० ए० मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह रेल बहादुर शास्त्री है। जरूर यह रेलवे लाइन लावेंगे। लेकिन वह चले गये और दूसरे मिनिस्टर आए लेकिन वह लाइन नहीं बनी।

मेरा कहना है कि ट्राइवल एरिया में और इस क्षेत्र में जहाँ कि काटन और ग्राउंड नट ज्यादा होती है वहाँ रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ। आपने जो नई लाइन्स के लिए डिमान्ड रखी है उसमें यह खुलासा नहीं किया है कि इस क्षेत्र के लिये लाइन बनाई जाएगी। मेरी यह विनती है कि आप इस क्षेत्र की ओर अवश्य ध्यान दें।

[श्री बड़े]

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि शिकायतों की एनक्वायरी सालों तक नहीं की जाती, इससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है और लोगों में असन्तोष फैलता है। मैंने एक शिकायत की थी, उसको डेढ़ साल हो गया, अब उसकी एनक्वायरी हो रही है। डेढ़ साल पहले एक आदमी को सस्पेंड कर दिया और अब जब एनक्वायरी का समय आया तो उससे कह दिया गया कि जिस अफसर के सामने का मामला है उसका ट्रांसफर हो गया, वही एनक्वायरी करेगा। इसलिए जो पेशी थी वह आगे के लिये एडजोनर कर दी गयी है। इस तरह से देरी होती है। इससे कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष होता है और साथ साथ लोगों में भी असन्तोष उत्पन्न होता है।

अन्त में मुझे सिगनेलर्स, गार्ड्स और ड्राइवर्स के बारे में यह कहना है कि ड्राइवर्स को जो एलाउंस दिया जाता है वही एलाउंस गार्ड को भी मिलना चाहिए, और जो सिगनेलर्स की पोस्टें वैकेंट रखी हुई हैं, उनको भरना चाहिए। इसके लिए मैंने पहले भी अपने भाषण में कहा था लेकिन मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया।

मेरा विशेष निवेदन है कि फतेहपुर बुरु का जो ज्यादा किराया लिया जाता है उसको कम किया जाए और ड्राइवल एरिया में रेलवे लाइन बनायी जाय ताकि उस क्षेत्र की जनता को संतोष हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to the Demands other than Demand No. 1 in respect of Railways. So, they will be treated as having been moved.

Cut motion Nos. 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41, 47, 48, 50, 52, 55 and 56, as shown in List No. 3.

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1."

[(i) Final location survey of Udaipur-Himmatnagar line, and (ii) delay in the finalisation of Dandakaranya-Bolangir-Kiriburu Railway. (14)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate survey throughout the country about the balanced development of lines in all regional areas. (15)]

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check increasing amount of subsidy given to private companies. (18)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head payments to worked lines and other be reduced by Rs. 100".

[(i) Need for scientific survey of worked lines and bridges before actual payment, and (ii) need to nationalise all railway lines working under private or other public agencies (19)]

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 1,000,00,00."

[Need to effect economy by standar-

dizing intertreking and line clear instruments. (21)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to (i) provide more medical facilities for wayside stations, (ii) prevent increasing number of accidents. (iii) introduce passenger trains instead of Express trains during night time between Ajmer and Ratlam, (iv) connect Bhopal with Bhilai and Raipur via Nagpur, (v) effect economy in catering department. (24)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy regarding direct recruitment to the higher grade posts. (25)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Failure to apply Shankar Saran Award to Signallers Cadre and grant of proficiency allowance to them, (ii) failure to pay night duty allowance to telegraph peons, messengers and signallers, (iii) need to reduce passenger fare from Fatehpur to Churu station. (31)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the wastage and theft of coal and other fuel throughout the country. (32)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to (i) change over to A.C. traction, (ii) provide better clothings and stores. (33)]

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to improve catering arrangements on the fast trains running between Delhi and Madras and on Howrah-Bombay Express, (ii) unsatisfactory provision of invalid-chairs. (34)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Labour Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for (i) compulsory insurance of labourers in the Railways, (ii) payment of bonus to staff when the profit earned is more than 5 per cent of the capital investment in Railways (37)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Appropriation to Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant pensions to Railway employees who retired on accepting bonus before the Railways introduced the Pension Scheme. (38)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Withdrawal from Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant pensionary benefits to railway staff who retired prior to April 1, 1957. (40)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Withdrawal from Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give the benefit of new scheme to the remaining employees who joined before 1957 and to those who have not been included in the new scheme. (41)].

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for (i) new Railway line joining Neemuch and Kota via Javad in Mandsaur District Begun in Chitor District and Kota in Rajasthan, (ii) railway lines in Vanvasi tribal areas particularly a railway line joining Khandawa and Dahod via Khargore, Barwani, Dhar and Zhabua. (47)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need for a railway line from Hubli to Karwar and from Karwar to Mangalore, (ii) need for a railway line from Raichur-Sindhur-Kustagi to Gadag, (iii) neglect in the construction of new lines in Mysore State, (iv) need for a new line to connect Mangalore Port from Kottur to Haroponalli and Hadagali and Harihar, (v) need for a broad gauge line from Hubli to Bangalore and Hubli to Hutagi, (vi) need to deve-

lop railway lines on the border areas, (vii) need for a broad gauge line connecting Hospet-Kottur-Hadagali-Harihar. (48)].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to (i) construct a new line from Amraoti to Narkhed, (ii) re-construct a line from Darwhar to Pusad dismantled in the first World War (iii) expedite the construction of the line from Buti Bori to Umred (50)].

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to replace all narrow and metre gauge lines by broad gauge lines throughout the country. (52)]

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a passenger's shed in Javad Road station. (55)]

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for (i) one more morning local train from Bellary to Gadag, (ii) one more direct train from Bangalore to Bijapur via Gunthakal. (56)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Cut Motions are now before the House.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to draw the attention of the House to Demand No. 14. In this statement there is a provision for Kandala-Jhund railway. I am surprised to hear the contradictory views presented here a few minutes before by my two friends. As far as Gujrat is concerned, this is the most important vital link required for the development of Kandla port, which is an important port of the country from the point of view of defence. It is necessary that this Kandla-Jhund railway should be taken up immediately. This problem is pending since the last 10 years. The survey is completed and yet there is no progress. As Gujerat is short of broad gauge railway, the people of Gujerat want an immediate decision by the Railway Board on this issue. We have come to know that there are contradictory reports. There is confusion in the mind of the people. There is no clear-cut policy of the Railway Ministry as to which way they want to decide.

I would request the hon. Minister to clarify in this House on this occasion as to what is the final decision of the Government of India on this issue. This controversy should be closed as early as possible. As the controversy is going on whether this line in better or that line, people are more perturbed, because our past experience is such that by this controversy we are losing on both fronts. I would like to remind here that the Railway Board had taken a decision regarding the Bhavnagar-Tarapore railway. That project was surveyed and an amount was also sanctioned. When the Baroda Railway merged with the Western Railway, they had also deposited special amount. But up till now there is no clarification as to what is the policy of the Ministry in this regard also. I would like to have a clear-cut statement from the Minister whether they have finally decided on this Kandla-Jhund Railway. When the Communications Minister attended the last transport conference in Ahmedabad, he said "we have already

taken a decision on this issue". But up till now, there is no clarification. Even the budget provision made in this demand is so meagre that we do not know when this project will be completed. The speed with which the Railway Board is moving is also perturbing. So, I would request the Minister to clarify this point.

Secondly, what has happened to the Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway? The survey report is lying with the Railway Board for the last five years. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is having any re-thinking on this issue or not. I want to know whether this project will be taken up at least in the Fourth Plan? That is the demand of the people of Gujerat, because this Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway will minimise the distance between Saurashtra area and the distance between Madhya Pradesh and central India. Therefore, this project also requires immediate attention by the Government.

I want to draw the attention of the Railway Board to another important point. The Anti-Corruption Committee headed by Acharya Kripalani has recommended many things. There is a separate Anti-Corruption Bureau in the Railway Ministry. When the Government of India have decided to appoint a Central Vigilance Commission, why is it that the Railway is insisting on a separate anti-corruption branch? This anti-corruption branch should also be merged with the Central Vigilance Commission. Another important point, in this connection, is that the railway authorities should not transfer officers from the anti-corruption department to other departments. We come to know that experts from other departments like the engineering department, the commercial department and others, have been deputed to this anti-corruption branch, but after some time those very officers while investigating cases against responsible officers are being transferred to their departments. There is no security of service. The

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

result is that they will not be functioning with any independent authority. If you want the anti-corruption department to function effectively, officers from this department should not be transferred back to their department.

Then I come to the question of priorities. The Railway Board has decided upon certain priorities. I would like to make a point with regard to the priority in which the Railway Ministry is spending the amount sanctioned by this House. We have seen that during the last ten years re-modelling of stations has cost us crores of rupees. If the Railway Minister visits other countries he will realise that they have also decided upon certain priorities. The hon. Minister has said that railways is a commercial department. The question is whether it is functioning efficiently as a commercial concern. If it is functioning as a commercial concern, the priorities should have been altogether different. As I said, the Railway Board is spending crores of rupees on re-modelling of stations, but they are not giving priority to important lines which badly require change of sleepers, increase in facility for third-class passengers and all those things. They should follow a policy of 'first thing first'. First of all, in the mofussil areas the railways should try to convert the metre gauge and narrow gauge lines into broad gauge lines. The hon. Minister said that it will take some time, due to financial difficulties, for converting the narrow gauge and metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines. If we accept this contention of the hon. Minister, we must also think that the Railway Board is going on with a definite programme for conversion of these into broad gauge lines. But he must also clarify as to what they are going to do with the narrow gauge lines for the present. They are not even looked after properly. We suggest, either end them or mend them. If you do not want to end them now, at least mend them. They require some alterations and additions. The Railway

Ministry always send a reply saying that they have decided not to spend on narrow gauge lines and therefore they cannot change anything, they cannot bring new engines and so on. My suggestion therefore, is, if some railway lines do not come within a time-bound programme of conversion from narrow gauge to broad-gauge, then the Railways should decide to mend it. But the Railways are looking at this problem with apathy. This attitude should go and the Railway Ministry should move in this matter.

I want to say a word about the conversion of the Ahmedabad-Delhi metre gauge line into broad gauge. This railway is connecting two capitals of States to the capital of India—Ahmedabad and capital of Rajasthan are connected with Delhi. One of the demands of the people of Rajasthan and Gujarat is that this Ahmedabad-Delhi line should be converted into a broad gauge section.

Then, there is a demand of the people of Saurashtra to have a Janta train from Bombay to Saurashtra side. After Viramgam there is not a single Janata train. There is a heavy demand for such a train and if there is one Janata train to this area the people there will be greatly benefited.

Lastly, I want to make an appeal to end the monopoly of book-stalls. There is a circular and the Government have given the monopoly of holding book-stalls to some people. There should not be any such monopoly. When we have decided to end monopoly system why should this monopoly continue. I would suggest that the monopoly in book-stalls should be abolished. There should be free competition and other people also should be invited to open book-stalls so that a lot of people who are unemployed will also be benefited with the opening of new book-stalls.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am informed that cut motions Nos. 22, 27, 30, 35 and 39 are also to be moved. These cut motions also may be treated as moved.

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to (i) give promotion to commercial clerks of Howrah Division of Eastern Railway on seniority basis as in other Railways, (ii) re-introduce the working hours that were existing prior to declaration of emergency in Lillooah, Kanchrapara and Kharagpur workshops on Eastern Railways, (iii) strengthen Railway Security Organisation, (iv) introduce Workmen's Co-operative Canteen in Golden Rock Workshop, Southern Railway, (v) adhere strictly to the principle of promotion by seniority of all employees in the non-selection category, (vi) implement the Class IV Promotion Committee's recommendations and promotion of class IV employees to class III posts in all Railways, (vii) absorb permanent way gangmen from among the casual labour on seniority basis, (viii) check indiscriminate transfers of certain Trade Union office-bearers from Salem, Southern Railway, (ix) abolish twelve-hour working day system for stationary employees in Railways, (x) grant Central Pay Commission's scales to casual labour of Kharagpur Workshop, (xi) abolish contract labour system in Stores Department of South-Eastern Railway, Kharagpur, (xii) change nomenclature of 'Shrofls' employed in Cash Departments of Railway Offices, and (xiii) discarding of claims of seniors for promotion as Commercial Publicity Inspectors and Assistant Welfare Inspectors of Olavakkot Division in Southern Railway, (xiv) transfers of officials of South Eastern Railwaymen's Union, (xv) insecurity of employment of Railway Electrification Project staff and need to make their posts permanent (22)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-

ses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need for repairs and proper maintenance of the rolling stock, (ii) need to sanction sufficient strength in local sheds for repairs and maintenance of engines to reduce engine failures, (iii) need to promote unskilled and semi-skilled workmen to skilled posts in all railway workshops, (iv) need to revert to the system of three-mile gangs instead of four-miles in permanent way so as to accomplish safety working on the railway track (27)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100".

[(i) Need for incentive scheme in Railway Workshops to increase production and quality turn out, (ii) recovery of house rent from station masters and others who were granted rent-free quarters prior to 1955, (iii) failure to pay arrears of wages to casual labour and khalasis in the Signal and Telecommunication Workshop, Podanur on the Southern Railway, (iv) need for strict adherence to 12 hours limit of engine footplate work for drivers and firemen. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Labour Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to (i) improve labour welfare measures, (ii) give the benefit of Central Pay Commission scales of pay, weekly rest, leave privileges to casual labour who have put in six months of continuous service, (iii) check discrimination in the grant of complimentary passes to Class IV staff, (iv) construct five thousand quarters yearly for each Zonal Railway, (v) provide amenities of ventilators, taps, latrines and other facilities in the staff quarters in the old Railway Colony, Trichinopoly,

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Southern Railway, (vi) introduce co-operative staff canteen in the Railway Workshop at Golden Rock, Southern Railway, (vii) remodel old and uninhabitable staff quarters in Golden Rock and certain open line stations on the Southern Railway, (viii) allot uniform work to sweepers of the Railway Colony, Golden Rock, Southern Railway, and (ix) need for repairs and maintenance of staff quarters and Railway colonies, (x) need for supply of adequate medicines to Railway Hospitals and Dispensaries on the Southern Railway, (xi) need for payment of ex-gratia grants to T.B. patients equal to their monthly emoluments for a period of one year. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Withdrawal from Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to (i) extend the pensionary benefits to employees retired before 1-7-1957 also on the present conditions, (ii) grant adequate dearness allowance to Railway pensioners, (iii) dispose of promptly the applications for option to pensionary benefits. (39)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are also before the House.

श्री बे० जी० नायक (पंचमहल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजी में बोलने के बदले मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा। मुझे आपने जो बोलने का मौका दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूँ।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने झंड-कांडला रेलवे लाइन के लिए कहा है। मैं भी उसमें अपने मुर मिलाऊंगा और मैं कहूंगा कि झंड-कांडला रेलवे लाइन को जल्द से जल्द शुरू करना चाहिए। कोई कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया दूसरा एलाइनमेंट करे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पुराना एलाइनमेंट

किया हुआ है वह ही काफी समझा जाय और रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को मेरी विनती है कि इस लाइन को जल्द से जल्द बनाना चाहिए। एक लाख रुपया जो दिया गया है इस साल में वह बहुत कम है। वह बढ़ाना चाहिये।

यह भी कहा गया है कि इसका वेलुएशन होगा, कितनी ट्रेफिक होगी, क्या होगा और कैसे होगा? अब जहाँ तक ट्रेफिक का सवाल है वह तो बहुत होगी ही क्योंकि कांडला को मेजर पोर्ट डेवलप करने की बात है। ट्रेफिक वैसे आज भी वहाँ पर बहुत है। इसलिए यह कांडला-झंड की ब्रीडगेज लाइन कर देनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि गोधरा टू आनन्द की रेलवे लाइन बहुत पुरानी रेलवे लाइन है। शुरू में ही उसका रिप्लेसमेंट नहीं हुआ और ४५ मील का जो अन्तर है उसमें करीब-करीब रेल को चार, पाँचे चार घंटे जाने में लगते हैं। ४५ मील का फासला कवर करने में ४-५ घंटे लगते हैं। स्पीड वह ले नहीं सकती। ट्रेक जो है उसे सुधारा जाय और रिप्लेस कर देना चाहिए ताकि गाड़ी अच्छी तरह से स्पीड ले सके।

गोधरा टू आनन्द लाइन पर डकौर का एक बड़ा प्रसिद्ध पिलग्रीमेज सेंटर है। वहाँ लोग बहुत जाते हैं अतः इस कारण भी उस लाइन की महत्ता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि बिहार का जो कोयला है वह सारा कोयला अहमदाबाद इस लाइन से जाता है इस दृष्टि से भी इस लाइन की बड़ी उपयोगिता व महत्ता है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इस लाइन का ट्रेक रिप्लेस कर देना चाहिए। ताकि गाड़ी अच्छी तरह से उस पर स्पीड पकड़ सके

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on Saturday.

Kashmir, either in the northern or in the eastern sector of our frontier.

15.30 hrs.

**MOTION RE: AMBUSH OF INDIAN
POLICE PATROL MEN BY PAKIS-
TANI TROOPS**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House will now take up the motion to be moved by Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the statement made in the House by the Minister of Defence on the 24th February, 1964 regarding the ambush of Indian police patrol men by Pakistani troops on the Indian side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir and the situation arising out of the further Pakistani incursions into the eastern and western borders of India be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the adjournment motion, which subsequently was converted into this motion, was necessitated by the ambush carried out by Pakistani forces on Indian patrol men carrying on their legitimate duties well within the Indian side of the frontier with Pakistan in Kashmir. This latest outrage carried out with such impunity on our soil raises certain very vital issues, and among them the most important is, I am constrained to say, that it shows the alarming state of unpreparedness that prevails even now on our vast frontier, where we are confronted not at one side but on three sides of them. The existence of an enemy across one border, one frontier, is bad enough but when you have an enemy—or, unfortunately, we are having rather two enemies—facing you in combat readiness, not on one frontier but on three frontiers, north, east and west, it requires the combat readiness of a far greater order and degree than is being shown, demonstrated or proved by our Government today in

This outrage has a sinister sequence which must not be lost sight of. It was within a few hours of the joint communique signed by General Ayub Khan and Mr. Chou En-lai that this outrage was carried out. We do not know what exactly is incorporated in the Pindi-Peking Pact, but one end, one object of this Pact is clear, to hurt the vital interests of this country. I do not know how far they are going to honour their mutual exchanges of camaraderie, friendship and loyalty, how far Peking is going to stand by Pindi but I think one aspect, one part of their agreement to hurt this country, to humiliate this country, is being very faithfully implemented, and the proof of it was given within a few hours. May be Mr. Chou En-lai had told something to General Ayub Khan that "with impunity we can make a mockery of the defence of India" and General Ayub wanted to show "we are not lagging behind you". In any case, the sinister significance of this episode must not be lost sight of, as it comes so closely, within a few hours of the signing of the joint communique by Mr. Chou En-lai and General Ayub Khan

I think this incident is not to be dismissed as one of those usual border incidents. I think these incidents have behind them the grand strategy, and I saw some kind of that realisation in the statement made by the Defence Minister yesterday in the Rajya Sabha. I hope our armed forces, "the Defence Minister and the Government as a whole are taking the significance of these incidents which fit into a grand strategy that Pakistan is adopting towards this country, and the strategy, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is a very simple one for anybody to understand who is not blind or who is not blinded by his own illusions and prejudices. The strategy is to divert, to divide India's defence, to put as much strain as they can; with these hit and run tactics Pakistan wants to keep India's defence on tender hooks. There is another thing. They want to go on testing

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probing the soundness of your frontiers, of your defence preparedness; if possible, they want to humiliate you in the process because the whole world is watching this kind of thing happening. What is happening? May I now say how there is a pattern, how there is a strategy which is not beyond imagination. Here are these sordid, gloomy facts. The year opened with Pakistan sending us greetings in this form: Pak raiders kill Indian soldier on duty:

"Jammu. Dec. 31.—Pakistani raiders, whose number could not be ascertained, and an Indian border police sub-inspector, Chan Singh, were reported killed early this morning in exchange of fire...."

—there is doubt if any Pakistani was killed but there is absolute certainty that one Indian sub-inspector was killed.—

"...near Kangri village, three miles inside the cease-fire line"

This is on the 1st of January, when the House is greeted with this news, the country gets this new item of news from across the border. Then comes the news that Pakistan violates the air space on the 5th January.

"Agartala, Jan. 5. Pakistani planes recently flew over Amlighat area of Sabroom sub-division of Tripura State, according to official reports reaching here today."

This has come a little later, on the 6th of January. Then, on the 11 of January comes the news that "Pak build up on Tripura border":

"According to the reports, Pakistani forces had been regularly patrolling the disputed area and distributing lands belonging to Indian nationals to Pakistanis for cultivation."

Then comes the news on 15th January:

"Pak intruders enter Tripura forest.

Agartala, Jan. 15. A large number of Pakistani nationals entered Indian territory in the Matai reserved forest in Tripura early this week and felled many valuable trees, according to a message received here."

Then again:

"Pak intruders kill two Indians

Jammu, Jan. 19—Armed Pakistani raiders killed two Indians in a village about 51 miles west from here...."

January 24—Pakistani main forest guard.

January 28—Pak intruders kill Indian villager.

Then we come to the 29th of January—Pak troops dig trenches on border. This is the record, this is the chronicle all along. Now what happened in February? Again, they never missed the first of every month. On the 1st of February:

"Pakistan has forcibly occupied a one and a half acre stretch of land on the Ramgarh side...."

I do not go into the details of every item. "Pak forces remove boundary posts", this is on the 6th of February. Now, on the 24th of February "One killed in Pak firing on border." And then comes the latest incident, but this was not the last or the latest because only yesterday the Defence Minister shocked Rajya Sabha by the gruesome details of how this outrage was committed in Kashmir and following this, he added:

"There are two more incidents, one on the 24th of February when

24 Pakistani personnel were noticed in an area two miles north-east of Keran."

Then there is the incident of the Indians being kidnapped. I want to ask: what is the significance, what is the meaning of these incidents with a shocking monotony, with such a regularity that it looks as if they are unavoidable, that these incidents are being repeated? What is the defence preparedness of this country? Somebody may ask: what is the relationship, because it is that that comes into question.

The last episode, the last incident, the last outrage was carried out within the border of India. This time it was not cattle, it was not camel, it was not sheep, it was not even fleeing refugees but it was patrol men, 23 armed constabulary members who were carrying out their duty of guarding the frontiers of this country who were ambushed, and then the Defence Minister says that all that remains of them is:

"...no bodies were found at the site. A padded waistcoat torn bits of clothing and buttons were found lying near the river Kishen Ganga."

Perhaps, the bodies were thrown into the river. How does it come to happen that we were always hearing of what happens on the Pakistan-Punjab border, on the Rajasthan-Pakistan border, on the Assam-Pakistan border, on the Bengal-Pakistan border? Here is a live border, there is the cease-fire line, there is the Indian army and right at this site where patrol is being carried out by the members of the armed constabulary this is happening. So, I would like to ask a few questions about this.

When we raise this question, what is the reaction of this Government? They are developing some kind of immunity against this kind of regular violations of our sovereignty. The Minister Without Portfolio, intervening in the debate on the President's Address, said: "Why do you get panicky? There have been 5,000 violations of

the Soviet frontier by China in one single year in Sinkiang." What a fair solution! There might have been 5,000 or perhaps 25,000 violations of the Soviet frontier but will any member of this Government tell us whether the Soviet Union has lost at least 5,000 sq. inches of her territory. How many soldiers of the Soviet Armed forces have been lost while defending her frontiers? That is impossible. That cannot simply happen. The Soviet Union will not suffer such humiliations or insults. So, why give us this analogy that the Soviet frontier was violated 5,000 times. Every single violation of our territory means loss of territory, loss of personnel and eventual humiliation.

I would like to ask as to what state of affairs really we are in today; what is the true test of defence preparedness. Shri Chavan, while replying when this House debated his report on the NEFA debacle, assured us that all the mistakes had been taken into account, the necessary inferences and lessons had been drawn and that never again shall we be subjected to the same humiliation. I think he was serious and sincere about it. But where is the proof of that solemn assurance given to this House? Within a few days on every frontier we are made to go through the same humiliation. It is not something to be laughed at, to be brushed aside or to be pooh-poohed when members of the armed constabulary of India are lifted within the territory of India.

What were the Pakistanis doing so far? They could come and drive away the camels, lift cattle, have a good dinner with some sheep in Rajasthan and, if they so liked, could abduct women. It all depended on the choice and taste of the intruder. Whether he chose to take away some cattle, some camels, some sheep or some women, it was all left to the sweet will and taste of the intruder.

Where are we standing with regard to defence? Within one week have three admissions from three members of the present Government. The

[Shri Nath Pai]

hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs biandly told this House and the Government knew of the movement of 400 Nagas. They knew in which direction they were going. He further added this piece of information, namely, that they knew the commanders of the Nagas who were guiding them. Then he added that 150 had already crossed but they were not sure if the other 150 had crossed into Pakistan. What an admission? What is there to boast about? Why this triumphant attitude that you knew? What did you do to prevent items or for stopping them from crossing into Pakistan?

We have raised this question earlier. If armed hostiles can cross from India into Pakistan or Burma, if these people whose track, whose movements and whose intentions you know, who have given you sufficient warning can still cross our frontier and can go across, then it means that the enemy who never bothers to give you any notice of his intention or design can cross with impunity. Are you going to come once again and tell this country, as you did when we were taken by surprise by the Chinese according to you, that we were taken by surprise? This Government cannot plead the specious plea of surprise when Pakistan is concerned. Her intentions and designs with regard to this country have been made amply clear during the past 18 years. How can you go on pleading that we were taken by surprise?

The question is: what are you going to do? This nation demands that we abandon this impotent policy of lodging protests. We want something more effective and telling which the Pakistanis will learn to respect.

Following the statement made by the hon. Deputy Minister was the statement made only yesterday by the hon. Minister of External Affairs, his senior colleague. She told us about what was happening to the refugees. And what was her plea? It was: what can we do to defend the refugees since the Pakistanis opened fire on

these fleeing refugees within Pakistani territory? Hon. Members felt convinced. Indeed, what can we do if the refugees are slaughtered like that by the Pakistani forces on Pakistan's soil? Quite true. What did you do when it happened on your own soil? There would have been some meaning and some significance and we would have been impressed by what she had to say if the record had been different when the same outrage was committed on our own soil. You could not protect the fleeing refugees. Helplessly you watched them and pleaded your helplessness. But is your performance any better when the enemy with the same impunity perpetrates the same kind of an outrage on our own soil within the very sight of the Indian armed forces, under your very noses? Is the record in any way better? Has there been one single instance when those who come to mock at us, to humiliate us, to insult us and to make a mockery of our sovereignty are punished?

What can we do, they ask. The reply to that is simple. They come here as if there is no frontier or border. It seems our whole long frontier is a kind of a *dharamshala*. Anybody can come, have a good time and go with the trophy of victory. And then we are surprised if the world does not take us seriously, if we find ourselves isolated and alone in the Security Council. Then we will find explanations that Pakistan is an ally of the Americans and the British in the SEATO. Certainly she is; it is not a tremendous discovery that you are disclosing to this House. But how can Britain, America, Pakistan and China behave like this? It is simply because continuously there is this demonstration of India's armed impotence on the border. If we can demonstrate that we are not going to run to the Security Council, and that we are not going to beg on our knees to defend the honour and the sovereignty of this country, neither the Pakistanis nor the Chinese will have the audacity to insult us as they do every day. But this basic thing is not learnt.

We believe in this policy of protests; I am not advocating and pleading for a policy of false adventure. I want a policy of self-defence and self-respect. Pursue those who cross the border and punish them. That should be the policy. If this pursuit necessitates that you cross the border into the enemy's territory, do not hesitate to do it; do not go on worrying about what the world says; the world will certainly respect this. Have we ever done it? We have never done it. We never have the courage to do it. We have been so hypnotised, almost petrified and paralysed by this kind of fear of the world laughing at us. If the world laughs at us for being manly, the world laughs in contempt and derision for this show of lack of manliness every time we allow such an outrage to be committed on our border. Yes, perhaps, the world will criticise us. But we cannot leave the responsibility of defending our honour, defending our country and defending our territorial inviolability, either to the good opinion of the world or to the tender mercies of our unscrupulous neighbours. Ultimately, this country must learn the basic lesson that the inviolability of India's frontiers and India's borders must be defended not by the charity of somebody, not even by the sanctity of so-called treaties which are already dead so far as our neighbours are concerned, but we must come to depend for the inviolability of our own frontiers on the prowess and might of our own arms, not on the charity and pleasure of somebody. This is a basic lesson.

If this is what is happening to our defence preparedness when there is an emergency in the country, when the defence apparatus must be in the top gear, when only last year we voted Rs. 800 crores or even more willingly and unanimously without moving one penny's cut, where shall we be? And what is the true state of affairs?

I had referred to this during the debate earlier. Shri Y. B. Chavan's statement pin-pointing this extraordinary state of unpreparedness of this

country says that there were no arms even for training, much less for defence; there was no proper orientation; there was no transport; there were no proper roads, no equipment, no intelligence, no leader and no command; all these elements which make up the complex pattern of the apparatus of modern defence were missing; nothing was available which forms the fighting arms of the country. When we raised this point, he gave an assurance that this was past sad chapter, and we had turned the page and learnt a lesson and in learning the lesson, we had paid very heavily. How can we forget the lessons? In all sincerity, he said that. But then we read these kinds of things day after day, week after week and month after month; we read these things every day, and my hon. friend comes and makes a statement either in reply to a calling-attention-notice or in reply to an adjournment motion. What is it that he has been telling us? Has he told us that we have punished those who came? I think that it would be a very happy day for this House, if one of the Ministers will get up and say that the Pakistanis or the Chinese or whoever crossed never returned alive to their land. Has my hon. friend ever said that? I am not a blood-thirsty kind of chauvinist-nationalist. I do not believe in this kind of thing. But all these years we have been seeing; all these years, we have been watching.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

All these years, we have been subjected to this humiliation, to this constant mockery anybody can make of us.

I shall connect this with what is happening now in Nagaland. I would refer to just one aspect of it. Of course, my hon. friend cannot stop their coming in or going out. It is as if they are having a picnic at their.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should take care of the time factor also.

Shri Nath Pai: I am the Mover of this motion, and I suppose I can get half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: The time allotted for this discussion is 2½ hours. I have got before me a list of about a dozen and a half Members besides others who might stand up. So, I would request the hon. Member to be very brief.

Shri Nath Pai: I think that as the Mover I am entitled to half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Not always.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Normally. Last time, when we were discussing Mr. Walcott's escape, the Mover had half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: But this is a subject where most of the Members would like to speak.

Shri Nath Pai: I would submit that I shall bear in mind your advice, and I shall not have wrong ideas about my rights, except that I would say that Shri Kamath is very right when he pointed to the precedent set up under your guidance, but then I know that precedents are always subject to modification by you, and I am aware of that also.

I was trying to say how the position about the Nagas stands. Here again does it not basically remain a question of the defence preparedness of this country? You have been fighting them. You are trying to pacify them. During the last week again, they made a statement;—I do not mean the statement by the Deputy Minister, but the statement that there has been an increase in the activities of the hostile Nagas. You have been fighting them for years. You have been deploying your own forces against them for years. You cannot pacify them. Do you know the significance of this? Do you know the meaning, the lesson, the inference that will be drawn by Peking, not only in London by Phizo? The inference that will be drawn by Ayub Khan and by Ling Po, the Chinese

General, in Tibet—"They cannot deal with rebels, they cannot deal with those people who fight with bows and arrows. How can they stop the mighty Chinese Army, the mighty Pakistani Army having the latest equipment?" Do we stop to ponder over the meaning of this failure in Nagaland? Do we try to draw the necessary inference, which must be obvious to everybody in the world? No, nothing of the kind. In a cavalier, casual, manner we are going on, telling the House periodically that we are succeeding in putting an end to Naga hostility, to be followed by a statement by the Prime Minister or by his very able assistants, that 'Of late, during the last week, there has been a stepping up of the hostile activity, but the Government hopes to bring it under control'. Alternatively, we are told that there has been a stepping up, there has been a mitigation. But never have we been told that during the next three months, four months or six months, there will be an end to this mockery of India.

This has been the position. I am not saying 'exterminate them'. I have never believed in that. I want a settlement in Nagaland. But you are trying to have a settlement through your means, and how far have you succeeded?

Where do we stand with regard to this. We find that is the story with regard to the Nagas. We find that is the story with regard to the whole border. We find that is now the story with regard to those who are called upon to defend our territory.

Is Shri Chavan satisfied by saying, as he told the Rajya Sabha yesterday that these are incidents, but if there is a 'concerted action on the part of Pakistan'—to quote his own words, 'there will be a proper reply on the part of India. The Army is ready'. May this House know from the Defence Minister whether his assurance and his promise of meeting the aggressor, if he commits aggression, is more substantial and more real than the historic assurance given by the Prime

Minister when he told his country that he had ordered that the Chinese invader be cleared, thrown out, from NEFA?

I hope that this assurance this kind of manner of dealing with the Pakistanis, particularly in the light of the fact that Mr. Chou En-lai was only recently on their soil, is taken more seriously than they have done so far. Let us not remain content by saying 'no'. Are we doing at least the one thing which any Government should do?

I raised the question: do you tell the world, do you try to awaken public opinion in every country to what Pakistan is doing systematically to this country? Is a White Paper being prepared? Are we trying to galvanise opinion or, once again, it will be too late? It is better to put out a small fire before it develops into a conflagration. If we want to prevent a full-blooded war with Pakistan, which I think we should try to, the surest way of doing it is not to go on sending these paper notes to Pakistan but doing something strong which it understands. Try to see that she is not emboldened to go on committing these atrocities on our frontiers.

Let us not try to tempt. Let us not try to test our faith. Let us not try to tempt Pakistan or China. But the temptation remains so long as you never deal a telling blow to those who come.

Before I conclude—I hope I will have the usual right of reply after I have heard the Minister because that has also been customary here—I would be putting one suggestion to him. Adopt a more firm policy, a more realistic policy. Defence preparedness during the emergency should be something more telling, more convincing than has been demonstrated so far. And, in the meanwhile, do not neglect a very important thing, that defence cannot be left only to the armed forces. In the vast border region, we will have

to learn to trust and train and equip the Indian citizens who may be there. Defence, to a very large extent, will have to be entrusted to them, and it is only a major assault from the enemy that the army will have to be called upon to deal with. I trust that when he comes to reply to this debate; he will tell us what positive policies, apart from telling us that the Ministry of External Affairs has lodged a protest, he has in mind to stop this continuous mockery and humiliation of our country.

Mr. Speaker: He has taken 25 or 26 minutes, and the same time, perhaps, would be required by the Minister as well.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): About 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: And then some time for reply. That means one hour is gone. We have got 90 minutes. Therefore, may I suggest that each Member might have ten minutes?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): A number of aspects have to come out in this debate which have not been touched by the Mover of the Motion. I would submit it should be possible to extend the time.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I join in that appeal.

Mr. Speaker: No. We sat yesterday and discussed all aspects of it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): We always admire and appreciate the eloquence of my esteemed friend Shri Nath Pai. Today I have no note of dissent to strike. Rather, we fully share the feelings which he has expressed on the floor of the House.

This particular incident, the ambush of our patrol well within our territory and killing of our patrol personnel, even as an isolated case is bad and

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

humiliating enough, and we had expected that we would be able to beat them back within our territory, but I wish that we take a realistic picture of the whole thing.

This is not an isolated case. This is one of a series, sordid series, which Pakistan has perpetuated during the last few months. As a matter of fact, I would like Shri Nath Pai to go a little back, and I remind him of the speech made by Mr. Bhutto in U.N. last September, when he himself very clearly stated on the world forum that Pakistan would miss no opportunity to wage a cold war against India. That was only telling the U.N. forum, but they have been waging not a cold war; they have taken further steps, and they have engineered intrigues, they have engineered violence to provoke this country into something, and unfortunately, we have not taken full note of the situation as it exists.

What has Pakistan done during these years? They have engineered riots on the other side. Thousands and thousands of refugees in a very unfortunate and sad plight have been pouring into this country, thousands and thousands of them. There are already infiltrators in this country, their number running into lakhs. We must take note of it.

Then, there is a complete spy ring and saboteurs who are spread all over the country. We know about that. Then, only the other day the Home Minister told us that there are more than 60,000 persons who had come with passports and permits, who are over-staying in this country. We are permitting infiltrators to stay on, we are permitting these people who are over-staying to stay on, and the entire wide net of saboteurs and spies is there. Only the other day, the Chief Minister of Bengal had to say something about it, that they would take stern action. Apart from this, only the other day, the Chief Minister of Kashmir stated in the Assembly that during the last

few weeks Pakistan had indulged in atrocious activities on the frontier, and he had to express great concern about it. He cited the instances at Karen, Chaknot, Chamb and Jorain.

16 hrs.

We know of quite a number of incidents which Shri Nath Pai read out, and because of shortage of time, I will not take the time of the House in mentioning them. The two most peaceful countries of the world—China and Pakistan—have come together and counsel that we should determine the wishes of the people in settling matters. If the wishes of the people were to be settled, this Government would not be there in Pakistan—this most irresponsible Government, this dictatorship which is foisted on the people, which is condemned by their own political leaders, and which was condemned on a solemn occasion like the Republic Day by Miss Jinnah herself. That is the type of Government about which we are talking—not the people of Pakistan. Then there is China, another aggressor. They get together and tell us about the wishes of the people being determined. If the wishes of the people of East Bengal were to be ascertained things would have been different and East Bengal would have broken away from Pakistan; it will throw out immediately the Ayub Government. When Mr. Chou En-lai was talking about the wishes of the people, one of the American correspondents asked him about Formosa; will the wishes of the people of that place be determined as to whether they will go to Japan or to you? He said that it was part of China. He forgets that Kashmir is part and parcel of India but still he talks in that strain.

Instead of expressing strong feelings in this matter, my first suggestion is that we must take immediate steps to arouse world consciousness about this matter. The facts are undisputed. Thousands and thousands of Christians have been evicted from East Pakistan only yesterday and fleeing re-

Refugees, women and children, were killed. Yet Pakistan goes and lodges complaints against us. It should not be allowed to happen again. Let us make foolproof arrangements against all sorts of troubles in our own country. Pakistan is out to engineer all sorts of things on this side and a note of warning about it was given by our own Education Minister who was at the UN. So, let us see that there is a proper district magistrate in each and every district and a proper superintendent of police also in the trouble spots. It should not be necessary for the Central Home Minister to have to rush from place to place. The local authorities should be able to take care of the situation.

Having done that, my second suggestion is to take immediate steps to throw out all the infiltrators without any fear. 50,000 people are over-staying in India and we must break the spy rings and saboteurs. We must make also adequate arrangements to receive all the refugees without any conditions, those who want to leave Pakistan and come to this country. We do not want our Minister to come and report to us that we have taken a beating here and a beating there; instead we should be able to give a beating to the people if they venture to come across our border and we can do it. My friend was talking about Rajasthan. I can assure him that if Rajasthan is only told so, they would be prepared to take care of themselves. If instances after instances are reported to this House belatedly that we have taken a beating here or a beating there, it undermines the prestige of this nation and the morale of the people and the services. I shall take two more minutes, Sir and then conclude. We must not hesitate also to take immediate action in this matter. I would, therefore, like to say that the Government of the United Kingdom should be warned about the attitude which they want to take in this particular matter, in this dispute between Pakistan and India. The Government of the USA and the Government of the USSR must be

taken into confidence and we must tell them that we have always been for peace; we have worked for peace and we stand for peace and we have suffered for peace. But taking these humiliations and taking these beatings do not promote the cause of peace, and we must now go ahead.

The last point that I would like to mention is about Kashmir. We must understand that if anything has come out in the wake of this relic episode, the one thing which is absolutely and definitely clear, which is dominant, is that the people of that place have shown an amazing sense of responsibility and the secular character of that State. That is one of the most important things which has been demonstrated; that is their faith in the Central Government. We should, therefore, have no hesitation whatsoever in carrying out the wishes of the legislature in that State and the wishes of that State in accelerating the integration which is just only a process. Kashmir is absolutely a part of India.

I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me. I hope that the Defence Minister will be able to stand up to our expectations and give us the assurance that he will never accept the beatings without beating them back and if necessary to beat them in their own territory.

Shri Daji (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject has been placed in all its details before us. It is not a question of an ambush; it is not a question of a few air violations; it is not a question of mere transgression of the border. What is really important is, we have, out of these incidents, to read Pakistan's attitude and judge its seriousness. Pakistan has been consistently whipping up a war hysteria. All that she has done is not without a plan and a purpose; it is not without a grand strategy, as the Mover of the motion, Shri Nath Pai, was pleased to say. All this action of Pakistan falls into a pattern, a pattern of cynical, calculated provocation, a provocation intended to blackmail and bludgeon

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us into giving up our portions of Kashmir. This game should be clear. Otherwise, the isolated incidents by themselves do not spell out the complete strategy. Born in hatred, Pakistan seems to desire to prosper by blackmail.

Our failure comes out poignantly because I would like to point out to the House that full 24 hours before we came out with the news, the Pakistan Radio came out with the news that the Indian border patrols had violated their border and the Pakistani brave fighters had punished them and had inflicted heavy casualties on them. It is after this propaganda by Pakistan that we came out with the news that they had violated our territory; it was full 24 hours after that we came out with the news. No wonder, therefore, that some people felt that it was an afterthought. This is where we missed. It is our patrol and it is our area, and it is our patrol which is still there and it is our patrol which was ambushed. But Pakistan comes out before 24 hrs. with a counter-propaganda which we are unable to meet. This lapse is something which we have to make good, and make note of.

What is this whole game about? What is this blackmail? Here, I am afraid the Mover of the motion Shri Nath Pai missed a very very important fact, and missing that fact will not help us. Behind the acts of violation of our frontiers by Pakistan lie the arms of Anglo-American imperialism; they are the arms of Anglo-American imperialism. We have to tell them, and they have got to reconcile the fact that Kashmir is an irrevocable part of India. If we do not surprised. All of us knew this conspiracy on their part, we will be screening our visions.

We have got to see the situation. The whole thing is a planned strategy. In the UNO, they talked of about the Kashmir situation. In the UNO, it seems it was a *volte face* on the part of the United Kingdom. The Minister of Education was shocked and

surprised. I was rather shocked and not surprised. All of us knew what the position that the United Kingdom took. It is the United Kingdom and the USA which back Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir; back them up in all these violations. And again, they forced India into talks last year—five rounds of talks—and because we in our goodness allowed peaceful negotiations. The very fact that we want negotiations is being turned over us. What did the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom say, when some Members of Parliament met him on deputation? He said that the very fact that the Government of India intended to have negotiations shows that we accepted the dispute over Kashmir. It is time we tell them, "No gentlemen; we did not accept any dispute over Kashmir. Kashmir is a part of our territory. Maybe out of goodness and under certain circumstances at that time, you wanted us to negotiate a peaceful solution not of a dispute, but of a problem, which is the creation of Pakistan". It is not a question of merely Pakistan. We have to see through the whole sinister game. The last villain of the piece is the visit of Chou En-lai to Pakistan and the emerging of the new Peking-Pindi axis. If I may be allowed to lapse into my Hindustani, it is all a case of 'चोर-चोर, योमेरे भाई' they are trying to sell out, parcel out, dis tribute our territory and with a sophistic casuistry, unknown in diplomatic relationship. Chou En-lai calls CENTO and SEATO as aggressive treaties which were forced upon Pakistan for defensive purposes. Defence against whom? Against USSR, against India's threat or against Pakistan's threat or against whom? Who is threatening the Pakistan's frontiers? This statement that Pakistan's entry into the war pacts is for defensive purposes is sheer sophistic casuistry, unknown in diplomatic relationship. This is the new axis that is emerging. It is against this total picture that we have to devise ways and means.

To speak only against Pakistan's provocations and not to mention the other thing is to lull the people and not to rouse them to preparedness. For all the shouting, it is lulling the people for not pointing out the real people who today endanger our peace and our borders. Pakistan through her friends knows the total inventory of arms that have been supplied to us during the last emergency. All the arms aid that was rushed to us today lies immobilised, because one of the terms is that we cannot use them against Pakistan even if Pakistan attacks us. All the radar equipment and all the arms that came to us were photographed and published and they know the total strength of our armed forces; they know that this particular part of the armed forces cannot be used against Pakistan. Pakistan knows it; America knows it; England knows it.

This new aggressive posture of Pakistan backed by U.S. and British imperialism, this new context, can be forgotten only at the peril of our nation and at the peril of our defence preparedness. It is this which I want to point out and I want a specific reply from the Defence Minister that apart from the arms aid that we have got, on our own strength our sinews of strength are strong enough not only to scotch any possible provocations, but to beat back any possible attacks, come they may from this side or that side of our frontiers and we will defend our frontiers with our own strength.

It is not a question of war hysteria. India can never be a party to war hysteria. To plead for watchfulness and vigilance is not pleading for war hysteria. The shape of things during the last few months shows that our forces are not as much watchful and vigilant as they ought to be. Even Mr. Chagla has called for a continuous watchfulness and vigilance. But it does not show that we are either watchful or vigilant. It requires a keen defence preparedness; it re-

quires calm and calculated preparedness, active patrolling and above all, it means delicate and dynamic diplomacy, so that Pakistan is exposed, isolated and beaten back both diplomatically and if necessary, militarily. We have to isolate them, to expose them, to beat them back—both China and Pakistan—and the sinister forces who even at this stage want to conspire against our freedom and integrity. Diplomatically we have to isolate them and that can be done only if we play a more dynamic role among the resurgent new nations of Asia and Africa and bring them to our side. It is not as if in the Security Council we are isolated, as Mr. Nath Pai wants us to believe. Mr. Chagla has given a true account of the happening in the Security Council, where even the African countries were not prepared to oblige Pakistan.

If a more dynamic diplomacy is pursued with a courageous championing of the new resurgent countries of Asia and Africa, we can rally together the new forces that are coming up in the world, the new saner forces that are coming up, the forces that really want to break away from imperialism of this sort or that, the new forces which will be armed to see through the sinister diplomatic pattern of France, China and Pakistan backed by England and America, the whole gamut of international relationship that is emerging. There are plenty of nations who want to stand on their own. Together with them we can certainly isolate them, we can expose them. Together with the peace loving forces of the world we can surely see that Pakistan is isolated.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): That becomes alignment.

Shri Daji: That does not become alignment. If championing the cause of freedom becomes alignment, I am for that alignment. Let us align with those forces who want to fight against imperialism. Let us scotch not only the game of Pakistan but also the

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game of the masters who help them, who aid them, who abet them and who egg them forward. Remember, Pakistan is only a cat's paw. Let us not be deceived by the cat's paw. Let us beat both the cat's paw and the cat itself which wants to play the proverbial role of the monkey trying to distribute between two parties.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to find that the House agrees generally that this should not be treated as a party question or a political question. It is a national problem of the greatest significance. This is not an isolated incident. It is part of a calculated, deliberate and designed plan to create an incident to enable Mr. Bhutto to demand an emergent meeting of the Security Council and to create further mischief against India. It must be judged in view of the recent pact which I call the Pindi-Peking Pact which was concluded. This is, therefore, a part of the game in order to create further tension so that with the help of the new allies Pakistan may thoroughly attack India and discredit us.

Now, I ought to inform you that not merely in this part of India, that is the Kashmir side, but on the Bengal border and on the Tripura border also these incidents have been happening during the last two months. On the West Bengal and East Pakistan border more than a dozen incidents have happened. They are not so serious as in Kashmir. But that shows that there is something very defective in our defence arrangement, when we turn to the security of our border area. Therefore, I would appeal to the Defence Minister to take vigorous action, to give up any attitude of complacency. The West Bengal Congress leader has just issued a statement—he is a Member of this House but today he is not here. 400 miles of Rajasthan border are being protected at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. 500 miles of Punjab border are being

looked after at a cost of Rs. 3 crores. But, so far as the Bengal border is concerned, which is 1309 miles, it is only Rs. 1,25,00,000; The result is continued infiltration, continued cases of harassment, kidnapping and cattle lifting going on in that border. You will be amazed to know that Shri Ghosh, the Congress President has said, that our border-post arrangements are hopelessly defective. He says:

"I take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the Government about our border posts. Our border posts are situated at a distance of 8 miles. We must increase our border strength and border posts. It should not be at a distance of more than 5 miles."

You will be amazed to know what these border posts are and how they are manned. It is manned by three constables, three members of the National Volunteer Force and two other people. Only eight people are managing an area of eight miles. Two of them are cooking and therefore they are not doing any other work. Two people are actually looking after the area by patrolling and two people are standing there eight miles apart. This is all the defence that we are having in our border posts. Why should not the army be installed there? I had the privilege to preside over the Karimganj Convention. Pakistan was attacking our main posts like Karimganj. It is a big centre and there was a big fair. It was a big industrial town where lakhs and lakhs of rupees worth of business was being transacted. All sections of Assam leaders requested me and other friends to go there and see things for ourselves. I went there with Shri Kamath, Shri Chaudhuri and other Members of Parliament. What we saw there was simply deplorable. Day after day, Pakistani army is firing into Indian territory and our army stationed there yet never retaliate. It is a wonderful display of non-violence Mahatma Gandhi condemned this

kind of non-violence because it brought dishonour; it is nothing but simple cowardice.

Now, we got the information that the order from Delhi was that they should not retaliate but should immediately retreat, and when the aggression is committed and the firing comes our people have got to run away; they are not defended. The army is stationed there but it withdraws to another position. Then the Deputy Commissioner is informed, the Deputy Commissioner informs the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Minister then gets into touch with the Defence Minister, who passes an order either from Delhi or from New York, when the counter-firing will start. Can you really imagine that the Pakistani army which was committing all this aggression will keep on standing there? This is a puerile thing. I am, therefore, one of those who demanded that there should be a change of the Defence Minister. I was happy when Shri Chavan came in the place of the old Defence Minister, but sometimes I suffer from a feeling of disappointment. This thing is going on and there is absolutely no demonstration of strength but only lodging protests notes, which is an exhibition of cowardice or exhibition of unpreparedness.

What have we been doing all these years? We just see that in East Bengal they are torturing our people, driving away our people, persecuting our people. Hindu and Christian minorities are used as pawns in the political game of chess and we are not able to do anything. Even though they have removed certain restrictions, when our people go to the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's office at Dacca for visa and other certificates, they are subjected to all sorts of indignities, and the reports which are forwarded to the Home Minister gives rather dismal reading.

India's honour demand that we must vindicate our stand, we must

stand firm, we must be prepared, we must give up that attitude of complacency, proving that we are worthy of defending India. Either defend India or quit; no good your sitting there just as ornaments, occupying important portfolios when our country is being subjected to this kind of periodical shame and humiliations. For Heaven's sake, realise that this is being done for the purpose of creating world opinion, for the purpose of showing to their American and British allies and other allies that India's position is such that there is so much of tension, that something has got to be done and, therefore, the Kashmir issue will have to be handled at a higher level. Now we must clearly tell them that there is no issue of Kashmir, excepting the one issue, and that issue is that Pakistan is the aggressor and Pakistan has got to vacate that aggression. There is no other issue. That should be made clear. Therefore, I am appealing that the attitude of complacency must go; there should be more firmness, more strictness, the borders should be defended properly, all kinds of incursions and border violations should be checked, this periodical humiliation must not be repeated and this periodical exhibition of ineptitude must end.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय थोड़ा है, इस लिये मैं जल्दी जल्दी अर्ज करता हूं।

सब से पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार की जो पराजय की मनोवृत्ति है, उस को दूर किया जाय — सरकार में जो डिफीटिज्म की जहनियत पैदा हो गई है, उस को दूर किया जाय। आज सारा संसार इस बात को जान गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक पराजित देश है—जहां जिस ने चाहा, काट कर ले लिया, जहां जिस ने चाहा, झंडा गाड़ दिया, जिस ने चाहा, उस ने इस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

देश के हिमालय पर कब्जा कर लिया, जिस ने चाहा, उसने उस देश के कैलाश और मानसरोवर पर कब्जा कर लिया। सरकार को इस मनोवृत्ति को बदलने के लिये कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी।

आज ऐसा समय है कि कोई देश इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था कि उस की ३८ हजार मुरब्बा मील जमीन पर दुश्मन का अंडा लहराता हो, उस की औरतों और बच्चों को, उस के मवेशियों, खांघोड़ों और ऊंटों को विदेशी भगा कर ले जाते हों, उस के एक मिलिटरी आफिसर—कर्नल भट्टाचार्य—को खींच कर कुत्त की तरह से पाकिस्तान के जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता हो। कोई और देश यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था कि इस तरह की घटनायें होती रहें और वहां की सरकार खामोश बैठी रहे। “टुक टुक दीदम दम न कशीदम”। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, इस पराजय की मनोवृत्ति को बदलना पड़ेगा।

सोलह साल तक हम को यह तालीम दी गई है कि अगर एक एटम बम गिर गया, तो इतने करोड़ आदमी मारे जायेंगे, अगर एक हाइड्रोजन बम गिर गया, तो इतने अरब आदमी मारे जायेंगे। इस तालीम की जरूरत नहीं थी — उस तालीम की जरूरत थी, जो कि गीता में दी गई है, अर्थात् “संभावितस्य चार्काति मरादतिरिच्यते”— इस तालीम की जरूरत थी कि जिल्लत की जिन्दगी से मौत अच्छी होती है, अपमान के जीवन से मृत्यु बहतर होती है। सरकार ने यह डिफेंसिज्म हर जगह पैदा किया है। आज भी सरकार इस डिफेंसिज्म के सहारे दिन काटना चाहती है और लोहा लेना नहीं चाहती है। मुट्ठी भर पाकिस्तानी हम को तंग करें, जो पिट्टी न पिट्टी का शोरवा, व हम पर हावी हो जायें और हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भरी सभा में यह बयान दें कि हमारे सिपाहियों को नदी में डुबो दिया गया था।

उन के बटन, कुर्ते और वास्कुट बाहर पाये गए। क्या दूसरा कोई देश इस बात को बर्दाश्त कर सकता था? नहीं। हरगिज नहीं कर सकता था।

आज तक इस देश में जो यह भावना पैदा की गई है कि हम युद्धप्रिय नहीं रहे हैं, वह एक गलत भावना है। इस देश की रक्षा तब होगी, जब हर एक मिनिस्टर खाकी वर्दी पहन कर आयेगा। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह कानून बनाना चाहिये कि जो कंधों पर राइफल नहीं रख सकता है, जो मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग नहीं लिये हुए है, जो बूट पेड्री बांधना नहीं जानता है, जो दुश्मन के मुकाबले में लड़ना नहीं जानता है, उस को हरगिज हरगिज मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी पर न बैठने दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यहां भी बन्दूक लेकर आयेगे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आज हमारी सरकार समाजवाद का नाम लेती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो फौजी जवान लड़ाख में लड़ रहा है, उस को ६२ रुपये माहवार पर खरीदा जाता है और जो एयर-कन्डीशन्ड में बैठा हुआ मिनिस्टर है, वह तीन हजार रुपये माहवार लेता है। इस डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करना पड़ेगा। आज हमारा जो जवान लड़ाख में बर्फ में खड़ा हुआ लड़ रहा है, उस की तन्खाह बढ़ाना पड़ेगी और मिनिस्टर की तन्खाह को कम करना पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार मार्शल लोग आयेगे।

जिन लोगों ने आज तक चरखे काते हैं, जिन लोगों ने आज तक तकलियां चलाई हैं, उन बचारों के हाथ कोमल और नाज़ुक हो गए हैं, उन में डिफेंसिज्म की भावना पैदा हो गई है। उस डिफेंसिज्म को दूर करने के लिये इस देश के बच्चे बच्चे को ट्रेनिंग देना होगी।

श्रीर काश्मीर का मसला कोई ऐसा है नहीं, जो हल न हो सके। मैं आप के सामने कहता हूँ कि इन कमजोर हाथों से हुकूमत छीन कर हमारे हाथों में दी जाए, अगर छः महीने में हम चाइना और पाकिस्तान का इलाज न कर दें, तो हम को गोली से उड़ा दिया जाये। ये बचारे क्या करेंगे? इन के हाथ कोमल और नाजुक हो गए हैं। मुझे याद है कि विस्मार्क ने लिखा था :

"Not by parliamentary speeches or majority votes are the mighty questions of age solved; but it is through a policy of blood and iron."

सरकार को कोई न कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना पड़ेगा, ताकि इन ४४ करोड़ इन्सानों की ज़िन्दगी बच सके, यह भारत माता बच सके और यह गंगा माता बच सके और यह हिमालय बच सके। जिन के हाथों में आज हुकूमत है, वे दिये जा रहे हैं। आज पंचशील की ज़रूरत नहीं है, बल्कि पांच ककारों की ज़रूरत है। आज उन व्याख्यानों की ज़रूरत नहीं है, बल्कि आज फौजों तालीम और राइफलों की ज़रूरत है।

मैं इस सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस में जो डिफीडेंस पैदा हो गई है, जो पराजय की मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो गई है, उस को दूर किया जाये। सरकार शिकस्तखुदा हो चुकी है, वह उठने का नाम नहीं लेती है। उस को प्रत्म-विश्वास पैदा करना चाहिये He can, who thinks he can; he cannot, who thinks he cannot इस सरकार को ४४ करोड़ इन्सानों में यह विश्वास पैदा करना पड़ेगा कि वह उन की रक्षा करेगी और अगर वह नहीं कर सकती है, तो वह अपना स्थान छोड़ दे—यह उस के बस का काम नहीं है।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that

Shri Nath Pai has spoken today of self-defence, through our own arms and weapons. On earlier occasions most of the leaders of the Opposition generally asked us to rely more and more on foreign arms and weapons. So far as the sentiments and feelings are concerned, I think, all sections of the House will entirely associate themselves with the feelings that have been expressed by earlier speakers. The situation is serious enough and we should take account of that. Yesterday in the Rajya Sabha our Defence Minister had stated that we are strong enough to frustrate any attempts at violating the cease-fire line. I wish that it were so. Merely stating that we are strong enough would not do, but we should demonstrate our strength by our actions. And as the Defence Minister had added, this was not the only incident this week, but there were other incidents too, and if we look at the list of the incidents that have continued to occur almost daily, really a feeling comes in the mind that after all, we should be capable of doing something and our Government should be in a position to do something.

The hon. Minister had stated yesterday in the Rajya Sabha that the UN Observers were looking into the whole matter. Of course, they will look into the whole matter and they should look into the whole matter. But what should we ourselves do?

I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh who stated that Government and the ruling party were suffering from a defeatist mentality. I feel that it is the type of speeches that Shri Yashpal Singh has made and other hon. Members have made in this House and generally make outside the House, that create the mentality of defeatism. and they generally frustrate the people. I have been listening to these speeches for the last two years since the Chinese attack. They have been making this kind of speeches in public, and it is those speeches that have created a feeling in

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

the minds of the people as if this Government is not prepared to face the aggression....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the barest truth.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: ...and their speeches tend to create dissatisfaction against and lack of confidence in the capacity of Government. When we are facing such an emergency, I submit that such speeches are not proper and in conformity with the requirements of the situation and are not in conformity with our determination to fight aggression. Although we should have determination, in such a situation, yet we should think calmly. We cannot just walk into the trap that Pakistan is trying to lay for us at present. It has been stated that Pakistan wants some kind of excuse to draw India into a war. At present, China is trying to attack India and involve India in a war, not directly with herself but with Pakistan, using Pakistan like a *Shikhandi* China wants to attack India through Pakistan so that America and England and other friends who had been giving us aid against China should not feel called upon to come to our aid.

We have to take all these matters into account, and we should see that we do not walk into the trap of China and Pakistan. I have no doubt in my mind that our Government, our Defence Ministry and our Defence Forces are strong enough, and they are trying to gather more strength, and they are trying to make our defences stronger. I have no doubt about it. Nor do I feel that there is any lack of determination. But do we want war? Do we want, as Shri Nath Pai had stated, that there should be orders to the effect that our armies and our troops should pursue the enemy into their border, and enter their territory?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not?

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: There is difference of opinion on this point. My hon. friend may hold that opinion.

But, are we prepared to enter into war? If we want war, we should declare war, but if we do not want to enter into war, if we do not want that Asia should be involved in war, we have to think from a different point of view. At present, I think that we should consider the question from the point of view of strengthening our defences. What is needed is this. We in the Punjab have been asking the Government that the people on the border areas should be armed and adequate and effective weapons should be given to them and they should be properly trained. We have a long border, and all the people on the border should be trained properly and they should have sufficient confidence in themselves. That is a necessity. That is one suggestion that I want to make, because I feel that that would strengthen our defences, because the people will then feel enormous amount of self-confidence to face the aggression. Otherwise, the aggressor will always have some initial advantage.

That is the case with Pakistan. That was the case with China too. They had got the initial advantage.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That was the position in 1947. They were aggressors. What is the position now? Can those conditions of aggression continue for 18 years?

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: He will have his chance.

I think first weapons should be distributed among the people living on the border. Secondly, we should try to bring some political pressure to bear on Pakistan to make it desist from evil activities. So far as China is concerned, I know that no political pressure can be really effective. I know that there would be no other way but to powerfully defend our

country against their aggression. But so far as Pakistan is concerned, I think one thing is absolutely necessary, that we should give weapons to our border people in self defence. The border population should be armed and strengthened. At present, I feel enough is not being done for strengthening our defences, through strengthening our people on the border. Something tangible must be done. That is what I wanted to say.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि काफी सालों से पाकिस्तान का हमारे प्रति क्या रवैया चला आ रहा है और उसका कितना असर हमारे ऊपर हो रहा है। मैं आपका ध्यान उस कैनबरा हवाई जहाज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस को उन्होंने गोली मार कर गिरा दिया था। माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर बार बार सुरक्षा मंत्री से कहा था कि आखिर उसका मुआवजा तो मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन उस मुआवजे की बात को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया गया। उस कैनबरा के हादसे के बाद एक और घटना घटी जब हमारे लैफ्टिनेंट कर्नल भट्टाचार्य को उन्होंने एक लिविंग कैनबरा बना कर पाकिस्तान में रख दिया। उसके बाद उस पर हम लोगों ने प्रोटस्ट किया और इसी सदन में हमारे आईन मंत्री श्री सेन ने भाषण देते हुए कहा कि वह दिन दूर नहीं जब भट्टाचार्य जी हमारे बीच में होंगे। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह पाकिस्तान के बीच में भी हैं या नहीं हैं, हमारे बीच में तो वह हैं नहीं। उसके बाद हमारे वालेंटियर्स जो उस एरिया का दौर कर रहे थे, उनको उठा कर ईस्टर्न सैक्टर से व ले गए। हमारे बसन्त कुमार दास और उनके साथी जो मछलियां पकड़ रहे थे, मछलियों का शिकार कर रहे थे, उनको पकड़ कर भी पाकिस्तान आज तक अपने पास रखे हुए हैं। वह भी जेल में है या नहीं मझे मालूम नहीं है।

अब तक तो व किसानों को ले जाते थे, मछली पकड़ने वालों को ले जाते थे और कभी कभी मिलिट्री आफिसर्स को ले जाते थे लेकिन अब तो ऐसा है कि आम्ड कांस्टबुलरी के २३ लोगों तक को व ले गए हैं। इस चीज को देख कर और सुन कर हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है जब हम सोचते हैं कि न सिर्फ लाखों तक हम को नहीं दी गई बल्कि उन लाखों को किशनगंगा में काट कर, मार कर फेंक दिया गया। जब ऐसी घटनायें घटित हो रही हों और हमारी तरफ से कहा जाये कि हम तैयारी कर रहे हैं, हम मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो इसके क्या मानी होते हैं, इसको आप सोचें। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से नहीं हूँ जो युद्ध की भावना फैलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान एक ऐसा देश है जो हमारी शराफत को हमारी मजबूरी समझता है, हमारी इन्सानियत को हमारी कमजोरी समझता है, तो उसके हा साथ क्या बर्ताव किया जाय, इसका निर्णय हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री स्वयं करें।

अभी एक हमारा हवाई जहाज गुम हुआ था जिसका अभी तक कोई पता नहीं चल सका है। इस घटना को घटे कुछ दिन व्यतीत हो चुके हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा यह समझता है कि पाकिस्तान ने उसे भी गोली मार कर जरूर गिराया होगा और हमारे वह जनरल और दूसरे अफसरान जो उस में थे, व या तो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में होंगे या उनको मार दिया गया होगा। आखिर पाकिस्तान कर क्या रहा है? क्यों ऐसी भावना उसके प्रति हमारे और लोगों के दिलों में है? उसकी नीति क्या है। एक तरफ तो वह चीन के साथ नापाक समझौता करता है और दूसरी तरफ आंग्ल-अमरीकी ब्लाक का हिज मास्टर्ज वायस बन कर तरह तरह की चीजें बनाता है, तरह तरह की बातें हमें कहता है। ये सभी जो चीजें हो रही हैं, आखिर इनकी तरफ से हमने अपनी आंखें क्यों बन्द करली हैं। हमने आखिर

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

कितने दोस्त बनाये हैं जो हमारे खयालात की तर्जमानी कर सकते हों ?

यह जो समस्या है, इसका हल साफ है। हमारे बोर्डर पर जितने भी लोग रहते हैं उनको हथियार दिये जायें ताकि कम-अज-कम पाकिस्तान को मालूम हो सके कि हमारे हथियारों को जंग नहीं लग चुका है और जरूरत पड़ने पर व इस्तेमाल हो सकते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि हम लोग पाकिस्तान पर हमला कर दें। लेकिन पाकिस्तान अगर गोली मारे तो गोली का जवाब सलाम से तो हम न दें कभी कभी तो गोली का जवाब गोली से भी दें ताकि पाकिस्तान समझने पर मजबूर हो कि आज हिन्दुस्तान इतना कमजोर नहीं है जितना पाकिस्तान समझता है कि वह है या उसके आकाशों ने समझ रखा है कि कमजोर है। इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि मेरा यह मुझाव है आपको कि हम एक जनमत संग्रह करें पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ। हम सही तरीके से सही बातें कहें और हमारे लोग दूसरे देशों में जा कर उनको बतलायें। आप न देखा होगा कि पाकिस्तान ने एक बफ्द उन देशों को भेजा है जो कि मुसलमानों के देश हैं एशियान हैकट्रीज हैं। उनमें वे प्रचार करते हैं, और हमारे प्रचार के साधन ऐसे हैं, कि जो वाक्य होता है उसका वे लोग पहले अपने रेडियो से एलान करते हैं और हम दूसरे दिन या तीसरे दिन करते हैं। वह तो भगवान भला करे कि हम सदन में कालिज अटेंशन मय होते हैं, वर्ना जरूर ही नहीं समझी जाती कि हमें कोई चीज बतलाई जाये। कालिज अटेंशन होगा तो उसका जवाब दिया जायेगा।

इसलिये मैं सुरक्षा मन्त्री से कहूँगा कि आज हमारा देश गुप्त नानक का देश है, चैतन्य महाप्रभु का देश है। लेकिन अगर हमारे सुरक्षा मन्त्री देश में चैतन्य महाप्रभु की भावना फैलाने लग जायेंगे तो मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इस देश का क्या होगा। कल्चर हमारा ठीक

है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे शिवाजी बनें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : शिवाजी वे जरूर बनें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि वे शिवाजी बनें पाकिस्तान के साथ। लेकिन अगर इस तरीके से हो कि हम युद्ध नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इस वक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति हमारे खिलाफ है, यह कहते कहते हम पीछे हटना शुरू कर दें, तो आज वे हमारे सिपाही पकड़ ले गये, आज वे हमारे मवेशी ले जा रहे हैं, कल हो सकता है कि कुछ और करें क्योंकि आज पीकिंग और पिंडी की ऐक्सिस है, आज नापाक समझौता है और इससे बड़ी बात यह है कि चाऊ एन लाई वहां पर है। साथ ही अमरीकी हथियार, अंग्रेजी संपांट, यह तमाम चीजें चली आ रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें कम से कम यह सोचना चाहिये कि हम किस तरह से इन चीजों को हल करें।

दूसरी बात मैं अपनी डिफेन्स फोर्सज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उनके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा इज्जत हमारे दिल में है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह मुकाबला कर सकती हैं हमारी सरहदों पर। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि तमाम सरहदों पर मिलीटरी बाले भर दिये जायें क्योंकि यह मुमकिन नहीं होगा। लेकिन वहां पर कम से कम हमारे मिलीटरी बाले लोग होने चाहियें। खाली पुलिस वाले वहां रख दिये जायें और उसके बाद कहें कि इतनी बड़ी रसहद है हम क्या कर सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत होगा। मेरा पहला मुझाव यह है कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ मुकाबला करने के लिये एक भावना लोगों के दिमाग के अन्दर लाई जाये, और कहा जाये कि हम तुम्हारा मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं अगर ऐसी चीजें होंगी। दूसरे एंग्लो अमेरिकन ब्लाक से साफ तरीके से कहा जाये कि अगर उन का यही खयाल रहा तो कामन-

वेल्य में हमारे रहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आखिर कामनवेल्य में हम क्यों रहें। उनको साफ तरीके से धमकी देनी चाहिये। उन लोगों ने साफ तौर से सोलह साल तक सिक्कोरिटी कौंसिल में इस देश को काटा, बांटा, पीटा और अचानक अंग्रेज अपनी असलियत पर आ गया और उसने अपना साम्राज्यवादी पंजा बढ़ा कर पाकिस्तान की मदद की। हमारी मदद नहीं की।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सुरक्षा नीति यह नहीं होनी चाहिये कि हम किसी पर हमला करें लेकिन कम से कम यह जरूर होनी चाहिये कि लोगों को मालूम हो कि अगर हमारे ऊपर हमलावर कोई होगा तो हम उसका मुकाबला करेंगे। पाकिस्तान की जो नीति आज है वह बिल्कुल साफ है। वह है बुलीडिंग, ब्लफिंग और ब्लैकमेलिंग। वह इस तरह के तीन बीज के द्वारा अपने देश को चलाना चाहता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे सुरक्षा मन्त्री आज विश्वास दिलायें, आश्वासन दें, कि हमारे यहां हथियार बन रहे हैं, हमारे सिपाहियों की तादाद बढ़ाई जा रही है, मिलीटरी की तादाद बढ़ाई जा रही है। ऐसा नहीं है कि उसे केवल धुमाया जाये उन को लेकर। कलकत्ते में रायट हुआ। उसको रोका गया, बड़ी खुशी की बात है, लेकिन फिर भी सेना का क्या काम है, वह अपना काम कर रही है और हमारे देश की सुरक्षा नीति क्या है, इसके बारे में साफ तरीके से तमाम चीजों का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The feelings expressed by Shri Nath Pai are the feelings of the whole House. He has spoken for all of us here. We speak in sorrow, in anguish and in anger because we feel that these instances constitute a humiliation, an affront, to our motherland. I am quite sure that the Defence Minister, whose patriotism is unquestioned, and whose highmindedness we have on many occasions applauded, will join with us in expressing and in sharing this sense of anguish and anger.

The Karen outrage, as has rightly been pointed out by the speakers who spoke before me, is part of a sinister conspiracy between Pindi and Peking, who are both committed to mutual aggrandizement at our cost. The question is: what have we done to repel these designs for aggrandizement? The question is: how well prepared are we to meet the challenge, whether it is on the military front; or it is in the matter of internal security and destroying the espionage rings in this country, or indeed in the matter of meeting their diplomatic offensive; for these armed incursions by Pakistan are accompanied by diplomatic offensives. We would have to provide a comprehensive answer to the Pakistani challenge which is exemplified by this intensive offensive which has been launched by them. The ambush is only an inaugural arrow and I feel it amounts almost to a declaration of war by Pakistan against us. It is generally by the mis-calculation of trigger happy aggressors that wars are brought about and we should leave Pakistan in no doubt that any such miscalculation would cost them very considerably. We should also harbour no illusions about the possibility in the immediate future of a negotiated settlement with Pakistan. We should clearly see through their game and realise that there is method in their madness and we may have to meet it squarely on the battle front as also on the diplomatic front. We should also tell the Western powers that those who exult or connive at the adulterous embrace of Pindi and Peking are doing so to their own great disadvantage. We should leave no doubt in the minds of western diplomacy that even suffering and tolerating or encouraging the newly emerging relationship between Pindi and Peking may cost them and the entire world a great imbalance in the world power politics. We have been subjected to kidnapping of our officers and of Indian citizens, abduction of women, lifting of cattle, ambushing of our patrols; infiltration

[Shri L. M. Singhvi]

and incessant firing as was the case on our eastern borders, in addition to signing away to China of our territories and wanton attempts at widespread espionage within the borders of our country. How long shall we tolerate all this and remain in our posture of being a gentleman? We are losing respect everywhere in the world by a weak policy in all these matters. It is time we declared in no uncertain terms that we shall not tolerate any of these incursions on our national sovereignty.

I shall conclude in two minutes, Sir. To add insult to injury, Pakistan has always been carrying on insidious propaganda and has always been subjecting us to an adverse world opinion or at least to a doubtful world opinion about our case. I should like to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to latest Pakistani manouvre. This morning Pakistani radio announced that there was an incursion from the Indian side by troops, a battalion strong and that the Azad Kashmir forces successfully repelled these incursions. We would like to know before the rest of the world knows the Pakistani story, and want our Government to come out with a true picture of things so that Pakistan is not permitted to confuse issues. As if this were not enough, we have Mr. Bhutto's bewildering gyrations and wanton prevarications. Is it not time that we reorganised the entire machinery of our foreign publicity? Is it not time that we made a real, dedicated effort to resuscitate our foreign publicity from the morass of inactivity and indifference into which it seems to have fallen? I think it is necessary for us to study the *modus operandi* of Pakistan in its relationship with us. It is necessary for us to see how they have been adopting consistently a policy of hit and run and then to sing the nursery rhyme of oppressed innocence. We should try to expose its game and we should try to show that the silk road of

which Premier Chou-En-lai spoke recently in his speech to the West Pakistan Assembly is a silk cord to strangulate India like the cloth which was used by the Thugs in medieval India. We should expose their game in an effective manner all round.

I would like to pose a few suggestions just for the consideration and reaction of the Minister, because the time at my disposal is very short. I would like to say that the border security should be organised in a much more effective manner than has been done hitherto. The border people should be armed with and be trained to use and wield those arms. We should have strong guards on all our borders, and we should also as far as possible mechanise all our extensive borders with Pakistan, so that we are able to give swift and prompt answers and rough and ready retaliation to Pakistani incursions.

Those who believe that Pakistan may yet come round and that the corner may be turned in the relationship of India and Pakistan are, I think, in for disappointment and disillusionment. Let us not allow such illusions to hold our progress in the field of self-defence and in the field of vindicating our national honour to ransom in anyway. Let us make a real, massive and dedicated effort, and spare no pains or sacrifice for this purpose.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री नाथपाई जी जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उनके भाषण को भी मैंने सुना और समझा। अगर उस भाषण के बाद भी चव्हाण साहब की आंखें नहीं खुलें और जोश न आवे, तो दूसरा भाषण श्री यशपालसिंह का है जिससे उनको प्रेरणा मिलेगी। अपने रक्षा मंत्री होने पर श्री चव्हाण ने भाषण दिया था कि मैं मराठा हूँ, मैं मरुंगा लेकिन हटूंगा नहीं और न वापस आऊंगा।

बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि हमारा चेतन्य महाप्रभु का देश है। ठीक है, लेकिन हमारा देश राणा प्रताप और शिवाजी का भी देश है। इन पर जब दो-दो तरफ से हमले होते थे तो इन्होंने इनका किस तरह सामना किया था यह हमें देखना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान ने जो इतना बड़ा हमला शुरू कर दिया है इसका कारण यह है कि भूटान की सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल में पराजय हो गयी थी। उसको वहां यश नहीं मिला और वह वापस आ गया। लेकिन उसके बाद चाऊ एन लाई जाते हैं और दोनों में कान्सपिरेसी होती है। पाकिस्तान को जब अमरीका ने और इंग्लैंड ने काश्मीर लेने के लिए मदद और हिम्मत नहीं दी तो चाऊ एन लाई ने उसको हिम्मत दिलायी। इसलिए उनमें पैक्ट हुआ और उसका परिणाम हम १५ अक्टूबर से देख रहे हैं। १५ अक्टूबर, को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह खबर आयी थी :

"Pakistan has engaged a large-number of Chinese engineers and military experts. They are now camping at Koteghat in Comilla. Chinese are seen at Navkhat. Pakistan is massing troops on the southern border."

इसके पहले २ अक्टूबर को भी इसी प्रकार की न्यूज थी। इससे मानना चाहिए कि उस वक्त से पाकिस्तान ने चीन से हाथ मिलाया हुआ था। पहले पाकिस्तान ने अमरीका से हाथ मिलाया और सीटो और मेंटो का सद्ग्य बना, लेकिन इससे उसका काश्मीर लेने का उद्देश्य सफल नहीं आ। इसलिए उसने चीन से हाथ मिलाया। आज पाकिस्तान चाहता है कि उसको किसी तरह काश्मीर मिले। इसलिए हम को सबसे पहले काश्मीर के सवाल को हल करना चाहिए और काश्मीर की कोई समस्या नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। उसके बाद हमको सीज फायर लाइन की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। श्री मेनन साहब ने कहा था कि यह एक मेंटल लाइन है एक्चुअल लाइन नहीं है। हम नहीं चाहते कि इसके लिए हम बार करें,

लेकिन हमको इसके लिए पुलिस एक्शन करना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान को एग्रेसर स्वीकार किया जा चुका है। इसलिए अगर हम इस तरह पुलिस एक्शन करेंगे तो पाकिस्तान की जो फौजें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जमो हुई हैं वे इस तरह आएंगी और हमको एक ही मोर्चे पर लड़ना होगा। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में शिवाजी का देना चाहता हूं। जब उस पर हमला दो तरफ से होता था तो वह एक तरफ लड़ता था और ऐसा दिखाता था कि दूसरी तरफ जा रहा है। तो हमको भी इसी तरह करना चाहिए और इतिहास से सबक लेना चाहिए। यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि हमारी सेना तैयार है। ऐसे भाषणों से तो हमारी हिम्मत टूटती है। मैं कहता हूं कि श्री यशपालसिंह जी के भाषण से हमारी हिम्मत बढ़ती है पर विद्यालंकार जी के भाषण से हमारी हिम्मत कम होती है और हमारे अन्दर नपुंसकता आती है।

आज होली का दिन है, लेकिन जो लोग सीमा पर मारे गए हैं उनके बच्चे, उनकी माताएं और स्त्रियों आपको क्या कहती हैं। वे आपको धिक्कारती हैं और कहती हैं कि हमारे आदमियों का कटवा दिया और उनका बदला नहीं लिया। आज पाकिस्तान हमसे खून की होली खेल रहा है। हम तो पाकिस्तान के साथ रंग की होली खेलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर वह हमारे साथ खून की होली खेलना चाहता है तो हम उनके लिए तैयार हैं। मैं चव्हाण साहब से कहता हूं कि वे आज डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, उनको पुरानी पालिसी नहीं चलाना चाहिए। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो इतिहास उनको धिक्कारेगा और कहेगा कि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। १ अक्टूबर से यह चल रहा है। अपने अपने बजट के लिए अधिक पैसा मांगा जो कि देश ने दिया लेकिन आपने क्या किया? अभी वही पालिसी चल रही है। इसके लिए मैं चव्हाण साहब को दोष नहीं देता, मैं इसके लिए पंडित जी की सरकार को दोष देता हूं, जिसके कारण आज हमारा कोई दोस्त नहीं है। चीन को हमने रद्द कर

[श्री बड़े]

दिया, रूस की नीति भी दुलमूल है, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड अलग हो गए। आज हमारे सामने कठिन परिस्थिति है। लेकिन ऐसा पंडित जी की पालिसी के कारण हुआ है।

आज हमको पाकिस्तान की मर्खता, चीन के ब्रेन और अमरीका के हथियारों का सामना करना है। इसका सामना करने के लिए हमको भी ब्रेवरी और उसके साथ ब्रेन लगाने की जरूरत है, और अगर इसके साथ बुलेट को और जोड़ दें तो हमारी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी नीति अपनायी जाए कि जैसी आज होली है वैसी आगे न हो और अगले साल हम इस सदन में आनन्द में होली मनाएं। ऐसा हो तब तो च्छाण साहब के लिए कहा जाएगा कि उन्होंने कुछ किया और हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत रखी।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if you are restricting the speakers to the signatories to the motion or others also will get a chance?

Mr. Speaker: I am not restricting, but am just giving preference to those who have signed it.

Shri Swell: Mr. Speaker. Sir, within the time that you have prescribed, I think can only make a number of submissions for the consideration of the Defence Minister and the Government of India. I may make it clear at the very beginning that I make these submissions not with a spirit of criticism but with a constructive spirit and the desire to see that the Government does something about them.

In the first place, I want to submit that the Pakistan Government means business this time. There are a number of reasons. In the first place, it is clear to everybody that it wants to create a situation which will enable it to revive this question before

the Security Council in the month of March, as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has declared. Mr. Chou En-lai has stated before the West Pakistan Assembly on the 24th of this month that there is a new development, a big stride forward. What is that new development and big stride forward? It has been explained by his lieutenant, Mr. Chen Yi in a discussion with some representatives of the Pakistan Government in which he said:

"You take Kashmir and we take Taiwan, but even after that we shall remain friends."

17 hrs.

The second submission that I want to make is this, that we should understand the meaning of this word 'intrusion' in its right perspective. I submit that it does not mean simply the intrusion of a number of armed Pakistani personnel or a number of Pakistani soldiers or a number of Pakistani planes, but it may also mean the intrusion of Pakistan either by itself or through its collaborators on this side of the border.

I know about my side of the border, the eastern sector, a little more than the western sector, and therefore I would confine my remarks particularly to that part especially with relation to Assam. I want to submit this for the consideration of the Government of India, that Pakistan is today planning to stage a situation in Assam which is similar to the situation in Kashmir. Today it might be a cry for taking Kashmir, but I warn this Government that in a few years time if they do not wake up to the situation they will be faced with a situation in which the cry for plebiscite in Assam too will be raised.

Sir, I would like to take a little time of this House and mention a few things that have happened in Assam.

during the last two months. I do not know if the Government has made a sort of a calendar of these happenings, but with my little knowledge from what little information as I could get, I have made that calendar. It is clear to everybody that Pakistan has got collaborators in Assam. It has been established in this House again and again and admitted by this Government that the Naga hostiles are working in complicity with Pakistan. It has been established in this House again and again that there are hundreds of thousands of Pakistani infiltrators into Assam. Then, I am sorry to say that the people in Assam today talk quite currently that Pakistan has got collaborators also among a section of the State Government of Assam. I would like the Defence Minister and the Government of India to put their hands in their hearts and to admit or to deny these things. There are the stories of money having passed from Chinese sources and Pakistani sources into a section of the State Government of Assam for subverting the law and order situation especially in the border areas of Assam. I have been told on reliable authority that this matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India itself.

Sir, I would like to mention those things that have happened in Assam during the last two months. I will read them out because I do not have the time to go into the background. On December, 30, 1963, Shri Laldenga and Shri Lalmawia, President and Vice President of the Mizo National Front that has been demanding secession from India, were arrested by the police of the Assam Government after they returned from Pakistan where they had gone for negotiating arms with Pakistan. On 5th January, 1964, Pakistani planes crossed into the Indian border in Tripura. On 7th January, on account of the alleged misbehaviour of some personnel of the Border Road Organisation and the Border Security Force with women in Mizo Hills there was a

clash between the people of Mizo Hills and those people in which a major of the Indian Army was killed and a young man of Mizo Hills was also killed. In this clash we are told that the people seized away a number of arms, rifles and ammunitions and those rifles have not been traced even till today. Again, on 7th January, Mr. Pahlira, Secretary of the Mizo Union, the biggest party in the Mizo Hills, gave out a sort of a threat that unless the Prime Minister agreed to meet the representatives of that party by 26th February—that is, yesterday—the Prime Minister would be responsible for the consequences that would follow in that part of Assam.

Then, on January 7, the Naga hostiles raided a village in Jorhat called Gamarichowa. On January 11, the Naga hostiles blew up a bridge on the road linking up Imphal and in Manipur and Kohima. On January 12, the Naga hostiles fired at six posts of the Security Forces at Kohima. On January 14, the Naga hostiles ambushed and killed three security men of the waterprotection party in the same area of Nagaland. On January 15, the Nagas ambushed and fired at a military convoy, killing two security men. Again, on January 15, the Nagas with machine guns and hand grenades attacked two police stations in Mao area on the imphal Badarpur Road. On January 20, refugees who have now swelled to about 100,000 started crossing from East Pakistan to the Garo Hills. I shall come to that question again if I have the time. On the 7th of February, Nagas raided a shop in Amguri area in Assam. On the 6th of February, 100 armed Pakistanis trespassed into Pura Ragbaria area in Tripura and attacked an Indian party. On February 8 the Naga hostiles killed five Nagaland officials in the Tuensang area.

Then we come to the most fateful day, the 17th of February, when the incidents in Shillong occurred. After the discussion here, I have taken the

[Shri Swell]

trouble of going a little deeper into the matter. With the co-operation of a section of the State Government of Assam, a party of the Assam State police created a law and order situation in the whole of Assam. The incident that occurred on the 12th of February appeared to be an innocuous thing, a clash between the people and some policemen because of alleged misbehaviour of some policemen with some women, and the matter was stopped there. But, soon after the 12th of February, the State Government at a very high level meeting decided to take action on the 17th of February by sending armed police to go into the bazar to knock everybody indiscriminately, spit on the face of women and men and to beat up the people in the bazar itself to create a law and order situation.

Now, you cannot say that I am talking about that because it affected my people. I would like to ask the Defence Minister to go into the papers of that day. On the same day—the Home Minister, the whole Government of India, everybody is concerned with it—on the same day, on the 17th of February, Pakistani slogans were raised in Nougong district. On the same day, Pakistani slogans were raised in the Karimganj sub-division. On the same day, Pakistani slogans were raised in Dhubri. On the same day, Pakistani slogans were raised in Tezpur so much so that the Government of Assam was forced to impose an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in Nowgong and Karimganj districts. Well, you can imagine the situation. Though the people would not rise against the Government, it is easy for a handful of the policemen to go to the market, commit misdeeds and create a law and order situation.

I would like to ask the Defence Minister to look into the matter. I would like the Government of India

to look into the matter. I have many other things to say but I do not have the time for it. What I would like to say in conclusion is, you must do something about the situation in Assam. Either apply the pruning knife or the axe as the Government of India is doing to the Kashmir Government. Unless and until you do it, I give you this warning that the day is not far off when you will have a similar situation in Assam as we are having in Kashmir.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, I will not go into the facts because they have already been gone into by the hon. Members who have spoken before me. Besides, they are not in dispute. The facts out of which this motion arises relate to a certain incident which took place on 21st February in the Baramulla area on the banks of Kishenganga. Those facts are admitted and not disputed by anybody. Added to these facts is an other fact to which a reference has already been made in this House, that is, a certain news which Pakistan has broadcast, I presume, this morning and which is now current in the bazars of Delhi. This news is to the effect that Pakistan claims that, yesterday a whole battalion of the Indian army attacked Pakistani forces and that we were repulsed with heavy losses. I would request the hon. Minister of Defence when he rises to reply to this Motion to make this matter clear so that misunderstandings are removed.

Before proceeding further I should like also to remove certain misunderstandings which seem to have arisen out of the speech which the hon. Member of my Party has made. An hon. Member from the ruling Party seems to have got the impression that we have certain intentions and make certain claims. On behalf of my Party, I would like to make it clear that we have no intention of turning any misfortune of this country or any crisis which might overtake the ruling Party into an advantage for our Party.

I also want to make it clear that it is not our claim that if we were sitting on the Treasury Benches we are in a position to solve all the problems that face this country including the problem of China and Pakistan either within six months or within six years. It is not our position that the individual Members of our Party are in any way wiser than the other hon. Members of this august House. Our position is that individually we are less than many hon. Members of this House and collectively our Party passionately believes that the policies which they advocate are in the best interests of this country. But they do not claim that these policies are the only correct policies and that the policies of others are either misconceived or dishonest.

Having made this position clear I would like to say that our attitude with regard to the problem which stems out of the circumstances of this Motion is the same which is the national policy, namely, the policy of unbroken friendship with the peoples of Pakistan, no matter what happens. Even if we go to a hundred years' war with Pakistan, our attitude towards the Pakistan people should be that they are our friends and that they are not accountable for what their rulers and their Government do. Towards the Government of Pakistan the policy of our Party is that we should always pursue the end of peace through peaceful means, if possible, and through other means, if necessary, and that firmness should always be the keynote of our policy.

Having said this I should like to make certain observations which I am persuaded might help the hon. Defence Minister and those who sit on the Treasury Benches to formulate or to reassess their own attitude towards what has been happening *vis-à-vis* the attitude of Pakistan towards us. I want to say something about the ethics of revenge. In Islamic history, and in the history of the Arabs, the concept of revenge and the ethics of

revenge have played a very important part. From times immemorial, it had been accepted in the Arab society, even before the Islam arose, that revenge was a legitimate method of settling grievances of individuals as well as of groups. When the founder of Islam came on the scene he revolutionized the whole society of the Arabs and consequently those of other countries that accepted Islam. Those who have studied his life and his thought know that, the founder of Islam was a man, not only of remarkable talents, but also that, he was essentially a man of peace. He believed in persuasion, that through reason man could be persuaded to accept what is right; but he was also a man of his age and he believed and declared that where the other party was cursed, where the dissident was unreasonable and unrelenting, revenge was permissible. Ever since that time the concept and ethics of revenge have formed a very dynamic concept not only in the Islamic polity but in all Islamic governments and in all Islamic societies. Therefore, before we can formulate our own attitude towards Pakistan we must understand the psychology which permeates those who now stand opposed to us.

I will not go further. I am not suggesting that the Government should adopt any particular policy. I suppose that for this Government to adopt the policy of peace is the best policy. I also accept that war, the ultimate weapon of pursuing peace, is a very very difficult decision to make. It is not a matter on which I would like to presume to advise this Government. But I would like to tell them that this being the psychology of those with whom we are now concerned, it will be better if we give a second look to the methods which have so far been adopting in dealing with the situations that have been recurrently arising out of our relations with Pakistan.

Before I sit down, I would request the Defence Minister to answer three

[Shri Kapur Singh]

questions when he rises to reply. The first question is: Does he think that the incidents on the banks of the Kishenganga and the incidents with which we are concerned now and which have been succinctly placed before this House by my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai, form a pattern which leads to a well-conceived aim or whether they are merely exhibitions of ill temper? My second question is: If they form a pattern how do Government think that they relate to the current political scene in which we are now involved? The last question which I would like him to answer is: What do we propose to do about this whole business?

Shri Bade: Does my hon. friend want war or peace?

Shri Kapur Singh: These are the three questions which I would request the hon. Minister to answer.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान की ओर से समय समय पर भारतीय सीमाओं पर आक्रमण, लटपट और हत्याकाण्ड की जो घटनाएं होती रही हैं, उन सब को देख कर मुझे राजपि टंडन जी की वह चेतावनी आज याद आती है, जो उन्होंने पाकिस्तान बनने से पहले, जबकि उसके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जा रहा था, कांग्रेस महासमिति के अधिवेशन में दी थी। वह पाकिस्तान मानने के विरोधी थे और उन्होंने उस समय यह कहा था, "बहुमत से तुम इस काम को कर रहे हो, लेकिन मैं अपने निजी अनुभव के आधार पर तुम को यह कहे जाता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की छाती पर तुम एक ऐसा कांटा गाड़ रहे हो, जो हमेशा हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान को परेशान करता रहेगा।" पिछले सोलह वर्षों का इतिहास आज राजपि टंडन की चेतावनी का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है।

पाकिस्तान के बनने के पश्चात् कभी उसने काश्मीर पर हमला किया, किस तरह से पूर्वी

पाकिस्तान में इसी प्रकार के हत्याकाण्ड होते रहे हैं, भारत में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव भड़काने के लिए किस तरह से पाकिस्तानी यहां पर आकर काम करते रहते हैं, आसाम, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिमी बंगाल में किस तरह से भारी मात्रा में पाकिस्तानी आ गए हैं, और किस तरह से भारतीय धरती पर मंगला डैम बन रहा है यह हमें ज्ञात है। पाकिस्तान बनने के पश्चात् प्रतिवर्ष का इतिहास, प्रति मास का इतिहास, बल्कि यें कहना चाहिए कि प्रतिदिन का इतिहास राजपि टंडन जी की उस चेतावनी का ही प्रमाण है कि वह एक ऐसा कांटा हिन्दुस्तान की छाती पर गड़ गया है, जो मरदा उसकी परेशान करता रहेगा जब तक पाकिस्तान अपने वर्तमान रूप में रहेगा, जब तक वह हिन्दुस्तान को शान्ति के साथ नहीं बैठने देगा।

आन्तरिक दृष्टि से चाहे पाकिस्तान में अन्य मामलों में लाख मतभेद हों, लेकिन जिस एक प्रश्न पर सारा पाकिस्तान एक है, जिस एक समस्या के बारे में सारे पाकिस्तान से एक स्वर निकलता है, वह है भारतवर्ष का विरोध, भारतवर्ष पर आक्रमण की घोषणा।

अभी पीछे सुरक्षा परिषद् में पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री, श्री भुट्टा, ने भारत पर यह लांछन लगाया था कि भारत की ओर से पाकिस्तान की सीमाओं पर इतनी बार आक्रमण किये गये हैं। मैं अपनी भाषा में इस का उत्तर न दे कर आप के सामने वह उत्तर रखना चाहता हूँ, जो कि भारत सरकार के जिम्मेदार प्रतिनिधि, श्री मुहम्मद करीम चागला, ने सुरक्षा परिषद् में दिया। उन्होंने वहां पर बताया कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में पाकिस्तान ने १५०० बार भारतीय सीमाओं पर आक्रमण किया है। जब भारत सरकार का एक जिम्मेदार प्रतिनिधि यह कहता है, तो यह संख्या जहां दुनिया को चेतावनी देने के लिए है, वहां भारतीय गौरव के लिए भी तो एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। जिस देश की

सीमाओं पर १५०० बार आक्रमण हो चुके हों, वह देश शान्ति से बैठा रहे और किसी प्रकार के भी विरोध की स्थिति में न आये, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री यशपाल सिंह, के भाषण को सुन कर एक माननीय सदस्य को गुस्सा आया और उन्होंने कहा कि यह उनकी पराजित मनोवृत्ति का परिचायक है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शब्द उन्होंने कहे हैं, वे उनकी पराजित मनोवृत्ति के परिचायक नहीं हैं, बल्कि उनके द्वारा स्वाभिमान के उद्बोधक हैं । केवल उनकी ही नहीं, बल्कि आज देश भर की यह भावना है कि जब हम आये दिन समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि हमारे इतने ऊंटों को नष्ट कर ले गये, हमारे इतने सिपाही मार दिये गये, हमारे अमुक हवाई जहाज का पना नहीं है, हमारे तेरह मिलिटरी आफ्रिमर्ज की कोई जानकारी नहीं है, हमारे मिलिटरी के २३ आदमी मार दिये गये, तो भारत का जन साधारण यह सोचता है कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सेना, क्या भारत सरकार की शक्ति इतनी क्षीण हो गई है कि अब हम मरने की स्थिति में हैं, मारने की स्थिति में नहीं रहे । मेरे माननीय मित्र का अभिप्राय केवल मात्र यही था और उनके स्वर में स्वर मिलाने हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम को आज वह स्थिति पैदा करनी चाहिए कि हम केवल बचाव की स्थिति में न रहें, बल्कि अब हम को आक्रमण की स्थिति में भी आना चाहिए, हम पर हमले होते रहें और हम अपने आप को बचाने में ही लगे रहें, उस स्थिति में आज हम न रहें, बल्कि भारत को आक्रमण की स्थिति में भी आना चाहिए । तभी हम पराजित मनोवृत्ति के लालछन को दूर कर सकेंगे ।

जहां तक हमारे देश में पाकिस्तान की कार्यवाहियों का प्रश्न है, मैं बड़े दुख के साथ इस सरकार की अजीब सजगता का एक ही प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ । अगस्त, १९६२ में मैं ने एक प्रश्न पूछा कि इस देश में पासपोर्ट

ले कर आये हुए पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या क्या है और जो बिना पासपोर्ट के आये हैं, या जिन के पासपोर्ट की अवधि समाप्त हो गई है, ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है ।

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अगस्त, १९६२ के प्रश्न का उत्तर फरवरी, १९६४ में दिया गया । फरवरी १९६४ में दो सप्ताह बाद इसका उत्तर कल मेरे पास आया है । इस में बताया गया है कि १ जुलाई, १९६२ को इस देश में जो पासपोर्ट ले कर रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी थे, उनकी संख्या १ लाख १८ हजार ७४६ थी और जो बिना पासपोर्ट के रहने वाले पाकिस्तानी थे उनकी संख्या ४६ हजार १३८ थी । इतनी बड़ी संख्या में, पाने दो लाख के लगभग जब पाकिस्तानी यहां भारत में हों, जोकि भारत सरकार की जानकारी में हों और सारे भारत-वर्ष में वह फैले हुए हों तो कल को परमात्मा न करे पाकिस्तान के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के अगर दो दो हाथ होने लगे उस स्थिति में जैसी आज स्थिति बनती चली जा रही है उस समय ये दो आंग्र डाई लाख मुसलमान जो सारे भारत में बिखरे हुए हैं, और सात लाख आदमी जो असम में पाकिस्तान से आ कर बैठ गए हैं, वे ज० अयूब के हाथ मजबूत करेंगे या आपके प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मजबूत करेंगे ? यह प्रश्न आज जनता भारत सरकार से पूछनी है ।

मैं सदन को याद दिलाता हूँ और मेरी इस बात की गवाही राजस्थान के माननीय सदस्य देगे कि पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद राजस्थान की सीमाओं पर एक फोटो बांटा गया था । हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियमेंट में भी इसकी चर्चा उठी थी । फोटो क्या था । उसमें एक घोड़ा बना हुआ था जिस पर जिन्ना साहब सवार थे । यह पाकिस्तान के एक दम बाद की बात है । यह फोटो तब राजस्थान की सीमा पर बांटा गया था । उस घोड़े के पिछले दो पैर तो पाकिस्तान में थे,

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

एक पैर जैसलमेर में था और चौथा पैर दिल्ली की ओर उठा हुआ था और नीचे लिखा हुआ था भारतीय भाइयों, घबराओ मत, तुम्हारी रक्षा के लिए हम बहुत जल्द दिल्ली आने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। यह फोटो जो उस समय बांटा गया था, वह ही उनकी भावनाओं का प्रतीक था। अभी राजस्थान के एक जिम्मेवार सदस्य श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर ने कहा कि राजस्थान का सोमाओं पर मोलों इस प्रकार का इलाका है कि जहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ कर सकते हैं। ऐना लगाना में किस प्रकार की स्थिति आगे चल कर वे बना देंगे, कोई कह नहीं सकता है।

१९६१ की जन गणना भी हमारी आँखें खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त है। पाकिस्तान से लगे हुए राजस्थान के जिले गंगानगर में जहाँ १९५१ में २०,३०५ मुसलमान थे, वहाँ वे १९६१ में बढ़ कर ३८,८६१ हो गये। बीकानेर में जहाँ उनकी संख्या १९५१ में ३६,८७६ थी वहाँ वह १९६१ में बढ़ कर ५०,२६४ हो गई। जैसलमेर के अन्दर जहाँ १९५१ में उनकी संख्या २२,१८५ थी, वहाँ वह १९६१ में बढ़ कर ३७,०४६ हो गई। बाड़मेड़ में वह ५४,५३७ से बढ़ कर ६१,८५० हो गई। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि इसके पीछे छिपी हुई भावना क्या है या इरादा क्या है।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी को अहिंसा का सब से बड़ा समर्थक कहा जाता है। एक अंग्रेजी की किताब जो प्रो० ए० एन० वाली की लिखी है, जिसको मैंने पढ़ा, कई साल पहले पढ़ा है, "नाऊ इट कैन बी टोल्ड"। एक घटना उसमें लिखी हुई है। जब काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया तो नेहरूजी गांधीजी से पूछने गये कि बापू अब अगर हम अपनी मिलिट्री काश्मीर में भेजें तो आपकी अहिंसा रास्ते

में आ कर तो नहीं अटकेगी? गांधी जी ने कहा कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने मिलिट्री भेजी है तो तुम भी भेज दो, अहिंसा बीच में कहाँ आती है। जवाहरलाल जी जब स्वीकृति ले कर चलने लग तो प्रो० ए० एन० वाली ने अपनी पुस्तक में लिखा है कि दरवाजे के पास आने के बाद गांधी जी ने उनको बुलाया और बुला कर कहा कि अगर मिलिट्री भेजनी है तो मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि काश्मीर की पहलियों में उसको भेज कर क्यों मरवाते हो, अगर पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया है तो हिन्दुस्तान की मिलिट्री लाहौर और नियालकोट के रास्ते से कराची जानी चाहिये। यह प्रो० ए० एन० वाली ने गांधी जी की बात लिखी है। उनकी अहिंसा यहाँ तक जा कर आगे बढ़ती थी। लेकिन आज देश को आपने इतना टंडा कर दिया है, इतना कमजोर कर दिया है कि जिसका यह परिणाम है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐना क्यों किया गया है। अब अपने संरक्षण मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण से भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्थिति पाकिस्तान की ओर से अब बना दी गई है या फिर शिशुपाल की सो गालियाँ पूरी हो चुकी हैं। अब अगर एक सौ एकवीं गाली निकलती है तो हमारे नये संरक्षण मंत्री को खड़े हो कर कहना चाहिये कि भारत इस स्थिति को बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। हम को खुली भाषा में यह भी कहना चाहिये कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जहाँ हिन्दुओं की संख्या केवल ६२ लाख रह गई है, उनको भी अगर पाकिस्तान परेशान करके निकालता है तो सरदार पटेल की सुदृढ़ भाषा में उनको भी अब स्पष्ट कहना चाहिये कि उनको भारत बसायेगा तो सही लेकिन जितने हिस्से में इनको बसाया जाना है, उतनी जमीन पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान को देगा। यही न्यायपूर्ण मांग दुनिया के सामने हमारी होनी चाहिये। इस भाषा में जब हम बोलेंगे, जब इस भाषा में हम सोचेंगे, तब हम देश के गौरव की रक्षा कर सकेंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस विषय पर हम लोग बहस कर रहे हैं, उसका एक समर का पहलू है और दूसरा नीति का। मैं बेवल नीति के पहलू पर बोलूंगा। चाहे संसदीय नियमों के कारण हो, चाहे दूसरे कारणों से हों, हम इस सारे प्रश्न पर हमेशा अलग अलग और तोड़ तोड़ कर बहस करते हैं, कभी पूरी तरह से नहीं करते हैं। कभी पाकिस्तानी जामूसों को ले कर, कभी चीन के अन्दर हमारे राजदूत के अपमान को लेकर, कभी अंग्रेजों के पाकिस्तान के प्रति सुरक्षा परिषद् में रख को ले कर, हमेशा टूटी बहस हम चलाते हैं जिस का नतीजा होता है कि कभी तो हम हाथी कीं पूंछ पकड़ते हैं, कभी उसका पेट पकड़ते हैं, कभी कान पकड़ते हैं, लेकिन पूरी तस्वीर विदेशी और रणनीति की हमारे सामने नहीं आ पाती है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि यहां पर खाली एक पहलू आता है गुस्से का, कभी चीन पर गुस्से का, कभी पाकिस्तान पर और कभी अंग्रेज पर गुस्से का और जरा थोड़ा बहुत अगर सरकार पर भी आया तो इसलिए कि सरकार इतनी कमजोर है और उसको चार कदम आगे बढ़ना चाहिये था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम पूरी बहस करेंगे तो सरकार की कमजबूती पर हमें जितना गुस्सा आयेगा उतना न पाकिस्तान पर आयेगा और न चीन पर और न ही उतना किसी और पर।

आज पंद्रह बरस की इनकी नीतियों का नतीजा हुआ है कि इन्होंने हमें दोनों मोर्चों पर उलझा दिया है, हमारी छाती के सामने भी दुश्मन खड़ा है, हमारी पीठ पर भी दुश्मन खड़ा है, चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों मोर्चों पर उलझा करके इस सारी रण नीति ने और विदेश नीति ने हिन्दुस्तान को बरबाद किया है। जब हम इस तरह से सारी बहस को सोचते हैं तब नतीजा आता है कि आखिर इस में से कोई निकाल निकले। निकाल तीन हैं मेरी समझ में कि हम पाकिस्तान से मुलझें ताकि जो - से

उलझ सकें या हम चीन से मुलझें ताकि पाकिस्तान से उलझ सकें या हम दोनों से मुलझने की कोशिश करें। बढ़ बढ़ कर बात करना कि हम दोनों मोर्चों पर ताकत दिखा देंगे, ठीक नहीं है। एक मोर्चे पर ताकत दिखा कर हम देख चुके हैं कि क्या नतीजा होता है। दो तीन मोर्चों पर जब लाठी बजोगी तो क्या नतीजा होगा, उसका पता लग जायेगा। इसलिए तीन रास्ते हैं। जहां तक पाकिस्तान से मुलझने का रास्ता है ताकि हम चीन से उलझ जायें या दोनों से मुलझने का रास्ता है, इसके बारे में इस वक्त मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा। खाली तीसरी बात पर ही कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान से उलझने के लिए चीन से मुलझो। यह कुछ नीति इस वक्त मालूम पड़ रही है सरकार की। शुरू शुरू में जब चीन ने अक्सार्ड चिन पर सड़क बनाई तो मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि सरकार के दिमाग में एक बात थी कि पाकिस्तान सॉएटो और सैटों वगैरह से बहुत अधिक फंस रहा है और हमें गुस्सा आ रहा था, कुछ हम चिढ़ रहे थे और उस चिढ़ का ही नतीजा था कि हमने कहा कि अगर चीन जरा सड़क बना लेता है तो क्या बड़ी बात है। इस वक्त मुझे लगता है कि जो अक्सार्ड चिन की सड़क बनी थी, लड़ाख का वह हिस्सा गया था हाथ से, उसके ऊपर छाप और मुहर लगाने के लिए उसको एक कानूनी शकल देने के लिए यह रास्ता निकाला जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तान से उलझने के लिए चीन से मुलझो। नतीजा क्या होगा? और बातों को आप छोड़ दें। सामरिक बात को छोड़ दें। इसका नतीजा होगा कि अभी तक तो हमारे कपड़े ही फटे हैं, फिर हम नंगे हो जायेंगे और सारी दुनिया को पता चल जायेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीति किस तरह की रही है। मैं खुद अपनी तरफ से कह देना चाहता हूं कि किसी खास हासत में, एक आघ जैसे मैं मिसाल दे देता हूं, अगर पूर्वी बंगाल का मामला बहुत खतरनाक हो जाता है और मानवता का बहुत पर अवशेष नहीं रह जाता है तो मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूं

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कि हमारा देश नंगा हो जाये, खत्म हो जाये, किसी सिद्धान्त के लिए लड़ते-लड़ते बरबाद हो जाये। लेकिन केवल इसलिए कि अभी तक पंद्रह बरस में कोई नीति बनी नहीं है, टूटी-टूटी बात चलाओ, कभी यहां ताकत दिखा दो, कभी वहां लाठी तान दो और बिना सोचे समझे और बिना किसी इरादे के लड़ाई में फंस जाओ, इसको मैं कभी पसन्द नहीं करूंगा।

सब से पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह वर्तमान सरकार जब तक कायम रहती है, जब तक इसके पुराने बंधन हैं विदेशी नीति के मामले में, टाल देने वाली बात है और रण नीति के मामले में कच्चा इरादा है, जब तक इसकी आदत और सोच यही रहती है, तब तक किसी तरह का भी मैं मुलझाव इस मामले में सोच नहीं पाता हूं। इसलिए वर्तमान सरकार के बिना खत्म हुए हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पाकिस्तान और चीन के सम्बन्ध में कोई रास्ता निकल नहीं सकता है।

अब मैं दाजी साहब की उस बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचूंगा जो उन्होंने कही है कि हाथ पाकिस्तान का है लेकिन बाहें आंग्ल-अमरीकी हैं और साथ साथ बात कही चीनी चालाकी की। चीनी चालाकी की और आंग्ल-अमरीकी अगर ये दोनों बाहें हैं तो जरा मैं दाजी साहब से पूछूंगा, तब फिर कौन खैर करेगा? चीन की चालाकी और आंग्ल-अमरीकी साम्राज्यशाही, दोनों तो कोई आपकी खैर नहीं कर सकता। तब कुछ और आगे बढ़ो। सातवें बड़े का मैं जिक्र करता हूं, अमरीकी सातवें बड़े की। उसके बारे में जिस तरह से यहां सोच हुआ है वह टूटा हुआ है। कह दिया जाता है कि अमरीका को जहां चाहे समुद्र में जाने का अधिकार है क्योंकि जहाज की स्वतन्त्रता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि व्यापारी जहाज के साथ स्वतन्त्रता हुआ करती है, सामरिक जहाज के

साथ स्वतन्त्रता नहीं हुआ करती। एक जमाना था जब सिआटो और सेन्टो के लिये कह दिया करते थे कि यह शांति के क्षेत्र में युद्ध के बीज बोने वाली चीजें हैं। लेकिन आज सारी जरूरी चीजें वक्ती तौर पर चल रही हैं। तो फिर वक्ती नीति न हो कर हमें चाहिये कि हर एक मामले से पूरा सत्त निकालें, पूरा लाभ निकालें। अगर सरकार यह फैसला करती है कि सब तरह के चक्कर के कारण सातवें बड़े के लिये देश के इर्द गिर्द समुद्र में आना जरूरी हो गया है तो उस में से केवल सार निकालें, और सार यह हो सकता है कि अमरीका से सरकार बातचीत करे ताकि एक तरफ पूर्वी बंगाल का मामला और दूसरी तरफ तिब्बत का मामला हल हो सके। मैं पूर्वी बंगाल पर ज्यादा जोर देता हूं क्योंकि पाकिस्तान से जो हमारी गड़बड़ है वह एक तो है सीमा घटनाओं को लेकर, दूसरे काश्मीर को ले कर और तीसरे पूर्वी बंगाल को ले कर के। मैं पूर्वी बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में यह जरूर कह देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से वहां मानवता का हनन होता है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक मजबूत नीति निकालनी ही चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं एक ही बात आप से और अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं। राणा प्रताप और शिवा जी का नाम लेने में हमें घमंड हुआ करता है लेकिन यह राणा प्रताप और शिवाजी का देश पिछले हजार वर्ष से हमेशा बाहरी हमलावरों का शिकार होता रहा है। तो हमें अब और बातें भी सोचनी चाहियें। एक तो बाहर की बात इस बारे में कि अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो फिर आओ दं हाथ हो जायेंगे। सब के सब खत्म होने पर तैयार हैं। एक तो मन में यह संकल्प होना चाहिये। लेकिन फिर यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हवाई जहाज की घुरं घुरं सुनते ही हम अपने घर में जा कर बैठ जायें। दूसरी बात यह होनी चाहिये कि अपनी नीति हम सा-रें, यह मैं बहुत जोर से आप से कहना चाहता हूं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I am thankful to my friend, Mr. Nath Pai and other colleagues who have moved this very important motion because certain things have to be brought to light before our Government and the people. This motion involves three things: security within; security without; and defending the integrity of our country. I shall talk about the western border that lies in Kashmir; I will not, however, go into details. When there was aggression from Pakistan and fighting broke out, a cease-fire line was drawn by mutual negotiations. I have pointed out already that there are certain dents in that line giving us some advantages and disadvantages too; equally some advantages and disadvantages to the other side, Pakistan. Till it is finally decided whether that will be our future border or not, certain things have to be done but due to the intransigence on the part of Pakistan and the help she gets from Western Powers who sometimes profess to be our friends also, things remain unsettled. I am yet to see a white-skinned person who has ever supported Kashmir as far as India is concerned. Happily, after the cease-fire line was drawn, Kashmiri speaking people have come to this side; politically it is a very welcome sign. But the politically cowardly elements are on the other side and therefore certain things happened in the circumstances, which could not have otherwise happened. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has said that since Jan. 1949 there were 1500 raids on my part of the country alone. This is being done with a set purpose, that leads to unsettled conditions, in security and confusion. We try our utmost to cultivate the last inch of land in our State but these raids unsettle these things. About what has been happening there, many things may not have come to light even now. I wish I had a little more time so that I could give some figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Five minutes more, Sir. You will realise how many villages have been desolated how many men, women and children have been killed; how many houses have been ruined and how much of cultivable land left unploughed.

I would like to make one important point. Maybe there is some dispute from their point of view as far as the cease-fire line is concerned, but where there is no cease-fire line, why should they resort to raids every day? I want to ask the hon. Defence Minister this question. In the districts of Jammu and Kathua and other areas, certain things have to be done constantly and on a permanent basis. Certain places have been read out by my hon. friends Shri Nath Pai, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and some others. They lie mostly near Jammu where there is no cease-fire line. Yet, why should there be raids on those places? Therefore, certain things have to be done in respect of those places also.

I would now like to make three or four suggestions. Firstly, the Defence Minister has to make it quite clear whether our borders in the whole of Kashmir have to be protected and defended by the police or the militia or by the army alone. I would say that the military should take over the entire border. Secondly, if there are raids, we must give fight and pursue the raiders and catch them on the spot, as to show thus that we mean business. If we do not do that, we will suffer. Thirdly, there is the question of security. The Ministry of External Affairs issues permits and allows people to come from Pakistan to our side. I would quote only one instance in this regard. One name has been quoted in the Rajya Sabha also: Maulvi Abbas. He is a person who is a Pakistani national. He was allowed a passport to come to India. He was permitted to go to Kashmir, and he overstayed there by two years. The other day he was arrested. I would ask the Government: how was the passport is-

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

sued, how he overstayed and how all these things happened? He must find out the facts.

An hon. Member: He has been released now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: This instance will indicate what is happening as far as passports issued to visit Kashmir are concerned. The Deputy Home Minister is there. I would ask her one thing. I have also brought this point to the notice of some high authorities here. In 1961-62, how many telephone calls were booked from the Kashmir Government Trade Agency at Amritsar to Lahore and Rawalpindi? I want the authorities to find out how it was done and why. There should be an enquiry made into this matter.

I submit we should be very strict about our internal security as well as external security. Our borders can be defended only if the army takes full control of our borders. I know almost the entire area of my part of the country. If you go to Keren, you will find that it is all high mountains. The police personnel go there with rotten 303 Rifles, pistols, while the Pakistan Army, that faces them, have sten guns and machine guns and what not. Why should not the army take over those areas? I submit that all this police and border militia should be withdrawn and the entire area should be handed over to the army for Defence and protection of the civilian population residing there.

As far as the East Pakistan border is concerned, the refugees are now pouring in. We lack in publicity and in propaganda. This is the time when the world should know what is actually happening there. We must let them know these things by chalking out a definite publicity and propaganda plan. Till now, the Hindus were being driven out from East Pakistan. This time, the Buddhists and the Christians have also come. Is it not the time for us to create a world opi-

nion today and say how things are happening in Pakistan? If we are in a position to place our case fully and strongly before the world, I am sure that world opinion will be absolutely with us and should be with us.

Finally, I would say that these are not simple raids. There is something more behind them and something more has to be done on the State Government level, on the Central Government level and also on our people's level.

With these words, I hope that the hon. Defence Minister will satisfy us on the points raised.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the motion for consideration that was moved by the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai has given us an opportunity to place certain facts before this hon. House. The most important fact that we have to consider is this: what do these incidents indicate, and what is the pattern of these instances? I think we will have to consider them in a proper perspective, but in order to get a proper perspective, we have to see some of the political realities. The first political reality is that we are dealing here with two unprincipled neighbours—Pakistan and China. The second political reality is that we have got to accept the existence of a long cease-fire line—I use the word “cease-fire line” with all its implications. Sometimes it tends to become alive and it is getting alive for the last 10 years off and on.

I very well not only appreciate, but am bound to explain to this House what action we have to take in the case of the incidents that take place from time to time. We must accept as a corollary to this reality of having a cease-fire line that there is an inherent situation that we will have to face such instances from time to time. The only point that we have to consider is whether we are equally strong to deal with such instances whenever they occur.

I am not going into the information of the last 10 or 12 years; I am only taking the information of last year 1963. Since January 1963, we have suffered in J. & K sector casualties of 12 dead and 18 wounded, while the intruders have suffered casualties of 18 dead and 23 wounded. So, it is not that we are not meeting with strength the intruders who come to this side of the cease-fire line.

Mr. Nath Pai mentioned two instances to which I made reference in the Rajya Sabha. I would like to tell this House that only yesterday on 26th one of our police patrol came across a group of intruders from the other side. They gave them a good beating and they had to withdraw back leaving behind 3 dead bodies. I am mentioning this not with any sense of revenge, but to show that certainly our people are also quite alive to their responsibilities and they are taking certain action. In the month of January, apart from the incidents which did not produce any casualties, on 16th there was an instance where 2 Indians were killed, but in the latter part of January near Jammu in Ramgarh area, there was an instance in which 9 Pakistanis were killed and 8 were wounded.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: We had to give up 2 big farms because of constant raids in Nandpur, Jammu.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am telling that this series of instances are occurring and certainly, as we had to suffer some losses, Pakistan also had to suffer certain losses.

What, really speaking, are these instances meant for? I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Shri Chatterjee,—he is not here now—that their design seems to be to create an instance, to create a condition, to have an emergency meeting of the Security Council. If that is the purpose they have in mind, certainly we must try to understand that they will continue to do that till they think that their claim is satisfied or not. We will have

to distinguish between these two possibilities. I agree with Mr. Daji who said that our defence preparedness should be "calm and calculated". I entirely agree with him. Certainly, we will have to have a calm and calculated preparedness. I do agree that a country like Pakistan only understands the language of strength. We will have to show strength whenever the opportunity comes. But certainly I would not be agreeable to the situation that we should try to go across the cease-fire line and create problems. We should not do that, because it will be serving their cause and their design. If their design is to have an occasion to raise something in the UNO tomorrow, we should not fall a prey to that. At the same time, we must not follow a weak-kneed policy. We are not following a weak-kneed policy in this matter.

In this case of ambush, the word 'ambush' itself means some sort of an element of treacherous surprise. Our police were on our side. Naturally, we do not have our army personnel or our police patrol on every inch of land there, particularly in that part of our territory. The very purpose for which the police group was going was to patrol the area. It seems, possibly, they were on a wrong foot, they had concealed themselves in that area and they just made a surprise attack and killed our people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They were well inside our territory?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Absolutely and clearly on our side.

An hon. Member: How many were killed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got that detailed information as to how many of our men are with them. Our information is that some of them are with them. I do not want to mention their names, because possibly they might kill those men with them to prove us false. Therefore, I do not want to mention the names or the exact number.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

These are, Sir, some of the points that we will have to bear in mind when we take a certain view about the matter. Certainly, we should not be complacent, I agree, about it. There is no scope for us to be complacent, but I would certainly make an appeal to the House that, equally, we should not take an alarmist view. While hearing the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Swell, I got the feeling that there was an attitude of alarmist. We should not take that view.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not be complacent either.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I agree that we should not be complacent. Therefore, I welcome this discussion, because that certainly keeps everybody alert. I would request this hon. House to take this fact into consideration, because there is a feeling—I do not think there should be any reasonable cause for that feeling—that it is only the Pakistanis who always come here and give us a beating as if they are not receiving any beating in return.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): We do not hear about their being beaten.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is why I am telling you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our publicity is bad; publicity is poor.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We beat quietly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why do you keep it to yourself?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In the case of the eastern sector, I entirely agree that there also in a certain number of places the border is still undefined and that certainly creates problems. We have certainly takes some action in order to reduce tension and to finalise demarcation in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area. I would certainly like to point out how Pakistan Government sometimes takes an un-principled atti-

tude in this matter. It is a very interesting experience that we have had about this effort to finalise demarcation in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area. This is what happened. In an effort to reduce tension and to finalise demarcation in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area, an offer was made to the Government of Pakistan in August 1963, for crash demarcation of the area by the Central Survey authorities of India and Pakistan. No response was received from Pakistan for some months, but they finally agreed in December 1963, to have a meeting of the Surveyors General at Dacca.

The Surveyors General met at Dacca from 18th to 20th December 1963. No conclusions could be reached at the talks in Dacca and the Surveyors General again met at New Delhi between January 8 and 10, 1964. This meeting was totally infructuous. The Surveyor General of Pakistan insisted both at Dacca and at New Delhi on the acceptance of a straight-line boundary. Our delegation explained that the notification issued prior to 1947 and various documents available provide considerable evidence that the villages concerned had been and continue to be under the jurisdiction of Thana Patharkandi. Since these villages were part of that Thana, they were rightly included in Indian territory. The Pakistani delegation was requested to pay a joint visit to the ground to verify the actual position before commencing demarcation. Efforts were also made to verify the joint procedure for early demarcation. But these proposals were not acceptable to the Pakistani delegation nor were they prepared to continue with the examination of available records. When it became apparent that the Pakistani delegation had come with the determined view to disagree, they were pressed to record the views expressed by both sides in the form of signed minutes, but they refused to sign any minutes of the meetings. Our Surveyor General recorded all this in a written communication to the Pakistan Surveyor General and the latter replied that since they had already

"decided to disagree" there was no point in drawing up the minutes of the meetings. Really speaking, what we have to try in order to lessen tensions is, we will have to finalise or define finally some of the areas. I think our efforts will have to continue in this direction, despite the provocations that they may provide every now and then. This is the perspective I would like to place before this hon. House. We will have to study this question and appreciate these problems in this perspective.

I agree that there is no reason, there is no ground, for us to be complacent because I find there is every reason to be rather more watchful because of our recent experience. Here I must give certain information to this hon. House. After the recent crash of our aeroplane, when some of our aircrafts were going round to search the missing aeroplane, we found that continuously we were receiving some misdirections or interruptions from some radio stations located in Pakistan territory.

Shri Tyagi: There is espionage.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Our aeroplanes had this experience two or three times. Naturally, we have lodged a protest with Pakistan. Because, this is how we will have to begin. Certainly, we have taken action. We have taken up the case with the Pakistan authorities. Let us see how they respond to that.

All these things do indicate that their desire is to keep the problem alive. So, it is certainly good that we are also alive to this problem.

Shri Tyagi: Do you think that the threat from Pakistan is serious?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Well, I would certainly like to say one thing. I would like to repeat what I said in the Rajya Sabha the other day, and certainly I am taking responsibility for saying this to this hon. House, that as far as the information we have got is

concerned, there is no massive concentration of troops so that there can be any invasion of India. But if they take any steps in that direction I can assure the House with all responsibility at my disposal that we are prepared to face this.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): It is very heartening to learn that some of the intruders were repulsed and some were killed also. Why was this information not given to the public when we so scrupulously respect the cease-fire line? Could we not have given publicity to the fact that it is the intruders who are being captured or repulsed without our crossing the cease-fire line?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think we had the opportunity to make this announcement to the hon. House before. In the case of Pakistan, they used it for propaganda purposes. Sometimes it is asked how Pakistan first gave this information to their radio. It is very clear because they had planned the whole thing and they knew the whole thing rather early. We have got the information nearly 24 hours late because we were not expecting such an incident. It occurred at an isolated place. We got the information on the 22nd or so. It was a Saturday and then came the holiday on Sunday. So, naturally, I could not come to this House to give this information earlier. Pakistan, on the other hand, went with this news to their radio as soon as it occurred.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What about the morning broadcast of today which alleges intrusion by Indian patrols? They have given very wide publicity to that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have also got this information about their radio broadcast. As I gave the information, only yesterday at 11 O'Clock some of their people tried to enter our areas and our police patrol detected them. There was exchange of firing and they had to run away, leaving behind three dead bodies. Now, when their dead bodies are in our posses-

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

sion, in order to create evidence that we have trespassed into their territory, they have come out with this broadcast. I got this information today, just before I came here.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why not accelerate the process of getting information? This announcement could have been made earlier in the morning, instead of waiting till evening.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I received this information as I was coming to attend this discussion.

Shri Swell: Will the Government take this opportunity of giving publicity to the fact that about 100,000 Christians are fleeing from East Pakistan to Assam and expose Pakistan in its true colours to the entire Christian world?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is your suggestion. Certainly, we will have to think about it. I cannot, on the spur of the moment, give you any definite assurance on behalf of Government; I am not supposed to.

Shri Swell: I understand that that is for the hon. Prime Minister to do; but this matter cannot be fought only with arms; it has to be fought also politically.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: You have made a suggestion which is certainly good and useful.

So, there are two distinct things that we have to distinguish. The series of incidents which are created on the border and a full-fledged invasion, if they want to take a concerted army action, are two different things. I must say that in the case of the first thing, we must not take an alarmist view. We must also take into consideration the resistance that we have given and the punishment that we have always inflicted upon them whenever an opportunity came our way. At the same time, I must say,

as a result of the Pindi-Peking axis whatever is in their mind, if there are any designs against us we cannot say. But if at all . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You cannot say even that? You cannot say that behind the Pindi-Peking axis there is a design?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We cannot say about the detailed plans. If they have got anything and if, really speaking, they try to do that, we are certainly taking action and are making preparations.

The hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, mentioned that I gave that assurance about our preparedness. I can certainly tell this House that I have given those assurances in all the seriousness and in all the sincerity that I could command.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: ठीक इसी तरह श्री कृष्ण मेनन साहब भी कहा करते थे ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Somebody said that these are not places where somebody could come and occupy the chair. I think, Shri N. C. Chatterjee said that. I can tell the hon. Member that the moment I feel that I am not trying to serve the country in the right form, without anybody asking me to quit, I will quit myself. It is a place of the greatest and grave responsibility and the assurance that I am giving is not merely to get away with that assurance in a short debate like this. I know that this is an assurance not only to this hon. House but to the country at large and what a grave responsibility it is. I can assure this hon. House—I had discussions with the Army officers also before I came to give you this assurance—that our preparedness in this matter is as good as can be expected reasonably.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over.

Shri Nath Pai: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no right of reply.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a well established convention of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Speaker said—I suppose, you were also present, but I am not sure—20 minutes to the hon. Minister and 10 minutes for him to reply. He said so. We all heard it. My hon. colleagues will bear me out.

Shri Nath Pai: There is no question about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very grateful that the approach of almost all the hon. Members who participated in the debate was not from the narrow, sectarian party point of view. As I tried to remember that the matter we were discussing was above party politics and that it concerned the whole country.

Shri Tyagi: We are all patriots.

Shri Nath Pai: In the few minutes that I will be taking may I point out once again, in spite of the assurance given by the hon. Defence Minister whose sincerity or honesty I would not question nor would anybody here like to question, that the whole pattern seems to be not very mysterious and the design seems to be very clear. I will quote two leaders of the two countries. Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan had made the long-term objective of Pakistan clear to this country. This was the slogan he gave in Lahore, namely,—

“हंस के लिया पाकिस्तान,
लड़ कर लेंगे हिन्दुस्तान ।”

An hon. Member: English translation.

Shri Nath Pai: They have never forgotten this. They have never repented having made this their main objective. Combine this, the long-term objective of their newly found ally, China. . . . (Interruption).

इतनी हिन्दी तो वह समझते हैं और उन को यह समझ लेना चाहिये ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am afraid, you are merely advertising whoever gave that slogan. Do not forget that for the freedom of this country we also learnt the slogan of “Do or die”.

श्री नाथ पाई : हम लड़ते रहे हैं । हम ने वलिदान और कुर्बानियां दी हैं, राजा ग़ज़नफ़र अली और उन के दांस्तों ने नहीं । यह तो उनका मक़सद और लक्ष्य था कि :

“हंस के लिया पाकिस्तान,
लड़ कर लेंगे हिन्दुस्तान ।”

श्री स० मो० ब० जॉ : अंत में जायेंग
बख़्तिस्तान ।

Shri Nath Pai: Add to this, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what Mao Tse-tung has said very recently about our country. The hon. Defence Minister was absent when I tried to raise this matter in this House to draw the attention of his colleagues and particularly his to this. Mao Tse-tung is reported to have told a visiting dignitary: “The Indian Army—where is the Indian Army? Invisible in war and invincible in peace.” This is the estimate of Mao; this is the slogan of Pakistan, and this is the new combination with which we are confronted.

18.00 hrs.

I fully agree that let us not be panicky; let us not take a chauvinistic attitude towards Pakistan; let us not forget that we talk ourselves of the people of Pakistan. But, certainly, to demand that we take notice of the realities is not wrong.

[Shri Nath Pai]

The Defence Minister has taken me to task for saying: 'Go, give pursuit and punish'. He says that if we do that, it will create international complications, giving Pakistan the opportunity she is seeking, that is, to take the issue to the Security Council. May I tell him that he reminds me of a plea the Prime Minister made when we pointed out 'If you come across Chinese posts built on Indian territory, why do you not demolish them?'. He said 'If we demolish them, it will lead to international complications and lead to war'. If building of posts on our territory does not lead to war, why should demolition of posts lead to war? I never understood that, and this Parliament never understood that. If their coming into our territory does not lead to a war, why should our going into their territory lead to war? This is not being adventurist, but just telling them, speaking to them, talking to them, addressing them, and conversing with them in a language which they understand.

I am very happy to hear from the Defence Minister that whenever they have come here, we have tried to punish them. I am not happy to announce the figure of dead bodies, because it is against the very grain of our culture. But I would be happy, as indeed every Indian will be, to hear that everybody who intrudes into our land does not go alive leaving our territory. Saying this is not being chauvinistic.

Now, may I ask some questions about that? I am very glad that the Defence Minister has said that the preparedness continues. The assurance is good as far as it goes. But he has never answered this question, namely whether the preparedness, whether the vigilance and whether the combat-readiness is as much as we demand, because the peril is not only from one country, but as he says, from two unscrupulous countries. How does it happen that not only do they come and infiltrate, but we can-

not prevent the illegal infiltration of tens of thousands of Pakistani nationals? They have come because there is no guard; they have come because there is no security. What is the reply to that? I never got any. We cannot help the fleeing refugees; we cannot stop the illegal infiltrants, and we cannot stop this horrible intrusion which might be something more dangerous than the Defence Minister has thought it to be.

I do not think that the only objective is to find an opportunity or an occasion to go to the Security Council. That may be there, but there is a long-term design both of China and Pakistan. I know that it will appear to some that we are becoming like Don Quixote saying 'Fight everybody who comes.' We are alone, I say, and how can we afford to? The reply to that is simple. The past policies have landed us into this predicament. We must face it. There is no going back on it. There is no use saying 'Placate one and fight the other'. This cannot be done. We have to face both. We must remember that alone we may be, but this country has 444 million sons and daughters. What are they made of? This is not being falsely heroic. If this isolation is there, that should not lead us to a position where we shall accept the false claims of the one and try to placate the one so that we face the other. No; if necessary, we must accept this reality that we are confronting, the two unscrupulous foes.

Then, I would ask the Defence Minister whether he is really satisfied that our preparedness is what he wants to create. I know that he is trying. If the preparedness is of that order, how did it happen? Where were our intelligence men? Did they not know the presence of the Pakistani forces before they could surround and could operate and could liquidate our patrol on our own territory? Where was that intelligence? It is better vigilance that we demand.

2959 Motion re: PHALGUNA 8, 1885 (SAKA) *Ambush of Indian 2960-
Police Patrol men
by Pakistani Troops*

How does vigilance operate in other countries? Does not the Defence Minister know that the American U-2 plane was flying at a height of about 60,000 feet, and the Russians could detect it, track it and bring it down? And that alone stopped similar flights of the U-2 over the territorial sovereignty of the Soviet Union. Have we ever done it? I have never known it.

In conclusion, I would say that we welcome the assurance that the Defence Minister has given. But I think that the peril is far greater than seeking of an opportunity to take the issue once again to the Security Council. Pakistan is up to much greater mischief, and the danger cannot be minimised. What is expected of us at this hour is a far greater type of leadership than Government are showing. We need to show greater dedication, greater discipline and greater faith in ourselves, and to the extent that we show them we shall be able to meet the situation. I do not want a preparedness where we shall be able to put

an end to this kidnapping and to these ambushes, but I want a constant preparedness in this country, where neither Pakistan nor China will have the temerity to find out how we stand. When you can say that, this debate will have served its purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The consideration is over.

There is a half-hour discussion. Is the House prepared to sit half an hour more?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj):
rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be taken up on some other day.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, February 29, 1964/Phalgun 10, 1885 (Saka).