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Wednesday, November 17, 1965  
Kartika 26, 1887 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**



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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.



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 17, 1965  
Kartika 26, 1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ministers' Visit Abroad

\*268. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Ministers who went abroad on official visits during the period from 24th September, 1965 to 31st October 1965 and the names of the countries visited by them;

(b) the purpose of their visit; and

(c) the expenditure involved including the foreign exchange component?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : जो बड़े बड़े देश हैं उनमें भारतवर्ष की तरफ से दूतावास भी हैं और राजदूत भी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये राजदूत भारतवर्ष का प्रतिनिधित्व सही तरीके से नहीं बना पाते, जिससे इनके रहते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार को केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों 1784 (ai) LSD—1.

को भेजना पड़ता है ? क्या इसी कारण ये मंत्री भेजे गये थे या किसी अन्य कारण से भेजे गये थे ?

Shri Hathi: I have not said that they had all been for that purpose. I said that information is being collected.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इंग्लैंड में भी कोई प्रादमी भेजा गया था आपकी तरफ से ?

श्री हाथी : मेरे खयाल से इंग्लैंड में तो इस बीच में कोई नहीं गया है।

Shri A. S. Saigal: How long will the Government take to collect the information?

Shri Hathi: It will not take long. The only point is, the hon. Member has asked for the expenditure involved; therefore, the figures for the expenditure involved there have to be collected.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of planned development in India, may I know whether the Government has also considered it expedient to send the deputation of Ministers on a phased basis and not simultaneously?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस विषय के लिए वह गये थे वह तो पहले से निर्धारित होता है, उसकी जानकारी भी आप नहीं दे सकते हैं ?

श्री हाथी : वह है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that some persons, though not

actually Ministers, were made Ministers—the rank of Minister was conferred upon them—and were sent to certain capitals of Africa and Europe and, if so, who were those persons, which were those capitals and what were their achievements?

**Shri Hathhi:** I am replying to questions on Ministers only.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The rank of Minister was conferred upon them. So, they were Ministers; would you not agree, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says they were made Ministers.

**Shri Hathhi:** Nobody was appointed as Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not appointed? The rank of Minister was conferred upon them.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can it be?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It was in the papers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Was any rank conferred on any person?

**Shri Hathhi:** No, Sir.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Those who went to Cairo and Paris?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.**

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने या भारत सरकार ने कुछ इस प्रकार का भी निश्चय किया है कि विदेशों में जो मंत्रिगण दौरे पर जायें उनकी संख्या जहाँ तक सम्भव हो कम की जाये ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो सके ?

**श्री हाथी :** जरूर ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :** जो लोग विदेशों में गये थे उनके साथ क्या उनके परिवार के लोग और कुछ उनके निजी सचिव

भी गये थे ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उनके खर्च का भी हिसाब लगाया है ?

**श्री हाथी :** खर्च में जो एम्बेसीज का खर्चा होगा वह भी शामिल करना होगा । इसीलिए मैं ने कहा था कि इनफारमेशन टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is the impression, generally prevalent, true, that these visits, apart from diplomatic exigencies, are also motivated by, what is euphemistically called as, 'reasons of health'?

**Shri Hathhi:** I do not think any of those cases was for reasons of health.

**श्री बड़ै :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह ठीक समझते हैं कि अपने मिनिस्टर बाहर भेजने के बजाय दूसरे देशों के मिनिस्टरों की ही यहाँ बुलाया जाये, जिससे फार्मि एक्सचेंज में बचत हो सके ?

**श्री हाथी :** कुछ ऐसी बातें होती हैं कि उनके लिए वहाँ जाना जरूरी होता है ।

**श्री श्रींकार साल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों के मंत्रियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा रखी थी, और उन्होंने उसमें से कुछ बचा कर दी या कुछ और विदेशी मुद्रा की माँग की ?

**श्री हाथी :** इसका जवाब नॉ फाइनंस मिनिस्टर देंगे ।

**Shri Himatsingka:** Have these visits been occasioned on account of the weakness of our foreign embassies?

**Mr. Speaker:** That was the question put by the other hon. Member.

**Shri Hathhi:** I have answered it.

**Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:** Is there any check by the Home Ministry while fixing the dates for the visits by the Cabinet Ministers?

**Shri Hathhi:** No, Sir. The Home Ministry does not do it.

श्री रामसेवक दास : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई में जो केन्द्रीय मंत्री बाहर गये उन पर जो विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई वह इससे ज्यादा थी या कम थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जून, जुलाई को तो पता नहीं ।

**Shri Warior:** Is there any arrangement with the Cabinet to see whether these visits are really essential for the administrative purposes or for any other purposes? Is the Cabinet screening it?

**Shri Hathi:** The Cabinet considers these cases.

#### Development of Border Areas

+

- \*269. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri A. N. Vidyasankar:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of the border areas in view of the threat from our neighbouring countries;

(b) whether Government propose to give licences for arms freely to the people of the border areas; and

(c) the steps taken to give training and facilities to keep the morale of the people high?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members refer to the economic

development and improvement of transport and communication in border areas. A number of measures for the economic development of these areas have been undertaken by the concerned State/Union Governments with substantial Central assistance. The details have been furnished in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2612 of 22nd September 1965 in the Lok Sabha.

A number of schemes for the improvement of road communications have also recently been sanctioned and some more schemes are under examination.

(b) and (c). This question has been engaging the attention of Government for sometime now. In the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 8th November, 1965, it was decided that the strength of Home Guards in the border areas should be increased.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि सीमावर्ती इलाकों के अन्दर ऐसा इन्तिजाम हो गया है कि उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध दिल्ली से टेलीफोन द्वारा रहे. या कोई ऐसी भी जगह है जिनका सीधा टेलीफोन द्वारा सम्बन्ध दिल्ली से नहीं है ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** जैसा मैं ने कहा, यान्तायान और कम्युनिकेशन की सुविधाएं बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है और बहुत सी जगहों का दिल्ली से सीधा सम्बन्ध है । मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि किन किन जगहों का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । लेकिन बहुत स्थानों का दिल्ली से सीधा सम्बन्ध है ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या उम इलाकों के सभी बादिग लोगों को हथियार दे दिये गये हैं या कुछ को नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** हम ने सब को हथियार देने की बात पर विचार किया लेकिन सोचा कि यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि सब को इन्स्ट्रुमिनेटरी हथियार दे दिये

जायें। सीमावर्ती इलाकों में होमगार्ड्स की संख्या बढ़ायी जायेगी और उनको हथियार चलाने की शिक्षा भी दी जायेगी।

**Shri Himatsingka:** In view of the fact that Pakistan always starts firing on border villages, will the government consider the desirability of arming all able-bodied young men in these villages in border areas?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** I have already said that this was discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers. Some of the decisions taken at the conference were:

1. Arming of border population indiscriminately will not be advisable.
2. For effective arming of the civilian population in border areas, there need not be any scheme other than the home guard scheme and arming of the civilian population can be done within the framework of the home guard scheme.
3. In order to strengthen the border areas, such of those individuals and civil population as are to be given arms should be brought under the home guard scheme, so that effective control and check are also exercised over the use of arms.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** चीन के आक्रमण का मुकम्मिल मुनायला करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने सिक्किम और भूतान को यह सलाह दी है कि वे वहां पर प्रजातांत्रिक हुकूमत कायम करें ताकि जनता में संतोष पैदा हो और वह चीनी आक्रमण का डटकर मुनाबला कर सके ?

**श्री स० ना० विश्व :** यह तो उनका अन्दरूनी मामला है, इसमें हम दखल नहीं दे सकते।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** डा० मिश्री।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सुनने के बाद आप को पता लगेगा।

मैं जानता हूँ कि भूतान और सिक्किम के बारे में विदेशी मामलों और सुरक्षा के मामलों की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है। लेकिन अगर अन्दर सामन्तवादी और दकियानूती हुकूमत चलेगी तो प्रतिकार कैसे होगा क्योंकि चीन का वैचारिक हमला भी हो सकता है, वह गरीबी भित्तियों की बात करता है।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I would like to know whether certain State Governments have indicated to the Government of India that they are unable to shoulder the responsibility of paying for the home guards and that they need total assistance for these schemes, in view of the financial stringency experienced by them and if so, to what extent the Central Government propose to assist them in raising home guards and building up other civil defence schemes.

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** It is a fact that when the Home Ministers and Chief Ministers met here, they expressed their difficulty and said it would be difficult for them to bear the additional financial burden especially because these items were taken to be non-plan expenditure. This thing was taken into account and a suggestion has been made to change the pattern of central assistance under these heads.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या यह सही है कि 1964-65 में सीमावर्ती इलाकों में सड़क बनाने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार को एक लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था, और क्या इन कामों में अभी तक इसलिए प्रगति नहीं हो पायी कि आपसी झगड़े के कारण राजस्थान सरकार ने टाइम पर इंजीनियर मुकरर नहीं किये ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** उन मित्र की यह बात सही नहीं कि हमने 1 लाख रुपये दिये हमने तो एक लाख क्यों करोड़ों रुपये गुजरात और राजस्थान सरकार को दिये हैं सड़क घाट बनाने के लिये और वे जल्दी से जल्दी सड़क बना रहे हैं और उन्होंने उस दिशा में अच्छी प्रगति की है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** यह जो रुपया सीमावर्ती प्रान्तों को सड़क निर्माण और दूसरे कार्यों के लिए दिया जाता है उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई, काम में शिथिलता है या तेजी है इसकी जांच पड़ताल भी क्या प्रायः केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा होती रहती है और जानकारी दी जाती रहती है यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** दो तरह की बात है। जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया एक प्राथिक विकास की बात है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं हैं जिनका कि व्योरा बहुत बड़ा है। विशेष कर उनके प्रान्त उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा विकास हुआ है वैसे दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी काम हो रहा है। जिस तरीके से प्लानिंग कमीशन का इवैलुएशन सैल दूसरी चीजों का इवैलुएशन करता है उसी तरीके से इनका भी करता है और हमारी निगरानी भी उसी हद तक है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अक्सर इस बारे में जानकारी लिया करती है ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** जैसा मैंने बतलाया प्लानिंग कमीशन में जो एक इवैलुएशन सैल है वह इन सब कामों का इवैलुएशन करता है। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को अनुदान देती है और विशेष कर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 75 से 90 प्रतिशत तक भारत सरकार रुपया देती है इसलिए उसकी जबाबदेही बहुत ज्यादा होती है और हम इसकी देखरेख करते हैं।

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि सन् 1965 के अगस्त सितम्बर मास के पूर्व सरकार ने पूर्वी पंजाब और राजस्थान की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई पक्का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया था यदि हां तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भविष्य के लिए जो हमारे सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं, राजस्थान है या पंजाब है या और भी सीमावर्ती इलाके हैं उनको जैसे कि पाकिस्तान ने इच्छोगिल नहर का एरिया सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से पक्का बनाया था क्या सरकार की भी ऐसी मंशा है कि पंजाब में अपनी सीमाओं को भी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से वैसा ही पक्का बनाया जाय ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** माननीय सदस्य ने यह जो इच्छोगिल नहर की बात की है तो वह तो डिफेंस स्ट्रेटिजी की बात है कि कहां क्या चीज बनाई जाए सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय का काम है कि कहा कितना पक्का इन्तजाम किया जाय। जहां तक इच्छोगिल नहर का ताल्लुक है पाकिस्तान को उससे कोई खास फायदा हुआ या नहीं हुआ यह कहना कठिन है बाकी जहां तक राजस्थान व पंजाब दोनों की सीमाओं को सुदृढ़ करने की बात है तो हम वहां पर पुलिस पिकेट्स और पोस्ट्स बढ़ा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में खास कर हग डूंगी संख्या बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जहां तक पंजाब की सीमावर्ती पुलिस का सम्बन्ध है उसने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है बाकी जैसा मैंने अभी कहा राजस्थान में हम पुलिस पोस्ट्स और पिकेट्स की संख्या बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

**श्री गुलशन :** पहले भाग का उत्तर मिलना चाहिए जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि अगस्त सितम्बर मास से पहले कोई पक्का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया था...

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** वह तो डिफेंस स्ट्रेटिजी की बात आपने पूछी थी और वह तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी बतला सकती है।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :** सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब,

जम्मू कश्मीर व हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को कितना धन सहायता के रूप में दिया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक उनके उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सहायता देने की बात है बहुत से हलकों में हमने 75 से 90 प्रतिशत तक दिया है, कहीं कहीं तो 100 प्रतिशत भी दिया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक जिले कश्मीर में 100 प्रतिशत दिया है। कश्मीर में एक दूसरे पैट्रन के भातहत दिया है। कहीं कहीं 50 प्रतिशत भी मदद दी है।

श्री ए० वि० मुताफिर : बीरडर ऐरियाज के लोगों को धार्म्स का लाइसेंस देने का सवाल बड़ा पुराना और बड़ी देर से चल रहा है और कई जगहों पर जो हदें हैं वह कोई नेचुरल हदें नहीं हैं, दोनों देशों की सीमाएं साथ साथ लगती हैं इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह इच्छोगिल नहर भारत व पाकिस्तान की हद होती तो भी कोई बात नहीं थी क्योंकि वह दोनों देशों के बीच एक नैचुरल हद हो सकती है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट का कोई इरादा भी है कि वह बीरडर के लोगों को ज्यादा लाइसेंस दे और अगर उसके मुतालिक कोई कदम उठाया गया है तो डेफिनिट बताया जाये कि वह कदम क्या है ताकि यह रोज रोज जो सवाल उठाया जाता है वह खत्म हो और लोगों को मालूम हो सके कि उसके सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने क्या डेफिनिट कदम उठाया है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : पंजाब सरकार इस पर सन् 54-55 से लगी हुई है और सन् 1957 में भी एक योजना आई थी और हमने उनको कहा था कि बिलरल बेसिस पर इन बीरडर ऐरियाज में इंडिविजुएल बेसिस पर लाइसेंस दिये जायें। लिबरल बेसिस के लिये जैसा कि आप जानते हैं धार्म्स ऐक्ट को धमेंड किया। पंजाब और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में यह हिदायत है कि जहाँ तक हो सके सुविधा सार लोगों को धार्म्स के लाइसेंस दिये जायें। उसके

धलावा पंजाब के जिलों में और कुछ सीमावर्ती जिलों में एक तरीके की योजना बनाना चाहते हैं जिससे कि धाम लोगों को यह राइफल ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके। माननीय सदस्य को यह भी मालूम ही होगा कि पिछले संकट के समय पंजाब व जम्मू क्षेत्र की धाम जनता के बीच में काफी संख्या में राइफल्स दिये गये थे।

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to development projects of Pakistan which have been converted into security projects during the time of emergency, like the Ichhogil Canal. In view of this, may I know whether Government considers any proposal to have development-cum-security projects throughout the border areas?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** It relates to the question of defence strategy. I think the Defence Minister would be in a better position to answer this question. At the moment, we have no such plans.

श्री शिव नारायण : बीरडर ऐरियाज के डेवलपमेंट को मदेनजर रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बीरडर ऐरियाज में जो कालिजेड और हाई स्कूल्स चल रहे हैं वहां क्या यह एन० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग कम्पनसरी करने जा रहे हैं ? दूसरी बात इस सिलसिले में यह है कि हम कई वर्षों से बराबर यह मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि बस्ती जिला और गोरखपुर से होती हुई एक रेलवे लाइन डाली जाय लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं बनी है जबकि यहां पर कहा जा रहा है कि 90 परसेंट तक मदद दी गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए ऐक्चुएली कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश की योजना में हमने मदद दी है। माननीय सदस्य

जानते ही हैं कि वहां पर चार, पांच नये जिले बने हैं, नये डिबीजन्स बने हैं। जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए उनकी योजना है उसके लिए हमने पैसा दिया है। जहां तक यह एन० सी० सी० का सवाल है तो वह तो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र क्या और भी दूसरे क्षेत्र विद्यार्थियों के लिए कम्पलसरी है।

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** It has been our experience in the past that it is very difficult to cross the Kutch desert because there is no communication. What steps have the Government taken to improve the communication facilities in the border areas? What is the present position in that area? Has any time bound programme been chalked out for that purpose and, if so, what measures have been taken to implement that programme?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** We have made a special provision for the development of road transport and communication in the border States of Rajasthan and Gujarat. We have made liberal allotments for this. A phased programme has been chalked out and we believe in a few months time we would be in a very good position in that regard.

**Shri Oza:** May I know whether it is true that a lot of delay has taken place in the construction of roads, particularly in Gujarat because of the reluctance of the Centre to delegate enough powers to the State Governments regarding sanctioning and accepting tenders?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** There has been delay and we have suffered on account of that. I cannot say who is responsible for it. I can only say that we have made special provisions and things would improve.

**Shri Buta Singh:** In view of the recent war with Pakistan the industrial towns in the border area of Punjab, specially Cheharta, Amritsar and Ferozepur were completely damaged and as a result thereof the

banks have refused to give any financial help to the industrialists. May I know whether the Government has given any direction to the Reserve Bank to help such industries? Has the Government any estimate of the loss that has been caused to the industries of Punjab? What steps do the Government propose to take to financially help those industries?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri Buta Singh:** This question relates to the development of border areas.

**Mr. Speaker:** This relates to licences.

**Shri Buta Singh:** No, Sir. It is regarding the development of the border areas.

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतना बतलाऊँ कि यह जं मुह्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें यह बात उठाई गई थी और गृह मन्त्री ने कहा था कि सारे देश के जो रिसोर्स हैं उनको पूरा किया जाय, एक पूल में उनको डाला जाय और जहाँ जब जरूरत पड़े वहाँ पर मदद हो। जहाँ तक पिछले नुकसान का ताल्लुक है उसके भी सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कि घ्राप जानते है वित्त मन्त्रालय एक योजना बना रहा है ताकि उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए काम किया जा सके।

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** On a point of order, Sir. Three or four questions have been asked as supplementaries about the development of border areas vis-a-vis that they should be defence-orientated and the hon. Minister has replied that it is the responsibility of the Defence Ministry. The border areas are under the control of either the State Governments or the Ministry of Home Affairs; they are not the responsibility of the Defence Ministry. May we have a categorical answer as to whose responsibility is this?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : किसी की भी नहीं।



**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** This kind of throwing the responsibility on the Defence Ministry, I do not think, is quite justified. That is my point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said about the canal and other things. He is acknowledging his responsibility. He has said that it is his. श्री बड़े :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नम्र है। आपने मुझे बुलाया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बुलाया था, लेकिन आप बैठ गए और आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं प्रश्न पूछने के लिए खड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन दूसरे माननीय सदस्य धक्के से बोल गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोड यह सवाल उठता है। आप खड़े थे, लेकिन जब मैंने आपका नाम बुलाया, तो आप बैठ गए। मैं क्या करता ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय सदस्य धक्के से बोलने लग गए। इसलिए मैं बैठ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह धक्के से नहीं बोलने लग गए। मैंने उनका नाम लिया, तो उन्होंने सवाल पूछा।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सदन में धक्के से बोलने का क्या मतलब है ?

**Shri Buta Singh:** Sir, I protest against the word "dhakka". Swamiji uses "dhakka"; we have never used "dhakka" either inside or outside Parliament.

श्री बड़े : प्रश्न के पहले भाग में यह पूछा गया कि "इन व्यू आक्र दि ग्रेट काम ओवर नेवरिंग कप्पीड" बांडर एरियाज के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजस्थान के जंसेल-मेर एरिया में रास्ते तैयार करने के लिए ठेके दिए गए हैं और क्या वे तैयार हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की ओर से यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि उसने जंसेलमेर में बागह पोस्ट्स ले ली हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिसेंटली राजस्थान को कितना पैसा दिया गया है।

श्री ल० ना० बिश्नू : हम राजस्थान और जंसेलमेर के क्षेत्र की तरफ़ ख़ास ध्यान दे रहे हैं और वहाँ सड़कें बना रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहाँ एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री पर रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी थाप रहे हैं; यहाँ पर इस बारे में दो बातें उठाई गई हैं—एक डिफेंस स्ट्रैटेजी और दूसरी, फ़िनांस और इकानोमिक डेवेलपमेंट का। जहाँ तक डिफेंस स्ट्रैटेजी का सवाल है, वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है। इकानोमिक डेवेलपमेंट फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है। लेकिन बांडेज की रक्षा करना, जब तक कि वहाँ पर युद्ध की स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो जाये, हमारी जवाबदेही है और हम उसमें भागना नहीं चाहते हैं। वह हमारी जवाबदेही है और हमने उसको दूसरे पर फेंकने की कोशिश नहीं की है। यह कहना अनुचित है कि हमने डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री पर अपनी जवाबदेही फेंकी है।

#### Machinery for Redress of Public grievances

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\*271. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally evolved a plan for establishing an adequate institutional machinery for the redress of public grievances;

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

(c) if answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 336 on 1st September, 1965, regarding the machinery for redress of public grievances.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am sorry to say that the House is being treated with very little respect. Our attention is invited to an answer given on the 18th August, ultimately speaking, because the last answer given draws our attention to the 18th August statement. Am I to understand that no progress has been made since the 18th August when the statement was laid on the Table of the House, that no grievances cells have been constituted and that the Government really do not mean to do anything about the setting up of an adequate machinery for redressing public grievances?

Shri Hathi: As the hon. Member knows, steps—quite substantial steps—have been taken in this direction. There is a group of Members of Parliament of which the hon. Member is one of the members. We have given, and tried to study the literature about the Ombudsman and literature as to what should be the procedure. We have also evolved a plan of action and study of the existing tribunals and various other methods and all that. I think, we discussed this question in this group.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Government has committed itself to the principle of Ombudsman in this House. Thereafter this committee accepted the principle of Ombudsman. I should like to know whether the Government has already taken any steps to formulate specific legislation for introducing this institution in this country or wants to go from one committee to another with the clear intention of deceiving this House and not doing anything concrete.

Shri Hathi: I would rather submit that the hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, need not use the words "deceiving the House". We have been at this question and I would submit that at the meeting which we held of the committee of which Dr. Singhvi also is a member, the Committee had decided to study reforms of existing tribunals to ensure open, fair and impartial decision in the quickest and cheapest manner; standardisation of procedure; extension of the Tribunal system to other departments; establishment of General Tribunals to cover miscellaneous cases and Council of Tribunals to oversee the functioning of Administrative Tribunals; appellate tribunals; role of the Supreme Court and High Court vis-a-vis the Tribunals vide article 227 and other relevant articles of the Constitution; legislation on administrative procedure and formulating a code of Administrative Procedure for Tribunals like the Civil or Criminal Codes. The sub-committee recommended that the same committee may also examine the question of installation of the institution of Ombudsman in all its politico-legal aspects, and administrative Tribunals and Ombudsman will complement each other. It is not correct to say that we are not proceeding with the matter. Of course, it may be that we have to prepare questionnaires and, I think, a copy has been sent to the Members. In fact, we take as many suggestions from the Members and others as we can in order to proceed in this matter.

Shri A. P. Sharma: There is a chain of administrative machinery in the country to look after the grievances and the welfare of the people. There are certain machineries like the anti-corruption machinery, the Special Police Establishment and the Vigilance Commission and still the grievances of the people are increasing. May I know whether this machinery which is going to be or is likely to be created is going to be one more machinery in the chain of

existing machineries to increase the grievances of the people or does the Government hope that the grievances will be less?

**Shri Hathil:** Perhaps, the hon. Member knows that when the question of Ombudsman was being discussed here, the Members had shown keen interest in having this sort of an institution. The opinion is that such a machinery would be able to look after the grievances of the public. Now, this Committee wanted to find out how the existing machineries—there are some tribunals—are functioning and whether any improvement is necessary and to see further how far the institution of Ombudsman and all that will go together with these. That is the kind of study which this Group is undertaking.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** We have been hearing about having the institution of Ombudsman for the last 1½ years. I want categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to how much time it is likely to take—administrative delay is also affecting the Home Ministry—to finalise this.

**Shri Hathil:** It is a question which requires careful study. As I read out before, we have to study the functions of various tribunals....

**Mr. Speaker:** Can he give any time-limit? That is what the Member wants.

**Shri Hathil:** I can't say.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** With the constitution of the Special Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament on this subject, it has further been sub-divided into sub-committees. May I know how soon the report will be ready particularly with regard to this subject under consideration which, I think, will cover all the points?

**Shri Hathil:** That depends upon the nature and the extent of the study that the Group would like to undertake.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If I heard the Minister aright, he said, "We—that is, the Home Ministry—had distributed literature about the institution of Ombudsman." The only brochure that we got was from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Am I to understand that the Home Ministry wants to misappropriate the credit for itself for that work?

**Shri Hathil:** When I said that we had distributed the literature, I referred to the one that was not distributed to all the Members of Parliament. It was distributed only to the Members of the Consultative Group and that was in addition to the brochure supplied by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** One of the best weapons in the hands of Government to delay a particular matter is to set up a committee. I would like to know whether the setting up of the machinery of the Ombudsman type is going to be kept pending until the new Administrative Reforms Commission which is being set up is going to give its report.

**Shri Hathil:** It may not be so.

**Shri Ranga:** In view of the fact that the Home Minister repeatedly says that he is in favour of the establishment of the Ombudsman and there is acceptance in principle by the Home Ministry as such of the need for the establishment of the Ombudsman, is it not high time for the Government to consider straightway these proposals and then re-adjust all other established tribunals and other institutions that they have already got in relation to the institution of Ombudsman instead of now trying to appoint another committee to make a study as to how these things are to be adjusted and in that way kill time?

**Shri Hathil:** It is not that we are trying to appoint a Committee. The Committee is already there. This is actually a study before we reach any conclusion.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether the Committee of the Consultative Group of Members of Parliament and the Administrative Reforms Commission which is proposed to be appointed will function separately or there will be some sort of integration between the two?

**Shri Hathi:** That will be a question to be decided later on.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Before the Committee submits its report or before the report is finalised, may I know whether Government are likely to take effective steps to eliminate red-tapism as this is one of the main reasons why justice is delayed which is as good as denied?

**Shri Hathi:** The Committee has not submitted any report.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question was this: it will take a long time for the Committee to submit its report; meanwhile, I want to know what interim steps are likely to be taken to avoid red-tapism which is almost denial of justice.

**Shri Hathi:** Such steps have already been taken. In important Ministries which deal with the public at large, we have cells to look into the grievances of the public.

**Shri Hem Barua:** During the last World War, the first thing that Sir Winston Churchill did was to ask the Administration not to submit the people—the public—to "petty harassments". May I know whether our Government have taken any measure of this nature during the present emergency—I mean not to subject the people to petty harassments?

**Shri Hathi:** People should not be subjected to petty harassments whether there is Emergency or no Emergency.

**Shri Hem Barua:** My question was different. I wanted to know whether any measure was taken during this Emergency in the Churchillian way,

i.e., whether any instructions were issued.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Ours is the Indian way.

**Mr. Speaker:** There should be some Hathian way.

**Shri Hem Barua:** That is the importance of being Hathi!

**श्री अ० सि० सहगल :** अभी एंटी-कुरप्शन, विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट और स्पेशल पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट काम कर रहे हैं। यह जो चौथी चीज है यह उसमें शामिल हो जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीनों चीजें अलग हो जायेंगी क्या ?

**श्री हाथी :** तीन चीजें जो है ये अलग नहीं है, साथ साथ काम करने वाली है। जो चौथी चीज है वह अलग तो रहेगी लेकिन उसका काम भी वही होगा।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या यह सच है कि सदाचार समिति में शिकायतें सुनने के लिए जो सबसे बड़े अफसर लगाये गये हैं उनको दो साल में सुनना बन्द हो गया है ? जिनका सुनना ही बन्द हो गया है वे कैसे शिकायतें सुनेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** स्वामी जी।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जिन के कान ही जवाब दे गए हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इनका तो अभी सुनना बन्द नहीं...

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जो अफसर लगे हुए हैं उनका सुनना...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर सुनना बन्द हो गया है तो आप नोट...

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अगर आप कहें तो नाम ले दूँ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस वक्त नहीं। लिख कर दे दें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो शिकायतें सुनने के लिए समिति बनाई गई है क्या इसके आधार पर प्रान्तों में भी ऐसी समितियां बनाई जाएंगी ? यदि बनाई जायेगी तो क्या जिनके खिलाफ शिकायतें हैं वही विभाग अपने बारे में शिकायतें सुनेंगे या दूसरे विभाग उनकी शिकायतों को सुना करेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : जो समिति बनाई है, सरकार ने नहीं बनाई है। सरकार ने जो कुछ बनाया है वह है Vigilance Commissioner in each State and Central Vigilance Commissioner here.

Mr. Speaker: I might also put one question. The combination of invasion from outside and corruption from within has destroyed many empires.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो मैंने पूछा है उसको आपने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है।

#### Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma +

\*273. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri P. C. Berooah:  
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether all those who migrated from Burma to India after nationalisation have been properly rehabilitated; and

(b) if so, the total number of such persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Out of about 92,170 repatriates or about 18,430 families, who have arrived so far from Burma by sea rehabilitation assistance has been given to 10,867 families.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that those citizens who were employed there in the railways and other Government Departments and who were assured of a

similar job in the same Department here, either in the railways or in other Departments, have not been provided with such jobs, and if so, the number of such employees?

Shri Tyagi: It is a fact that all of them have not been provided with alternative jobs here. But instructions have been issued and the Home Ministry and other Ministries have agreed to give these repatriates preference over others all types of concessions with regard to age restrictions etc. have also been sanctioned and these persons are given priority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that these persons who have come after losing their everything in Burma are actually moving like a shuttle-cock from one Ministry to another, and if so, whether there is any co-ordinated scheme to have representatives of various Ministries together to solve this problem once and for all?

Shri Tyagi: The work of rehabilitation is fully co-ordinated. It is the State Governments basically which are to do it . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has been misunderstood by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Let the question be answered and then we shall see whether there has been any misunderstanding of the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not raising the question of the State Governments or the Central Government. I have been addressing letters on behalf of these employees to the Rehabilitation Ministry . . .

Mr. Speaker: He might repeat his question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in order to secure employment those persons have to move from one Ministry to another, and if so, whether any co-ordinated scheme is being evolved to have representatives of the Home

Ministry, the Rehabilitation Ministry etc. to solve this matter once and for all?

**Shri Tyagi:** Employment has to be provided in Government offices and also in public sector industries and also in private industries. The employment exchanges are all working for them, and they have all been instructed to give preference to them and they are being provided with jobs according to the trades and industries or technical jobs they knew, and all attempts are being made in that direction. If my hon. friend has any particular suggestion, we shall always welcome it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have been writing letters, but there has not been any effect. That is why I have put this question.

**Shri Muthiah:** May I know the names of the States where these repatriates from Burma have been rehabilitated?

**Shri Tyagi:** They have been rehabilitated in Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and also in UP mostly. These are principally the States where they have been rehabilitated.

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** कितने कर्मचारी वहां से आए हैं और कितनों का आपने रोजगार दे दिया है । इसके अलावा जो बेकार ठेकेदार हैं, उनकी आप क्या मदद कर रहे हैं ?

**Shri Tyagi:** Those details are not available just now.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री जिन लोगों को अभी तक एकमोडेट नहीं कर पाई है उनको पैशन के तौर पर या किसी और प्रकार की कोई मदद देती है ?

**श्री त्यागी :** जैसा अभी कहा है कि जो कैमिलीज आ रही हैं उनके बारे में स्टेट्स को यह सलाह दी गई है कि जो लोग किसी जेजे में हैं या दूकानदार बगैरह हैं

या किसी और काम को करने वाले हैं उनको एकदम दो हजार रुपया या ऐसी रकम दे कर काम पर लगाया जाए । जो लोग नोकरी पेशा थे उनके लिए नौकरियां तलाश की जा रही हैं और पूरी कोशिश इस सिलसिले में हो रही है । मुझ पूरी तसल्ली है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ठीक तरह से काम कर रही हैं ।

**श्री गू० सि० मुत्ताफिर :** बर्मा से कुछ बिजिनेसमैन ऐसे आए हैं जिन की बहुत सी प्रापर्टीज वहां रह गई हैं । क्या उनके मूतालिफ सरकारी लेबल पर कुछ इन्तजाम किया गया है या किया जाएगा ताकि उनको कुछ बर्मा गवर्नमेंट से मुद्रादजा मिले उन प्रापर्टीज का ?

**श्री त्यागी :** इसकी बाबत मेरे खयाल में एक्जटनेव अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री ज्यादा अच्छी तरह जवाब दे सकेंगी । एंस्टम बगैरह के बारे में यह बात ठीक है कि बर्मा गवर्नमेंट ने उनको यहां नहीं लाने दिया । गॉर्क यहां पर क्वेटम बगैरह की मज मुविधायें हैं परन्तु वहां से मज एंस्टम नहीं ला सकें हैं ।

**Shri Ranga:** May I know whether Government have received any representations from these repatriates who have come back to Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, and more especially to Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and also the Ganjam district from which the largest numbers had gone to Burma earlier, and if so, whether any action has been taken to rehabilitate them in Visakhapatnam and Rourkela and other public sector projects?

**Shri Tyagi:** In Madras itself, 1814 persons have already been given employment and 5,353 persons have been given business loans. In other States also, it is done. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, 1331 persons have been given business loans and 973 have been given employment. There are figures about such rehabilitation of repatriates in the various States.

**Shri Ranga:** Have Government received and representations from them?

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब मैंने मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि उनके पास भ्रामकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और वह नहीं बतला सकते। लेकिन अभी जब दूसरे माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा तो उन्होंने सारे भ्रामकड़े बतला दिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रश्न में ऐसी क्या गलती थी।

**श्री त्यागी :** माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न में गलती यह थी कि उन्होंने पूछा था कि रिपैट्रिएट्स में से कितने कितने लोग किस किस दस्तकारी के हैं.....

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि कितने सरकारी कमचारी आए हैं और उन में से कितनों को आपने रोजगार दिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह एक स्टेटमेंट यहाँ पर रख दें।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बर्मा से जो हिन्दुस्तानी आये हैं वह अपनी जायदाद अर्थात् प्रापर्टी वहाँ छोड़ कर आये हैं। उनको उसे लाने का हुक्म नहीं दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो प्रापर्टी वहाँ छोड़ कर आए हैं उगवा क्या होगा?

**श्री त्यागी :** वहाँ पर उन लोगों की जितनी प्रापर्टी थी उसको उन्होंने नेशनलाइज कर दिया है। जितने दूकानदार थे, चाहे थोक फरोश थे या खुदा फरोश थे, उन का जो होल सेल और गिटेल बिजनेस था उसे नेशनलाइज कर दिया गया है, एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट को नेशनलाइज कर दिया है, फीकट्रीज को नेशनलाइज कर दिया है और उनमें जो लेबरर्स बगैरह थे उनको हटा दिया गया है।

**श्री शिवचरण गुप्त :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग यहाँ आये हैं वह लोग कितने के असेट्स वहाँ छोड़ कर आये हैं और उनको मुआवजा देने के बारे में क्या बर्मा सरकार से कोई बातचीत हुई है।

**श्री त्यागी :** भ्रामकड़े मोटे तरीके से इकट्ठे किये गये हैं कि कौन कौन सी तिजारात में कितने कितने लोग थे और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि कितने के असेट्स वह लोग वहाँ छोड़ कर आये हैं।

**श्री त्यागी :** असेट्स का कोई हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Have the Government of Jammu and Kashmir been sounded as to their readiness or willingness to absorb some of these helpless refugees and employ them in some capacity or other, considering that a lot of work has to be done in that State?

**Shri Tyagi:** These repatriates were basically Indian nationals who had gone to Burma; they have their roots here; they have their contacts with their people; they belong to various States. As far as possible, these repatriates are being settled in the very area from where they went to Burma.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. I heard the earlier answer of the Minister.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have followed it. He has asked whether an enquiry has been made of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. But he says that these persons have their own relations and their own preferences in those States and, therefore, they are being settled there.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Can he give a list of the various States? Is the House to understand that all those refugees have been settled only in those States where they have their relatives but in no other State?

**Shri Tyagi:** No, Sir, as far as possible, they are being rehabilitated in those very States.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That "as far as possible" is a very convenient phrase.

**Shri Tyagi:** They have their moorings in those States. There are hardly any from Kashmir.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बर्मा से आये हुए शरणार्थियों में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जो बर्मा सरकार के विभिन्न दफ्तरों में नौकर थे और उन में से कितनों को अब तक काम दिया जा चुका है ।

**श्री त्यागी :** मैंने उर्ज किया कि कितने सरकारी मुलाजिम थे उनका अलग अलग से ब्योरा मेरे पास नहीं है । लेकिन कितने कितने लोगों को कितनी तादाद में काम दिया जा चुका है वह मैं आपके सामने रख चुका हूँ ।

**Shri Jashvant Mehta:** The hon. Minister just stated that the properties of these Indian nationals have been nationalised. Have Government taken up this matter with the Burma Government to secure compensation for the assets which have been nationalised there?

**Shri Tyagi:** I have no information.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** So many decisions are taken, but there is no implementation of the decisions. So, may I know what steps Government propose to take to see that State Governments do implement the decisions taken by the Central Government, and what is the result of these decisions?

**Shri Tyagi:** I think this matter must be under negotiation with the Burma Government. My Ministry does not deal with these negotiations.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** The hon. Minister, while replying to a supplementary, has stated that he has given a suggestion or instruction to the State Governments that every refugee

who demands it should be given Rs. 2,000 and rehabilitated. May I know whether he has also suggested to them that those people who do not want money but want some other facilities like a licence or land or a job may be given the same on the basis of topmost priority and rehabilitated?

**Shri Tyagi:** Yes, Sir. In all these respects the State Governments have agreed to give them preference over others.

**श्री रामेश्वरानाथ :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बर्मा में जो भारतीय नागरिक थे उनमें से कितने प्रा चुके हैं और क्या अभी बर्मा में कुछ लोग रह रहे हैं । यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके बदले में जो बर्मा के नागरिक यहाँ रह रहे हैं उनको वहाँ भेजने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

**श्री त्यागी :** बर्मा में ऐसे प्रादरियों की कुल तादाद 5 लाख के करीब थी, जिन में से 1 लाख, 27 हजार, 797 लोग प्रा चुके हैं । मैंने उर्ज किया कि 92,170 लोग जहाज से आये हैं जिन के रिहैबिलिटेशन बंगाल के मुताल्लिक आरामें रवाना किया । बाकी जो लोग हवाई जहाज से आये हैं मगगा जाना है कि वह 35 हजार के करीब है । उनको माली हानत अच्छी है और उनको काम नौर में रिहैबिलिटेशन की उपादा आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

#### Compulsory Army Service for Technical Personnel

\*274. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments have made it a condition for recruitment to certain categories of their Services, like Doctors and Engineers, that on appointment these persons, would have to serve in the Army at least for a certain number of years; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the conditions and the Services for which



this has been so laid along with the names of such States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### Statement

1. The conditions relevant to military service are:

- (i) Every new entrant, who is an engineering graduate or a medical graduate to services/ posts recruitment rules in respect of which have been amended to include these provisions, shall be liable to

serve in any defence service or in a post connected with defence for a period of not less than four years;

- (ii) this period is to include the period of training, if any;

- (iii) however, there shall be no such liability after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment; and

- (iv) further, no person beyond the age of 40 if an engineering graduate or beyond the age of 45 if a medical graduate shall have any such liability.

2. According to the latest information available, the position regarding amendment is as indicated below:—

States	Engineering posts	Medical Posts
ANDHRA PRADESH . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended
ASSAM . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended
BIHAR . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended
GUJARAT . . . . .	Rules amended	Under consideration in consultation with the State Public Service Commission
J & K . . . . .	Rules are being amended.	Rules not amended
KERALA . . . . .	Executive Orders issued	Executive orders issued
MADHYA PRADESH . . . . .	Decision taken. Rules are being amended	Decision taken. Rules are being amended
MADRAS . . . . .	Rules amended	Rule amended
MAHARASHTRA . . . . .	Orders issued. Rules are being amended	Orders issued. Rules are being amended
MYSORE . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended
NAGALAND . . . . .	Rules are being amended	Rules not amended
ORISSA . . . . .	Rules are being amended in consultation with the Public Service Commission	Rules are being amended in consultation with the Public Service Commission
PUNJAB . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended
RAJASTHAN . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended
UTTAR PRADESH . . . . .	Rules not amended	Rules not amended
WEST BENGAL . . . . .	Rules amended	Rules amended

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** From the statement it appears that some State Governments have amended the rules making this provision with regard to both engineering and medical posts, while others have done it only in one case. I would like to know whether they are expected or have been advised to amend the rules with regard to both. Or, is the choice left to them?

**Shri Hathi:** No, Sir. They have been advised to amend the rules for both.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** In view of the fact that most of the State Governments have amended the rules for recruitment to these posts, I would like to know whether the Central Government has also done this, and if so, with regard to which posts.

**Shri Hathi:** The Central Government has done this with regard to both engineering and medical posts.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** That was the reason for amending these recruitment conditions? Was there no response from the technical personnel in the country?

**Shri Hathi:** There was deficiency in these technical personnel.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** May I know whether this is being applied to the nursing services or not; if not, why not?

**Shri Hathi:** This is for engineering and medical graduates. They do not find much difficulty in getting nurses.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether the Government is aware that such of the technical personnel like doctors and engineers who have already joined the army are put to

a number of difficulties and are not getting the amenities that they are entitled to under the rules? Is the Minister of Defence aware of this? May I request the Minister to find out what the position is and how these things can be got redressed?

**Shri Hathi:** That will be attended to.

#### Exodus from East Pakistan

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\*275. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan has increased since the last report was made to Parliament;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the steps taken for the rehabilitation of those persons arriving from East Pakistan?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). Since the 1st August, 1965, 9,355 migrants have come from East Pakistan, the daily average being 101. The daily average during the months of April, May, June and July 1965, as mentioned in the August Session, was 204.

(c) So far 84 rehabilitation schemes—Agricultural, Industrial and other Non-Agricultural and training schemes for the rehabilitation of 32,664 families have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs 10.15 crores. These schemes are under implement-

tation and 7,944 families have been moved to rehabilitation sites. In addition, 2,451 families have been provided with regular employment.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** उन में से कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके पास पार भ्राने के पासपोर्ट के फिर भी पाकिस्तान के प्रन्सरो ने और पाकिस्तान राइफल्स ने उनको नहीं भ्राने दिया, उनको वहां रोके रक्खा और तंग किया ।

**Dr. M. M. Das:** That figure is not with me at present.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** जैसा कि माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री ने कहा था कि यह मसला हल किया जाएगा और अगर टैरीटरी की जरूरत हुई तो उनी जमीन पाकिस्तान से ली जाएगी, तो उस मामले में, पाकिस्तान से जमीन लेने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It is a difficult question. Perhaps the House is the competent authority to take a decision.

**श्री मधु सिमये :** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सलामती काउंसिल के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जब पाकिस्तान के साथ राजनीतिक बातचीत होगी और कल शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि वह ताशकन्द भी जाने के लिये तैयार हैं और व्यापक बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अल्पसंख्यक लोगों पर पाकिस्तान में जा अत्याचार होते हैं और जिनकी बदौलत वे बड़ी संख्या में यहां आ रहे हैं, क्या इसी सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार बातचीत करेगी प्रायः कोई मुझाव रहेगी ?

**इशवीर बरो ( श्री रागो ) :** कोई बातचीत उस वक्त तक काम चाल नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि इन प्रश्न मामले पर कोई फैसला न हो । इसलिए अगर कोई बातचीत होती है तो यह असली लाजिमी और से उस बातचीत का हिस्सा बनेगा

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सितम्बर से जब से पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध प्रारम्भ हुआ है क्या उस समय से हिन्दू कुछ ज्यादा तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं, और यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण यह है कि पाकिस्तान में एक भ्रान्दोलन प्रारम्भ किया गया है कि हिन्दुओं को वहां से निर्वासित किया जाए ।

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I have already said in the reply that migrants are less in number during the recent months; their number has come down from 205 to 101 per day. I may read out to the hon. Member that in September 631 people came to West Bengal, 83 to Assam and 181 to Tripura, the total being 895; in the month of October, 1,100 to Assam and 436 to Tripura, total being 1,536.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Has the attention of the government been drawn to the fact that very recently 250 families consisting of more than 1,200 members have gone over from East Pakistan through Garo Hills to Assam and told Mr. Baidyanath Mukerjee, Health Minister then harrowing tales of oppression that they have gone through.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes, Sir; we have seen this news and an enquiry is being made.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Has the attention of our government been drawn to a recent broadcast by the Pakistani radio asking the people there to crush the kafirs and infidels, as Mahmood who came here did? Is it not a fact that in view of that threat there has been a fresh wave of refugees to West Bengal and Assam and, if so, what steps have the government taken to receive and rehabilitate them?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We are thankful to the hon. Member for giving us this information.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You did not know it!

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The question is too long and I could not follow what is the main point.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is very simple, Sir, and I shall simplify it still further. There was a broadcast from the Pakistan Radio that the people there should crush the infidels and *kafirs*—by which they mean the members of the minority community living in Pakistan—as Mahmood did. In the wake of that broadcast there has been a fresh exodus of refugees from Pakistan to West Bengal and Assam.

My submission is this. What steps have the Government taken to receive and rehabilitate this fresh wave of refugees, due to the renewed oppression in East Pakistan, who have come to these States?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I have already said that during the last two months, the number of migrants is less than before; so there has not been any fresh exodus as mentioned by the hon. Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, just now the Minister said that the number of refugees that entered Assam in September was about 85; then in October, the total number rose to 1,100. That is an increase. How can he now say that it has decreased and all that? 85 to 1,100 is a big gap.

**Mr. Speaker:** First it was said that the number that had come was 800 odd; and then it was said that it was 1,100. Then the conclusion was that the number has reduced. (*Interruption.*)

**Shri Tyagi:** May I inform the hon. Member that the daily average in the month of August was 223. I have taken the daily average.

**Mr. Speaker:** The total number that was mentioned in the House was 800 odd in one month and 1,100 in the subsequent month. The question is whether these two figures are correct.

**Shri Tyagi:** They are correct. In fact, the average used to be 24,000... (*Interruption.*)

**Shri Hem Barua:** We do not want the average.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let the Minister finish his reply.

**Shri Tyagi:** The total number, in the month of March, was 4,283; in April, 4,000; in May, 5,000; in June, 8,000 in July, 7,200; in August, 6,200; in September, 895; and in October, 1,500.

**Shri Hem Barua:** That is what I said; it has risen. (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If the Minister had taken the earlier months, as compared with them, it declined in September, though it has gone up in October. It could be understood. But he gave the figures for two months, and then concluded that it has declined. That was the point.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I explain, Sir? It varied from month to month; the average during those days of the struggle has gone down much.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Let him forget the average, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

### अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा

श्री म० सा० हिरेवी :

\* 276. श्री सुबोध हुंरा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृप करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली शासन के बीच कोई समझौता है;

(ख) तम्बुओं में चल रहे स्कूलों की संख्या कम करने और उनके लिए इमारतें बनाने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ग) दिल्ली में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्कूलों का क्या अनुपात है और क्या सरकार गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों को अपने हाथ में खेने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5165/65].

श्री म० सा० रिवेरी : इस में यह बतलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन में 15 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, और सरकार यह सोचती है कि यदि ये अच्छे स्कूल हैं तो उन्हें और बढ़ाया जाये और सरकार उनको नहीं लेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रमाण है इस बात के कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं वे कमाई करने की दुकानें नहीं हैं बल्कि अच्छे स्कूल हैं, और इनके सुधार के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: A recurring expenditure of 96 per cent is given to the private schools; of course, it is on an approved expenditure that this percentage is calculated. A representation was made that it may be increased, but so far it is not done. Another point is that for buildings and non-recurring expenditure, two-thirds or Rs. 1 lakh, whichever is less, is given. The responsibility is with the Delhi Administration. The Education Ministry gives financial assistance according to the pattern, whether it is a plan-scheme or a non-plan scheme.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My point was that these private schools are not good institutions. What steps are being taken by the Government to see that they are not earning-shops but are really good schools?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: There is the Directorate of Education attached to the Delhi Administration. They are keeping a strict watch over the standards and also the financial commitments of these private, aided schools. At any time if there is a complaint, it would be looked into and occasionally action also is taken, when necessary.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My second question is....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिकंद तो हो गया, अब तो बड़ हागा।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The first reply was not to the question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It has been mentioned in the statement that "for various reasons it has not been possible to build schools at the pace required to house all tented schools." May I know what are those different reasons, and whether there is any quarrel between the Central Government and the Delhi Administration about land?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: No, Sir; it is only in one case that land has to be given. In another case, the building is there, but temporarily a college is being run. As soon as the college is shifted, the school will be located in that building. Otherwise, out of 240 Government Higher Secondary Schools, only 42 are in tents. Out of these 42, in the case of 12 schools, buildings are already under construction. In the case of 18, buildings have been sanctioned. In the case of 8 schools, buildings are proposed to be constructed. On the whole, the steps are quite satisfactory.

But the increase in number of students is so heavy that the building programme has not kept pace with that.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Import of Oil

\*272. Shri Karni Singhji:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent every year on the import of oil;

(b) the percentage of oil which is produced within the country against our total yearly demand;

(c) whether investigations have been completed in the Gujarat region which is said to contain the biggest oil structures; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) In 1964, the amount spent on the import of Crude Oil and refined products was about Rs. 96 crores;

(b) Crude Oil produced during 1964 was about 25 per cent of the total requirements, and Refined products manufactured in local refineries represented approximately 74 per cent of total consumption;

(c) and (d). Exploration for oil and natural Gas in Gujarat is still in progress. The work carried out so far has led to the discovery of several interesting structures in Gujarat and an off-shore area along the West Coast. An oil field and a natural gas field have been established and oil and gas discovered in some other areas.

## Machinery to settle Inter-State Disputes

\*277. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 494 on the 8th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Government machinery to settle inter-State disputes has been further and fully considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

## Petroleum Products from Persian Gulf States

\*278. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any threat to suspend the supplies of crude oil, aviation fuel and other petroleum products to India by any of the Persian Gulf States including Iran;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to attain self-sufficiency and create reliable outside sources of supply; and

(c) whether the recent fighting between Pakistan and India has affected the arrangements with Iran about the exploration of oil in the off-shore areas of Iran?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (c). No, Sir.

(b) Government have intensified measures for oil exploration inside the country and abroad and are increasing refining capacity to achieve self-sufficiency in oil products, as far as possible.

गोघा, दमण और दीव का बिलय

\* 279. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिवरे :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :

श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :

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

(क) सरकार ने गोघा का महाराष्ट्र में तथा दीव और दमण का गुजरात में बिलय करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) इस निर्णय को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Immovable Evacuee Properties

\*281. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement had been reached with the Pakistan Government for the settlement of the problem relating to the immovable evacuee properties; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In spite of sustained efforts on the part of the Government of India, Pakistan has evaded settlement of this question.

#### Repatriation of former Rewa Ruler's Funds

\*282. Shri Onkar Lal Bawa:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Wadhwani:

Shri Parashar:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shrimati Minimata:

Shri Daji:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Bado:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri Shiva Dutt

Upadhyaya:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the present Ruler of Rewa regarding the repatriation of funds deposited by the late Maharaja Gulab Singh in foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the transfer is likely to materialise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

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

ECAFE Report on Major Administrative problems of Asian Governments

\*284. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the ECAFE report on major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments submitted to the working group of experts on the subject currently meeting in Bangkok; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof, and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The reference probably is to the working paper prepared by the secretariat of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for consideration by the

"Group of Experts on Major Administrative Problems of Asian Governments". The question of the Government of India receiving a copy of the paper does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Election to Delhi Municipal Corporation**

\*285. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the present Municipal Corporation of Delhi expires in March, 1988;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has been represented that the term be extended upto 1987 and elections be held along with the General Elections; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the present emergency, it has been decided to extend the term of office of all the members of the Delhi Municipal Corporation by a period of one year.

#### **Rajasthan Armed Constabulary**

\*286. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Members of Parliament who recently visited the forward areas in Barmer Sector of Rajasthan have suggested that the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary be militarised or be substituted by regular forces and a part of our population there be armed; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not propose either to militarise or substitute the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary by

regular forces of the Army. However, after the Border security forces of Rajasthan are taken over by the Centre along with those of the other border States, the question of improving their all round efficiency would naturally follow

Beyond what is provided for under the Home Guards scheme, there is no scheme for arming the border population.

#### **Fertiliser Production**

\*287. Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) how far the Third Plan target of fertiliser production is expected to be achieved by the end of the plan period and what is the likely shortfall;

(b) how far the shortfall can be attributed to failure of the private sector which were given licences for setting up fertiliser units; and

(c) how far India is likely to be self-sufficient in respect of fertiliser plant machinery by the end of the current plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The production of nitrogenous fertilizers by the end of the Third Plan is expected to be 320,000 tonnes against a target of 800,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

(b) Against a capacity of 636,250 tonnes of nitrogen approved for implementation in the private sector, only 18,250 tonnes will be established by the end of the Third Plan.

(c) Capacity for the fabrication of low pressure vessels, pumps and other similar normal duty equipment is available in the country, but no appreciable facility exists for the manufacture of high pressure compressors and pumps, medium and high pressure vessels and valves etc. Facilities are being established for the manufacture of these items also.



**Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh**

\*288. Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pilot Plant of Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh was pressed for trial on the 30th October, 1965;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) when the plant is likely to start regular production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Pilot Plant was put into operation on 31st October, 1965.

(c) The Main Plant is expected to go into production in the middle of 1966.

**Chief Ministers' Conference**

\*289. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bade:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Shri Jagdev Singh

Siddhanti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Vishva Nath Pandey:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has called a State Chief Ministers' Conference on November 8, 1965;

(b) if so, what were the main topics for discussion;

(c) what decisions were taken at the Conference; and

(d) whether all the Chief Ministers have attended the Conference?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) A Conference of Chief Ministers and Home Ministers (if the Chief Minister himself was not the

Home Minister) of States and Union Territories was called on November 8, 1965.

(b) The main topics were review of internal security measures, communal situation, recruitment, training and equipment of Home Guards and mobilising the people, especially of border areas, for civil defence.

(c) The problems relating to the subjects before the conference were discussed and decisions taken for improvement of our schemes and their better implementation.

(d) The Chief Ministers of Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and Goa, Daman & Diu did not attend the Conference. The Chief Minister, Assam, could not proceed to Delhi to attend the Conference owing to the cancellation of the flight. The Chief Minister, Orissa, had earlier informed that he would attend the Conference but later on intimation was received that he regretted his inability to come due to indisposition.

The Chief Minister, Nagaland, was unable to attend the Conference in view of the talks regarding extension of the period of suspension of operations in Nagaland which was to expire on the 15th November, 1965.

Shri Fakhrudin Ahmed attended on behalf of Assam. Shri Nilamoni Routroy, Deputy Chief Minister, who is Home Minister of Orissa attended as also Home Minister, Uttar Pradesh Shri Hargovind Singh.

**Foreign Tourists in Kashmir**

\*290. Shri Bade:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists at present in Kashmir along with their nationality;

(b) whether these tourists are indulging in anti-Indian propaganda in Kashmir and abroad; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) 48. The nationality of these foreign tourists is as follows:—

British	..	28
Malaysian	..	8
American	..	3
Danish	..	2
Irish	..	2
Dutch	..	1
Nepalese	..	1
German	..	1
South African	..	1
Chinese	..	1

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Aligarh Muslim University

\*291. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promulgation of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 and the amending Bill replacing the Ordinance have contributed to the return of normalcy in the University campus; and

(b) when it is proposed to bring forward the promised comprehensive Bill to improve the working of the University?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A bill incorporating long term legislative proposals in respect of the Aligarh Muslim University will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible.

#### Allocation of Funds for Education

\*292. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 636 on the 15th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the University Grants Commission Report for the year 1963-64

wherein it has been stated that the funds allocated during the Third Plan period for education are not sufficient to meet the basic needs of the Universities and colleges; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Government propose to give to the University Grants Commission grants during the current year which together with the grants made during the first four years of the Third Five Year Plan will exceed the original allocation made for the purpose.

#### Relationship between Legislators and the Administration

\*293. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the finalization of the draft Code to regulate the relationship between Members of Parliament and of State Legislatures and the Administration; and

(b) when it is likely to be placed on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The draft Code is still under consideration.

#### Private Sector Coastal Refineries

\*294. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 652 on the 15th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the nature, specifications and extent of various products to be produced under the revised production pattern in each of the private sector coastal refineries; and

(b) the annual demand of each of these products in the country and the present annual availability of each from indigenous sources?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Under Rule 82 of

Defence of India, Rules, 1962, the details required are in respect of "restricted information" and cannot be disclosed.

#### Hathayoga Exercises in Schools

\*296. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a course of exercises in asana and pranayama has been, or is being included in the curriculum of Physical Education in Schools and Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan): (a) The Syllabus of the National Fitness Corps, an integrated programme of Physical Education introduced in Schools in the country from the academic session 1965-66, includes inter-alia selected Yogic Exercises, such as asanas etc.

(b) The National Fitness Corps, woven into the fabric of educational system, is a compulsory curricular activity. The following Yogic Exercises have been included in the curriculum of Physical Education in schools as one of the optional activities for the students of Classes VII to X:—

#### Class VII

1. Bhujang—asana
2. Ardha—Shalabh—asana
3. Dhanur—asana
4. Hal—asana
5. Paschimotan—asana
6. Chakr—asana
7. Vakar—asana
8. Utkat—asana
9. Yoga—mudra

#### Class VIII

10. Vriksh—asana
11. Shalabh—asana
12. Tolangul—asana
- \*13. Ardh—Matsyendr—asana

14. Bak—asana
15. Kukut—asana
16. Vajr—asana

#### Class IX.

17. Sarvang—asana
18. Matsy—asana
- \*\*19. Uddiyana
- \*\*20. Agnisara
- \*\*21. Ujjayi
22. Supra Vajr—asana.

#### Class X.

23. Shirsh—asana
24. Mayur—asana
- \*\*25. Kapal.

Note.—1. Exercises marked with single asterisk should not be done by girls.

2. Exercises marked with double asterisk should be done under the guidance of trained yogic instructor only.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Petroleum to Burmah Oil Company

\*296. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 656 on the 15th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum products of each type being supplied annually by the Indian Oil Corporation to the Burmah Oil Company and the terms for the supply;

(b) whether some other private Oil Companies have also undertaken to import petroleum products from Rupee-payment countries;

(c) if so, which ones and on what terms; and

(d) if not, whether any negotiations in the matter have taken place with these Companies and if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) The Indian Oil Corporation supplies petroleum products from its refinery at Gauhati to the Burmah

Oil Company on an exchange basis. The quantities vary from year to year. During 1964 the Indian Oil Corporation supplied to Burmah Oil Company about 58,000 kilolitres of different products. The terms for supply and exchange are governed by bilateral agreements between the two parties.

(b) and (c). The foreign oil companies viz. Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex in India are importing only Lubricating Base Oils from Yugoslavia under the Trade Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Indiscipline among Students

\*297. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blue-print of the plan to curb indiscipline amongst the students in the country submitted sometime back by two senior officials of the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such blue-print of the plan has been submitted.

(b) Does not arise.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये उल्हास नगर में बनाये गये मकानों का विवरण

770. श्री मधु लिवरे :  
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उल्हासनगर (महाराष्ट्र) में सिन्ध से धाये हुए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये बनाये गये मकानों में से कुछ मकान विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को छोड़ कर अन्य लोगों को दिये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन मकानों को खरीदने की एक शर्त यह है कि मकान की लागत का चौथाई भाग प्रारम्भ में ही एक किस्त में दिया जाना चाहिये; और

(ग) क्या मासिक किस्तों में भ्रदायणी करने का उपबन्ध किया जा रहा है ताकि हरिजन इन मकानों को खरीद सकें ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) ले (ग). पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से धाये गये बावेदार विस्थापित व्यक्ति जिनके कब्जे में घलाट की जाने वाली मुद्रावजे 'पूरा' की जायदादें थीं इनके स्थानान्तरण के बारे में उन व्यक्तियों को लागत के 20 प्रतिशत का भुगतान पहली किस्त में तथा शेष भुगतान 7 वार्षिक किस्तों में ब्याज सहित की शर्त पर 31-10-59 तक इच्छा प्रकट करने के लिये कहा गया था । 1-10-59 से उनसे कोई किराया नहीं लिया जाना था । इच्छा प्रकट करने की ऊपर दी गई तिथि 31-1-61 तक बढ़ा दी गई थी किन्तु घलाटियों को पूरे किराये का भुगतान करना था और किस्तें इस प्रकार गिनी जानी थीं जैसे कि प्रारम्भिक भुगतान 1-11-59 को किया गया हो । वे जायदादें जिनके बारे में ऊपर दी गई इच्छा 31-1-61 तक प्रकट नहीं की गई थी उनको नीलाम/टेंडर द्वारा निपटाया जाना था ।

2. उल्हासनगर में बहुत से हरिजन घलाटियों ने यह इच्छा 31-1-61 के बाद भी प्रकट नहीं की और उन्होंने किराये की छूट की रियायत तथा प्रासान किस्तों के लिये कहा था । हरिजन घलाटियों की दयनीय आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके कब्जे में जो जायदादें हैं उनकी खरीद के बारे में उन्हें इच्छा प्रकट करने के लिये फरवरी, 1965 में इस शर्त पर आज्ञा दे दी कि यदि वे लागत के 25 प्रतिशत का प्रारम्भिक भुगतान तथा बकाया का 3 बराबर वार्षिक किस्तों में ब्याज सहित भुगतान कर देते हैं । उनसे पूरे किराये के बकाया तथा क्वार्टरने

की लागत की वसूली चार बराबर वार्षिक किस्तों में वसूल करनी है ।

3. उन्हासनगर के हरिजन भ्रष्टाचारियों के घाये भ्रष्टावेदन करने पर यह निर्णय किया गया था की लागत के 25 प्रतिशत की प्रारम्भिक किस्त तथा किराये के बकाया का 25 प्रतिशत भुगतान करने के बाद घाये किराये तथा लागत की वार्षिक किस्त का भुगतान बराबर मासिक किस्तों में किया जा सकता है । जिन जायदादों का निपटारा नहीं हुआ है उनके बारे में हरिजन भ्रष्टाचारियों को ऊपर दी गई शर्तों के माध्यम पर स्वामान्तरण के बारे में इच्छा प्रकट करने के लिये घोर एक महीने का समय दिया गया था । वे जायदादों जिनके बारे में हरिजन भ्रष्टाचारियों द्वारा ऊपर दी गई इच्छा प्रकट नहीं की गई है उन्हें नीलाम/टेंडर द्वारा बेचा जाता है और ऐसी जायदादों को गैर विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बेचने का भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ।

#### **Educational Research under Kerala University**

771. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the auspices of Kerala University Educational Research Study Forum, research has been conducted about the conveniences and facilities available in the Schools in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of schools visited for the purpose of the study;

(c) what were the findings; and

(d) the remedies suggested?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### **Eviction of Peasants in Kerala**

772. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the peasants of Kerala praying to stop eviction proceedings for arrears of rent;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that thousands of peasants in Kerala had been evicted for arrears of rent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the peasants who were given certain concessions for clearing areas of rent within three/six months could not clear the arrears, it was not considered necessary to stop Court proceedings. However, the question of giving further relief to tenants and extension of the time limit for clearing the arrears at concessional rates is being considered.

(c) Government is not aware of it.

#### **Research of Vitamin 'A'**

773. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Medical Research Project has been set up at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to study the effects of Vit. 'A' on human bodies and animals;

(b) if so, whether the Project has been started with the aid of the U.S.A. Government; and

(c) whether the U.S.A. Government have awarded any grant to finance the project?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Research

work on Vitamin 'A' Metabolism was started in 1953 in the Department of Bio-Chemistry. The work has so far been done only with laboratory animals.

Since 1955, the Institute has been receiving support of the Indian Council of Medical Research for the purpose.

It is now proposed to continue this work as a scheme under PL 480 Programme for a period of three years. A grant of Rs. 2,13,490 has been approved under P.L. 480 Scheme for the entire period. As soon as this grant is received, the Indian Council of Medical Research will withdraw their support.

#### General Education in Universities

775. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the introduction of General Education in Universities and Colleges; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in the Fourth Plan to introduce it in all institutions of higher education and the amount proposed to be allotted for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) General Education programmes are in operation in one form or the other in the following universities: Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Baroda, Gujarat, Jadavpur, Jodhpur, Kerala, Mysore, Osmania, Panjab, Poona, Punjabi, Rabindra Bharati, Rajasthan, Roorkee, S.N.D.T. Women's, Sri Venkateswara, U.P. Agricultural and Medical. The Universities of Agra, Bombay, Jabalpur, Marathwada, Vikram and Kashi Vidyapeeth have decided to introduce general education programmes in the near future, while the Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Kurukshetra and Nagpur Universities have appointed committees to consider the introduction of general education in their study programmes. The schemes is at various

stages of consideration in the Universities of Allahabad, Bhagalpur, Gorakhpur, Kalyani, Lucknow, Magadh, North Bengal, Patna, Ranchi and Saugar; and

(b) Detailed proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

#### Boards of Management of Higher Secondary Schools

776. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of Boards of Management of the Higher Secondary Schools started by the Ministry of Education;

(b) whether the Members of the Boards are governed by the conditions and privileges applicable to other Government servants; and

(c) whether the teachers of Schools under these Boards are free to take part in political activities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararam Ramachandaran): (a) A statement of the general composition of the Management Committees for various categories of Central schools is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5166/65]. Variations are permitted in exceptional circumstances.

(b) All Members of the Management Committees are working in honorary capacity and as such are not governed by the conditions and privileges applicable to other Government servants.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Gazetteer of India

777. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new upto-date edition of the Gazetteer of India Vol. I has been published by Government;

(b) If so, when the other volumes are to be published;

(c) the time-lag between the present edition and the immediately preceding edition of the Gazetteer of India issued during the British Regime; and

(d) the special features of the present edition?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayan Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remaining three volumes are under preparation and are to be published during the IV Plan.

(c) 58 years.

(d) The four new volumes of the Gazetteer of India: Indian Union, will be a revision and amplification of the first four volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India (1907-1909). Apart from recording the factual changes, the new edition represents a new approach. The earlier edition was meant primarily for the use of British administrators while the present edition is intended to serve the entire people.

### Rehabilitation of Migrants

778. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new migrants from East Pakistan who have so far been settled on land outside Dandakaranya;

(b) the States in which they have been rehabilitated;

(c) whether there is any programme for further rehabilitation on land in these States; and

(d) in which other States land would be made available for the purpose?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). About 6,000 new migrant families from East Pakistan have so far been moved to the rehabilitation sites in the various States outside Dandakaranya for being settled on land. As per programme drawn up, 21,600 more families are expected to be settled on land in these States by the end of the year 1966-67. The State-wise break-up of the families is indicated below:—

Name of States	Families moved to rehabilitation sites for being settled on land upto 31-3-65	Families expected to be settled on land by the end of 1966-67 as per programme drawn up
1. N.E.F.A. . . . .	1,122	2,000
2. MADHYA PRADESH . . . .	521	2,000
3. UTTAR PRADESH . . . .	115	2,000
4. MAHARASHTRA . . . .	426	1,700
5. BIHAR . . . . .	254	600
6. ASSAM . . . . .	549	9,950
7. ANDHRA PRADESH . . . .	310	500
8. MANIPUR . . . . .	175	78
9. TRIPURA . . . . .	2,366	2,800
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	5,938 or say 6,000	21,628 or say 21,600

(c) Apart from the States already mentioned, some agricultural land would be available in Andamans where 500 new migrant families from East Pakistan are expected to be settled in 1966-67. Besides, some agricultural land is likely to be available in Mysore and Orissa States.

#### **Rules Regarding Family Allowances to Detenus**

779. Shri Kishan Pattnayak:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kella Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2593 on the 22nd September, 1965 regarding the liberalisation of the rules under which the family allowances interviews, etc. are granted to the Communist detenus and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By virtue of the Defence of India (Delhi Detenus) Second Amendment Rules, 1965, some additional facilities and concessions in the matter of furniture, utensils, bedding, clothing, indoor games, newspapers and periodicals have been given.

#### **Recognition of Service Associations/Unions**

780. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 607 on the 20th August, 1965 regarding the instructions issued for the recognition of Service Associations/Unions and state:

(a) whether the draft for the instructions recognition of Service Asso-

ciations/Unions have since been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these are likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). The draft instructions for recognition of associations/unions for the limited purpose of the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme had been forwarded to the Ministries with the request to send them to the associations/unions under them and with whose representatives consultation was considered necessary. The question whether these instructions should be extended for other purposes is still under consideration.

#### **Shortage of Science Teachers**

781. Shri Bhann Prakash Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 632 on the 25th August, 1965 and state the steps taken so far to meet the shortage of Science Teachers in the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Training courses for Science Teachers are being given in the four Regional Colleges of Education established by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Also under the Crash Programme for the improvement of secondary education, Government of India have placed funds at the disposal of the State Governments for organising special courses for graduate science teachers already working in schools to meet the shortage of post-graduate science teachers.

An Expert Committee has been set up in National Council of Educational Research and Training to formulate the detailed scheme for suggesting special short-term and long-term measures to increase the supply of science teachers. Further action will be



taken in the light of the suggestions to be made by the Committee.

### Archaeological Survey of India

**782. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2854 on the 22nd September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Review Committee regarding the Archaeological Survey of India have since been considered; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be considered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The recommendations are still under consideration.

(b) As the number of recommendations is fairly large, it will take some time for coming to decisions.

### Price of Penicillin

**783. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 685 on the 25th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring down the sale price of Penicillin in India; and

(b) if so, when and to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The question of reviewing the price structure of bulk penicillin and the vialled products will be taken up after the projects under construction are completed and the necessary data are assembled on the costs of production.

### High Court Judges

**784. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Court Judges fixed for the High Courts of Punjab and U.P. separately;

(b) how many of them are permanent and how many temporary;

(c) whether the work of High Courts has increased considerably; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the number of Judges in these States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength of the Punjab High Court is 15 permanent Judges and 6 Additional Judges and that of the Allahabad High Court is 24 permanent Judges and 15 Additional Judges.

(c) There has been an increase in the work of both the High Courts.

(d) The strength of these two High Courts has been recently augmented by sanctioning three more posts of Additional Judges in each. The position is reviewed from time to time.

### Sugar Mill in Betul (M.P.)

**785. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 680 on the 25th August, 1965, regarding the Sugar Mill in Betul and state the progress made so far in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): As already stated in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 680 on the 25th August, 1965, the sugar mill project is linked up with the question of cultivation of sugarcane, for which irrigation facilities are essential. In order to provide these facilities, the State Government propose to construct a canal from the

dam which is being constructed on the river Tawa near the proposed site of the sugar mill project. They also propose to construct a reservoir upstream of the dam site for providing permanent irrigation. Survey work in regard to both the canal and the reservoir is in progress.

#### **Hindustan Insecticides, Ltd.**

**786. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides at Alwaye had closed down due to workers strike in the Fertilisers and Chemicals Factory resulting in the complete stoppage of work; and

(b) if so, for how long the production suffered and the extent of daily loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Due to strike in the factory of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Tranvancore Ltd. they could not supply principal raw materials and services to the DDT factory at Alwaye from the 24th August to the 7th September, 1965. This resulted in loss of production to the extent of three tonnes of technical DDT valued at Rs. 14,700 per day. During the period, the maintenance and repairs job was, however, carried out in the plant.

#### **National Committee for International Co-operation**

**787. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific Advisory Committee had recommended to Government to set up a National Committee for International Co-operation in the field of pure and applied chemistry;

(b) whether Government have set up that Committee and whether it has commenced functioning; and

(c) the plan of the functioning of the Committee and the area of its activities and practical effect that would be given to the aims and objects of this Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The functions of the National Committee for the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry are as follows:—

- (1) to promote international co-operation in Chemistry; and
- (2) to liaise with the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and other organisations concerned with the advancement of chemistry, and generally to support and assist international activities likely to contribute to the development of Chemistry in any of its aspects—pure, applied or educational.

The National Committee is consulted by this Ministry as and when any matters concerning their functions arise.

#### **Home Minister's Meeting with Mizo Leaders**

**788. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Mizo Leaders met him recently; and

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed with him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of

**Defence (Shri Hathl):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subject discussed was the demand for the creation of a separate Mizoram State within the Indian Union.

**डाक-द्वारा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी  
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का सम्मेलन**

789. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यूनेस्को के तत्वावधान स्टाकहोम में डाक द्वारा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के सातवें सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने क्या शिफारिशें कीं;

(ख) क्या प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) संघ्याकार्लीन कालेजों तथा ग्रंथ-कालीन कक्षाओं की संख्या को बढ़ाने और डाक द्वारा शिक्षा को लोकप्रिय बनाने के बारे में की गई शिफारिश के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :**

(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का कला मेला**

790. श्री बागड़ी :  
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के कला मेले में भाग लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन किया गया; और

(ग) मेले में किन-किन भारतीय कलाकारों ने भाग लिया तथा उस मेले में भारत ने कुल कितना व्यय किया ?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री भक्त बर्शन ) :** (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Programmed Instructions**

791. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a course on "Programmed Instructions" has been organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) how does this new technique of teaching help in doing away with the problem of shortage of teachers;

(c) how does this system make the students actively involved in the instructional process;

(d) the extent to which its range of application can be fruitful in formal class-room instruction; and

(e) the steps taken to popularise this method of instruction?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Programmed Instruction does not solve the problem of teacher-shortage, but is helpful in certain situations like lack of trained teachers, large class-rooms, slow learning and so on.

(c) The system is based on self-learning through a process of sequential development of a given subject.

(d) & (e) The National Council has initiated a project to determine how far Programmed Instruction is useful in the Indian situation. Depending upon the results of the investigation, the question of popularising the system will be considered.

### Techno-Economic Survey of Indravati and Sabri Basins

792. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shrimati Minimata:

Shri Daji:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Bade:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the up-to-date progress made in regard to the techno-economic survey of the Indravati and Sabri basins?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): The report of the team constituted to conduct a techno-economic survey of the Indravati-Sabri basin has been finalised. Further action is being taken on the recommendations of the team.

### Gauhati-Siliguri Pipeline

793. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pipeline of the Indian Oil Corporation's products is being laid alongside the crude oil pipeline from Gauhati to Siliguri;

(b) if so, the products that will flow through this line; and

(c) when it will be ready?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) to (c). The pipeline is in operation since October, 1964 for transportation of Motor Spirit High Speed Diesel, Kerosene and Iomex.

### Punjabi as Second Language in Delhi

794. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Political Parties have requested the

Government to recognise Punjabi as the second official language of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no proposal to advise the President to issue directions under Article 347 of the Constitution on this subject.

### Loss of Paintings

795. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether 120 pieces of invaluable paintings and sculptures collected from various Indian Museums and sent to exhibition in Japan in 1963 and thence to the Exhibition in the United States were not found in the Australian liner *Bombala* when the Calcutta Customs authorities made a search for them on the arrival of the liner on the 7th October, 1965;

(b) whether the liner berthed at Chittagong, East Pakistan on the 13th September, 1965 on its way to Calcutta;

(c) whether the invaluable paintings and sculptures had been off-loaded at Chittagong by Pakistani authorities; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 118 pieces after exhibition in United States returned intact on the liner *'Bombala'* when it arrived in Calcutta on 7th October, 1965.

(b) and (c). The liner that went to Chittagong was S.S. *'Bahadur'*. It is understood that the liner was detained there and at one time the report was that the consignment had been off-loaded.

(d) Efforts to get the consignment released were made both at the diplomatic and commercial levels. S. S. *'Bahadur'* was released and left for

Penang with the consignment; at Penang the consignment was transhipped to S. S. 'Bombala' which brought it to Calcutta.

**पाकिस्तानी रेडियो सुनने पर प्रतिबन्ध**

796. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
 श्री प्रकाश बीर दास्त्री :  
 श्री कपूर सिंह :  
 श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के पश्चात् पाकिस्तानी रेडियो सुने जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री स० ना० मिश्र ) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । किन्तु पाकिस्तानी रेडियो को सार्वजनिक स्थान में बजाने वाले लोग भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 42 का उल्लंघन करते हैं । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस नियम के अन्तर्गत की गई कार्यवाही को देखते हुए और कोई कार्यवाही जरूरी नहीं समझी गई ।

**नई दिल्ली में गुप्त सुरंग**

797. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली स्थित एक पुजाने स्मारक के अन्दर एक गुफा में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कुछ रहस्यमय वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई हैं;

(ख) क्या ये वस्तुएं भारत की बनी हुई हैं अथवा विदेशों में बनी हुई हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्री स० ना० मिश्र ) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने 25-9-1965 को रामकृष्णपुरम के सैक्टर 5 में एक गुफा में से 1300 रु० के लगभग मूल्य की कुछ वस्तुएं पकड़ीं जो बाद में चोरी के माल के रूप में शिनाख्त कर ली गई ।

(ख) वे भारत में बनी हुई थी ।

(ग) पुलिस अपनी कोशिशों के बावजूद उन व्यक्तियों का पता अभी तक नहीं चला सकी जिनके द्वारा यह माल गुफा में छुपाया गया होगा । सावधानी से निगरानी की जा रही है ।

**Drilling in Jwalamukhi**

798. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operations at Jwalamukhi (Punjab) have been completed; and

(b) if not, the result obtained so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):  
 (a) No, Sir.

(b) Results of the tests so far carried out have not confirmed the presence of commercial accumulation of natural gas.

**Kerala Wakf Board**

799. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Wakf Board was reconstituted recently;

(b) if so, its composition;

(c) whether any representative of the Ulemas was taken on the Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):  
 (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The names of

the members are given below:—

1. Shri Syed Usman
2. Shri T. M. Hassan Rawther
3. Shri A. R. Sulaiman Sait
4. Shri Haji Easa Haji Abdul Sathar Sait
5. Shri Abdul Majeed Marikar
6. Shri V. P. P. Mohammad Kunhi
7. Shri Kunhi Koya (Palat)
8. Shri T. M. Abdullah
9. Shri C. H. Mohammed Koya
10. Shri P. K. Moideen Kutty
11. Shri T. O. Bava.

(c) and (d). No representative of the Ulema as such has been included in the newly constituted Wakf Board, as such representation is not obligatory under the Wakf Act. One of the members, Shri T. M. Abdullah is however well-versed in Muslim Law.

#### Instructors of the National Discipline Scheme

800. Shri Daji:  
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 683 on the 25th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to transfer all the Instructors of the National Discipline Scheme to Delhi Administration with effect from 1-4-1966; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that their seniority and increments are not affected adversely after their transfer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) All National Discipline Scheme (now called National Fitness Corps) Instructors, except Senior Instructors Grade 1, are proposed to be transferred to the various State Governments including Delhi Administration.

(b) The matter is under consideration at present.

#### Drilling in Netra, West Bengal

801. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1742 on the 8th September, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress of the first well drilled near Netra in West Bengal; and

(b) the results achieved thereby?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Drilling operations have not been started yet. Construction of foundation for the rig at the drill site and of approach road for the drill site is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

#### J.P. Narayan's Emisaries meeting with Sheikh Abdullah

802. Shri D. D. Puri:  
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two emisaries who met Sheikh Abdullah on the 5th and 6th October, 1965 on behalf of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan did so with the approval of Government;

(b) if so, the purpose of the meeting; and

(c) the outcome of talks held with the Sheikh?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). Shri Radhakrishna, General Secretary, Sarva Seva Sangh, had sought the permission of the Government on his behalf and on behalf of Shri Narayan Desai, Secretary, Shanti Sena Mandal, to interview Sheikh Abdullah at Kodaikanal to discuss with him his (Sheikh Abdullah's) views on the current

Indo-Pakistani conflict imposed on India by the infiltrations from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. So far as the Government are concerned, the interview has not had any outcome.

### Home Guards in Delhi

804. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Home Guards sanctioned for Delhi;

(b) the strength of Home Guards as on 31-3-63, 31-3-64, 31-3-65 and 31-7-65;

(c) what is its present strength; and

(d) the steps being taken to make it a task force for various purposes connected with civil defence and law and order?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 11,000.

(b) (i) 3,153.

(ii) 6, 120.

(iii) 7,601.

(iv) 7,699.

(c) 9,047.

(d) Training is being imparted to Home Guards in civil defence duties, such as, Rescue Work, First Aid, Fire Fighting and manning of Control Rooms.

### Re-Development of Kingsway, Delhi

805. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to finance schemes for the construction of quarters at Gur-ki-mandi and for the re-development of Kingsway locality in Delhi;

(b) the amount Government have agreed to pay to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for these schemes;

(c) the amount given so far and the amount to be given during 1965-66; and

(d) the present progress of these schemes and when these are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Gur-ki-Mandi . . . Rs. 16.55 Lakhs.

(ii) Redevelopment of Kingsway. . . Rs. 190.23 Lakhs.

(c) *Gur-ki-Mandi Re-development of Kingsway*

Amount already paid (payment up- to 1964-65)	Rs. 7.00 Lakhs	Rs. 36.37 Lakhs
Amount provided in B.E. 1965-66	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs	Rs. 20.00 Lakhs

(d) Gur-Ki-Mandi—The Corporation have undertaken construction of 93 tenements out of the total of 170 tenements proposed to be constructed.

These have reached an advanced stage and are likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year. The construction of the remaining 77

tenements could not be undertaken because of a dispute that has arisen about the land. That matter is pending in the High Court and no definite time can be indicated for their construction.

**Kingsway Colony:** The Corporation has acquired 34 acres for construction of 700 tenements in phase I and 139 acres for development of plots in phase II of the Scheme. Out of 700 tenements to be constructed, the Corporation has taken in hand the construction of 468 tenements which have reached an advanced stage. The construction of the remaining 232 tenements is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1966. The development of plots in 139 acres has not yet been taken in hand by the Corporation and is expected to take some time. Redevelopment of existing Outram and Hudson Lines in Phase III of the scheme will be taken after the completion of Phases I and II. The whole scheme is expected to be completed in four/five years on the basis of the present estimates.

**राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों का भ्रंशदान**

806. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में 1 नवम्बर, 1965 तक कितनी राशि दी है; और

(ख) उक्त भ्रंशदान के प्रतिरिक्त उन्होंने स्वेच्छापूर्वक और क्या-क्या कटौती करने का संकल्प किया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Oil in Coastal Districts of Orissa

807. **Shri Gukulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil exploration experts were sent in September-October 1965 to examine the possibilities of oil in the coastal districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place a copy of their report on the Table?

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) Yes, Sir. Since October, 1965 a Gravity-Magnetic party is operating in Cuttack Bhadrapur area of Orissa.

(b) No, Sir. Such reports are not published.

**बिहार में पाकिस्तानी लोगों की घुसपैठ**

808. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन घुसपैठ कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्णिया जिले में पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों के पास एक भवैध वायरलेस ट्रांसमिटर है, जिसके द्वारा वे पाकिस्तान को गुप्त सूचनाएं भेजते हैं; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानियों की घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ग). पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की बिहार में, जिसकी सीमा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से कहीं भी नहीं लगती, संगठित घुसपैठ का कोई सबूत नहीं है । फिर भी राज्य पुलिस पश्चिम बंगाल की सीमा से



होने वाली पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की किसी सम्भावित घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिये जबर्दस्त चौकसी रखती है।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे किसी ट्रांसमिटर की मौजूदगी का कोई पता नहीं है।

### Polytechnics in Uttar Pradesh

809. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnics in the hill and border districts of U.P. at present;

(b) whether in view of the large-scale unemployment there, Government propose to open a few more Polytechnics in that region;

(c) if so, the number of Polytechnics and the places where these are likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to impart technical training to the residents of hill areas?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) One (at Nainital).

(b) and (c). One more will be started next year at Srinagar (Garhwal).

(d) Does not arise.

### प्रौढ़ साक्षरता

810. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रौढ़ साक्षरता के सम्बन्ध में अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य में क्या योगदान दिया है ; और

(ग) देश में निरक्षरता का उन्मूलन करना कब तक संभव होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ( श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन् ) : (क) सन् 1961 (जनगणना वर्ष) तक राज्यवार हुई प्रगति का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है] [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-5167(i)/65]। ये प्रांशु नवीन-तम हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-5167(ii)/65.]। अब तक कोई ऐसा लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में निरक्षरता को दूर करने के प्रयत्नों को तेज करने का विचार है, ताकि प्रगति इस समय की अपेक्षा और तेजी से हो सके।

### केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड

811. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री बासप्पा :

श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

श्री तु० राम :

श्री हिम्मतसिंह का :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री मलाहछामी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की बैठक चंडीगढ़ में हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन मुख्य विषयों पर चर्चा हुई और क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) :

(क) जी हां, 28 और 29 अक्तूबर, 1965 को।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न हैं।

**बिचारण**

बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित मुख्य विषयों पर  
बिचार विनियम किया था :—

**I. स्कूल-शिक्षा से संबंधित विषय :**

1. विज्ञान शिक्षा का विकास ।
2. विविध पाठ्यक्रमों को लागू करना ।
3. इनियादी शिक्षा ।
4. सामाजिक अध्ययन ।
5. प्राथमिक अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण  
स्कूलों के लिए विस्तार सेवा  
प्रायोजना ।
6. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के  
अंतर्गत अध्यापकों की सेवा  
की शर्तों में सुधार ।

**II. उच्च शिक्षा से संबंधित विषय :**

1. विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये आदर्श  
अधिनियम समिति की रिपोर्ट ।
2. (i) सायंकालीन कालेजों  
और  
(ii) डाक द्वारा पाठ्यक्रमों  
के द्वारा उच्च शिक्षा  
का प्रसार ।
3. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में  
उच्च शिक्षा के लिए प्रयो-  
गारमक प्रस्ताव ।
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहभावन सम्बन्धी  
शिक्षा-कार्यक्रम का कार्या-  
न्वयन और विकास ।
5. कालेजों में दाखिले के लिए  
विद्यार्थियों की बढ़ती हुई  
भौड़ से उत्पन्न समस्याएँ ।

**III. सामाजिक शिक्षा से संबंधित विषय :**

1. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के  
लिए सामाजिक शिक्षा के

लिए प्रस्तावित उद्देश्य  
और लक्ष्य ।

2. प्र.म. शिक्षण मूहिम का कार्य-  
क्रम ।

IV. वर्तमान संकटकालीन परिस्थिति  
को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौथी  
पंचवर्षीय योजना में  
शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीतियों और  
योजनाओं के शैक्षिक  
विकास तथा पुनरनुस्थापन की  
सामान्य विशेषताएँ ।

**अन्य विषय :**

1. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियों की  
योजना ।
2. शारीरिक शिक्षा के समेकित  
कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रशिक्षकों  
के प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड की  
सिफारिशों को अन्तिम रूप  
दिया जा रहा है ।

**Grants sanctioned to Degree Colleges**

812. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**  
Will the Minister of Education be  
pleased to state the amount of various  
non-recurring grants sanctioned to  
the Degree Colleges in India by the  
University Grants Commission for  
expanding and improving scientific  
education during the Third Plan pe-  
riod so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri  
M. C. Chagla): The information is  
being compiled and will be laid on  
the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Public Libraries**

813. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**  
Will the Minister of Education be  
pleased to state:

(a) the consideration which govern  
the sanction of recurring and non-  
recurring grants by Government to  
the public libraries; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Gov-  
ernment to the public libraries as re-

curing and non-recurring grants in the year 1964-65 State-wise and Territory-wise along with the list of Libraries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Sundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5168/65].

#### **Socio-Economic Survey of NEFA**

814. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 171 on the 18th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Socio-Economic Survey of NEFA has since been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Survey is still in progress.

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

#### **Fertiliser Plant at Korba**

815. Shri Wadiwa:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Parashar:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shrimati Minimata:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Daji:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Bado:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:  
Shri U. M. Trivedi:  
Shri R. S. Pandey.

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the effect that cost of the production of fertilizer based on coal would be economical if the plant is located on the west coast of river Harshdeo near Korba;

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The economics of the Coal-based plant was examined. In view of the development of new naphtha technology in the last few years, it was not considered advisable to burden the economy with a unit based on out-dated technology with a significantly higher cost of production. Since it did not compare favourably with that of a naphtha-based plant, a decision was taken, under the advice of the Planning Commission, to defer the project. Further the prospects of securing foreign exchange for this project from aid giving institutions are not bright.

#### **Fertiliser Plant in Rajasthan**

816. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two fertilizer plants were sanctioned at Kotah in Rajasthan State; and

(b) when was the second plant sanctioned and the reasons for sanctioning it when one was sanctioned earlier?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri O. V. Alagesan): (a) and (b). One

licence only has so far been issued for fertiliser production at Kota. This is to M/s. Rajasthan Fertilizers and Chemicals Corporation Ltd. for a fertiliser factory with a capacity of one lakh tonnes in terms of Nitrogen. A letter of intent has also been issued by way of the expansion of P.V.C. factory with fertilizer as by product. This was to the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. on 25-6-1965 for expanding the capacity of their existing units, viz. M/s Rajasthan Vinyl Chemical Industries Ltd. for manufacture of P.V.C. upto 20,000 tonnes per annum and for manufacture of 55,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen in the form of urea from the by products of P.V.C. manufacture, all within a total annual supply of 80,000 tonnes of naphtha. The letter of intent has not made sufficient progress yet to qualify for conversion into a regular licence.

#### Engineering Education

817. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the engineering education a 'concurrent' subject;

(b) whether this had also been recommended by the task force of the technical education of the Education Commission; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is no separate and specific proposal to make engineering education a 'concurrent' subject. However, a Committee of Members of Parliament set up by my Ministry has recommended that University and higher education, which includes engineering education, should be made a concurrent subject. Views of State Governments are being obtained on this recommendation.

(b) The task Force on Technical Education has not yet submitted its report to the Education Commission.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

#### Arrest of Pakistani Ansars

818. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 11 Ansars of Pakistan were sent to Assam by boat and one of them has been arrested at Dhubri;

(b) whether these Ansars are deported as illegal immigrants from Assam; and

(c) whether other Ansars have been arrested or not?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

#### Textile Mill in Dandakaranya

819. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a textile mill in Dandakaranya for the employment of displaced persons;

(b) if so, the number of displaced persons who will be employed therein; and

(c) when it will go into production?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes; it is proposed to set up a Spinning Mill at Jagdalpur through the agency of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

(b) Between 900 and 1000.

(c) By the middle of 1967.

### Research on Creating Life

820. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether research work has been, or is being conducted by some Indian Scientists, particularly in Allahabad and Naini Tal, on the possibility of creating particles of life from non-living or inanimate matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararn Ramachandran): (a) and (b). It has been reported that Prof. O. N. Perti and Shri H. D. Pathak at Naini Tal, and Dr. Krishna Bahadur and his wife Dr. S. Ranganayaki at Allahabad, aided by their research scholars, have been able to prepare by a photo-chemical process cell-size units (0.5 to 2.5 microns) which exhibit the biological characteristics of growth, multiplication and metabolic activity.

We are not aware if their claim has yet been accepted by the scientific world.

### राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास (नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट)

821. श्री बड़े : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास (नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट) में अनबिकी पड़ी हैं तथा वे किन-किन भाषाओं में हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित पुस्तकें किन वर्षों में प्रकाशित की गई थी ;

(ग) न पुस्तकों की लागत तथा विक्रय-मूल्य में कितना अन्तर है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इन पुस्तकों के बिकने की कितनी संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बशॉन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है और सका सारणीकरण किया जा रहा है। तैयार होते ही इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

### राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास का श्य

822. श्री बड़े : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 में राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा निम्नलिखित मदों पर अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई ;

- (1) वेतन;
- (2) यात्रा भत्ता;
- (3) किराया, बिजली का खर्चा तथा प्रकीर्ण मद ; और
- (4) प्रकाशन ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बशॉन) :

1963-64 1964-65

र० र०

- (1) वेतन 1,03,480.30 1,05,361.31
- (2) यात्रा भत्ता 10,241.49 13,373.20
- (3) किराया, 32,260.59 62,298.87  
बिजली का खर्चा  
तथा प्रकीर्ण मद; और
- (4) प्रकाशन 32,521.68 43,792.27

### राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास

823. श्री बड़े : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1963 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1965 तक की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय

पुस्तक न्यास ने कौन कौन सी पुस्तकें निर्मुक्त (रिलीज) की गई तथा वे किन-किन भाषाओं में थीं;

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित पुस्तकें कितनी-कितनी संख्या में छपवाई गई तथा सभी प्रासंगिक खर्चा को मिलाकर प्रत्येक पुस्तक पर कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय की गई; और

(ग) भाग (क) में उल्लिखित पुस्तकें कितनी संख्या में मुफ्त बांटी गई तथा कितनी बेची गई?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्शन): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है और उसका सारणीकरण किया जा रहा है। इसे यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

#### Cases pending in Orissa High Court

824. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Orissa High Court at Cuttack as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Consumption of Petroleum Products in Orissa

825. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Orissa during 1965-66, so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): During the period January, 65—August, 65, the total consumption of

petroleum products in Orissa was about ₹25 lakh tonnes.

#### Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

826. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount outstanding as on the 30th September, 1965 with various industrial concerns who were provided with loans by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): A statement showing arrears of loans outstanding as on 15-10-1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5169/65].

#### Police Housing Scheme in Orissa

827. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to the Orissa Government under the Police Housing Scheme in the State during 1965-66, so far; and

(b) Rs. 4.69 lakhs.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 4.69 lakhs.

#### Assistant's Grade Examination, 1963

828. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the candidates who qualified in the Assistant's Grade Examination held in December, 1963, have not so far been issued appointment offers;

(b) if so, the number of such candidates along with the reasons for not providing them with employment; and

(c) how long it will take to absorb them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

### **Oil Bearing Structure**

**829. Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil bearing structures have been found at two places in the North-East region of our country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit the petroleum products from those structures?

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Oil-bearing structures have been found in several places in the North-East region.

(b) Oil is being produced from some of these structures and drilling is going on for development of the other structures.

### **Price of Gas in Gujarat**

**830. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 74 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) the reasons for delay in giving award by the arbitrator in regard to the price of gas in Gujarat;

(b) whether the arbitrator has asked for more time; and

(c) when the award is likely to be given?

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (c). We have asked the arbitrator to give his award as early as possible but as the issues are complicated and he is at present out of the country, no specific date can be given.

(b) No Sir.

### **Social Service Camps**

**831. Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the scheme of social service camps sponsored by the Universities has been made by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) Yes, Sir; the assessment of the scheme of labour and social service camps, including those sponsored by the Universities, was made by an Evaluation Team under the chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta in 1962 and by a committee set up in 1959 under the chairmanship of Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzru, which reported in 1963.

(b) The findings and recommendations of the Evaluation Team and the Kunzru Committee are contained in their respective reports, copies of which have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

### **All India Seminar on Children's Theatre**

**832. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations made by the All-India Seminar on Children's Theatre held recently in Delhi;

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

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Model Children's Theatre in the country independently of the Seminar's recommendations?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

**Nehru's Role in Modern World**

833. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in organizing a round table conference of cultural leaders on Shri Nehru's role in modern world by the UNESCO;

(b) if so, the place where the conference is proposed to be held; and

(c) the nature of India's participation in the conference?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Round Table will be held in March 1966, as already scheduled. The list of participants has not yet been finalised.

(b) New Delhi.

(c) The Round Table is being organised by UNESCO and invitations to the participants will consequently be issued by that body. The Government of India will provide accommodation and other facilities. It is expected that some eminent personalities from India will be invited to participate in the Round Table.

**केन्द्रीय स्कूल**

834. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री शिक्षा मंत्री 3 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 11 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित तथा वित्त पोषित केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में कुल कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं ; और

(ख) कितने कितने विद्यार्थियों ने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी ली है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 33,600 (लगभग)

(ख) इन स्कूलों में ये दोनों भाषाएँ सभी विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई जाती हैं। हिन्दी माध्यम लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 15,000 (लगभग) है। बाकी विद्यार्थियों ने अंग्रेजी माध्यम लिया है।

12:00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

ALLEGED FIRING BY POLICE ON LABOURERS IN DELHI—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: We will not take up the calling attention notice, which was held over yesterday. The Minister may make the promised statement.

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : 14 नवम्बर, 1965 को रात के 9.30 बजे पंजाब के राय धाने के गांव रघवाना के एक निवासी ने दिल्ली के नरेला धाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई कि जब उसी दिन रात के लगभग 8 बजे वह 6 अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ दिल्ली के गांव बाकनेर के नजदीक स्थित अपने ईंट भट्टे पर मौजूद था तब उनके ऊपर एक पत्थर फेंका गया। इस पर उन्होंने धावाज लगाई कि वह किसने फेंका था किन्तु अचानक ही उन्होंने देखा कि उन पर गोनियां चलने लगीं। उन्होंने अपनी झुग्गी की तरफ जाने की कोशिश की किन्तु इतने में उन में से दो बन्दूक की गोनियों से जखमी हो गए।

पंजाब पुलिस में रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वे दो घायित अपराधियों की तलाश में थे क्योंकि उन्हें सूचना मिली थी कि वे जिला रोहतक के गांव नागा में आएंगे। एक नाका-बन्दी की गई। एक सहायक निरीक्षक, पुलिस, एक मुख्य प्रारक्षक तथा दो प्रारक्षकों के एक पुलिस दल ने अग्रे में गन्देहास्पदों को देखा। संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों ने गोमी जला



[श्री ल० ना० मिश्र]

दी। पुलिस ने घातम रक्षा के लिये जवाब में गोली चलाई। दो आदमी दिल्ली के नरेला घाने के क्षेत्र में स्थित गोगा ग्राम में घुसे। पुलिस ने उनका पीछा किया। वे लोग एक ईंट भट्टे पर चले गए थे जहाँ एक खस्ता-हाल कोठा (झुग्गी) था। संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों ने ईंटों के पीछे से गोली चलाना जारी रखा और पुलिस ने भी जवाब में गोली चलाई। जिन आदमियों की पुलिस को तलाश थी उनके अलावा दो आदमी जखमी हो गए। संदिग्ध व्यक्ति बच कर भाग निकले।

दिल्ली पुलिस ने जांच का काम शुरू किया। पंजाब पुलिस ने भी राय घाने पर भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 307 और शस्त्र अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया है।

दिल्ली के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने इस मामले की अदालती जांच का आदेश दिया है।

**Shrimati Renu Charkravartty** (Barackpore): May we have it in English? As it is, we do not understand Hindi very well. But Bihari Hindi is very difficult for us to understand.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अंग्रेजी में तर्जुमा होता है।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** क्या कोई ऐसा नियम मौजूद है कि यदि किसी दूसरे राज्य की पुलिस किसी अन्य राज्य के अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए जाय तो उस को उस राज्य विशेष से अनुमति लेनी पड़ेगी या उसको मूचना देनी पड़ेगी, यदि नहीं है तो क्या जिस तरीके से दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद में इसी तरीके का संघर्ष एक बार हो चुका है और यह दूसरा संघर्ष है और ऐसी घटनाएँ बार बार न घटें इस पर विचार करने के लिये क्या मंत्रालय

तैयार है यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** जैसा कि आप जानते हैं दफ्ता 58 जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की है उसके अनुसार प्रोफेडर्स का जब पीछा किया जाता है तो उस दौरान अगर वह प्रोफेडर दूसरे राज्य के जुरिस्टिक्शन में चला जाता है तो उसकी पहले परमिशन लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इसलिए कोई उसमें अधिनियम या कानून भंग नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :** क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने अभी तक पंजाब पुलिस वालों के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही की है या गिरफ्तारियाँ की हैं ?

**श्री ल० ना० मिश्र :** गिरफ्तार करने का सवाल कहाँ होता है ? वे तो अपना कर्तव्य पालन कर रहे थे। वे दो घोषित अपराधियों की तलाश में थे। बाकी उस गोलीकांड की, जिसमें दो मजदूर घायल हुए हैं, उसके बारे में दिल्ली के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट ने इस मामले की अदालती जांच का आदेश दिया है। तहकीकात और जांच पड़ताल का काम पूरा होने के बाद कुछ कहा जा सकेगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** माननीय मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया कि संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों ने पुलिस पर गोली चलाई जिसके कि जवाब में पुलिस ने भी गोली चलाई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों ने जो गोली चलाई तो क्या उसके कुछ कारतूस मिले हैं और क्या यह बात सही है कि यह सब पंजाब पुलिस ने अपने बचाव के लिए जाल रचा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो अदालती जांच के बाद मालूम पड़ेगा कि दरअसल क्या बात थी।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि यह दोनों घोषित अपराधी थे और उन्होंने पंजाब राज्य में ही पहले गोली चलाई। दो आदमी दिल्ली के नरेला थाने के क्षेत्र में स्थित गोगा ग्राम में घुसे ...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब उन्होंने गोलियां चलाईं तो क्या उन के कोई खाली कारतूस भी मिले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्रदालती जांच हो रही है तहकीकात होने पर सारी चीज सामने आ जायगी इस वक्त वह कैसे भ्रंदाजा कर सकते हैं ?

Shri P. B. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May we know how many persons have been admitted to the hospital and what is their present condition?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मन्त्री महोदय को क्या यह जानकारी है कि जिन सन्देहास्पद व्यक्तियों ने गोली चलाई उनके खाली कारतूस मिले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि गोली चलाई गई तो क्या उन्हें इस बात का भी कोई इल्म है कि भागने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई हुई गोलियों के कोई खाली कारतूस भी मिले हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम को यह खबर है कि जहां घर में वह छिपे थे उस घर के दरवाजे में 29 कारतूसों के निशान लगे हुए हैं। इसके अलावा मेरे पास और कोई इत्तिहा नहीं है।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know whether the report was received by the Government first from the Punjab Police or whether they conducted their own enquiry to have an FIR report for this?

1784 (ai) LS—4

Shri E. N. Mishra: The report is from our own police, the police officer in charge of Narela police station.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जिन संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों का जिक्र सरकार कर रही है वह सब लोग पकड़ लिये गये हैं या उनमें से कुछ बाहर भी हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उनमें से कोई नहीं पकड़ा गया है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या पंजाब सरकार को पूछा था ? वह रिपोर्ट अभी तक भी नहीं आई है। अगर पंजाब सरकार उसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं देती है तो दिल्ली सरकार क्या करेगी ? उन्होंने उसके ऊपर उलटा मुकद्दमा दर्ज कर दिया है तो सरकार उसके लिए क्या उपाय करेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि वाक्या दिल्ली में हुआ। चूंकि दिल्ली राज्य के अन्दर यह घटना घटी है इसलिए दिल्ली के मजिस्ट्रेट इस की जांच कर रहे हैं और उनके सामने पंजाब पुलिस के वह अधिकारी जो कि इस घटना से सम्बन्धित हैं उनके और अन्य लोगों के भी इस के बारे में बयान लिये जायेंगे।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा पंजाब पुलिस से इस बारे में रिपोर्ट मांगने के बावजूद उनसे इस मामले की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ऐसा सुनने में आया है तो मन्त्री जी बतलावें कि उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं दी है ?

श्री हुकूम खान कल्लवाय : चायल व्यक्तियों को कोई मुद्दाबिजा भी दिया गया है ?

12.08 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT  
(Query)

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed now.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी धाप से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना है कि धाप मेरे अकाल सम्बन्धी कामरको प्रस्ताव को लीजिये। महाराष्ट्र में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। महाराष्ट्र में स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। लोग कहते हैं कि 80 साल में कभी ऐसी हालत पैदा नहीं हुई। हजारों लाखों जानवरों के मरने का खतरा है, प्राद-मियों के मरने का खतरा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि मैं इस तरीके से नहीं लेता हूँ इसलिए उन्हें इस तरह से बीच में इसे रखने की कोशिश नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मेरी विनती धाप सुन लीजिये। यह बात सही है कि बाघ समस्या पर बहस होने वाली है लेकिन मैं एक सीमित बहस इस अकाल की स्थिति के बारे में कराना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बाघ समस्या पर बहस के दौरान तो अनेकों दूसरे सवाल भी घा जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सब समझ लिया लेकिन इस वक्त मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दूंगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, have you asked the Minister to make a statement on this famine condition?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We would like him to make a statement because the conditions are very bad.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, we are having the food debate. I am only submitting this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go on interrupting in this manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not interrupting.

Mr. Speaker: What else it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have a right to approach you....

Mr. Speaker: If it is not interruption, I am again and again requesting the hon. Member that it should not be raised in this manner and still he is persisting. I will again try. If it is possible I will convey it to them. If it is not possible, I will stick to the old decision and then also I will convey it to them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, unless we approach you....

Mr. Speaker: No grounds need be stated now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not stating any grounds. My fear is that unless we approach you the Ministers will not make any statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम इस पर अल्प सूचना प्रश्न स्वीकार कर लिया जाये। मैंने उसका नोटिस दिया हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसे देखूंगा लेकिन यहां अभी इस तरीके से मैं कैसे जवाब दे सकता हूँ ?

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the period ending September, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5162/65].

# DEFENCE OF INDIA (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hathi I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence of India (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1584 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1965, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5163/85].

## NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 1635 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5164/65].

12.11 hrs.

## RULING ON ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST A MINISTER

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would recall that on the 2nd September 1965 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, while speaking on the Aigarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill 1965, made certain statements, which were denied and repudiated by Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. The statements were presumably defamatory and cast reflections against the Minister. A demand was made in the House that:

"this should be made a test case. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri should prove his allegations and the Minister concerned should also place the facts before you

(the Speaker) and you should be pleased to take a decision."

Shri D. C. Sharma added that:

"I think the atmosphere of the Lok Sabha is spoiled by such bandying of words across the Table between an Opposition Member and a Minister. This should be put an end to for all time to come. This can be done only if you have this as a test case and come to an impartial and objective decision about it, so that nothing like this happens in future."

I had no inclination to pursue the matter any further or to enter into any investigation. I advised the House that:

"I feel that it would be going to the extreme if it is made a test case. We are sorry for this affair but perhaps it will not be desirable to inquire about it. The matter should be dropped here."

Unluckily, my advice was not accepted and both hon. Members insisted that I must go into the facts.

Shri Humayun Kabir went so far as to suggest that:

"whoever is proved to have made a false statement, he should lose his seat in this Parliament for the rest of the tenure."

I reacted that there could not be any pre-condition about the punishment, I will look into the facts and place my assessment before the House, which can then come to any conclusion that it deems fit and proper under the circumstances. I am sorry, there has been some delay. I was not keeping well and I could not attend to this question.

I asked the parties to send to me their statements and any proof that they might like to adduce. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had alleged that

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Humayun Kabir was a member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the Jamiat members had been carrying on a campaign of vilification against Shri M. C. Chagla in connection with the Aligarh University Ordinance. Shri Humayun Kabir and one other Minister had, instead of defending their colleague, lent support to the detractors, that Shri Humayun Kabir was the Chairman of the All India Waqf Board and that its funds had been wrongly utilized for carrying on this campaign against Shri Chagla.

As soon as the allegations were made on 2nd September the Prime Minister intervened and observed that he had made inquiries from Shri Kabir and the latter had denied that he had been a member of this Jamiat. The next day Shri Humayun Kabir repudiated vehemently both these allegations. Instead accepting the denial by Shri Humayun Kabir, or agreeing to my suggestion to let the controversy end there, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also pressed for an inquiry by me.

In support of his stand, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has pleaded:—

"No Member of Parliament can inquire into any fact beyond rational *prima facie* material. Otherwise, it would be difficult for any member to make any statement. My speech was based on a news published on the front page of a leading newspaper of 'Jamiat' and on a memorandum given by a responsible organisation to the Prime Minister.

If any news about Jamiat is published in its chief organ, it is natural to take it as authentic. I hold myself responsible for the fact that the memorandum has been presented; how can I be held responsible for all the facts mentioned therein?"

Further he says that the news was reproduced in other papers and circulated by UNI agency as well.

I concede that the freedom of speech of a Member must be kept inviolate. His rights in this respect must remain undamaged. But this freedom, while absolute so far as any interference from outside is concerned, is to be restricted and controlled by the House itself. A distinction must be made between what is published in a newspaper or spoken or otherwise written and what is uttered inside the House. Any citizen offending the laws of defamation exposes himself to civil or criminal action in courts and the aggrieved person has a remedy. But inside the House the Member has complete protection under article 105 of the Constitution. Our Rules do make a provision that no defamatory words shall be uttered by a Member under rule 352(VII). According to Anson [Volume I (Parliament) page 170], "Speech and action in Parliament may thus be said to be unquestioned and free. But this freedom from external influence or interference does not involve any untrained license of speech within the walls of the House." Consequently many a time Members have been called to account and punished for offensive words spoken in the House of Commons.

Here, in our House too, it was ruled by the Speaker that "A member who makes an allegation against any person should ensure about the correctness of the facts beforehand and should realise his responsibility as a member." This was in Lok Sabha Debates of 1963.

Even in the present case I had observed that mere publication in a newspaper was not enough, and the Member should have made some further enquiry before making these defamatory allegations. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has explained that he could not have recourse to any other sources; he thinks that he had enough justification for relying on the official organ of the 'Jamiat'. Further he relies on the actual manner in which he used the words. According to him he had asked for a clarification and

not levelled charges positively and definitely. But this plea cannot be sustained on the subsequent behaviour of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. If it was only an inquiry made or explanation desired then the interruption by the Prime Minister should have satisfied him. But Shri Prakash Vir Shastri persisted even after that and stuck to his position.

Even making all allowance to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and even conceding that he had had some reasonable grounds of placing reliance on the "Aljamiat", the official organ of the Jamiat and of giving credit to the memorandum submitted by Shri Asrar-ul-Haq to the Prime Minister, there remains yet another point in the conduct of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that cannot be justified. When Shri Humayun Kabir had categorically denied both allegations on the floor of the House, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ought to have accepted that statement within the personal knowledge of an honourable Member in preference to the news in the "Aljamiat" or to the memorandum of Shri Asrar-ul-Haq. I had desired that the matter should be closed. He would have enhanced his own respect and the dignity of this House if he had expressed regret when Shri Kabir made an unequivocal declaration. But on being asked by me Shri Prakash Vir Shastri insisted that I should make further enquiry, which implied that the news item in "Aljamiat" and the memorandum were considered by him more dependable than the solemn statement of another Member. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri knew, he had no other evidence and he has not been able to produce any. In this respect he has not exercised his discretion correctly.

Belated though it is, I have received a supplementary explanation from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on November 15. He concludes therein:—

"I am sorry that I could not understand that implication at that time."

Mr. Humayun Kabir's position stands vindicated. But keeping in view all the circumstances, I think, no further action is called for in the present case. But I would advise all the Members to exercise greater caution when they have to make imputations.

Now, Shri Morarka to present the Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जरा सुन तो लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे उठ सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिए होता है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुन तो लीजिये, उसके बाद आप . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वैसे ही सुनूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपको नियम बतलाना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर व्यवस्था कुछ नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने रुल 353 उद्धृत किया है । यह तो सही है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि मैं गलत भी हूँ तो भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठा . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : जरा सुन तो लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी, नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो नियम आपन पढ़ कर सुनाया है वह किसी बाहरी व्यक्ति के बारे में है, किसी सदस्य के बारे में नहीं है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने अग्रर गलत भी बात कही है तो वह ठीक मानी जाएगी।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हम आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी। जरूरत होगी तो आपकी मदद ले ली जाएगी।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप अपने ऊपर ऐसी चीजों को न ले लिया करे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अइं किया है न कि आप बैठ जाये। अब हो गया।

12:21 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### FORTY-FIRST REPORT

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64, Audit Report (Civil), 1965 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1965 relating to the Ministries of Civil Aviation, Commerce, Community Development and Cooperation, Education and Food and Agriculture (Departments of Agriculture and Food).

12:21½ hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause 14(v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulation 2.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Institute for the next term."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 14(v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulation 2.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Institute for the next term."

*The motion was adopted.*

## MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Dr. Aney had given me notice that he wanted to raise a point of order at this hour. I wanted to call the Minister but he wanted to raise a point of order because he had not got the turn to speak though he had moved a substitute motion.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Sir, those who have given their substitute motions have a right to be heard if they want to speak on the substitute motions which they have tabled to the main Motion before the House. What happened was that as the time allotted to the Motion...

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like the Member to quote only the rule under which a Member who gives notice of an amendment gets a right to speak on that. All along the Speakers have ruled that there is no inherent right.

**An hon. Member:** It is a normal justice.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** You may kindly give him a chance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Banerjee, my difficulty is that if I give him a chance, I have to accommodate half a dozen more Members. If he had been

the only Member, I would have given him a chance.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Heavens are not going to fall if he is given 15 minutes. He is the seniormost member here.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हाउस घरर चाहता है कि इनके केस में एक्सपेशन कर दी जाए तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barackpore): You may kindly give him a chance.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** An exception can be made in his case.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लेकिन इसको प्रेसीडेंट न माना जाए ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It will not be taken as a precedent.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. Dr. Aney, instead of making out his point of order, may speak in support of his substitute motion.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** I think the House for having made an exception in my case.

I will not take the time of the House by reading out the substitute motion that stands in my name on the order paper of the day.

At the outset I congratulate the Government generally on the statement of the present international situation and their policy in relation thereto. My congratulations are mainly due to the opportunity afforded to the Members of this House at an early date in this winter session by tabling a motion for its consideration.

In the substitute motion standing in my name which is fairly long, I have noted certain points with a view to inviting the attention of the Government to consider them in order to make their own policy more elastic and less rigid and easy for adaption to

circumstances and conditions which are not stationary but changing in incredibly short time.

I am conscious of the fact that the Indian nation is at war forced on it by neighbours like Pakistan and China which have no respect for truth and no regard for equity and fairness. Our territories are invaded and occupied by them with military force in utter defiance of all conventions of civilised warfare and recognised by International Law. The Government of India has to take up the challenge sheerly in self-defence and protection of its territorial integrity as an independent nation. The unity which was seen in the country has to be maintained and I shall say nothing and nobody should say anything to damage that.

It is a matter of great pride that in the war against Pakistan to repel its invasion in the last few months, our jawans and the military officers as well as the Air Force have given such a thundering blow to the much-talked-of armoured cars and highly trained fighting forces of Pakistan that they were completely shattered and routed. Within a few weeks the Indian Army regained its prestige and demonstrated to the whole world that Pakistan, in spite of all the assistance it has received from U.K. and U.S.A. for several years, was no match in its military strength with India. The success of our brave jawans is in itself a factor that has set in motion a new wave requiring even the so-called friends of Pakistan in Asia, Europe, Africa and America to revise their estimate of India and I am sure that the bold stand taken by India's representatives at the U.N. Security Council meetings as well as at the Algiers Conference left an impression on the civilised world which will slowly, but surely, work to create a better and more reasonable understanding about the stand of the Indian Government on some of the burning questions like the demand of Pakistan for self-determination to Kashmir.



[Dr. M. S. Aney]

I am confident that the world will understand the broad humanitarian principles underlying the international policy of India more quickly and clearly if it sees, as it has done this time, that India not only talks and preaches high principles and lofty ideals, but it has its millions to stand by them and shed their blood in defence of them.

I looked upon the Pakistani invasion of India by its armies and infiltrators as a golden opportunity for the Indian Defence Forces to regain for the Motherland the prestige and high position which it had to lose three years ago when China treacherously betrayed India by invading Indian territories, putting forth fictitious claims to them. And be it said to the eternal glory and credit of the Indian Defence Forces that they have done their job splendidly and India no longer feels crest-fallen. It is Pakistan and all its trained men and wire-pullers behind the curtain who have to tax their brains to find excuses for this phenomenal debacle of their fighting forces on the battle-field.

I maintain that the war that ended in the present stalemate known as the cease-fire has helped to create a better atmosphere for the reconsideration or re-shaping, if necessary, of the international policy of the Central Government.

Another desirable result of the present war with Pakistan is that it has virtually demonstrated to the Indian Government whom they can rely upon for active help in times of war with Pakistan and even with China.

The reluctance on the part of most of the big nations in the UN Security Council to name Pakistan as an aggressor in spite of the indisputable evidence before them in the reports of the observers and the statement of the Secretary-General was due not to any want of knowledge of facts by them but to the guilty conscience . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Can the hon. Member not give us only a gist of it now? All those Members who had pressed for him saying that he should be allowed to speak have now gone away; probably they do not want to listen to him. I find that all those Members who had pleaded for him are not here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not all, but some.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** The part that they had played in arming Pakistan up to teeth for several years was to a great extent responsible for the audacious adventure of Pakistan in invading India. 'Delhi is only a march for a few hours for the Pakistan Army' was the slogan of Ayub Khan on the strength of the armoured cars and most powerful and up-to-date weapons of human destruction supplied to it by them for a number of years.

It was a disgraceful thing for America when India's representatives openly charged America with breach of faith on the ground that Pakistan had broken the very conditions on which the arms were supplied when they used them not against China but against India, and that further America instead of stopping the supply of such arms to them further and coming over to the help of India thought of putting an embargo on the imports of certain goods to India . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the hon. Member's speech nearing completion?

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** It is just two more minutes' reading.

**Shri Daljit Singh (Una):** It may be laid on the Table.

**Some hon. Members:** No; let him speak.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** This nation of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, the founders pioneers and protagonists of the Ameri-

can Constitution had not the courage of its conviction to reprimand Pakistan but on the other hand has helped it still further in pursuing its evil designs against India. It is generally surmised that Bhutto's success in getting a second meeting of the Security Council was possible only because he had friends in these big nations to oblige Pakistan in New York.

I have dwelt on this point so much because the fundamental duty of the Foreign Minister is to ascertain which of the nations are friendly, which are hostile and which are neutral or indifferent. The ancient writers of India on politics like Kautilya have a very salutary rule for the guidance of the Foreign Minister. Kautilya says: 'Udaaseenah arivat varjyah', i.e. those who pose as neutral should be eschewed like enemies. This should be borne in mind while asking them to do anything for us.

We all like disarmament and talk of the days of eternal peace. I feel that this is Utopia. As you cannot have a sea without its waves perpetually going up and down and at times throwing them into storms, so, humanity also in its progress has perpetual ups and downs. In the march of progress the principle of rivalry is bound to play its role at times and disturb the smooth surface. Through mistake of an individual or big groups of individuals the equilibrium or apparent harmony is bound to be disturbed now and then. Then the restoration of the disturbed conditions to order and normalcy is possible only through big clashes of rival groups. This has been the law of progress from time immemorial. Hence the necessity of diplomacy and defence is a perennial necessity. You can attempt to regulate them if possible, to make them less inhuman. But its abolition is only a mirage to pursue, a biological impossibility. Shri Krishna says in the Geeta:

"कालोऽस्मि लोकक्षयकृत्प्रबद्धो  
सोकान्तमार्हन्मिह प्रवृत्तः ।"

"I am ~~Ma~~ Kal, the Destroyer of Lokas; I have arrived here to destroy them." War is in a way a divine surgical operation on the collective body of humanity to cure the whole humanity or its part from some malady causing excruciating pain and which is otherwise found incurable.

With this understanding of realities, we must be prepared to do our best, to do justice to ourselves and not falter.

I thank you for giving me time to make these few observations.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Daljit Singh raised an objection. We must show every respect to our octogenarian Member. He is a privileged person.

**श्री मधु लिखये (मुगेर) :** क्या सदन में प्रधान मंत्री जी धार्यें ताकि मैं उनसे एक प्राश्न प्रश्न पूछ सकूँ । मैं कल पूछना चाहता था लेकिन सदन उठ गया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मैं क्या बतला सकता हूँ ।

**The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate has lasted two days and distinguished Members belonging to different Groups have participated in the debate and have given their views on some urgent problems that face our country; they have also reviewed the broader perspective and made several suggestions that should be adopted.

Yesterday, we had the privilege and benefit of hearing the Prime Minister who intervened in the debate. In a major policy statement, he has enunciated the Government's position with regard to some matters which are naturally engaging the attention of the

[Shri Swaran Singh]

House and are the concern of the country. My task now has been very greatly lightened; I will confine myself only to other aspects, and won't take much time of the House either.

The Prime Minister yesterday made a reference to our relations with our neighbouring countries. In that connection, he referred to the friendly relations that exist between us and our neighbours, Ceylon, Burma and Nepal, and the steps that have been taken, and are continuously being taken, to strengthen those relations.

In this connection, I would also like to refer to a few other countries. Our relations with Afghanistan have always been friendly and close. There has been a great deal of understanding of our position, not only with regard to our conflict with Pakistan, but also with respect to several other issues of international importance.

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, along with his colleagues, visited our country, and he not only had very useful talks with Government leaders here in Delhi, but also visited several other parts of our country, and that visit strengthened our relations with Afghanistan still further.

Mention has been made of the presence of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in Afghanistan. We have the highest respect, the greatest regard and affection for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He was the most outstanding amongst the leaders who won freedom for us and freed this subcontinent from colonial rule, and therefore our regard for that great leader and valiant fighter continues unabated.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने बटवारे के बारे में जो कहा उस को भी मान लीजिये प्रायः ।

Shri Swaran Singh: We have suggested to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan that he would be a most welcome visitor to India, and we will, when he is

here, afford him all opportunities to carry on whatever work he wants to carry on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When did you write to him?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोट) : आपने बुला भा है क्या ?

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the Pakhtoonistan issue, we are fully aware that the fundamental freedoms and the natural aspirations of the brave Pakhtoons have been consistently denied to them, and their struggle has got our greatest sympathy, and we will certainly support the efforts that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan might undertake in that direction. When we look at other countries in South-east Asia, our thoughts go to a very friendly country, Malaysia. Reference had been made to Malaysia by several hon. Members from all parts of the House. As you know, Sir, Malaysia has shown a great deal of understanding for our position and objectively has come to understand the correct situation of our conflict with Pakistan and of our conflict with China. They have put across their viewpoint without fear, but it is sad, and I would say highly regrettable, that even when Malaysia adopted this objective attitude and understanding of the real facts of the situation, Pakistan thought it fit to sever diplomatic relations with Malaysia, simply because their representative in the Security Council presented what appeared to be the correct situation. We should view it in that light, and that shows to what extent Pakistan can go in her international behaviour, and how she cannot tolerate the opinion of those countries who, after understanding the facts correctly, give their opinion. They have not got even this much of international conduct and behaviour, which is the minimum that is expected from any member of the United Nations. That, on merely coming to the conclusion that another country does not agree with them, they should resort to

this rather unusual step of severing diplomatic relations is something which cannot be too strongly condemned.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is Pakistan's loss, we need not be sorry.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** It is Pakistan's loss, and no one is sorry for Pakistan's loss, but at the same time, all countries, including Pakistan, should from time to time be reminded that all of us have got certain obligations to the international community. Any slipping away from that is a matter which should be noticed and condemned, should be taken note of. We should not gloss over these things. Malaysia is unfortunately facing confrontation with Indonesia and that confrontation still continues. We have always extended our full sympathy and support in this confrontation and it is our earnest hope that the normal adherence to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries which is expected from all countries would be respected by Indonesia. Indonesia itself is going through a turmoil and I will not say much about it. It is earnestly hoped that in this confrontation Malaysia whose cause is just and right will come out of these difficulties and play its rightful role in Southeast Asia and in the comity of nations. Singapore has emerged as a free country and we had the privilege of welcoming the Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the Minister of Education of that government. We have from the very beginning taken a very friendly interest in the welfare and strengthening of these new States. We sponsored their admission into the Afro-Asian conference and we will continue to take interest in a friendly manner in strengthening the new State of Singapore. Both these countries have special significance from our point of view and both of them are following democratic methods; besides they are also both multi-racial and multi-religious societies . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Multi-lingual also.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** . . . Yes, multi-lingual also as my hon. friend opposite points out. This experience of working a democracy successfully and of a society which is multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-religious is a great experience and a great objective that we have set before us in our own country. This identity of views, apart from our close relationship and understanding are other factors that bind us and we wish them all well.

Mention had been made by some hon. Members that we should develop closer relations with other countries of Asia and in this region. That has always been our endeavour. Two countries were specifically mentioned in this connection besides others, namely, Japan and Australia.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Israel also.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I am talking of Southeast Asia. Let us have some level of importance while bracketing these countries. Japan and Australia are important countries of this region and we have very friendly relations with both these countries. We have strong economic ties and we are trying to develop even more strongly our relations with these two countries. There are other countries also in the region, countries in the former Indo-China region. We are functioning there as the Chairman of the International Control Commission and the Laotian representatives in all the international gatherings including the United Nations have always been showing a great deal of understanding about our conflict with both China and Pakistan.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Malaysia too.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I have said a great deal about Malaysia and Prof. Ranga probably came late. He is generally late when important things are being discussed.

Sir, it is one thing to develop friendly relations, close relations, relations of understanding, in the economic field and the rest. But a suggestion had also been made, perhaps indirectly, that

[Shri Swaran Singh]

some sort of security arrangements might also be worked out. In that connection, let us not forget that the pattern of military pacts which was very much in vogue about 10 or 11 years ago itself has miserably failed at the present moment, and there are distinct signs of the pacts crumbling not only in Southeast Asia but also the European pacts known as the NATO pact and even the Warsaw pact. I do not want to go into the details; these pacts had already been mentioned on earlier occasions, but in the present situation, both amongst the NATO countries, the latest attitude of the various NATO countries in several respects, the attitude of France in several respects, the relationship between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus—both of them being NATO countries—all these are factors which point the direction in which the world is moving in respect of these pacts. Members of the pact countries themselves are trying to find some way of either formally getting out of those pacts or taking attitudes which are obviously inconsistent with those pacts. Take the case of Turkey, Iran or even Pakistan. They have of late been taking such attitudes, trying at any rate to publicly take postures although we know as to what value should be attached to those postures. We know that most of these postures by Pakistan are meant to delude and deceive others at present, just as in retrospect, when they entered into those pacts, they were trying to deceive those others with whom they had entered into the pacts; now, when they are thinking of leaving those pacts and are wooing others, they are trying to deceive another group of people. We know it because we know Pakistan a little more than many other countries. But at this stage, what I am referring to is that even those countries who started these pacts, who remained actually the signatories to those pacts, themselves are having second thoughts both about the effectiveness of the pacts and also about the responsibility in relation to those pacts.

In Southeast Asia or NATO itself,

Pakistan is a member of both these pacts, and in this conflict, bilaterally Pakistan may have got some help from some countries on a bilateral basis, but in Pakistan's conflict, Pakistan could not take any advantage of any pact. So, we have to view the whole situation in this context. We have always taken the view that any formal entry into any military pact of this nature creates a situation which detracts from the freedom of action in the developing situation which might be available to a country. India, on account of her importance, her historical role, her urge for freedom and the great desire to keep a consensus even in our own country—because there should be some national purpose when we pursue these policies—we had taken a decision that we should not enter into any pact but should retain our freedom of action by remaining non-aligned. And in retrospect, whether in peace or even in time of conflict, our adherence to this policy of non-alignment has not only enabled us to keep our head high and enabled us to demonstrate to the world that we can stand on our own legs . . . .

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Swaran Singh: . . . but even for an enlightened self-interest, there could not be any other arrangement which would have yielded results that had actually been achieved even at the time of this conflict. I would like to remind the House that when we were engaged in this conflict with Pakistan, resulting from Pakistan's aggression on our territory, and China threatened us by issuing highly provocative notes, both the United States of America and the Soviet Union gave a clear warning to China that any country intervening in this conflict between Pakistan and India would be adding fuel to the fire and, that warning, to a large extent, must have acted as a deterrent besides the unity and the determination that our country showed at that time. We could not expect this type of action, this type of very clear attitude by the two main super-powers—the United States of America and the Soviet Union

—if we were members of any military pact or this bloc or that bloc.

Then again, even in the matter of increasing our defence potential, in the matter of our going ahead with our manufacturing programme of various materials that are required to strengthen our defence and also in the acquisition of the armaments or military hardware, the fact that we were not aligned really helped us a great deal, and we were therefore not placed in any position in which our sources of supply were linked only to one country or to one source. I would only request the hon. Members—I am not quoting that as something which should be accepted but something which should indicate—to glance through certain parts of the speech of President Ayub which he delivered in this connection, where he himself has said that even for Pakistan, according to him, it was a mistake to depend on only one source for the supply of his military hardware. Whatever may be the correctness or incorrectness of that, this is the whole situation that we should view and not jump to hasty conclusions. While we find ourselves in a difficult position, sometimes easy solutions occur, bright ideas occur, but we should resist the temptation of accepting those ideas or these new things just at their face value, but should try to scrutinise and go to the basic situation that we will face, if we were to align ourselves with one or the other group. We have to take all possible steps to strengthen ourselves, and in this, there is the unanimous opinion of all sections of the House. That is the one burning thing which is uppermost in the minds of all our countrymen today. And in pursuit of that policy, we should take the maximum advantage from all possible sources to strengthen our economy, to strengthen our defence potential and internally also to become strong and united. Those are the real things that are of the highest importance and however we might feel that others might save us—marginally they

might—let us not forget that essentially this is a burden that we will have to bear and we will have to defend our freedom ourselves. For that we should be prepared to undergo both difficulties and sacrifices.

It is in that context that we have to view whatever attitude we take and it will not be wise, if I may say so without entering into any controversy on this issue, to tie ourselves down, at this present stage of our situation in this very complicated world, to any security arrangements of the type which had been suggested by some hon. Members.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

While referring to the countries which have shown a great deal of understanding about our viewpoint, I would like to make mention of the recent tour of our President when he visited some friendly countries. He was good enough to visit certain countries after our conflict with Pakistan. He visited Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Ethiopia. I am sure I am voicing the feelings of our countrymen and of all sections of the House in extending our thanks and appreciation to the people of those countries who extended a very warm welcome to our President. The visits were very useful and the talks he had with the leaders showed that there was a great deal of understanding of our problems, specifically about our attitude on Kashmir. The joint communiques that had been issued at the ends of the visits, particularly after the visits to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia clearly show that those countries understood our position on Kashmir and extended all sympathy and support to India.

13 hrs.

I would also like to mention in this connection the support that we have been receiving from Cyprus on our

[Shri Swaran Singh]

attitude. I am mentioning this because sometimes when we find ourselves in a difficult position, we fall into a rather unfortunate mood of saying that the whole world is opposed to us and we have no friends. That is not correct and we should not view our position in that perspective at all.

A large number of hon. members made mention about the Arab world. I have no intention to say much on that, because the Prime Minister did make a reference to this very briefly in his speech yesterday. But as hon. members are again reminding me of that, I would like to take this opportunity of clarifying the factual position and give my appreciation of the situation. It will not be correct to say that the Arab countries have not understood our position correctly or to say that in our attitude to Arab countries, we have depended on any one country. We have got diplomatic relations with all Arab countries. I am sorry one of the hon. members said—I do not know wherefrom he got this information—that all the ambassadors we send to Arab countries are Muslims. That is not correct. We have got more than 11 or 12 ambassadors in Arab countries and only four are Muslims, although we have never considered it from that point of view at all. It is the suitability of the ambassador for any particular country that has been the guiding factor. It is unfortunate that any such suggestions should have been made on the floor of the House.

There are certain Arab countries which have not shown an understanding of our case. I myself when I spoke at the commencement of this debate made a reference to Jordan and their attitude in the Security Council. We have some information that another Arab country has either extended or is likely to extend sizeable foreign exchange credit to Pakistan to enable them to purchase certain armaments.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Saudi Arabia?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That cannot be regarded as a friendly act. But to say that Arab countries as such do not understand our position is not correct. I would appeal to the hon. members that while we are discussing the attitudes taken by sovereign countries, even though we may not be quite happy about their attitudes, we should resist the temptation of clubbing all of them together, unless, of course, there is some definite evidence to that effect. Some hon. members have replied to that criticism, but I would like to supplement it. There are several Arab countries which understand our position. For one thing, they know fully well—although appeals have been made to certain Arab countries in the name of religion—that Kashmir question is not a religious question from that point of view. They are fully aware that there are only 2½ million Muslims in Kashmir out of a total population of over 50 million Muslims in the country, i.e., only 5 per cent of the total Muslim population in India. Therefore, to take an attitude on Kashmir on the basis of religion is not factually correct nor is it in their (Muslims') interest even if it is looked at from a religious angle. This is known to the Arab countries and I myself had an opportunity of discussing this with several foreign ministers from Arab countries who happened to be in the U.N. They understood our position quite correctly.

On earlier occasions, whether it is the question of Palestine refugees or the question of equitable division of Jordanian river waters or the Suez crisis, India took a line which was the correct line to take. It will not be correct to say that in our relationship with Arab countries, we have depended upon one country or we have adopted an attitude which is not appreciated and understood by the Arab countries. I am sorry some hon. members made special mention

about President Nasser. It is no secret that in Casablanca, it was mainly his efforts that resulted in the Arab Conference taking an impartial attitude on this question. Even in the Security Council, UAR's position has always been that this is a matter essentially between Pakistan and India—the question of Kashmir—and anything that is not mutually acceptable to the two countries is not acceptable to UAR and any interference from outside will not lead to any settlement. So, let us not try to misrepresent the situation. Our efforts for the freedom of certain Arab countries from colonialism and all those things are not forgotten. We should continue to pursue our policy of friendship with the Arab countries.

In certain Arab countries themselves, there are some extreme reactionary movements, based purely on religion, who think that the governments there are not, according to the criteria of those extremist parties. Those countries are facing the same type of problems which we in a secular democracy face from certain extreme sections of opinion in our country. We should appreciate this position and try to encourage liberal forces rather than be swept away into taking attitudes on extreme positions.

Amongst the Afro-Asian countries, it is no doubt correct that in certain African countries, Pakistan has been able to create confusion on the basis of the principle of self-determination and certain countries have easily, without close scrutiny of the facts of the situation, feel attracted to this principle of self-determination, which is essentially a principle for liberation from colonial rule. But the extension of this principle to parts of a country is something which is not accepted by anybody. Otherwise, there would be chaos in many countries. When this position is explained to them, it is bound to change their attitude. It has already changed and it is likely to change the attitude of several

other countries. We have to continue our efforts in this respect. We have to take persistent and patient steps...

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What have our Missions in those countries been doing all these years?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Our Missions are doing a good work and it will now be supplemented by the visit of special envoys and Members of Parliament from all sections of the House.

Sir, a mention has been made, in this connection, that our publicity arrangements are not adequate. Now, it is true that publicity arrangements do require strengthening both here as well as abroad, and I would like to assure the House that we ourselves are very conscious of this. There is the complaint of certain foreign correspondents also, which was mentioned sometime back here in the House, that adequate facilities are not given. I hope that we will be able to make proper arrangements to straighten this all out. We have already taken some steps. We have increased and improved our communication with several of our missions. We have installed teleprinters so that important news and publicity material are sent to them immediately. Then, the material is produced in the languages of those countries. Now we are producing material in more than a dozen languages; more could be done and should be done.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Did they have no teleprinters so far?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** There are teleprinters in several of them, in a very large number of countries. We are now extending this to several other countries. Therefore, we ourselves are conscious of making better arrangements for publicity, but I would like to support some of the observations that were made by some hon. Members.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** From the Opposition?



**Shri Swaran Singh:** Both the Opposition as well as from this side, because this is not a controversial subject, I hope. It is no doubt correct that we have to intensify our efforts to improve our publicity and do everything possible, but let us not forget that publicity will play a marginal role and the attitude of the countries will not be capable of alteration just by producing good publicity material. Certain wrong ideas or wrong information they may have can be corrected, but it has been our unfortunate experience that certain countries who cannot say that they are not well informed about the conditions in our country, or that they are not aware of what is happening in the country, or, what are the broad facts of the situation, they have taken an attitude which they thought they wanted to take. Any amount of publicity in those countries, probably, will not alter the facts of the situation. That we have to deal with in some other way, publicity alone perhaps will not do, and with all the publicity there will be certain spheres where simply by reading a fine presentation of any case we will not convince the people just as we do not always react very favourably if we have got a particular attitude on a particular subject, merely because we find something which is presented to us in any fine form or good form. Publicity is important but publicity is not the full answer, and it will be wrong, therefore, to argue in reverse that those countries whose attitude is not favourable to us show a lack of understanding—on account of lack of publicity. There may be other reasons. We have to go into those other reasons, which is also our duty and responsibility, and do our best to clarify our position and make those countries see our viewpoint. If in spite of that they do not agree, we should get reconciled to it and try to take other steps.

Something has been said about our representation at the diplomatic level and the functioning of the Ministry. I would like to say that, by and large,

we have diplomatic representatives who have done their jobs reasonably well. But what should be the best way of strengthening this either at the headquarters or in the missions is a matter which receives constant attention. We have appointed, as the House is aware, a committee which is going into all this organisational aspect. What should be the best way of strengthening the foreign service, their training programmes, their sources of recruitment and all that is being gone into by that committee.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How long will the committee take?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The committee is not likely to take very long, and I would like to say that the committee is not one which would like to unnecessarily prolong it because the members are not getting any allowance. We are not spending any money on that. That is a general temptation which, probably, some members have, that when the work is not finished they generally say that the members want to prolong the work because they are getting allowances and salaries.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is rather unfair.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** That is not an inhibiting factor, fortunately, in this case, and perhaps the hon. Member is deprived of one argument which he generally puts forward in such cases. We are hoping that the committee, which is very earnestly devoting its attention to this problem, will make a worthwhile report, and we intend to derive benefit from this. In the meantime, I would earnestly appeal that the work that is being undertaken by our diplomatic missions in countries abroad and also at the headquarters is not an easy work, particularly in view of the very complicated situation that faces our country, and while we are perfectly justified in pointing out the shortcomings and in suggesting improvements let us be careful in making our observa-

tions lest we shake the morale of the services and try to create a situation in which they may have a certain hesitation or certain reluctance to take decisions and to go ahead with their programme and line of action.

I would now refer to one or two specific points which have been urged in the course of the debate. Some hon. Members have suggested about the position of the Commonwealth and our membership of the Commonwealth. Sir, Shri Frank Anthony, in a very remarkable speech, yesterday, gave the Indian public reaction to what has been appearing in the newspapers in U.K. and the general attitude that has been adopted there. Several other hon. Members also have spoken in the same strain. But we should always keep in mind that the Commonwealth is not essentially or principally a British concept. If we look at the composition of the Commonwealth today, there are a large number of African countries and there are Asian countries. Even our friendly countries like Malaysia and Singapore are members of this. We have got several African countries who are members of this. We had very useful discussions at the time of the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference about the Rhodesian issue and about several other issues. So, whatever final decision or attitude we take, whereas we should continue to express concern at the lack of understanding—to express it very mildly—shown by the U.K. Government on this occasion of conflict between India and Pakistan, on this issue of continuance in Commonwealth it is a matter which is not bilateral between us and U.K., there are several other friendly member countries from Africa and Asia and any attitude that we take on this should be based on those wider considerations rather than that we should take a decision in a huff on account of these bilateral relations that, unfortunately, are not too good at the present moment. It is also hoped that this strong feeling voiced in the Parliament and voiced in the

country, will induce the right-thinking people even in U.K. to correctly appraise and appreciate the situation. Already there are some signs that there is some change in their attitude (Interuption).

**Shri J. B. Kripalani** (Amroha): Nobody expects this Government to leave the Commonwealth.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** Therefore, we should look at the commonwealth from that point of view rather than on this bilateral basis. Regarding our neighbours Pakistan and China, the Prime Minister has covered the entire ground. So, it is not my intention to say anything more about them.

I would like to finish by referring only to one other matter. The question of suppression of freedom and fundamental rights of Tibetans is a matter in which we are extending full support in the United Nations when this subject is likely to come up there. We had expressed great concern at the situation that prevails there.

I think I have tried to cover the salient points in the debate and I have attempted to give Government's reaction on issues which are of greater importance. I know that if I had more time I could have referred to more matters. I would finish by saying that among the several substitute motions that have been moved I accept substitute motion No. 1 and I oppose all others.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, on a point of clarification. The Minister made a lucid speech but, has practically shied away—I do not know why—from the very mention of Israel. I had mentioned it. Is the Government still holding rigidly to its antediluvian view that it is impossible to have friendly relations with both Arab States and Israel, as many European and Asian countries are having?

**Shri Swaran Singh:** There is no antediluvian view. We have followed a certain policy and it is our intention to continue to follow that policy.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The point is different. Perhaps, he has not understood my point, I am sorry to say. Is it impossible to have friendly relations with both Arab States and Israel?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने की आज्ञा है। हमेशा की यह परम्परा रही है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपका भाषण बहुत लम्बा हो चुका है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** लम्बा होते हुए भी वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्रालय कोई भ्रष्ट नहीं पड़ा है। इसलिये एक सवाल पूछने की आज्ञा है, जैसे आरों का पूछने देते हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does any hon. Member want his substitute motion to be put to the vote separately?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We want our substitute motions to be voted first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister is accepting substitute motion No. 1. There are other disapproval and suggestion motions. I want to know whether any of them want their motions to be put to the vote separately.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** I think the correct procedure is to put the first amendment first and then the rest.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have to put the suggestion motions first, then disapproval motions and then the substitute motions. Now I am putting suggestion motions Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 20 and 21 to the vote of the House.

*The substitute motions Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 20 and 21 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I will take up disapproval motions. I will first take disapproval motion No. 2 of Shri Madhu Limaye and put it to the vote of the House.

*The substitute motion No. 2 was put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I will put to the vote the other disapproval motions, namely, Nos. 4, 6 and 9.

*The substitute motions Nos. 4, 6 and 9 were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I will put to the vote substitute motion No. 1, accepted by the Government. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India." (1).

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 5]

[13:28 hrs.

# AYES

Ahmedul Rashid, Bakhshi  
Alta, Shri A. S.  
Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Arunachalam, Shri

Bakhtwal, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Barman Shri P. C.  
Basumatari, Shri

Barwant, Shri  
Besra, Shri  
Bhagwati, Shri

Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Bis, Shri J. B. S.	Manan, Shri	Reddar, Shri
Braichwar Prasad, Shri	Mantri, Shri D. D.	Reddy, Shri Linga
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Reddy, Shri R. Surender
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Matcharaju, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra	Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben]	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Dafle, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhutl	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Das, Shri B. K.	Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Sanata, Shri Nardoo
Das, Shri Sudhansu	Morarka, Shri	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	More, Shri K. L.	Shakantala Devi, Shrimati
Dighe, Shri	Muhammad Ismail, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri
Gackwad, Shri Patchsinhrao	Mukane, Shri	Shankaraiya, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Murthy, Shri B. S.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Ganapati Ram, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	Shree Narain, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Naik, Shri Maheshwar	Shinde, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Naskar, Shri P. S.	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Himatsingka, Shri	Oza, Shri	Singh, Shri D. N.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Pande, Shri K. N.	Singh, Shri K. K.
Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Singh, Shri S. T.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Parashar, Shri	Singha, Shri G. K.
Jedhe, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Subharaman, Shri
Jena, Shri	Patil, Shri T. A.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Jha, Shri Yogendra	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Pratap Singh, Shri	Surya Prasad, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Rai, Shrimati Suhodra Bai	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Raju, Shri D. B.	Tula Ram, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar	Rane, Shri	Ulkey, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri	Rao, Shri Ramchawar	Valvi, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri		Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Lasker, Shri N. R.		Verma, Shri Balgovind
Lonkar, Shri		Virbhadra Singh, Shri
		Yadav, Shri N. P.

## NOES

Bade, Shri	Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand	Mahanan-la, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Mazani, Shri M. R.
Barua, Shri Hem	Kanjappa, Shri S.	Sezhiyan, Shri
Basant Kunwar, Shrimati	Kanur Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal	Kripalani, Shri J. B.	Singh, Shri Y. D.
Bheel, Shri P. H.	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Singha, Shri Y. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri Trilob Kumar	Lahri Singh, Shri	Singhi, Dr. L. M.
Dandekar, Shri N.	Lakhmi Bhawani, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Deo, Shri P. K.	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Utiya, Shri
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati	Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar	Yajnik, Shri
		Yashpal Singh, Shri

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, my vote is for 'Ayes'.

The result, as recorded by the machine, is : Ayes 123; Noes 31.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is noted.

The motion was adopted.

13.29 hrs.

# TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. Shri U. M. Trivedi was on his legs. I find he is not present now.

Shri Bade (Khargone): So, I may be allowed to speak on the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

श्री बाड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेक्सेशन लाइ (प्रमेडमेंट एण्ड मिसलेनियस प्राविजनस) बिल जब मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस प्रकार का बिल कांग्रेस शासन कैसे ला रहा है। इसमें जितने घूसखोर हैं ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, जितने जनता का खून पीने वाले हैं उन डाकुओं और चोरों को यह लाइसेंस दे दिया है कि आप्रो, गोल्ड दे दो, तुम्हारे सब गुनाहों का माफ़ी दी जाती है। इस सोने के बदले में मैं समझता हूँ कि आप सन् 1980 में सोना देंगे और दस ग्राम सोने पर 2 रु० साल देंगे। फिर यह गोल्ड बांड ट्रांसफर हो सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ वेल्थ टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स, कैपिटल गेन्स टैक्स और एस्टेट ड्यूटी भी उनसे नहीं ली जायेगी।

13.30 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

हमारी मध्यमर्गिन रियासतों के जमाने में पिंडारी होते थे। उनका काम था घास पास चोरी करना और घाघा धन उसमें से स्टेट को देना और घाघा घातमसात कर लेना। वे घास पास चोरी करते और डाके डालते थे और स्टेटों घाघे धन के बदले में उनको संरक्षण देती थी। तो उस समय इस प्रकार ये पिंडारी पाले गए थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज उसी प्रकार कांग्रेस शासन इन पिंडारियों को पाल रहा है। इस बिल में एक बड़ी विचित्र बात यह कही गयी है कि इनके लिए यदालतों का दरवाजा भी बन्द रहेगा। इसमें कहा गया है :

"Persons who have acquired the gold subscribed by them towards

the Bonds out of their income which they have not disclosed for the purposes of income-tax, excess profits tax, business profits tax, super-profits tax or surtax, will not be liable to any of these taxes on such income in assessments for any assessment year made after the 19th October, 1965, if the income had not been detected by the Income-tax Officer before the date on which the gold was subscribed towards the Bonds and the gold offered for subscription had not been seized, under any law before the date of the subscription. The assets represented by such undisclosed income will not be liable to inclusion in the net wealth of such persons..... and courts will be barred from requiring any public servant to give any evidence pertaining thereto."

इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि चाहे कोई चोरी करे, ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करे, घूसखोरी करे, लेकिन सरकार को सोना खरीद कर दे दे तो फिर न उससे कोई पुलिस अफसर या इनवेस्टीगेटिंग आफिसर पूछ सकता है कि वह यह सोना कहां से लाया और न कोई अदालत उसको यह बताने के लिए बाध्य कर सकती है कि तुमने कहां क्या किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस शासन यह बड़ा भयंकर पाप कर रहा है।

रुस्किन ने एक निबन्ध लिखा है "वेन्स आफ ईथर"। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि सच्चा सोना कहां होता है। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि गंड का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। मैं इसके बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बजाय और चोरों को प्रोत्तेजन देने के बजाय, शासन को यह देखना चाहिए कि वेन्स आफ ईथर कहां हैं। कांग्रेस शासन ने देख लिया कि आज देश पर संकट आया तो सारा देश कन्याकुमारी से काश्मीर तक एक हो गया। मेरा विचार है कि यदि राष्ट्र का प्राक्खान किया जाये और इस संकट काल में राष्ट्र के लोगों का मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम उत्पन्न किया

बाये और यदि शासन कांग्रेस पार्टी को छोड़ गांव गांव घूमे और लोगों को समझावे ही मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारी महिलाएं अपना सोना देने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगी। उन्होंने अपने पृथ्वी मातृभूमि के लिए दे दिये, फिर उनके लिए सोना क्या चीज है। अगर शासन हमारी माताओं और बहनों को समझा सके कि आज देश पर संकट है, हम को सोना चाहिए, तो मैं कहता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोना मिलेगा और उनको मालूम हो जायेगा कि बेन्स ब्राफ गोल्ड कहा है।

जिस प्रकार आज चोरों को संरक्षण देने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है यह तो बड़ा पाप होगा और इसकी सब जगह धारालोचना की जावेगी। शासन आज चोरों के मुकाबले फेल हो गया है। सरकार ने इन चोरों से पैसा लेने का बहुत प्रयत्न किया लेकिन सफलता नहीं मिली। पहले कानून बनाया गोल्ड बांड का और कहा कि गोल्ड बांड खरीदो तो हम तुम को संरक्षण देंगे। फिर कहा कि जो टैक्स तुम एवाड करके हो यदि उसका गोल्ड बांड खरीदेंगे तो हम तुम को बचावेंगे। मोरारजी ने इसके लिए प्रयत्न किया और टी० टी० कृष्णाचारी ने भी किया, फिर भी टैक्स डेवेंडर पैसा देने को तैयार नहीं हुए। अब सरकार ने यह नया कानून बनाने का विचार किया है और उन लोगों से कहा है कि तुम गोल्ड बांड खरीदो तो न कोई तुम को पूछेगा, न पुलिस पूछ सकती है और न और कोई सवाल कर सकता है। उन से कहा जा रहा है कि तुम चोरी का सोना लाओ और हम को दो, वह सफरबिल होगा। उसको गिरवी रख सकते हो, उसके दस ग्राम के लिए पहले दो रुपया मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि शासन को सोना फिर भी नहीं मिलेगा। सोना तभी मिलेगा जब शासन गांव गांव जाकर जनता को विश्वास में लेगा और पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर जनता से कहेगा कि हमें सोना दीजिये, ही जनता देने को तैयार हो जायेगी।

मैं पूछता हूं कि आप को सोने की जरूरत क्यों है। हमारे पास धारम में काफी स्टर्लिंग बैलेंस था। लेकिन शासन ने पहली योजना निवासी और अपने स्टर्लिंग बैलेंस को पानी की तरह खर्च किया, किसी को पूछा नहीं, किसी को विश्वास में नहीं लिया। कहा कि यह रुपया हम एंफोर्समेंट के लिए और किसानों के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं। पर उससे अपनी पार्टी वालों का उद्धार किया, किसानों का उद्धार नहीं किया। जो पार्टी के घनाय लोग थे उनके लिए यह सोना काम में लाया गया। बाहर जाने के लिए यह सोना खर्च किया गया। मर्दानों बाहर से मंगाने पर यह सोना खर्च किया गया। आज हम को 18 साल गीता पढ़ते पढ़ते हो गये पर यह धर्म आज तक लड़ाई के लिए, एटम बम बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। भगवान कृष्ण ने तो एक दिन में 18 धर्म गीता धर्म को मुना कर उसे लड़ाई के लिए तैयार कर लिया था लेकिन हम 18 बरसों से गीता पढ़ते हैं भी ऐसा नहीं कर सके। तो जब शासन के पास सोना था तो उसको पानी की तरह बहाया गया और अब कहते हैं कि सोना चाहिए क्योंकि हम को बाहरी देशों से देश का रक्षा के लिए शत्रु मगाने हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस दिल से देश का कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है, उम्मा यह होगा कि जो लोग धूम्रपान थे, बर्लक मारकेटियर थे और डके और चोरी करते थे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। जो बन्धे लोग थे वे टैक्स के अन्तर्गत आ गये लेकिन जो पबके चोर थे वे कानून के अन्तर्गत नहीं आये या जिन्हें कांग्रेस के मंत्रियों ने पामन किया था उन्होंने कुछ नहीं दिया। इसलिए यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है। इससे तो पिछारी पने को, चोरी को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। आप उन से कह रहे हैं कि घाघा हम को दे दो। आप उनको उनका सोना 1980 में वापस करने का वायदा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि थोड़े थोड़े कर वायदा हैं, यह हास्यास्पद है। दुनिया

[श्री बड़े]

के अन्य देशों के लोग इस कानून के पास होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यही कहेंगे कि यह पुलिस स्टेट तो नहीं है, लेकिन टैक्स कलेक्टिंग स्टेट हो गयी है। इस काम के लिए शासन एक के बाद दूसरा एक्सपैरोमेंट कर रहा है। पहले मोरारजी ने एक्सपैरोमेंट किया, फिर टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने किया, और अब यह नया एक्सपैरोमेंट हो रहा है। जब शासन के अन्य एक्सपैरोमेंट फेल हो गये तो उन्होंने यह कानून बनाने का विचार किया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह यहाँ भयानक कानून है। इसका तो मतलब होगा कि तुम गोल্ড बांड खरोदो और धूमखोरो करो, डाका डालो, चोरी करो। इस कानून के द्वारा आप ऐसे लोगों को संरक्षण दे रहे हो जैसे कि पहले स्टेटे पंजाबियों से कहती थी कि तुम लूट लूट कर लामो धोर आया हम कां दे दो तो हम तुम को संरक्षण देंगे। आज फिर बैसा ही हो रहा है। इस वास्ते मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और शासन से अपील करता हूँ कि ऐसा हास्यास्पद कानून न बनावे। इस पर अन्य देशों के अन्दर काफी टीकाटिप्पणी होगी। इसके बजाय आप जनता से अपील करिये, उनकी मातृभूमि का दर्शन दीजिये, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि आप को पता चलेगा कि देश में बेन्स ग्राक गोल्ड कहा है, ऐसा करने से आप को गोल्ड मिलेगा।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Chairman.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum. Shri Himatsingka might continue his speech.

Shri Himatsingka: Mr. Chairman, on the 19th October, 1965, the Government announced the scheme of Gold Bonds and this Bill has been necessitated on account of certain

concessions that were announced in respect of the issue of Gold Bonds under the scheme.

The amendment that has been proposed covers different laws of taxation and it provides that Gold Bonds will not be liable to certain taxes under certain circumstances. I was surprised to hear some of the speeches condemning this scheme. Mr. Masani attacked it on certain grounds. He said that it will be an encouragement to black-marketeers, etc. In the end, he himself said that 80 per cent of the gold is in the shape of ornaments and 20 per cent is in the shape of bullion and other forms. As you know, there is no requirement of any declaration of gold in the form of ornaments and, therefore, anybody who puts in ornaments for the purpose of converting the same into Gold Bonds does not violate any of the taxation laws.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हाउस में इस समय गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung....now there is quorum.

Shri Himatsingka: Mr. Masani doubted whether the scheme will be successful and he put forward three reasons for the same. The first reason was that the people do not have faith in the Government. The second reason was that the return on Gold Bonds will not be attractive. The third reason was that 80 per cent of the gold is in the shape of ornaments and the 3 per cent per 10 grammes that has been offered to be paid extra when ornaments are offered for being converted into Gold Bonds is not attractive enough. What I feel is that the reasons he has put forward contradict themselves. If 80 per cent of the gold is in the shape of ornaments, then there is nothing immoral in certain concessions being offered by Government to those who

convert the same into Gold Bonds. As we know, the gold ornaments are mostly held by ladies and ladies will be averse to parting with ornaments that they have. But a large number of ornaments held by some persons have become old-fashioned and they are not used. So, if certain attractive terms are offered, I have no doubt that. . . .

**श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (दमोह) :** महिलाओं ने अपने स्वर्ण आभूषण सहर्ष दिये हैं उन्होंने तो मंगल सूत्र तक दे दिये हैं। महिलाएं नहीं पुछ्य लोभो हैं।

**श्री हिममतसिंहका :** मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि महिलाएं बिनाफ हैं बल्कि मैं ने तो यही कहा है कि यदि उन्हें अट्रैक्टिव टर्म्स मिलें तो वे आसानी से बेंगें। अट्रैक्टिव टर्म्स घोषित होने से महिलाएं आसानी से स्वर्ण आभूषण देंगी।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** आप के कहने का मतलब है कि मुश्किल से दे रही हैं खुशो से नहीं दे रही हैं।

**श्री हिममतसिंहका :** टर्म्स अच्छी मिलेंगी तो उन्हें आनन्द देन में सहूलियत भी होगी। और लोगों का उतराह भी बड़ेगा। मैंने कोई महिलाओं के बिनाफ नहीं कहा बल्कि बताया कि ऐसा होना से महिलाओं के पास जो गहने हैं वे आसानी से आदेंगे।

Mr. Masani suggested two remedies also. One of them was to repeal the Gold Control Act and the other was to reduce taxation. It has already been suggested in the scheme itself that any gold that will be offered for being converted into Gold Bonds will not be hit by any provisions of the Gold Control Act. Therefore, that apprehension need not be there.

Then, I am glad to note that Mr. Daji, a Communist, has been thinking in terms of morality and I am glad to note that he believes in moral principles. There was not a single adjective that he left untouched. . . .

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय :** सदन में गण-गुति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . . now there is quorum. The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

Shri Himatsingka: Mr. Daji called the Bill as corrupt, devilish, impotent an insult to Parliament and an immoral measure. I am glad that he is also thinking in term of morality, but he forgets that this Bill does not give any additional advantage beyond what has been provided in the two previous amendments which were accepted in this House for giving a certain amount of relief to those who disclosed their undeclared amount.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member may try to conclude.

Shri Himatsingka: All my time has been taken away by the question of quorum.

I feel that this scheme will be attractive, but it needs a number of improvements to make it successful. At present very few people know what the scheme is. In any event, it has not reached the villagers in distant places. Speaking to the Commissioners, the hon. Finance Minister invited their attention and suggested that the scheme that had been passed by this House in offering certain advantages to those who disclosed their unaccounted money should be publicised and made known to the public because he felt that it was not very well known to the income-tax assesses and, therefore, they were not coming forward to make disclosures. If that be the case with a scheme which is advantageous to income-tax assesses who know the position well,



[Shri Himatsingka]

what will be the fate of this Gold Bond scheme? So unless sufficient time is given and unless publicity is given to the scheme and the advantages brought to the notice of the persons who hold gold and who are expected to put in the same for the benefit of the Government, the scheme may not be successful. Gold is very necessary in order to replenish our foreign exchange which can be used for the purpose of buying anything from foreign countries. Therefore, I feel that certain things have to be done to make the scheme more attractive.

At present the agencies that have been suggested are the branches of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and subsidiary banks. I feel that all other banks also should be authorised. As you know, when entrepreneurs start any company, they ask certain big industrial agencies to underwrite their shares; they also employ other persons to sell their shares. Some such thing should be done here, so that the scheme may reach all the persons and they may be able to buy the bonds from different agencies.

So far as the period is concerned, at present it is limited to January, 1966. This period is much too small and the scheme should be kept open for at least two years, if not more. It should also be given wide publicity.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति, महोदया, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गंजपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum. The Hon. Member may continue.

Shri Himatsingka: There are 21 lakh assesseees and I feel that, if the income-tax officers appeal to them to contribute at least five tolas of gold each; that itself will be a substantial

amount. There are 4,000 legislators and if each one of them takes it up as his duty to collect a certain amount of gold from his Constituency, that also will bring in a large amount of gold and the scheme will be successful.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member may please try to conclude.

Shri Himatsingka: The bond should be made negotiable and easily transferable by endorsement, if not by mere delivery, so that it becomes very popular. It should also be quoted in the different stock exchanges to make it attractive and it should also be acceptable as security by the Government where security has to be deposited.

In this connection I also feel that certain amendments to the Bill should also be accepted. At present the provision is that National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, to the extent of the principal value of such Bonds for an aggregate weight of fifty kilogrammes of gold will not be taken into account for the purpose of Estate Duty, but that applies only to the first holder. Mr. Morarka has suggested an amendment here and that should be accepted.

Similarly, so far as Gift Tax is concerned, it provides that exemption to the extent of the value for an aggregate weight of five kilogrammes of gold will be available to the initial subscriber of the said Bonds. I feel that this should be available to the extent of the value of such Bonds whether they are with the initial subscriber or are in the hands of any person who takes them from such initial subscribers. Then the scheme will be more attractive.

I feel that, with these additions, the scheme will be more attractive and people will come forward to buy these Bonds. This is very necessary for the defence of the country and

for various other improvements. I support the provisions of the Bill and I hope every member will take it up as his duty to make this scheme successful.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** When I read the appeal of the Hon. Prime Minister that he wanted gold for guns, I thought that I would lend my support to the Bill because this was necessary to purchase armaments and to strengthen the defence of our country. After all, during the Chinese Aggression, what was our slogan? Our slogan was "ornaments for armaments". This time it is "gold for guns". But when I read this Bill, I found that this was nothing but giving premium to immorality or to those who are hoarding gold even today. Before lending our support to this Bill, let us analyse what happened during the time when Gold Control was introduced. The Government's idea was to bring down the price of gold, to stop smuggling of gold and to see that gold was made available to the nation for other purposes. But what was the response? The response was so poor and except the goldsmiths everybody enjoyed this Gold Control.

What actually do we mean by this legislation? Supposing it becomes an Act, what will be the response today in the country? I do not know whether the Finance Minister himself believes that this will be successful because I come from Kanpur which is a city of poverty and I know what will be the response. Those people who have got gold are not going to subscribe for the Bonds or give gold for guns. There is a feeling in this country as to how the Government will be in a position to return the gold after 15 years. That is the layman's question. Another question is this: by passing such a legislation, are you not giving a premium to immorality? What is happening in the country today? A declaration was made in this House by the hon. Finance Minister that anybody who

surrendered unaccounted money will be charged only 60 per cent income-tax. What was the response in those 90 days? I have a feeling that this was done particularly to help big business houses. I want to know from the Minister today whether it is not a fact that at the time the declaration was made by the Finance Minister, the big business houses had to pay a huge quantum of income-tax and their cases were pending here in Delhi and that after this announcement, the business houses declared about Rs. 4½ to 5 crores and thus saved 40 per cent of income-tax and at the same time 150 per cent penalty. I really want to know this because I gather from knowledgeable sources that such declarations are made only to help certain big business-houses. If that is true, then I am sorry that declarations should be made just to help some of the big business magnates.

14 hrs.

I would also like to know what the response was after the declaration, and how much concealed income or unaccounted money Government got after that declaration. Today, I had tabled a question in this House about one company where unfortunately or fortunately the Finance Minister is concerned, namely Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. My question was very simple. I wanted to know whether as a result of the declaration by the Finance Minister giving concession for 90 days, Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. declared unaccounted money to the tune of Rs. 45 lakhs. It was a very innocent question and I wanted to know what the facts were. This question has been rejected with the following remark, namely:

"I am directed to state that it has not been found possible to admit your question noted above as it lacks factual basis."

What should be the factual basis? Should I be associated with the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

counting of the notes or what else should be the factual basis? Unaccounted money was declared by many concerns whether in bundles or in gunny bags, and that information was disclosed in this House. I want to know whether Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. has in good and earnest faith declared Rs. 45 lakhs. I do not know why this question should be disallowed and why the hon. Minister should feel shy of giving this information in regard to the unaccounted money declared by Messrs. T. T. Krishnamachari & Co. I had put this question because it would be a bad example before others and other business-houses may criticise that where the Finance Minister is concerned or is directly or indirectly connected with a concern, the things are concealed in a much more stringent way than otherwise. From this Bill also we find that the names will be kept confidential.

Before I lend my support, and conditional support, to this Bill, I would like to know what the response was since October up to date, to the three declarations made by the hon. Prime Minister, and whether certain amendments are going to be accepted, particularly whether the amendments of Shri Morarka, which, I think, are sensible ones, are going to be accepted by the hon. Minister and this House. For, nobody is going to give gold unless gold is seized from him. There is a general saying in our State of Uttar Pradesh:

चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना  
सो गया और कोई उसको जगाने वाला  
नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : क्यों सोया  
हुआ है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यही मैं आप से  
पूछना चाहता हूँ। आप को कुछ तो मालूम  
होगा। आप इसके बारे में कुछ तो बतायें।

So, I would request the hon. Minister to convince this House at least. Otherwise it is impossible for us to convince the people in the rural areas, the people in the urban areas, and the working class people who have nothing with them and yet who want to donate some gold. During the Chinese aggression, who donated gold to Government? It was not the maharanis and maharajahs; none of them donated gold, but gold was donated by those middle class families which had only a simple pair of bangles and nothing more and which donated those bangles. It may be that they did so out of emotion or out of a sense of patriotism. But even this was not acknowledged in the way that Shri Rameshwar Tania's contribution was acknowledged. Such information is not given usually to the press. Supposing a middle class family wants to donate the only pair of bangles that the housewife has got, the press will not take notice of it but they will only take notice of something if it is auctioned in a Congress Parliamentary Party meeting....

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : बनर्जी  
साहब आप यह गलत बात कह रहे हैं। अगर  
किसी ने चार आने भी दिये हैं या चार आने  
का सोना भी दिया है, उसका नाम भी  
अखबार में आया है, उसकी उसको रसीद  
मिली है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं आप की बात  
को मानता हूँ। अगर ऐसा मध्य प्रदेश में  
हुआ है तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी है। लेकिन सवाल  
यह है कि हमारे यहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश में  
या दूसरी जगहों में क्या हुआ है। मान लीजिये  
किसी एम० पी० की बीबी ने सोना दिया है,  
तो उसकी शक्ल भले ही अखबार में न आई  
हो लेकिन दो हाथ की तस्वीर जरूर आई है  
जब वह दे रही थी। दूसरे लोगों ने जिन्होंने  
दिया है उनको एतराज है इस बात पर कि  
उनकी चर्चा तक नहीं हुई है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धाज सोना देने की इच्छा लोगों के दिलों में है। लेकिन कुछ शक व श्रुतिगत लोगों के दिलों में है। लोग सोचते हैं कि क्या होगा? सुरक्षा कोष की बात हम कर रहे हैं। धाज देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि हमारे कोष में काफी पैसा धाये। लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था? नौ करोड़ रुपया सुरक्षा कोष में धाया। उस में से छः करोड़ रुपया सेंटर को दे दिया गया और बाई करोड़ रुपये से उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सी० बी० गुप्त ने एक ट्रस्ट बना कर धलग रख दिये। उस ट्रस्ट के सर्वेसर्वा वही थे। ट्रस्ट का पैसा कहाँ लग रहा है। उसका पैसा धलमोड़ा की कांस्टिट्यूट में जहाँ से वह जीते हैं, वहाँ लग रहा है। अगर ऐसी चीज होती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात गलत होगी। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन धाया है उसका मान लिया जाना चाहिये। जो लोग ईमानदारी से सोना देना चाहते हैं वे दें और जिन के पास धाज भी छिपा हुआ सोना है और वे उस सोने को नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन से सोना लिया जाये। कहा यह जाता है कि देश में तीन से चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना है। उस सोने को निकालने के लिए यह बिल है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। धाडिनैस से निकला है या नहीं, मुझे नहीं मालूम। लेकिन अगर वाकई में सरकार चाहती है कि वह सोना निकले तो उसके लिए धाप को अगर जरूरत हो तो दूसरे तरीके अपनाने होंगे। वे तरीके क्या हो सकते हैं, इस पर बहस हो सकती है। लेकिन लोगों के दिलों में धाज यह विश्वास नहीं है कि अगर वे सोना दे देंगे तो वही सोना उन को वापिस मिल जायेगा। कुछ लोग तो यह भी पूछते हैं कि अगर धाज सरकार के पास सोना नहीं है तो पंद्रह साल के बाद उसके पास कहाँ से सोना आ जायेगा? ऐसे जो सवालता हैं इनका जवाब हम को देना होगा। सिर्फ देश भक्ति को आधार बना कर ही सोना ले लिया जाये,

तो यह नहीं होगा। क्योंकि धाजकल एक मसल मशहूर है धाम तरीके से और लोगों का कहना यह है कि यह सरकार एक ऐसा जादूगर है जो जिस चीज को छूती है वही गायब हो जाती है। एक कहानी धाप जानते ही हैं। यह कहानी प्रफुल्ल बाबू के बारे में है जो बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। एक धादमी के बदन में दर्द था। वह डाक्टरों को दिखाता दिखाता हार गया लेकिन उसका दर्द दूर नहीं हुआ। उसने कहा कि मैं बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को दिखाऊंगा और अगर वह हाथ लगा देंगे तो मेरा दर्द दूर हो जायेगा। लोगों ने कहा कि बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जो डाक्टर थे वह तो डा० बी० सी० राय थे, प्रफुल्ल बाबू क्या करेंगे। उसने कहा कि नहीं, ये मेरा बदन का दर्द दूर कर सकते हैं। उसने कहा कि इन्होंने चावल में हाथ लगाया, चावल गायब हो गया, दाल में हाथ लगाया, दाल गायब हो गई, सरसों के तेल में हाथ लगाया, सरसों का तेल गायब हो गया और अगर ये मेरे बदन में हाथ लगा देंगे तो मेरे बदन का दर्द गायब हो जायेगा।

**योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :** कलकत्ता से बाहर के ये लोग होंगे जो ऐसा कहते हैं। कलकत्ते के लोग नहीं होंगे।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** वह तो बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के पास जाना चाहता था और धाप के पास धाता था वह खुद ही गायब हो जाता।

इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सोना हुआ सोना भी गायब हो जाये। धाप को लोगों के दिमाग में विश्वास की भावना भरनी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल कारामद हो, यह एक कारामद साबित हो। लेकिन यह कारामद हो इसके लिए कुछ समझने की जरूरत है, कुछ समझाने की जरूरत है। मैं धाशा करता हूँ कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा।

**Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu):** From the speeches which were made on this Bill....

श्री ठुकरम चन्द कछवाय : इतने अच्छे बक्ता बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन हाउस में गणपूति नहीं है। पूँजीपति बोल रहे हैं और हाउस में गणपूति तो होनी चाहिये।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Morarka may resume his seat for a while because the quorum has been challenged. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. Shri Morarka may now resume his speech.

**Shri Morarka:** As I was saying, from the speeches made on this Bill the other day, that is, Friday, and from some of the speeches made today, it appears that the Bill is facing a very violent opposition. The main ground on which this Bill is opposed is that it gives undeserved concessions to blackmarketeers in respect of unaccounted money. If this objection is taken on principle, I have nothing to say. But if it is taken on the ground that this Bill gives more concessions to unaccounted money than the concessions already given by this very House in this very year, I have to join issue with those hon. Members.

As you know, in the last Budget, the hon. Finance Minister said that it is a complex problem, how to tap this unaccounted money, that all efforts are being made and that most of them have been without success and that he wanted to give one more chance to the people concerned to return to the path of civic responsibility. The Finance Minister had to amend that scheme soon, in last August. His justification then was that this unaccounted money is invested by these people in some assets, that the unaccounted money could not easily be realised from those assets and so they could not pay the 60 per cent tax immediately; hence some time for the payment of the tax had to be given. Accordingly that scheme was amended, and the amended scheme was also accepted by the House.

My point is that the present Bill does not give any more concessions to unaccounted money than the one which has already been given with the approval of this House on two previous occasions. The proof of the pudding, as they say, is in the eating. If this Bill had provided such a paradise for unaccounted money-holders, for the blackmarketeers, I would like to know why the response to this new scheme is so poor. Till yesterday the total quantity of gold given under the gold bonds scheme is 1150 kgs. which, according to the market value, comes to about Rs. 1.24 crores and according to the international price, about Rs. 60 lakhs. The two previous gold bonds schemes had more success than this one. Under the first scheme, Government got Rs. 8.25 crores and under the second, they got, I think, Rs. 3.29 crores. We are still far away from those targets.

Therefore, those hon. Members who have criticised this Bill have gone only on one assumption, namely, that it gives the facility to disclose unaccounted gold which people have. But they have not tried to analyse the economics of it, be whether such a disclosure gives more benefit or less benefit or the same benefit to the persons holding such unaccounted gold.

I think it would be interesting to the House to know that if I deposit today Rs. 100 with somebody at the prevailing market rate of interest, namely, 12%—the rate at which the biggest industries in this country are borrowing money today—at the end of the 15th year, the period for which the gold is borrowed by Government, I would get back instead of Rs. 100, Rs. 560. It is important; it will do good to hon. Members to understand this point, because the entire criticism of and opposition to this Bill is based on the point that it showers undeserved and undue concessions on these people. I repeat that if I give today Rs. 100 in deposit on interest, at the end of the 15th year, I would get back Rs. 560, that is, an addition of Rs. 460.

So far as this gold bonds scheme is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister announced that questions will not be asked of the persons who give gold under this scheme. That again, I submit, is not a new thing. Even under the previous two schemes and even in the scheme of disclosure of unaccounted money, this facility was given, i.e., the guarantee was given that no questions would be asked. After all, what is the purpose of this scheme? It is to somehow or other, to tap the gold to bring the hoarded gold out, gold which is required for our national security, national stability and national defence.

As I had said on a previous occasion, there are two ways, the hard way and the soft way. The hard way is by raiding and searching places, and seizing and confiscating. The Government have tried that and still try it, but one cannot say that it has been an unqualified success. The second, the soft way, is to persuade people by giving some incentives, some temptations, to bring out their gold. The scheme which the hon. Prime Minister announced this time is certainly a scheme which gives concessions and temptations to the people who hold gold. But these concessions or temptations, in my humble opinion, are available more to the people who hold gold in a disclosed manner in the honest way. Those people who hold gold today, in the form of ornaments will by giving it to Government, earn at least a modest income every year. Today, whatever the social value of their ornaments, the economic return on them so far is zero. But by giving it to Government, they would get every year at least Rs. 2 per 10 grammes. That would be a sure, though modest, income for the people who would part with their gold ornaments. Not only this; at the end of the 15th year, they will be sure to get back their gold. In my opinion, it is an idle question for anybody to ask how and wherefrom the Government would get the gold after 15 years. When you do not put this question at the time when the Government borrows money in hundreds and thou-

sands of crores from abroad, every pie of which is repayable in gold, it is idle to ask that question when you borrow a few hundreds of crores worth of gold within the country, from our own nationals, for a national emergency.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is a lay man's question I agree, but this question is naturally put by people. We have to give some answer to that.

**Shri Morarka:** I think there is a lot of force in what Shri Banerjee says. It is quite true that people ask this question, but my point is that, purely on economic grounds, there is no force in this argument, no point in suspecting the solvency of the Government or the ability of the Government to repay this gold after 15 years, because, if Government cannot return your gold worth Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 crores at the most which they might get under this scheme, how is the Government going to repay Rs. 3,400 crores of foreign debt which the Government has incurred.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That is on the basis "payable when able".

**Shri Morarka:** I do not think he is correct when he says that it is payable when able. This foreign debt is falling due and our Government is fulfilling every commitment as and when it falls due. No respectable Government can ever repudiate any international obligation, particularly of a financial nature, particularly a self-respecting Government like our own.

I do not think it is necessary for me to give quotations from the speeches of the hon. Finance Minister wherein he said in this House that he was making a deliberate concession for undisclosed money, he was making that to give a chance, in order to cure that malady. I agree with those hon. critics who say that that scheme also has not been a great success, but that does not mean that efforts should not be made in that direction or that the schemes once presented here should not be improved upon.

[Shri Morarka]

I say that this scheme is more in favour of the honest person who holds gold. I say this because those who hold ornaments. When they give the gold today, get, to begin with, Rs. 3 for 10 grams for the making charges of the ornament. Many hon. Members here said that this Rs. 3 was too little. Perhaps they are right. I agree that now-a-days the making charges are high, but the Government arrived at this figure, and they think it is much better than not giving anything at all as in the original scheme where there was no provision for making this payment. Thereafter you get Rs. 2 every year as interest. But more than that are the concessions which the gold bond holders will get by way of exemption from income-tax, exemption from capital gains tax, exemption from wealth tax, partial and limited exemption from estate duty, and a qualified exemption from gifts tax. I think that when you have made these gold bonds negotiable—they are freely negotiable from person to another—there is great merit in giving these concessions. There is no doubt about the fact that these concessions bestow a special privilege, right, financial incentive, on these people who surrender gold, but that is the purpose viz. to induce the people to part with gold. Otherwise, you could have easily given Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per gram instead of Rs. 2, but the Government, in its wisdom, thought that so far as the interest was concerned, Rs. 2 would be adequate and reasonable, but that this Rs. 2 must be free from income-tax, and simultaneously they also thought that so far as gold bonds are concerned, they must be free from other levies.

There is another very important point to note here. Do the people with undisclosed gold pay any tax today? Do they pay wealth tax on the gold, gift tax or income-tax on it? So, it is no use your comparing the provisions of this Bill with a thing which is non-existent. Concessions are given and

should be enjoyed by person who is already paying tax, but to these people who are not paying any tax at all, these concessions would mean nothing. They will have to pay something at least in future.

Of course, the whole purpose of this is to give them a chance to make a clean breast of it. There again, I must say that even under the existing scheme of disclosures, if a person has gold today he can sell that gold, convert it into money, and tender that money under the existing scheme. As I said, the Bill is not meant for the blackmarketeers alone. That is a wrong conception.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** The objection is only to Clause 8.

**Shri Morarka:** If you take away Clause 8, it will not serve your purpose. Clause 8, by itself, does not do any good or harm to the provisions, because the operative provisions are contained in Clause 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Clause 8 only says that the identity of the person would not be disclosed etc. But that guarantee is not given in this Bill alone but at many places in many other acts also it exists.

Therefore, I think that even today a person who has undisclosed gold can convert it into money and disclose that as income and earn all the benefits that are available to him under the schemes approved by this House.

Having said so much in favour of the Bill, I think there are a few points which deserve the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and his draftsmen, because I personally feel that the Bill has been drafted in a hurry, and therefore it suffers from certain invisible lacunae.

What is the scheme of this Bill? Clause 2, 3 and 6 of this Bill exempt the gold bonds completely from income-tax, capital gains tax and wealth tax without any qualification. Whether the bonds are held by the original subscriber or by the subsequent purchaser, whether they are held in the

quantities of 1 kg. or 100 kg, there is no difficulty at all—without any limit as to time, as to value, as to the identity of the person. The exemption is available in quantity, in time, in person. But when you come to estate duty, there is a qualification that the gold bonds would have only one exemption so far as estate duty is concerned. If the gold bonds are included in the assets of one person, then the same gold bonds cannot get exemption while computing the assets of another person if these bonds form the part of the estate of the other person. What is the rationale behind this? Wealth tax is an annual levy, and is leviable on everybody the moment he holds a certain amount of wealth. To that extent, this provision helps him.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana):** This is the point which supports blackmarketeers.

**Shri Morarka:** But so far as death is concerned, it is an event which you cannot forecast, which you cannot control, which is not at regular intervals, it has no time schedule. There you are qualifying restricting the currency of these gold bonds. If it was the other way, I could understand, that is, for the purpose of Estate Duty—death duty—the gold bonds would have no limit, but for the purpose of Wealth-tax they would have exemption in respect of one person only.

There is one more point, which is more important than all this. So far as Wealth-tax is concerned, there is a very serious lacuna; because, according to the Bill as it has been drafted, now one gold certificate in the same year can get three or four exemptions. Suppose there are three persons—A, B, C. "A" has a year ending in March, "B" has a year ending in June, and "C" has a year ending in December. One gold certificate "A" can have at the time of his accounting in March. The same he can sell to "B" in the month of May

or so, and he would have it available with him at the time of the close of his accounts, that is in June. And after his accounting period is over, he can sell it to "C" who will have it available in the accounting year at the time of his closing of accounts in December.

14.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure this could not be the intention of the Department that one gold bond should earn three exemptions, for three people, in the same year. Because, as the amendment is sought to be made in the Wealth-tax Act by this Bill there is no qualification that this gold bond must be held for a minimum number of months or for a certain prescribed number of months before it can earn that exemption from the levy of the tax. I feel that this unintended benefit which is given to the gold-bond certificates is likely to lead to abuse and is likely to attain currency which would definitely open a loophole in the assessment of Wealth-tax; and unless something is done, I am sure this would become an easy escape for those people who are liable to pay Wealth-tax.

Now, Sir, when you come to Gift-tax, the provision is still more restricted. There it would be available only to the original subscriber. Unless the original subscriber makes the gift, the bond will not earn any exemption. For example, if you, Sir, subscribed to gold bonds, and if you sell your bonds to me, and if I gave a gift of them to Mrs. Mukerjee, then I would not get that exemption.

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** Always to your neighbour?

**Shri Morarka:** The point is, I would not get the exemption. But if you, Sir, make the gift to me, then you only would get the exemption. What is the rationale behind it? For



[Shri Morarka]

the Wealth-tax and for the Estate Duty this qualification of original subscriber is not there. But why is it that only in the case of Gift-tax this additional qualification that only the original subscriber could get the exemption is prescribed?

In short, Sir, the Bill has been drafted in a hurry, the schemes has not been examined, there is no rationale behind the Bill or the provisions therein. And while I cannot object to the principle of the Bill, I think proved, it could have been made more thought the Bill could have been improved, it could have been made more rational and more acceptable.

In conclusion I would only say this, that so far as the gold bond scheme is concerned, it is very good, it would succeed in due course; but it still needs one more amendment, and that is that the Government must instruct the post offices to advance money at the international rate, namely Rs. 62 per tola, to all those small people who want to borrow money in the hour of their difficulty as a lender of the last resort. Unless they know that they will be able to get money whenever they need it, they will always have attachment to gold and they will be slow to part with it. On the other hand, if they are assured that whenever they need money, the post office or the savings bank or the banks are bound to lend them money at least at Rs. 62 per tola, I feel the scheme would have a much better chance of success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मैं प्रवासियों बार बोलने के वास्ते खड़ी हुई लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया और उन्हीं मैम्बरों को इस पर भी बुलाया जा रहा है

जो कि पहले भी चार, पांच दफे बोल चुके हैं। हम लेडीज मैम्बरों को जो कि बहुत ही कम हाउस में बोलती हैं उनको इस पर बोलने का मौका ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट, इटेट इयूटो ऐक्ट और वैल्यू टैक्स ऐक्ट को धमेंड किया जा रहा है इसमें आप को क्या चांस मिलना चाहिये ?

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : जब अन्य मैम्बरों को एक बार नहीं धनेकों बार, पचास पचास दफे मौका आप देते हैं तो हमें भी तो कभी न कभी बोलने का आपको अवसर देना ही चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री काशी राम गुप्त ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (प्रलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हमारे देहात में एक कहावत प्रसिद्ध है :-

“नाई बाल कितने बड़े हैं तो वह जवाब दे देता है कि जजमान यह आप के सामने आ जायेंगे।”

इस सदन में पक्ष में और विपक्ष में बहुत दर्लाले दी गई हैं। धमी धमी श्री मुरारका ने जो दर्लाले दी उन से एक बात स्पष्ट होती है कि यह बिल वास्तव में बड़े धादमियों से सोना लेने के लिए बना है क्योंकि इनकमटैक्स, सम्पत्ति कर या इटेट इयूटी यह सब बड़े धादमी दिया करते हैं साधारण धादमी नहीं दिया करते हैं। जब बड़े धादमियों से लेने की बात है और 10 प्रकतूबर को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने रेडियो पर जो भाषण दिया और उस के आधार पर जो यह ध्यादेश जारी हुआ वह इसी धाशय से हुआ था कि यह बहुत सा सोना इसमें आ जायेगा किन्तु आज

स्थिति क्या है ? श्री मुरारका ने बतलाया कि अभी तक केवल 60 लाख रुपये का सोना हासिल हुआ है। जिस सरकार की यह दशा हो कि यह अध्यादेश जारी कर बड़ी बड़ी प्राशाएं लगाये और फिर नतीजा यह हो कि थोड़ा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया। हाँ सकता है कि मेरी बात पूरी सही न हो। अभी इतना जनवरी तक का समय पड़ा है। जिस व्यक्ति के पास सोना या सोने के गहने हैं वह किस बात की आशा लगाये बैठा है और वह उसे सरकार को देने में क्यों देरी कर रहा है ? यदि केवल इस्टेट ड्यूटी की देरी है तो वह देरी न करे क्योंकि तब तक शायद हमारे वित्त मंत्री उसे ठीक कर दें किन्तु वास्तविकता यह नहीं है बल्कि वास्तविकता यह है कि यह बिल जो लाया गया है जिस अध्यादेश के आधार पर लाया गया उस की नींव ही गलत है। यह सामायिक नहीं है। यदि सामायिक होता तो यह दशा नहीं होती। जिन्होंने सोने को छिपाया हुआ है बड़ी तादाद में वह इस के जरिये लायेंगे तो क्यों लायेंगे यह हमें देखना है। बार-बार यह कहा गया कि नाम नहीं बताये जायेंगे, उनका इनकमटैक्स माफ़ होगा, सब बात होगी लेकिन फिर भी वह नहीं ला रहे हैं तो इसका यह अर्थ होता है कि उनको अभी भी सरकार के ऊपर कोई विश्वास नहीं है। तो फिर जैसे डाकुओं को विश्वास दिलाने के लिए कोई बीच में समझौता काने आया करता है और डाकुओं को यह विश्वास दिलाता है कि तुम को छोड़ दिया जायगा तुम हाजिर हो जाओ उसी तरह यहां भी किया जाय। चूंकि जैसे काबू में नहीं आते हैं तो उनके लिए भी बीच में किसी समझौते वाले आदमी को ले लिया जाय और इस दो महीने में वह समझौता करा दे और लोगों को यह विश्वास दिला सके कि वे सरकार को सोने के जेवर दें प्रागे उन्हें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। एक तरह तो यह सरकार जो है वह स्वर्ण

नियन्त्रण कानून बनाती है उस कानून के बनाते समय हमारे इधर के पक्ष के बहुत से साधियों ने बार बार यह कहा था कि सोने को भ्रगुड न किया जाय। सोने को हतोत्साहित करना है इसलिये यह 14 फैंट का कानून बनाया जा रहा है यह सरकार की नीति है। उस के विरोध में हम लोगों ने कहा था कि यह नीति गलत है और आज वही सरकार उसी सोने को जो कि 14 फैंट का नहीं है उसे मांगने जा रही है। वह यह भूल गये कि कुछ दिन पहले जिस सोने के लिए उन्होंने यह कहा था कि इस को हतोत्साहित करना है आज उसी सोने को मांगने की जो फिक पड़ी तो क्या जरूरत थी उस कानून को पहले बनाने की ? जब कुछ दिन बाद हमें उस गुड सोने की आवश्यकता महसूस हो रही है तो फिर उस कानून को नहीं बनाना चाहिये था और अगर बना लिया है तो उस को वापिस लेना चाहिये। जब तक वह स्वर्ण नियन्त्रण कानून रहेगा तब तक कोई सोना इस सरकार के पास नहीं आने वाला है। कितने शर्म की बात यह होगी कि आशा तो हम करते थे कि 4 हजार करोड़ के सोने में से सम्भवतः 500 करोड़ का सोना इस अध्यादेश के और इस कानून के बनने के बाद सरकार के पास आ जायेगा लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि जैसी रफ्तार चल रही है उस को देखते हुए कोई आशा 500 करोड़ की तो क्या 50 करोड़ की भी नहीं रह गयी है। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? बाहर की दुनिया यह कहेंगे और वह ठीक कहेंगे कि या तो यहां की जनता का, यहां के पूजापति वर्ग का और यहां के साधारण आदमी का कोई विश्वास इस सरकार में नहीं रह गया है या फिर वास्तव में यह सब झूठ डकोसला ही था कि यहां देश में 4000 करोड़ का रुपये का सोना है या यह है कि यह समय नहीं है जनता यह समझती है कि सरकार ने यह जो कानून बनाया है और लागू किया हुआ

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

है उसकी अभी कोई जरूरत नहीं है या अभी जरूरत नहीं है इस बात सोना निकालने की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तीसरी बात में कुछ बम नजर आता है क्योंकि वह सोना तो तब निकल जाया करता है जब देश के ऊपर एक पूरी ताकत से हमला हो रहा हो और उस वक्त अगर कोई बात होती तो लोगों के दिमाग में आता। आज सीज फायर चल रहा है और आज जब सोने की बात हो रही है तो आम आदमी यह समझता है कि सरकार की अपनी बनाई हुई कठिनाइयों को हम क्यों भाँगे ? सरकार ने जो गलत नीति बनाई यह उसी का नतीजा सामने आ रहा है। उस चोरी के नतीजे के तौर पर देश में विदेशी मुद्रा का जो संकट पैदा हुआ है, सरकार अन्य तरीकों से उस का मुकाबला क्यों नहीं करती ? वे तरीके ये हैं कि सरकार अपने निर्यात को बढ़ाये, करीब पचास करोड़ रुपये की जो रई यहाँ पर फ्राइन कपड़ा बनाने के लिए आती है, उस को बन्द करे, हमारे यहाँ जो फ़ालतू पेट्रोल है, उस के एक्सपोर्ट करे। अगर किसी मुल्क की सरकार अपनी जनता से सोना मांगती है, तो सिर्फ़ इस अवस्था में कि दूसरा कोई रास्ता न रह जाये। लेकिन आज इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है और इस लिए इस कानून में दम नजर नहीं आता है।

हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग वहाँ दफ़्तर में बैठ कर सोना इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। कोई उन से मालूम करे कि यह देशभक्ति उन्होंने पहले क्यों नहीं दिखाई। अगर वे चाहते, तो वे पहले भी यह सोना वे सकते थे। आज उन की ओर से झूठ-बातों में यह प्रचार किया जाता है कि उन्होंने सत्तर हजार ग्राम सोना देने का टारगेट बनाया है। क्या इस तरह कानून का पालन हुआ करता है ? इस कानून को चलाने के लिए जनता से अपील

करने और गांव-गांव जाने से यह अच्छा होगा कि हम लोग खुशी से नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में रुपया आदि दें। लेकिन जो कानून बनाया जाता है, वह वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बनाया जाता है। यह कानून वैज्ञानिक नहीं है, यह बात अब प्रमाणित हो गई है। इस के नतीजे हमारे सामने आ जायेंगे।

इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि न वह चोर कुछ देने वाला है, जिस को यह सरकार साहूकार बनाने जा रही है और न ही साहूकार देने वाला है। यदि यह दशा होगी, तो यह कानून बतर्द असफल होगा और जब यह असफल होने वाला है, तो सरकार को इस को वापस ले लेना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून को रद्द कर दे और चौदह कैरट के नियम को समाप्त कर दे। वह सोने को अपने कब्जे में ले ले और उस का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दे। इस बात की इजाजत दी जाये कि लोग अपने पास प्यूर ज़ेवर रख सकें और जो लोग उन में से कुछ देना चाहें वह दे दें। सरकार ने गढ़ाई की जो दर निश्चित की है, वह गलत है और इस लिए उस को ठीक करना चाहिये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है।

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think that we must view this Bill from two points of view. Firstly, it is intended primarily to help us out of our foreign exchange stringency and adverse balance of trade at the moment and secondly, to have a better mobilisation of wealth in the country. At present it happens that the per capita deposits and the per capita credit is

such that that the ratio of deposit to credit is about 70. So that if a man puts so much in a bank most of it comes back to the individual and therefore the ratio is about 14 per cent of the national income. There are two ways in which government could do this. It is true that there is a considerable amount of tax evasion. We have to mobilise wealth so that we can increase our industrial output and defence output. As I said, the present ratio of deposits is about 14 per cent of the national income. In the first year of the Plan it was about 9 per cent and in the last four years it has been stable at 14 per cent. One of the reasons is that due to lack of banking facilities and also to conventional habits money is being put in gold and other things rather than in industrial investment. Government had two ways of doing this; one was to get at the wealth of the people by compulsion; the second was by way of co-operation. In the last year we saw that they tried to get people's co-operation. In that last budget the Finance Minister gave some concessions regarding the disclosure of wealth. When that did not prove satisfactory on the 11th September there were further concessions to provide facilities for bringing out undisclosed wealth. Unfortunately, neither of these had had the response that the government expected and once again the government has come out with a further facility. This is a facility which not only exists for people who have undisclosed wealth but for people who have disclosed their income and jewellery. It also provides a way for earning interest while helping in the national effort for reducing our adverse balance of trade and for our defence production etc. So, despite a lacuna which the Members may possibly point out and which is not entirely wrong, I would say that this is a very laudable effort on the part of the government and one hopes that it will have the necessary response.

Regarding the success of this scheme, we say that in 1962 when

the Chinese invasion took place, people, came out most enthusiastically and the government got gold worth about Rs. 58 crores or so. There is sometimes a sudden change regarding the policies of the government and this creates some kind of uncertainty in the minds of the people and therefore today although it is guaranteed that the identity of the person who gives gold will not be disclosed and that no steps will be taken against him, there is some amount of doubt in the minds of people that tomorrow this thing may be changed. I think the government should give some kind of assurance for keeping to this provision in the future.

Thirdly, I think that with regard to the gold deposits there must be first of all facility given to the small investor because it is the small investor who has gold much more than the big man. Mostly in the rural districts, very few banking facilities exist and very little effort is expended on explaining to these people how the scheme will operate and if the government wishes to have some measure of success it is not enough for the government to depend upon the rich man who may or may not give it out but there will be a good response from the rural areas, from the ordinary man if it is explained to him how this scheme will work to his benefit as well as for national development.

Then there is a very important thing which may stand in the way of the operation of this scheme. There is the old Gold Control Order which is still there. I do not know how it will fit in with the present Bill, because it is illegal to possess gold worth more than a certain amount which is not 14 carat. There seems to be no provision in this Bill, and perhaps the Finance Minister would look into it and provide some safeguard for this, because if the Gold Control Order exists, it contradicts the provisions of this Bill.

Lastly, I would say that the success of this scheme will have to be

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

watched very carefully. As regards our foreign exchange stringency, one notices that the International Monetary Fund has given far more assistance to the developed countries than to the under-developed countries. It has given during 1957 something like 11,000 million dollars a year to the developed countries, whereas the backward countries like ours have only had about 10,000 million dollars a year. In this respect also, if we are going to deposit a certain amount of gold as collateral security, when it comes to the repayment of our debt what facility is our Government going to be given by the International Monetary Fund? This is a matter which Government should check, because if we have to pay back in dollars or in trade balances, it may not work to our advantage.

So, I have pointed out two things. One was that this Bill is calculated to have a greater mobilisation of the domestic resources and for meeting our adverse trade balances. As far as domestic mobilisation is concerned, I think the Government will have to watch very carefully whether the response that it expects comes in the measure that it should. Secondly, a better arrangement with the International Monetary Fund should be made so that we find that we can use the gold to our advantage in the repayment of our debts.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य राष्ट्र रक्षा ऋण और सोना हासिल करना है। लेकिन अगर विधेयक के नतीजे पर हम जाएं तो उसका साफ मतलब हो जाता है कि चोर को साहूकार बनाने वाला यह कानून कड़ा जाएगा। इस विधेयक में जो व्यवस्था है वह यह है कि जो राष्ट्रीय ऋण देगा या जो लोन सोना देगा उनको मृत्यु कर, आय-कर, बेंट कर आदि करों से मुक्ति मिलेगी और साथ ही किन किन लोगों ने यह ऋण दिया है, किन किन लोगों ने सोना दिया है, अगर वह चोरी का धन है

तो उसकी जानकारी भी किसी को नहीं होगी। इस तरह से सरकार जिन लोगों को सजा देनी चाहिये चोरी के कारण, टैक्सों का छिपाने की वजह से उनका सजा देने के बजाय, वह इनाम देने जा रही है इस कानून के जरिये। इस वास्ते मैं इस विधेयक का घोर विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस कानून को वापिस ले लें।

जो कर का चुराते हैं, जो तस्करी व्यापार के जरिये सोना एकत्र करते हैं, वे सामाजिक चोर हैं, समाज के बड़े शत्रु हैं और उनको न तो कानून और न ही समाज और न ही न्यायिक दृष्टिकोण से कभी छूट मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन दुख है कि एक तरफ सरकार ने जब सोने का कानून बनाया तो उसके दिमाग में यह था कि उस कानून के जरिये तस्करी व्यापार को वह समाप्त कर देगी, सोने के भावों को गिरा देगी और इस तरह से सारी चीज समाप्त हो जाएगी लेकिन वह काम उससे नहीं हुआ। जब एक बार उस कानून की असफलता हमारे सामने आई तो आज सरकार एक दूसरा कानून उस असफलता को छिपाने के लिए बनाने जा रही है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के जरिये भी उसका सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने जिन्होंने इस कानून को पेश किया है, मैंने प्रश्नकारों में उनके एक जवाब को पढ़ा है जिस में कहा गया था कि ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने सोना छिपाया है, धायकर को बचाया है और उस रुपये को बाहर निकालने की जो बात कही जा रही है, वह बात ऐसी नहीं है बल्कि इस कानून के जरिये—जनता से सोना हासिल किया जाएगा। और मंत्री महोदय ने तर्क यह दिया कि आज सोने का कानूनी भाव 85 रुपये है लेकिन उसका चोर बाजारी का जो भाव है वह 135 रुपये है . . .

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : 165 पया ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने 135 बताया था । 165 ही सही । मैं उसको ही मान लेता हूँ । 85 रुपये कानूनी भाव और 135 या 165 रुपये चोर बाजारी का भाव है । ऐसी सूरत में कौन आपका सोना देगा ? और जब योजना मंत्री ने एक बार यह कहा कि उस सोने के लिए यह विधेयक नहीं है तो मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि इस विधेयक को लाने का उद्देश्य क्या हो सकता है ? इसलिये उनके ही कथनानुसार यह विधेयक निरर्थक हो जाता है ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नारा दिया है और वह नारा यह दिया है "जय जवान, जय किसान" । जहां तक जय जवान के बारे का सम्बन्ध है वह सही है, वह अपनी आत्मा में भी सही है और बाहरी स्वरूप में भी सही है । लेकिन जहां तक जय किसान के बारे का सम्बन्ध है वह केवल नारा मात्र है । जहां तक आत्मा का सवाल है, वह आत्मा भी उस में नहीं है । जब हम इस विधेयक को देखते हैं और जब किसान के बारे को देखते हैं तो लगता है कि जय किसान का नारा, नारा मात्र है, यह तो जय धनवान का असली नारा है । यह विधेयक साफ साफ जय धनवान कहता है, जय किसान नहीं कहता है । सत्य तो यह है कि आज जब संकट है, पाकिस्तान और चीन से देश को जो खतरा है और हमारी सेना ने और जनता ने इस बड़े संकट का बड़ी हिम्मत और बहादुरी से मुकाबला किया है, तो सरकार को ऐसा काम करना चाहिये या कि देश में समान त्याग का वातावरण बने, समान त्याग के लिए लोग बाध्य किये जा सकें । लेकिन नारा तो है जय किसान का और कानून बनता है जय धनवान का और किसान को पानी बीज आदि की सहाय्य तो दूर, आज उसका लगान

बढ़ता जा रहा है । मैं ऐसी स्थिति में समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि कहां से जय किसान हो रहा है । जय किसान की धाड़ में यह जय धनवान का काला कानून आज इस सदन में प्रस्तुत है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सही मानों में इस देश में ...

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जय धनवान है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जी हां, जब किसान का अगर नारा होता तो काला धन जो छिपा हुआ है बड़े लोगों के पास, उसको आप करो से मुक्त न करते । यह जो पैसा आया यह आयकर से मुक्ति पाएगा । यह एक काला कानून है । उसको मृत्यु-कर से छुटकारा मिलेगा, उसको भेंट कर से छुटकारा मिलेगा । जिन लोगों ने तस्करी की है ...

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : आया तब भी नहीं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जी हां, आया तब भी नहीं । जिन लोगों ने तस्करी की है उन्होंने समाज के साथ धोखा किया है और जगह जगह पर जनता को लूटा है । बजाय इसके कि आप उनको सजा दें, बजाय इसके कि जो समाज के शत्रु हैं, जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं, उनको सजा दी जाये, आप इस कानून के जरिये इनाम देने जा रहे हैं और किसान के ऊपर लगान लगाते जाते हैं । इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जय किसान का नारा धोखा है, असल में तो यह कानून जय धनवान होने जा रहा है ।

15 hrs.

आप कानून कितने ही बनाते हैं, लेकिन क्या उस पर भ्रम हो सकता है या नहीं इसको भी आपकी देखना चाहिये । कानून बना देना एक चीज है लेकिन वह कानून व्यावहारिक है और आपकी मशीन

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

उस कानून को बरतने लायक है या नहीं, इसको देख लेना भी बहुत आवश्यक होता है। किसी कानून की सफलता या असफलता होने पर भी बहुत कुछ मुनहसर करती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आपकी मशीन इस लायक नहीं है, वह बहुत भ्रष्ट हो चुकी है और वह इस चीज को कर ही नहीं सकती है वह इस काबिल ही नहीं है कि किसी भी कानून से इसे कर सके। आज मंत्री महोदय तलाश करने चले हैं कि काला धन कहाँ छिपा है और उसे उन को निकालना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोरा धन है कि पूँजीपतियों का काला धन बैठा रहता है। वह चला करता है टुंडियों के नाम पर। वह कभी नहीं बैठता है। काला धन चुपचाप बैठा रहता है बड़े भ्रमरों की तिजोरियों में। काला धन छिपा रहता है मंत्री लोगों की तिजोरियों में। जैसे कि टी० टी० के० ऐंड कम्पनी का मामला अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया कि 45 लाख रु० टी० टी० के० ऐंड कम्पनी ने दिया है। इस तरह की चीजों को जायज करने के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट कानून बनाया करती है, लेकिन इस से समाज को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेक का विरोध करूँगा और चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार काले धन को लेना चाहती है जो कि छिपा हुआ बैठा है, तो उस को लेने के लिए वह बड़े बड़े मंत्रियों के यहाँ तलाश करे और बड़े मंत्रियों का जो धन विदेशी बैंकों में जमा है उस का पता लगायें। ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी हमारा काम चल सकता है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सभी वर्गों के लोगों को आप को मौका

देना चाहिये बोलने का। चूंकि मुझे मौका बहुत कम मिलता है इस लिये मेरे क्षेत्र के लोग कहते हैं सहोदरा बाई कुछ बोलती ही नहीं। भ्रष्टाचारों में कभी उस का नाम नहीं निकलता।

श्री शिव नारायण : भ्रष्टाचार वालों से कहो कि नाम निकालें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : नाम निकलवाने का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन हर एक को मौका मिलना चाहिये।

जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने सोने का बिल रखा था, तब जनता में यह बात फैल गई थी कि सोना 14 कैरट का होने वाला है। आज से दस पांच साल पहले घर घर में काफ़ी सोना था व्यापारियों के पास, गुजरातियों के पास, मारवाड़ियों के पास। जो बड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उन के पास करोड़ों का सोना रखा हुआ था ईंटों की शक्ल में। जब उन लोगों ने सुना कि यह बिल पास ही हो रहा है तब जैनियों की महिलाओं ने, राजाघाँ और महाराजियों ने सब सोना इकट्ठा कर के जमीन के अन्दर गाड़ दिया। आज सोना गड़ा हुआ है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सोना देश में है नहीं। कारण यह है कि लोगों के मन में डर समा गया कि कहीं हमारे पास सोना ज्यादा निकलने से हमारे ऊपर प्रांच न आये। पांच सात वर्ष पहले सोने की कोई रसीद नहीं हुआ करती थी। जब रसीद का सिस्टम चला तो लोगों को डर हुआ कि कहीं यह झगड़ा न उठ खड़ा हो कि यह सोना कहाँ से ले आये। पुलिस वाले ले जा कर कोर्ट में मुकदमा न चलायें इस लिये उन्होंने सोने को लें जा कर बिल्कुल दबा दिया है। अगर सरकार की तरफ से यह एलान हो जाये कि जो सोना जमा करता है, चाहे वह चोर बाजारी का सोना हो, चाहे इकती

का हो चाहे साहूकारी का हो, उस से पूछ ताछ नहीं होगी कि वह सोना कहाँ से से आये, तो करोड़ों रुपयों का सोना बाहर आ जायेगा और बैंकों में जमा हो जायेगा।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** कानून में ऐसा दिया हुआ है।

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय :** मेरी तो बात सुनो। कानून में दिया हुआ है तो क्या मैं सुझाव नहीं दे सकती हूँ।

मैं कह रही थी कि लोगों के मन में डर है नहीं तो भारतवर्ष में सोने की कमी नहीं है। सभी प्रदेशों में सोना भरा पड़ा है, बैंकों में जमा है। कटनी क्षेत्र में भी है। सारे मध्य प्रदेश में सोना पड़ा हुआ है। कटनी से मिला भी काफी है। ऐसा नहीं है कि जनता में भावना नहीं है। फिर भी लोग सोचते हैं कि कहीं पन्द्रह साल बाद ऐसा न हो जाय कि सोना गायब हो जाय और वापस नहीं मिले। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि भले ही गायब हो जाये, भले ही सरकार न दे, लेकिन हमारे देश की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। हमारे मन में यह विश्वास होना चाहिये कि हमारी मूछ ऊँची रहनी चाहिये। भले ही सोना चला जाये। लेकिन हमें नीचा नहीं देखना चाहिये।

हमारे भारतवर्ष में 20 करोड़ महिलायें हैं। सभी भी उन के पास आभूषण है। वह देने को तैयार हैं, इस लिये कि हमारे देश की इज्जत बनी रहे। हमें सोना पहनने का मोह नहीं है। सोने के जेवर लोग इसलिये बनवाते थे वक्त पर काम आये, हमारे लड़के लड़कियों की मुसीबत में काम आये। आज वह स्थिति नहीं रही है। सन् 1962 में हमारी महिलाओं ने काफी सोने के जेवर दिये हैं, और अब भी देने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना सरकार से है कि आज व्यापारी वर्ग के पास, गुजराती, मारवाड़ी, राजे महाराजे, बड़े बड़े जमींदारों और जमींदारों के पास जितना सोना है, उतना हरिजन, आदिवासी और बंकरवर्ग, लोगों के पास नहीं है। जो कुछ छोटा बहुत

उन के पास है, दो तोले, चार तोले, वह उस में से दे रही है। लेकिन आप को सोना उन लोगों से लेना चाहिये जिन के पास उनकी इंटें रक्खी है तिजोरियों के घन्दर बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में उन पूँजीपतियों से लीजिये। सब जगहों पर और सब प्रदेशों में है।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** (कोटा) : वह मंत्रियों के बगलों में है।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** जन संघियों के बगलों में है।

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय :** माननीय सदस्य मेरे बोलने में रुकावट न डालें। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है वह बहुत अच्छा आया है। और इस को जल्दी से जल्दी पास होना चाहिये देश की रक्षा के लिये। चाहे यह सोना बन्दूक के लिये हो चाहे हवाई जहाज के लिये हो, चाहे सरकार उस से मिट्टी गरीदे, हमें इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। हम अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये और देश की एकता को बनाये रखने के लिये सोना देने को तैयार हैं। मैं भारत की 20 करोड़ महिलाओं की ओर से, प्रतिज्ञा करती हूँ कि चाहे चूड़ियाँ, चाहे मंगल-सूत्र हो, चाहे कर्णफूल हों, चाहे पत्ता हों, चाहे टांफरी हो, जो भी जेवर हों, हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं। हम पुरुषों से लड़कर भी उसे लायेंगी। अगर पुरुष नहीं देंगे तो हम उनको कोठारियों में बन्द करवायेंगी और सोना देंगी। लेकिन पुरुषों को भी चाहिये कि वह महिलाओं को दबा कर सोना जमीन में न रक्खें। जितना भी रुपया, सोना या जो भी चीज देश के काम आने वाली हो, चाहिये, पुरुष और महिलाएँ मिलकर दे ताकि वह भारत के लिये काम आये। मैं यह चीज इसलिये कहना चाहती हूँ कि पुरुष लोग जो होते हैं वह जरा सूम होते हैं, महिलायें उदार होती हैं, और देश के लिये धन और जेवर सब कुछ देने के लिये तैयार हैं।



### [श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

अन्त में मैं यही प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है वह बहुत अच्छे बंग से आया है। इसको पास होना चाहिये। अगर इस में कुछ त्रुटियाँ हैं भी तो वह बाद में ठीक हो जायेंगी।

अभी हमारे भाई श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि सी० बी० गुप्त ने रक्षा कोष के 9 करोड़ ६० में से ढाई या तीन करोड़ ६० अगने क्षेत्र में खर्च किया। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारी कांग्रेस में ऐसा कोई नहीं है जो कि सरकारी बजट को अपने काम में लगाये। गुप्त जी ने कोई धन खर्च नहीं किया है, बनर्जी साहब की बात बिल्कुल गलत है। हमारा विरोधी दल तो हमेशा नुक्ता चीनी करता रहता है। जब तक वह नुक्ता चीनी नहीं करते हैं, उन को मूख प्यास नहीं लगती है। मैं उन से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह मौका नुक्ता चीनी करने का नहीं है। यह समय देश की रक्षा के लिये एक होकर काम करने का है। यह विधेयक सोना निकालने के लिये आया है जिस की आवश्यकता देश की रक्षा के लिये है। हमें ऐसा काम करना चाहिए जिस से सोना निकले और हमारे देश की रक्षा हो। भले ही उस से हवाई जहाज बने, बम बने, गोला बने, बारूद बने, लड़ाई का सामान बने, लेकिन देश की रक्षा हो।

इस लिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और अपने विरोधी भाइयों से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि मैं उन को इस मामले में विरोधी नहीं समझती। आज नुक्ता चीनी करने का समय नहीं है क्योंकि यह सारी बातें विदेशों से जाती हैं। हमें अपने घर में एक होकर रहना चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज सबेरे से इस विधेयक पर बहस सुन रहा हूँ। पहले दिन भी श्री मसानी साहब का भाषण सुना। इस समय श्री मसानी यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। गोलड कंट्रोल पर जो संयुक्त समिति बनी थी श्री मसानी भी उस के मेम्बर

थे और मैं भी मेम्बर था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस के चेयरमैन थे। हम ने देश के एक एक आदमी का एग्जामिन किया, लेकिन किसी ने भी क्लू नहीं दिया। इस गवर्नमेंट ने यह विधेयक लाने में ढिले कर के अपना समय बरबाद किया। जब चीन ने आक्रमण किया था तभी इस कानून को यहाँ पर लाना चाहिये था।

आज हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि सोना अफसरों की जेब में है। पूंजीपतियों की जेब में है। इस बिल ने सब की जेबों को बन्द कर दिया और कह दिया कि आओ सोना जमा करो, खुला मैदान है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जेबें बन्द हैं तो सोना आयेगा कहाँ से।

श्री शिव नारायण : यादव साहब, यह पोलिटिकल गेम नहीं है। यह सोना निकलेगा। इस बिल ने दूध का दूध और पानी कर के दिखला दिया है। हंस की तरह से नीर और क्षीर को इस से अलग कर दिया है, लेकिन हमारे यादव जी को बिल्कुल किनारा ही दिखाई दे रहा है। हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि मिडल क्लास ने सोना दिया। संयोग से आज इस गवर्नमेंट के प्राइम मिनिस्टर मिडल क्लास के आदमी हैं। मिडल क्लास के आदमी उन के पीछे हैं। और तमाम मुल्क हमारे साथ है। आज दो या तीन पूंजीपतियों और पैसे वालों के घरों से गवर्नमेंट चलने वाली नहीं है। यह गरीबों की सरकार है और गरीबों के बल पर ही यह टिकी हुई है। कैपिटलिस्टों, राजाओं और रानियों के बल पर यह सरकार चलने वाली नहीं है। इस गवर्नमेंट ने काफी मौका दिया है। आज भी मौका दे रही है। मैं इतिहास के पन्ने की तरफ सदन का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ जब कि भामाशाह ने अपनी तिजोरियों को खोल दिय था और महाराजा प्रताप से कहा था कि यह धन लो और निपटो मुगलों की हुकूमत से। धन

वही स्पीरिट हमारे देश में फैली हुई है। आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा इस सरकार और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पीछे खड़ा हुआ है। और मैं आज प्रपील करता हूँ कि जो आफिशियल्स हैं वे गवर्नमेंट से को-ऑपरेट करें और को-ऑपरेशन हो रहा है, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मान्यवर, मैं अपने विरोधी दल के मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कान खोल कर मुन लें कि देश जाग चुका है, गांधी और नेहरू को आत्मायें आज शांति प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। यह देख कर कि बाईस बाईस साल के नौजवानों ने बदला ले लिया और अपना खून दिया और बलिदान दिया। और कल जैसा हमारे एन्थनी साहब ने कहा उनकी कम्युनिटी के एक नौजवान ने पाकिस्तानी सैबर जैट मार गिराया, और हमारे यहां के अब्दुल हमीद ने पाकिस्तान के पैटन टैंक तोड़ दिए और ऐसा करने में उस ने अपनी जान दे दी। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा बलिदान के लिये तैयार है।

मैं गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गांव गांव में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोल दे, किसान गोल्ड देगा देश के नाम पर। आज देश एक सूज में बंधा है, यह कोई पोलिटिकल नेम नहीं है।

कल मुझे हैरत हुई जब हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई श्री दाजी ने पूंजीपतियों की वकालत की और कहा कि ऐसा बिल गवर्नमेंट क्यों नायी। वह तो कम्युनिस्ट हैं उन को तो इस बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिये था। (व्यवधान)। मैं समाजवादी भाईयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विल्सन ने सोशलिस्टों का गला काट दिया, पर वह कोई बात नहीं है। आज तो इन लोगों के पास न तो सोशलिज्म है, और न देश प्रेम है और न गरीबों की रक्षा का सवाल इन के सामने है, न इनको देश से मुहब्बत है। इनको तो यह चिन्ता है कि इनका मतलब सिद्ध हो। चाहे देश नरक

में जाए या स्वर्ग में जाए। इसके लिए तो मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि :

महिमा पटी समुद्र की रावण वस्यो पास।

इस बिल को सरकार को तुरन्त कानून बना कर लागू करना चाहिए। इस से सरकार ने पुलिस के डंडे को खत्म कर दिया और फिर भी कहा जाता है कि यह सरकार निकम्मी है। हमारे भाई बनर्जी यहां बोलते हैं, अगर कानपुर में बोलते तो देश को लाम होता।

इस बिल में रिलीफ दिया गया है (व्यवधान)।

मान्यवर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत मुनासिब है, और आज देश आपके पीछे है। हम सचेत हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जवानों ने खून दिया है तो हमारी जनता सोना देगी। जैसा हमारी बहिन ने अभी कहा कि आप देश की बीस करोड़ बहनों को इजाजत दो कि वे अपना सोना जमा करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो स्त्री अपना सोना दे उस के ऊपर कोई प्रतिबन्ध न हो। (व्यवधान) उधर से जनसंघ के नेता बोल रहे हैं जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग पैसा जमा किए हुए हैं। मैं बाहर से नहीं आया हूँ, गरीब किसान का बेटा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी को अपना बेटा समझते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : ये लोग इसलिये डिस्टर्ब हो रहे हैं कि इनको जवाब मिल रहा है।

तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो टम्स आप ने दी हैं वे बहुत अच्छी हैं। हम जो अमरीका से भीख मांगने जा रहे थे उसका हमारे विरोधी दल वालों ने विरोध किया तो मैं ने भी विरोध किया। हमको अगर मांगना होगा तो हम अपने देश के सामने हाथ फैलावेंगे और मांगेंगे। इंग्लैंड और अमरीका से नहीं

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मांगेंगे। इस बिल का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। हम ने स्वर्ण बांडों को टैक्स फ्री किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि लोग दान दे और खुशी से दे।

आज इस सोने चांदी के कारण गांवों में कल हो रहे हैं। चोरियां हो रही हैं। हम इस बिल को लाकर अपने गांव वालों को संरक्षण दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि जिनके पास सोना है वे इस को जमा करें। हम अपने घर को प्रोटैक्ट करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए हम अपने देशवासियों को सूद भी देंगे। हम विदेशों को सूद नहीं देना चाहते। हम अपने देश वालों से मांगते हैं। इसमें अपमान नहीं है।

हमारे बनर्जी साहब को सिर्फ सी० बी० गुप्त ही दिखाई देते हैं, न मालूम उनका चश्मा किस प्रकार का है। हमारा चश्मा तो साफ है। हम तो कहते हैं कि सरकार गांवों में रनिंग बैंक चालू कर दे तो गांव गांव सोना मिल सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

**श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) :** आदरनीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोल्ड कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से सज्जनों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं।

किसी भी चीज की सफलता और असफलता के सम्बन्ध में यह सामान्य नियम है कि अगर उसका जनता द्वारा उत्साहवर्धक स्वागत किया जाय तो ऐसा मान लिया जाता है कि वह सफलीभूत होगी। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से गोल्ड कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी कानून बनाए गए और जितनी भी सुविधाएं देश के सामने लायी गयीं उन्हें आज तक असफलता का ही झुंड देखना पड़ा है।

अभी कुछ सज्जनों ने कहा कि साठ लाख रुपये का सोना केवल इस वक्त तक

प्राया है। मुझे भी इसका पता लगा है। इस 44 करोड़ लोगों के देश में केवल 60 लाख का सोना घाना में राष्ट्रीय अपमान मानता है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि अभी शुरू शुरू है, थोड़े समय के बाद उत्साह जाग्रत होगा। मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि यदि किसी कार्य का श्रीगणेश अच्छा होता है तो उसमें सफलता मिलती है अन्यथा नहीं।

मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश को इस समय सहायता की आवश्यकता है। संसार में अनेकों देश ऐसे हैं बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र हैं जिनको समय समय पर अपने देश का सहयोग मांगना पड़ा और उनको सहयोग मिला। परन्तु सहयोग लेने के लिये एक विशेष प्रकार का वातावरण का निर्माण करना पड़ता है ताकि जनता का सहयोग हमें मिल सके।

मैं यहां यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जब गोल्ड कंट्रोल लाया गया तो वह फेल हुआ, साथ ही गोल्ड बांड स्कीम भी जिस पर विरोधी सज्जनों ने काफी प्रकाश डाला है उसी प्रकार असफलता का मूढ़ बराबर देख रही है।

गोल्ड कंट्रोल से जो सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य इस देश के लिए हुआ उसकी ओर मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जिन परिवारों में कोई बूढ़ा स्त्री या बूढ़ा सज्जन थे और अगर उन के परिवार में चार लड़कियां हैं और उन के पास सी तोले सोना है और वे एक-एक लड़की के विवाह में 25-25 तोला सोना देना चाहते हैं, उनका व्यवसाय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उनको भी इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल ने बेईमान बनाया। आज हमारे सामने यह सीधा प्रश्न है कि देश में एक आदमी अपने पास कितना सोना रख सकता है। सरकार पूरी शुद्धता की बात करती है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि सोने की

जो किसी भी देश की बड़ी से बड़ी चीज है, यह सरकार प्रशुद्ध करने जा रही है।

यहां मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जितना सोना देश में आया, हमारे दो दो वित्त मंत्री यहां विराजमान हैं उनको पता होगा कि जितना सोना आया है उसमें 85 प्रतिशत सोना चोरी का आया है, सोने के टुकड़े आए हैं। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि आरनामेंट क्यों नहीं आए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जरा कल्पना करिए और विचार करिए कि अगर एक तोले की चीज सोने की आप बनवाते हैं तो सबसे पहले उस में दस या बीस रुपया बनवाई लग जाती है, तो उतना रुपया तो खत्म हो जाता है, उसके बाद उसमें बट्टा होगा। अगर ईमानदारी से हिसाब लगाएं तो जो एक तोले का सोना देगा उसका रुपया में चार आना रह जायगा। आज दस ग्राम सोने का भाव 132 रुपया है पर आप उसको 53 रुपए में लेते हैं, इस तरह आधा तो पहले ही रह गया। उसके बाद जब उसको सोने की शक्ल में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा तो उसमें बनवाई का लास होगा और बट्टा जाएगा, और इस प्रकार एक रुपये की चीज के केवल चार आने रह जाते हैं विचार करने की बात है कि अगर आप सोना ऐक्चुअली चाहते हैं तो आप को एक वातावरण का निर्माण करना पड़ेगा। कोई भी आदमी 100 रुपये की चीज सरकार को देकर 75 रुपये तत्काल बना ले यह मैं कोई ऐसा मानता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री लोग बड़े योग्य प्रयत्न बुद्धिमान हैं। अब चूंकि हमारे भगत जी का ध्यान मेरी तरफ हो गया है इसलिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 132 रुपये का दस ग्राम का सोने का एक डेवर एक आभूषण कोई शक्स ला कर जमा करना चाहता है तो 132 रुपये की लागत के 53 रुपये तो इंटरनेशनल रेट पर आप उसी वक्त कर देते हैं और उसे 53 रुपये में वह चीज जब गसाई जाती है उस की बनवाई

का खर्चा और उसमें टांका जो लगता वह मिल कर एक रुपये का चार आने बनता है। चूंकि आपने उसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण नहीं किया फिर आप के सामने इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न है कि हमारी गोल्ड बौड स्कीम जिसमें कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय की निजी भावना इस के अन्दर प्रकट है अगर वह फेल हो रही है तो उस का उत्तरदायित्व मैं वित्त मंत्रालय पर मानता हूं। उन्होंने गलत चीजें तय करने की चेष्टा की है। अगर ईमानदारी के साथ देश की प्रवस्था और स्थिति को समझा जाय तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल के हटते ही और सोने की मुगमता बनने पर आपको देश में सोना मिलेगा। आज तो यह ही पता नहीं है कि आपके मुंह से जो बात निकली है वह सत्य है परन्तु जनता क्या कहती है? जनता तो यह कहती है कि 15 वर्ष के बाद भगवान जाने कौन सरकार होगी यह सरकार रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी? अगर यह सरकार रही भी तो भगवान जाने वह हमें हमारा सोना देगी भी या नहीं या कह देगी कि फिर बौड ले लो? जनता में आज यह भावना विद्यमान है जो कि मैं आप की सेवा में निवेदन कर रहा हूं। 15 वर्ष के बाद अगर आप ने सोना दिया भी तो भगवान जाने उस समय रेट क्या होगा? कोई भी आदमी रिस्क लेने से पहले इसे जाना चाहेगा। जैसा मैं ने पहले भी निवेदन किया था और पुनः आप को ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि आपको जब प्रत्यक्ष मालूम है कि 85 परसेंट सोने के टुकड़े, कौन से विदेशी वह टुकड़े जो आप के यहां जमा हुए तो उसका अर्थ यह है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट में आप सोना जमा करने के लिये लोगों को उत्साहित कर रहे हैं कि वह अपने ब्लैंक रुपये को सोने में तब्दील कर लें। वह अपने ब्लैंक के रुपये को सोने में कनवर्ट कर में और हमने देखा कि इसके बाद विदेशी सोना ज्यादा आया। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन्हीं विचार

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ:]

करना पड़ेगा कि सोने की परिस्थिति को ठीक प्रकार से समझें और उसके समझने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि मंत्री लोग उनसे विचार विमर्श करें और सलाह हासिल करें जोकि इस सोने चांदी का काम करने वाले है लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि उन्हें दूर बैठाल दिया जाता है और ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने कभी अपनी जिन्दगी में सोने, चांदी के व्यवसाय को नहीं देखा, मंत्री महोदय और उनके सह-योगी ऐसे अफसरान को पास में बिठाकर यह निर्णय लिया करते हैं जोकि कसौटी पर ठीक नहीं उतरता है। जो लोग एक जमाने से यह काम करते आये हैं और जिन्हें इस नाइन का पूरा-पूरा अनुभव प्राप्त है उनसे मंत्री और सरकार पहले सलाह करके तब निर्णय लिया करें तो इसमें कोई शर्म की बात नहीं है। आप हमें बतलाइयें, हम आपको उपयुक्त सलाह देंगे और फिर आप उसकी जांच कीजिए मेरी उस बात की जांच कीजिए मैं वह बिल्कुल नहीं कहता कि जो मैं कहूँ उसे आप मानिये। आप उसे एग्जामिन कीजिए और अगर मेरी बात में कोई तत्व हो, मेरी बात में कोई मूल्य और बजन हो तो उसे मानिये वरना नहीं मानिये। हम चाहते हैं कि श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने जो बात देश के सामने निकाली है वह सत्यता से पूर्ण हो तो फिर आपका यह नैतिक कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि उस व्यवसाय के जानकार लोगों को बुलाइये और उनसे सलाह लीजिये। यह एयर कंडीशंड आलीशान इमारतों में अपने महज आफिशियल्स के साथ बैठ कर क्या तय करेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) : गोल्डस्मिथ की है डीलर की नहीं है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं आप से बहुत अधिक जानता हूँ। मुझे सब मालम है।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं आपसे यहां पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काले धन के सम्बन्ध में यह जो आपने उपाय निकाला है इसका भी एक कैल्कुलेशन मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक सज्जन अगर 100 रुपये का सोना खरीदे और फिर 53 रुपये में दें तो सीधा जोड़ लीजिए 40 परसेंट रह जाता है रुपया और यह चार्लाम परसेंट जो रुपया रह जाता है उस पर आप जो इंटरैस्ट देते हैं वह साढ़े 6 परसेंट पड़ता है लागत पर। अब कल्पना कीजिए कि 4 रुपया 12 आने आप डिफेंस बॉण्ड पर देते हैं यह 4 रुपये 12 आने अगर 132 रुपये की कीमत पर देखें तो वह 6 रुपये 6 आने बनते हैं। एक और 132 रुपया आप जमा करें तो आप 6 रुपया 6 आने सैंकड़े का ब्याज देने के लिए तैयार हैं और दूसरी ओर अगर हम उस को सोने में तबदील कर आपका ब्याज लेते हैं तो हमको केवल आप डेढ़ परसेंट ब्याज देते हैं। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर विचार करें और उसकी वस्तुस्थिति को समझ।

सोना देश में है मैं मानता हूँ और वह आना चाहिए यह भी मैं मानता हूँ और इस बात का अच्छा हूँ कि वह आये। शायद आप के मन में डिलाई भी हो लेकिन मेरे मन में वैसी कोई डिलाई नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सोना पर्याप्त मात्रा में आये। अगर सोना नहीं आता है तो देश नहीं बचेगा और जब देश ही नहीं बचेगा तो सोने वाले भी कोई नहीं बच पायेंगे और वह सभी मर जायेंगे। प्रश्न तो यह है कि आप उस को बाहर निकालने के लिये सामान्य वातावरण का निर्माण कीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मुझे इस पर एक दो मिनट का समय और दिया जाय

वैसे भी मैं सेशन में बहुत ही कम धबसरोँ पर बोला करता हूँ और फिर यह जो विषय है उस पर मैं अपने अनुभव और जानकारी के आधार पर निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

जहाँ तक मैं ने समझा है गॉल्ड कंट्रोल के बगैर खरम किये यह धाप का कार्य पूर्ण नहीं होता है। मैं उस का एक छोटा सा उदाहरण धाप को देना चाहता हूँ। धाज से थोड़े समय पहले रेजगारी देश में नहीं रही थी मुझ अच्छी तरह याद है कि एक रुपये में रेजगारी की शकल में साड़ पन्द्रह आने भी मिले थे। अगर 10 रुपये की रेजगारी मिल जाती थी तो लेकर फौरन डाल लिया जाता था। लेकिन अभी कल ही की बात बतलाऊँ कि मेरे पास तीन रुपये की रेजगारी थी और जब मैं ने टैक्सी ड्राइवर को तीन रुपए की रेजगारी गिन कर दी तो टैक्सी वाला तंग भा गया लेकिन बेचारा करता क्या जैसे तैसे लेकर चला गया। इसलिये जैसा मैंने कहा आपको इसके लिये एक उपयुक्त वातावरण बनाने की जरूरत है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अपना सोना जमा कर देने के बाद अपनी रुचि के अनुसार और अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार सोना खरीद सकता है और अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अनेकों धादमी देश में ऐसे हैं जो कि आपको सोना देना चाहते हैं वे अपना सोना आपको देने के लिए आगे धा जायेंगे। लेकिन धाज उन्हें उसे देने में हिचकिचाहट हो रही है कि किसी की बेटी का विवाह चार दिन के बाद होने वाला है, किसी के बेटे का ब्याह होने वाला है तो उसे यह भरोसा नहीं है कि बाद में उसे सोना मिलेगा भी कि नहीं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि वस्तुतः धाप चाहते हैं कि देश में सोना आये तो यह गॉल्ड कंट्रोल हटाइये। मैं सोना चांदी का एक बहुत पुराना व्यापारी हूँ और आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इतना खोना कभी देश में नहीं आया जितना कि

इन दिनों में घाँया है। कारण उस का क्या है? इंटरनेशनल रेट 62 रुपये तोला है जबकि हमारे देश में उसका भाव 150 रुपये तोला है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 160 रुपये तोला है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : 160 टोला क्यों कि धब तो मैंने यह सोने-चांदी का काम छोड़ दिया है। बहरहास डार्ड ग्रेने से ज्यादा है। अगर एक धादमी विदेश से 100 रुपये का सोना लेकर चले तो वह हिन्दुस्तान में 250 रुपये का बन जाता है। जहाँ तक उस धबध सोने के पकड़े जाने का सम्बन्ध है एवेज यह है कि कहीं दस बार में एक बार सोना पकड़ा जाता है। दस धादमियों में से कहीं एक पकड़ा जाता है। सोना भी इस एवेज से ज्यादा नहीं पकड़ा जाता है।

श्री त्यागी : यह मॅम्बर साहब को कैसे खयाल हुआ कि सोने की जगह सोना वापिस नहीं किया जाएगा? सोने की जगह उतना ही सोना वापिस करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ली है।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : सवाल कंडीशन का नहीं है बल्कि काले रुपये को सोने में कनवर्ट करने का है और आपके पास 53 रुपये के रेट पर उसे जमा कराने का है।

श्री त्यागी : जो सोना धाप डिपॉजिट करेंगे वही सोना धापको मय ब्याज के मिल सकेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बस सेठ जी खरम करें।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : अन्त में मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँ कि सोने के सम्बन्ध में अगर सरकार को निर्णय लेना हो तो एक अच्छे प्रकार के बुद्धिमान धादमी हैं और जोकि सोने का कार्य करने वाले हैं उनके साथ बैठ कर इस बात का फंसला करिये। यह

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

मैं नहीं कहता कि हम लोग जो भी कहें उसे धाप वैसे ही मान लें। उस पर छानबीन करके अगर वह सही मालूम पड़े तभी उसे भ्रमल में लायें। हम लोग जितने भी सोने चांदी के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी हैं, हम सब लोग सरी लाइन में चले गये और अब हमारे यहां यह सोने, चांदी का काम नहीं होता है परन्तु हमारा गिडला अनुभव काफ़ी लम्बा है और उस हमारे अनुभव का लाभ आज सरकार को उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर आपने इस प्रकार की तक्ती से कहा तो सोना इस देश में आपको नहीं मिलेगा। बस इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ क्योंकि घंटी पर घंटी बजते सुन कर मैं उतरा डर गया हूँ।

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry there is not much relevance in what the hon. Member who just now spoke has said. When we are at war with our neighbours and that war is of an attrition type, which is more dangerous than a regular war, we have to avail of all resources at the disposal of Government and available in the country. In the last two world wars England and France fought their wars on the basis of their gold reserves. Both in France and in England not an ounce of gold remained; all went to America to secure arms and other necessities. Situated as we are, no country can conduct its war on its own resources; it will have to get some things from outside.

If we print notes, currency would not fetch us anything from anywhere round the world. It is gold alone that helps in such a difficult position.

So, it is not a question of 'if' and 'but'. The 'if' and 'but' of logic have no relevance to the exigencies of war. There is the question of life or death. If you want to live, you have to give everything. I have yet to find a man who will die because his suit is finely knit and he cannot get rid of it. Life is precious; life is worth having. If life is precious, if life is worth having,

much more precious is the freedom of our country and the security for the generations to come. On such an occasion to argue that this comma is not right, that fullstop is wrongly placed, is sheer nonsense.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum. Shri Sharma may continue his speech.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Others have risen to the occasion. How have others behaved? They were as good humans as we are. We are expected to rise to the occasion. To say that there are four daughters—well, daughters are welcome visitors, but that the daughter may live, gold has to be parted with. You cannot have gold and daughter both in the house because life is in danger. So, gold has to be parted with. Gold has to be given over, gold has to be handed over to Government so that the war may continue and can be fought well. It is a question of life and death. It is a question of honour and security of our people.

I appeal to my hon. friends that the 'if' and 'but' of logic have no relevance to the exigencies of the time. Let us rise to the occasion. For such a time there are legal conceptions, what is called, the eminent domain in American law or the security of the State in UK law. During the last war a house worth crores of rupees was rented for Rs. 15 a month in England and precious things, valuable things, were taken possession of in America. A rich country with resources, a powerful country had to take resort to the principle of eminent domain—in England, the security of the State. It is such a time when the ordinary law does not hold good; for it the special conception of law is there.

So, for the country's sake, do not resort to "if" and "but", but rise to the occasion. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

बी रा० स० लिबारी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि कि आज देश को इस की आवश्यकता है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि स्वर्ण बौद्ध नहीं खरीदने चाहिए और पहले स्वर्ण का नियंत्रण नहीं करना चाहिए था। जहाँ तक स्वर्ण नियंत्रण का प्रश्न है, वह बात तो गत हो गई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति सोने को रखना धर्म का अंग मानता था, चाहे किसी के पास रुपया हो या न हो, लेकिन शादी-विवाह में स्वर्ण का होना हर एक व्यक्ति के लिये जरूरी समझा जाता था, उस समय कांग्रेस और इस सरकार की ही यह हिम्मत थी कि वह सोने पर नियंत्रण लगाए। सम्भव है कि इस समय कुछ सदस्यों के कहने से जनता इस बारे में भड़कती हो, लेकिन इस में संदेह नहीं है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण से साधारण जनता को राहत हो गई है और कम से कम उस के लिए कहने को हो गया है कि चूंकि सोने पर सरकार का नियंत्रण है, इसलिए हम सोना नहीं चढ़ा सकते। स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून में कुछ खामियां और गलतियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन वह एक दूसरी बात है।

मुझे यह देख कर अफसोस हुआ कि जो बात हिन्दू महासभा के माननीय सदस्य ने कही, उसी बात को सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य कह रहे हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि सरकार का विरोध करने के लिए दोनों पार्टियों का एक सिद्धान्त हो गया है। हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह लिखा है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की जायदाद या सम्पत्ति बिना मुद्रावजा दिये नहीं ली जा सकती है। तो उस अनुच्छेद की अवहेलना हम कैसे कर सकते हैं? सरकार आज कहती है कि उस को खोना दिया जाये, जिस का सूप वह देती रहेगी और पंद्रह वर्ष के बाद वह सोना कोटा दिया जायेगा। वह सोना कैसा है,

खराब है, घर्छी है, इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। जूँकि हमें इस समय विपत्ति और परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और देश की रक्षा के लिये हथियार और लड़ाई का अन्य सामान कागजी मुद्रा से नहीं खरीदा जा सकता है, इस लिए यह निश्चित किया गया है कि सोना इकट्ठा किया जाये, ताकि उस से विदेशों से आवश्यक सामान लिया जा सके। इस लिए यह बिल बहुत आवश्यक है और इस का विरोध करना या इस के बारे में घटा-बढ़ा कर कहना कोई उचित बात नहीं है।

हम सब ने जिस संगठन, सहयोग और एकता के साथ देश की रक्षा के लिए काम किया है, उस की सोने के विषय में भी आवश्यकता है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम सब गांवों और शहरों में जा कर लोगों से प्रार्थना करें कि उनके पास जो सोना हो, वे उस को सरकार को दें, क्योंकि देश की रक्षा के लिए उस की जरूरत है।

एक सोशलिस्ट माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि इस से चोरों को मदद दी जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने आवश्यकता समझ कर स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून बनाया, लेकिन कुछ पूँजीपतियों ने सोने की ममता के बश हो कर सोने को गाड़े रखा। यदि माननीय सदस्य की यह मर्जी है कि जबर्दस्ती वह सोना वसूल किया जाये, तो वह जबर्दस्ती वसूल होगा। उस में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन आवश्यकता यह है कि देश की रक्षा के लिए हम जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी धन इकट्ठा करा सकें, हम सब को गांवों और शहरों में जा कर उस के लिए फ़िदा बनानी चाहिए, ताकि देश की रक्षा करने में सरकार के हाथ मजबूत हों।

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में और कुछ नहीं



[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

कहना है। मेरा निवेदन केवल यह है कि हम संगठित हो कर इस कार्य में सहयोग दें।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, those who supported this Bill have given the reason that this Bill has been necessitated to mobilise gold and other resources for the purpose of defence and for industrial improvement of the country. This is a very laudable object and there can be no two opinions in attaining these objectives. But the whole question is how to attain this objective. The ends are fine, laudable. Are we going to accept any means to attain this end?

An hon. Member who was speaking before me referred to the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru and said that by doing such-and-such a thing we were giving peace to their souls. I request the Member not to bring in the name of Mahatma Gandhi at least when discussing such a Bill, as this one. Here some dubious means, some questionable means, unethical, unconscionable, immoral means are being proposed to attain a desired end. As I said, there can be no two opinions. Gold should be mobilised; all resources should be mobilised for the defence of the country and for the improvement of the country's status. There we agree with you; but, what are the means that you are going to adopt? On that principle the whole opposition bases its argument.

The Member who spoke before me—Shri Morarka, I think—said, "There is hoarded gold; we have to bring it out somehow or other". That phrase "somehow or other" I do not like. A totalitarian government may put that one. We want to attain some laudable end, but are we going to practise some means or other to attain this end?

In this world there can be no end as such; often the end becomes the means and it is a continuing process.

Therefore, this Bill is based on a principle which is not acceptable. It is a heinous breach of public morality. It is beginning to pay homage to law breakers, black-marketeers, tax-evaders, profiteers and anti-social elements. If the Government had come forward boldly to unearth the hoarded gold and to bring out the black money, we would have thrown all our weight and the entire country would have been at their back.

When this Government came to power, when the Congress Party came to power, in 1947, the Prime Minister boldly announced that every black-marketeers will be hanged by the lamp post. What has happened since then? It is not the lamp post we are taking them to but to the pedestal and we are giving bouquets and are garlanding them. We are helping them in whitening the black money that they have hoarded.

It is an open admission that the Government has failed in its objective to unearth the hoarded gold. It is not only the hoarded gold that is to come out. It is also the unaccounted money, the black money, that is to come out. The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to one thing, that is, whether it is black money or white money, it does not matter. I want the Minister to give a categorical statement as to whether they are going to raise the revenues by any means. When the liquor trade was abolished in some parts of the country, when the prohibition was introduced, the Congressmen said, "We do not want money out of the liquor trade. Though the revenue earned from the liquor trade will help to develop the country, we do not want that contaminated money". This is what they said. Now, are you going to open the flood gates for evil things? Are you going to scrap prohibition? Are you going to encourage immoral trafficking? Are you going to introduce all these things in order to get some revenue? The same principle should have been applied

here. Some hon. Members were saying that our country should not go to other countries with beggars' bowl and that we should not go to America for food. The pity is that our Government is going with beggars' bowl before the black-marketeers, hoarders and anti-social elements. Instead of that, it should have come out boldly to take the money from them. We would have been with them. Not only that. The black-marketeers have been allowed to have their own way. They have been allowed not only to whiten their black money but also to earn annual tax-free bonus. The *Economic Weekly* from Calcutta has calculated it. Supposing a person is able to invest 10 kg. of gold, he will get 9 per cent nett annual return for 15 years. If he also avails of other benefits of the Gift Tax, the Wealth Tax, etc., he will earn about 12 per cent return on his investment. That means you are not only allowing black-marketeers to whiten the black money but you are legalising that.

Then, the acceptance of gold at 99 per cent fineness and its return with the same fineness is the first blow to year Gold Control Order. The 14 ct. gold is thrown over-board.

Then, I want to know what happened to the previous two series of Gold Bonds? The first series of Gold Bonds was issued in November, 1962 at 6½ per cent which was taxable by which Rs. 8.61 crores were collected. The second series of Gold Bonds was issued in March, 1965 at 7 per cent which was also taxable by which you got Rs. 3.29 crores. Why were you not able to make the best advantage out of those two series? What is the guarantee that this is going to be the last chance? Probably, after February, 1966, they will give another lease of life to black money and send another appeal to the black marketeer.

Sir, this is one way of giving a bonus to black-marketeers. Some-time ago, they brought forward the

Bonus Payment Bill. Now, this Bill is a Bonus Payment Bill for black-marketeers and hoarders. I am afraid that since they would have to deposit their unaccounted money in Gold Bonds only in form of gold, there will be a spurt in gold smuggling also. You want to conserve foreign exchange, but upto February, I say, more gold will be smuggled in. Smuggling of gold has not been rooted out. The Hon'ble Minister may say that there is no smuggling of gold and that it has come down. But if you read the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of September, 1965, they have clearly stated:

"During August, divergent trends were in evidence in Bombay bullion market and gold prices dropped sharply during the first half of the month on reports of larger arrivals of contraband metal. 14 carat gold moved down from Rs. 80.25 on July 31 to Rs. 71.00 by August 12."

Therefore, the Government itself is aware that contraband gold is coming in and they are legalising all the gold that is coming in by issuing these Gold Bonds.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** Have you seen the current market rate?

**Shri Sezhayan:** I am quoting from the Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India and the hon. Deputy Minister should be aware of this. I do not know the current rates of gold. Probably, the Minister may now say more about the contraband gold and the way that has been smuggled in.

About the 14 carat gold, they wanted to reduce the prices. What happened to that? According to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, the average price as in August, 1963, when the 14 carat gold was introduced, was Rs. 61.35 and now in August, 1965, it is Rs. 77.55 p. Therefore,

[Shri Sezhiyan]

the object of the Gold Control Act which sought to control the price of gold has completely failed. Now, instead of rectifying that, our Government has come forward with a begging bowl before the black-marketeers and tries to beg some hoarded gold to tide over the foreign-exchange crisis.

As I said, though the object is laudable, the means by which you want to attain it are highly deplorable and questionable. Because of inflation, the mounting cost of administration, the long spell of deficit financing, because of all these things, there has been a crisis of foreign exchange and this should be mended by other ways and not by such an unethical, unconscionable, immoral and atrocious piece of legislation which is a heinous breach of public morality and public principles.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How much will the Minister take?

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** Mr. Bhagat will be replying and I think half an hour will do.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I will call the Minister at 16.20 hrs. Shri Man Singh P. Patel.

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is not much left for me to say something in support of the Bill. Many of my colleagues have already done it. This Bill shows the anxiety on the part of the Government to unearth the hoarded gold. It is admitted by one and all that this Bill provides special concessions for those persons who convert their gold into Gold Bonds and this is likely to come from about million people. Let us look at the list of the assesseees who pay the income-tax. There are about 15 lakhs of people in this country who pay the income-tax. And it is only those who pay the income-tax can alone pay the remaining taxes, that is, the Gift Tax, the Wealth Tax, the Estate Duty Tax and so on. The Government's anxiety to get more

and more gold will never be satisfied by this Bill alone. The question of immorality of the Bill does not arise out of this. We have, in the past, accepted in principle the recovery of the unaccounted money. This can, be said to be a second attempt or a third attempt to recover either gold or the unaccounted money. There are some possibilities that some people who might not have declared their wealth may do so either in the shape of cash money or gold. They will naturally get an opportunity to do so. They get some indirect advantages also out of it. There are no two opinions about it. But we are concerned more with the spirit of the Bill. The Government should see whether the last two or three measures did give a sufficient quantum of gold required by us. It is admitted by one and all that war cannot be fought unless sufficient amount of gold is brought into the exchequer.

As I said initially, there are a much larger number of people who are not at all affected by this Bill. They will definitely be much more moved by the spirit of the Bill, but have Government taken any action to see that the gold of the poorer section of the people comes near the exchequer. A suggestion was made by my friend, Shri Morarka, that the poorer section of the people do hold gold for security purposes. It is commonly believed that gold is kept for ornamental purposes, but only very few hold it for ornamental purposes; most of them hold it as a measure of security to maintain themselves in future. If you want to get this gold, the post offices should give advances against this gold. Here in the case of Gold Bonds, they are eligible to get only some interest and they cannot utilise these Bonds for getting advances unless they are transferred. So, if a measure is brought out enabling post offices to advance loans against these bonds, some more gold will come out.

An assurance has been given that whatever gold is put into these Bonds,

will be definitely returned in the same form of gold after 15 years. But unfortunately cent per cent faith has not been created in the minds of the people about the economic policy of the Government. People do have faith, but it has diminished because of the changes that have been made in the economic policy in different financial years. There should, therefore, be a categorical statement that, whatever amendments may be made to the Act in future, the gold that is put in the Bonds will be definitely returned in the form of gold after 15 years. If after that period, gold is necessary, there should be another legislation, but the gold taken under this scheme should be returned. The Government should give a solemn assurance to this effect. This faith in the minds of the people can be created only by the representatives of the people. There are about 3,000 legislators in different States and 700 to 800 Members of Parliament. We ourselves should set an example by giving the maximum percentage of gold, in whatever form we may have them. People do not believe in the solemn declarations made by the All India Radio or in the various pamphlets. They go by actual realities and if the maximum percentage of gold is given by their own representatives, then faith will be created in them and they will also react.

Regarding the exemption given, one point has been raised by my friend, i.e., the amount invested on these two Loans and the Gold Bonds is being exempted from the annual payment of income-tax. I would urge that exemption to every person need not be given. Let us take a hypothetical case; suppose a man has Rs. 2 lakhs, of which Rs. 1 lakh are unaccounted; if he shows 50% of his income in one Loan or the other and if he is exempted from the payment of income-tax, it will be absolutely immoral. People will feel that those people who can afford to keep their money hidden will be rewarded by some such measures by which exemptions are allowed. Therefore, exemption should not be

given to all the people.

15.58 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : सदन में गण-  
पूति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung ... Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Therefore, Government need not give exemption to certain category of persons even though they may give the maximum amount of gold. There should be some marginal point beyond which they should be taxed. Now what is left in the Gold Control Act? Old ornaments are allowed to be repurified for 24 carat. For ornaments given under this scheme, Gold Bonds will be given and they will be allowed new ornaments of 22 carat later. So, excepting the name, what is left in the Gold Control Act? If Government feels that the previous two measures could not bring in sufficient quantum of gold as anticipated, they should not feel shy to scrap the Gold Control Act. In the name of old ornaments being repurified into new ornaments, there is a lot of disturbance going on among goldsmiths and then there is also the question of unemployment among them. If the Government could not achieve what they had anticipated, they should re-examine the situation and should not feel shy to scrap it. It should not be allowed to remain simply because it is in the Statute Book.

16 hrs.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): We are passing today through most critical times. We are facing very serious danger from two neighbours, Pakistan and China. In view of that, we have to strengthen our defences and increase our military equipment considerably. USA and UK have now

[Shri Muthiah]

stopped military aid and we have to depend upon ourselves and we shall have to purchase military equipment from those countries which are prepared to give us military equipment for gold. This means considerable foreign exchange.

Our foreign exchange today is less than Rs. 100 crores, and in such a situation Government have been compelled to mobilise all the gold resources in the country for national defence. With this object, Government have issued the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980.

To make the gold bonds attractive, certain concessions have been deemed necessary in respect of income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty.

The new gold bond scheme announced by our Prime Minister in October, 1965, is a welcome measure and it is an indication of Government's realistic approach to the utilisation of the gold resources of the country.

There are two ways of mobilising gold, the first is getting gold from the rich hoarders of gold and from those having large amounts of unaccounted money, and the second is by getting gold from the common man whose stock is small, and is primarily in the form of ornaments.

The total contribution to the gold bond schemes amounts to about Rs. 30 crores at the internal price of gold which is about Rs. 150 per tola. We cannot expect much contribution of gold from the hoarders. The success of the present scheme depends on the generous response of the common man who is patriotic enough to contribute some share of his gold holding. The contributions of countless small holders put together can make a large amount of gold. The common people should be persuaded to contribute gold, however small it may be, for the defence of the Motherland. Even

1 gm. of gold should be accepted gladly by Government.

Today, there are certain apprehensions in the mind of the common man, which should be cleared by Government. The labour charges involved in making ornaments, now offered by Government, are Rs. 3 per 10 gms. of refined gold. The actual labour charges are, however, much higher. Every year, the investor in gold bonds earns income at the rate of Rs. 2 per 10 grms. of refined gold as a sort of interest for his investment, but this amount of Rs. 2 per 10 grms. may look unattractive to the investor.

The new gold bonds will be exempted from all taxes such as income-tax, wealth tax, gift tax and estate duty. The gold bonds are transferable and can be pledged in any bank for loans. At the end of fifteen years, the gold will be returned at a purity of 23.88 carats, and the investor can make ornaments of higher purity than 14 carat out of that gold. A serious apprehension in the mind of the investor is whether after fifteen years when all his gold is returned to him he will be allowed to retain that gold which is in excess of the quantity permitted to him under the Gold Control Act. The present Gold Control Act with its severe provisions stands in the way of people declaring their gold stocks and offering them to Government for gold bonds. If Government want to get substantial contributions in gold to be invested in gold bonds, the severe provisions of the Gold Control Act which create apprehensions in the minds of the people should be either modified or made flexible during the emergency. With the gold control in force, most of the gold has gone underground. Only a free market in gold will bring out the hidden gold.

The common man at present is reluctant to part with his old ornaments, because of the fear that he cannot make new ornaments of similar purity. This fear should be

completely dispelled by Government by adequate guarantees and by adequate publicity.

The quantity of gold tendered up to the 13th November, 1965 under the new National Defence Gold Bonds Scheme is 1117 k.g. which is worth about Rs. 70 lakhs at the international price and Rs. 1.5 crores at the current market price. The total gold holdings in India, according to the Reserve Bank Estimate, amount to about Rs. 5000 crores. Most of the gold remains in the form of gold bars, gold coins and gold ornaments and articles. Government should bring out this gold by powerful appeals to the patriotism of the people and by proper inducements. Full use should be made of the press and the platform and the radio and the films for this purpose. Organisations should be set up at the Central, State, district and panchayat union levels to achieve this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): What does Kamaraj Avargal say?

**Shri Muthiah:** The Bill provides tax concessions to persons investing in the National Defence Gold Bonds by amending the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act. The concession in the case of the National Defence Gold Bonds is the exemption of the value of gold purchased by undisclosed income and invested in the National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, from taxation under the Income-tax Act or any kind of profits tax act, for any year from the 20th October, 1965, if the income is not detected or the gold not seized before that offer. The annual payments on the bonds will be exempt from income-tax. No capital gains tax will be levied in respect of the sale or transfer of the bonds by any person. The value of the bonds will be exempted from wealth tax. Gifts of gold bonds by a person who has originally subscribed to them will be exempted from gift tax to the value of 5 k.g. of gold for each year. Gold bonds up to the value of 50 k.g. will be exempted from estate duty for the

first inheritor. Suitable amendments have been sought to be made in the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act, to legalise these concessions. I want to say something about clause 8. Certain Members of this House have criticised clause 8 and have objected to it on the ground that it puts a premium on tax evasion and hoarding of gold and money. But they should realise that clause 8 does not completely rule out the ordinary procedure of search and seizure of gold and hidden or unaccounted money by the officers of the Income-tax Department. Government are very anxious to get a very large quantity of gold at this most critical juncture of our history and they want to mobilise as much gold as possible. That is why they are appealing to all the people to contribute gold and that is why they are adopting persuasive methods now, so that the people may willingly contribute gold for the defence of the country and for national security.

**Shri Bade:** Even the courts are prohibited from going into those things.

**Shri Muthiah:** I would like to conclude with a few words on the capacity of Government to repay gold after fifteen years. Some Members have raised certain doubts with regard to that. My submission is that Government have the capacity to repay the gold at the end of fifteen years. The country has a number of gold mines and Government are making full utilisation of them. Government have the capacity to earn more and more foreign exchange in the course of fifteen years by increased exports. They will also save as much gold as possible in the course of the next fifteen years. All the gold that is collected now is not going to be completely sold away to foreign countries. Some reserves of gold will be always in the country with the Reserve Bank. All these considerations should convince the people of the capacity of Government to repay the gold at the end of fifteen years.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Rai-ganj): I shall make only one suggestion to the hon. Minister. These concessions in dribblets make it rather difficult for us to realise the objectives in view. These should have been given at the earliest opportunity.

While the object of the Bill has been accepted as laudable by all sections of the House no one has said that the Bill has not a laudable object. Therefore, it is perhaps the duty of all sections of the House to help in the fulfilment of that laudable object and not to make speeches in such a manner that the persons who may help in the fulfilment of that object will be scared away. That is the submission that I wish to make to some of my friends in the Opposition who had delivered speeches opposing the Bill on certain grounds.

As regards the provisions of the Bill I was just thinking of the previous gold bonds where the persons were patriotic enough to deliver their gold for exchange in terms of money, and this was done in order to ensure that because of the patriotism they had shown they might not suffer. I wish to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that those persons who had contributed to the gold bonds of 6 and 7 per cent later should be allowed the option of converting those bonds in terms of the present bonds. I believe that is the least that we can do in justice to them. They give their gold, but get it back in terms of money and that money may not have the same value at that time. Now we are asking others to give their gold in exchange for gold at a later date—we are giving them the assurance that they would be paid back in the same fineness of gold. So persons who made their contribution under the gold bonds scheme in 1962 and 1965, previous to this scheme, should be given the option, if they so like, to have their bonds or contribution converted in terms of the present gold bonds scheme so that they get the same concessions as are being exten-

ded to persons who are buying these bonds now under the present scheme.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi** (Bombay Central South): Madam Chairman, I support this Bill. I support it not because it is all good, but because it is all necessary.

श्री वृकम चन्द्र कछवाय : सनाति महोदया, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणनीति नहीं है।

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. **Shri Gandhi,**

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** As I was saying, I support this Bill not because it is all good, but because it is all necessary. We must remember that we are still in the midst of a national emergency and the need for augmentation of resources for Government still continues to be imperative. I do not see what else we can do except support the Bill, although we support it with a lot of mental reservations on the subject.

**Shri Sezhiyan:** The headphone is not functioning properly. Both the floor language and the translation are coming through in the same channel.

**Shri Warior** (Trichur): We are not able to hear as a result of that.

**Mr. Chairman:** It will be looked into.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I am sure Government itself is not very happy in having to bring forward a Bill of this kind. But we all recognise that at this critical time Government must have gold at any price, even at these concessions that the Bill has offered.

**Shri Priya Gupta** (Katihar): The direct voice as well as the interpretation are coming in the same channel.

**Mr. Chairman:** That technical defect is being repaired.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** No one would be happy to defend the concessions except on the score of emergency. Concessions of this magnitude are unthinkable in normal times.

**Shri Bhagat,** the Minister of Planning, was right when he said:

"These tax concessions are felt to be very essential for maximising the investments in these bonds and loans".

Now it is true that the Bill provides for very substantial concessions. But since the need for mobilising the resources for the defence of the country still continues, we have to support it. It is, however, in view of these large concessions, possible for us to ask ourselves the question: whether such concessions could be too large, could be more than are reasonable or necessary. But considering the response we have had so far in the shape of subscriptions to the new bond issue, we must agree and we have to concede that the concessions are none too large. In fact, if we cannot give them any more concessions, these concessions cannot be reduced.

A word about how desperate is the need of our country of gold. It is very interesting that we have got an illustration of how dire our need is. In the booklet on demands for grants which we are about to consider as the next item on our agenda, one of the demands is for Rs. 17.5 crores for subsidising sugar export. In this case, we realise that what we are doing is that in order to earn foreign exchange of Rs. 11.5 crores, we are actually subsidising export to the tune of Rs. 17.5 crores. That shows how dire is the need, how difficult is our foreign exchange situation.

Another item, to which I would briefly refer, is about the subscription we have to pay to the International Monetary Fund, the increase of subscription that all members have agreed to pay and so has India agreed.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Will you be able to get so much gold from this scheme?

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I am coming to that.

Actually, the gold part of the subscription that we have to pay within a certain time limit is about \$ 37.5 million. Now we have not got that gold; it is obvious. In fact, what the statement in the booklet says is:

"Payment in gold will be accommodated by a special drawing from the Fund".

That probably is the officialese of what in plain English would mean that we have not got the gold, but shall have to borrow it from the Fund and pay interest. But that only goes to illustrate the great need we have, and we must be willing to accept any such proposal from the Government and help the Government to go ahead and attract as much of new subscriptions to the new National Defence Gold Bonds as possible.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri P. C. Borooah. He should take only five minutes.

**Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar):** My lot is always five minutes.

**Shrimati Yashoda Beddy (Kurnool):** A lot can be done in five minutes.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** The object of the Bill is to mobilise the gold available in the country whether in the form of ornaments or otherwise, as we want this for defence and development purposes. Our foreign exchange situation is very bad, and that is why we need gold. We cannot get gold from any other country, we have to collect it from our own country, and that is why this Bill has come.

Nobody has opposed the Bill as a whole, but there has been a lot of criticism of Clause 8 where concessions are proposed to be extended to those who have minted hidden money and hidden gold.



[Shri P. C. Borooah]

My hon. friend Shri Morarka put up some very strong arguments in favour of this Clause. Whatever he may say, whatever be the response to this scheme, good, bad or indifferent, the fact remains that it is in a sense penalising the honest tax-payer and giving licence to the tax-dodgers.

Even then, I may say that these are peculiar times. We are in very great difficulties, we are in peril. So, can we not overlook this? We can think of this matter at a later date when the emergency period is over. As every one of the speakers has said it is for defence and development purposes that we want gold, so do I, so that we may tide over our foreign exchange difficulties.

Let us see what percentage of gold is in hidden hands or with the Rajas and Maharajas. It is estimated that it is much less than ten per cent.

**Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh** (Rajnandgaon): The Maharajas have already given their share.

**Shri P. C. Borooah**: If even after these concessions nothing comes out from this ten per cent, we will have enough time to deal with them suitably after the emergency is over, but let us not harm the holy cause of collection of whatever gold we can from the remaining 90 per cent in the hands of the people at large.

Having said so, I have four suggestions to make. The hon. Minister is here. He may kindly see whether these can be accepted.

The interest of Rs. 2 per ten grams under the scheme is to be treated as free of income-tax. On the basis of the ruling price of gold of about Rs. 125 per ten grams, it will work out to 1.6 per cent. Even if it is calculated on the basis of the international price of gold, the return comes to about 3½ per cent only. This rate of interest should be raised to bring it to a more realistic level.

Secondly, those who subscribe ornaments under this scheme will be given a premium of Rs. 3 for ten grams immediately to compensate them for the cost of getting the ornaments made. This rate, again, is rather low, because the making charges are about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for ornaments. Therefore, this should be raised to some extent.

Thirdly, the gold bonds have been made negotiable, and even money can be raised on the security of these bonds. The attractiveness of the gold bonds will be enhanced further if these are issued as bearer bonds. This will improve the negotiability of the bonds.

Lastly, he may consider whether it will be possible to have a moratorium on the disposal of gold at least up to 31st January, 1966.

With these words, I support the Bill, and I hope the Minister will throw some light on the feasibility of the suggestions that I have made.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat**: I confess that the mixed reception that the Bill has received was quite unexpected by me. I had hoped that in the context in which this has been brought forward, it would receive the unanimous support of the House. I fail to understand the reason for this mixed reception.

It was very sharp the other day when the hon. Members belonging to parties almost diametrically opposed to each other converged on this point, but it is heartening to find that the reaction has mellowed, and we have got very solid support today for this measure.

I would like to dwell upon the arguments against this Bill by those who have shown this sharp reaction. After listening to the speeches and also going through the text of those that I could not listen to personally, I find that the main reason for the

opposition to this measure boils down to two or three facts.

One of these is that this strikes, as they say, at the root of public morality, and will breed cynicism and disrespect for law. The second reason seems to be that most people are not prepared to believe that Government is really going to give the gold back in 1980. The third reason seems to be rather curious in that those who have attacked the incentives say in the same breath that the incentives are not adequate. It was said that while the compound interest for 15 years comes to nine per cent, in this case, at the most, including the concessions offered, it is not more than 4½ per cent.

They say that if we want to succeed in this scheme, we have to repeal the Gold Control Order. That is the only constructive suggestion that has come from the hon. Members.

I really felt very unhappy that the tone I set in my speech for the success of this scheme and for the co-operation of this House and the country, had been lost. Therefore, even at this late stage I shall try to recapitulate it, because I want to repeat and stress again that we must visualise this measure in the context of the emergency. It is the extreme urgency of the situation that compelled the Government to bring this forward. In the climate that has been created by repeated aggressions against us, the last of which we fought off so successfully, for defending the integrity of the country, I expected that a measure of this urgency would receive the unanimous support of the House.

The concessions offered should also be viewed in the proper perspective. I repeat that there is no offence to public morality or any morality. There are no untoward concessions given. Whatever concessions are given, they are being given for definite reasons and I shall explain them. What is the situation that the country is facing today? With one voice, the whole country has said: come what may, we will defend our freedom,

whatever be the pressure.... (Interruptions.) I have listened very patiently and I would like to be heard because I have a case to put forth. Government has been charged with breaking the law of morality and, therefore, I would like to take the indulgence of the House to put forward my view. We have proclaimed that we will be self-reliant and we will withstand all pressures on ourselves. So, we have to augment all the resources. We are rephasing the plan and reorienting the policies so as to stand on our own legs; we have taken measures that will cut down our imports; we will improvise with substitutes. All our scientists and technicians are contributing towards this and are now engaged in developing substitutes to avoid imports. Summarily, efforts are made to develop exports. Knowing that these things take time and we may be faced with a very difficult situation in the immediate future, as these measures will take time to become effective, a year or two years hence, what are we to do in the coming few months or early next year? When the aid pipeline dries, and there is no free foreign exchange and there is no external aid as already the promises made are not being fulfilled, what should be done? The urgent thing that could have been in that context is only this. In that context, we thought of gold. In the coming months the country is going to face a very difficult situation on the foreign exchange front and ours is a country which is known to have a large holding of gold. For centuries we have been getting gold and it has become a national habit for women and for everybody to have gold. It may be that a few people have larger stocks but there are a large number of people who have very small bits of gold. Gold is freely convertible in foreign exchange and if we get sizable amount of gold in the coming months, we will be able to proclaim to the world that we are able to meet our urgent requirements, whether they be of defence or other essential imports or of food which is going to be

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

difficult in the coming months, or for fertilisers which we need so badly. For want of free foreign exchange we may have to cut whatever limited supply of fertiliser imports that we may have had planned in the coming months of the next year. It is in this extreme urgency that we resorted to gold and therefore it is not an ordinary situation. This would have been the best way of proclaiming: here is a country of 470 million people which will go to any extent to maintain its freedom and be self-reliant. It is a challenge for all of us. The main appeal in this measure especially in this climate is an appeal to the sense of patriotism of the people. All other considerations go behind. We have offered concessions to persons or trusts or temples or institutions which have large stocks of gold. A good amount has been declared under the gold control order. But there are large amounts which have not yet been declared. We have to accept the facts of life. There is a law and in spite of that there are undisclosed hoards of gold and we are not able to tackle it. One hon. Member said that we tried the hard way. There are harder ways in other systems of government and in other countries where completely and compulsorily everybody had been disowned of the gold and everything. We cannot follow it.... (An Hon. Member: Why not?) It is not a practical proposition in the present context to search every house and get the gold. Hon. Members themselves will come here and say that the womenfolk in their constituency had been searched. Nor is it a democratic method. To say that this Bill is undemocratic and an affront to morality is beyond the comprehension of my intelligence at least. The motive may be different; any stick is good enough to strike the government with; that may be the motive or it may be opposition for opposition's sake. But the grounds on which it has been opposed are not there.

Some hon. Members pointed out

that there were no extra-ordinary concessions offered. The House itself has accepted the principle of giving concessions to unearth black money. Similar concessions have been offered to persons who have gold. So far they have not found it acceptable to tender the gold. Taking advantage of the present situation, we have given them enough incentive to tender gold and get the advantage. Probably wealthy persons and richer persons who have a large holding of gold may be motivated by economic considerations. Already there is a demand and the same hon. Member who opposed concessions says that more rate of interest should be given to make it more acceptable. It may be that those who bear in mind only economic considerations may be attracted by it. We have considered that aspect also and we have provided the concessions or the rate of interest; they are in a moderate form, in a reasonable form. That is so for two reasons. Although we expect that some class of people may be guided by these economic considerations, a large class of people, particularly smaller people, small farmers, workers or the middle-class who constitute the bulk of our countrymen are not affected by wealth or gift tax or other things and these concessions have no meaning to them. We want gold whether it be 2 or 5 or 10 tolas. Only then it will become a success. Therefore, the main burden of this Bill is patriotic, that we want to approach 90 per cent of the people for gold. To them the appeal is purely patriotic. It is only a small microscopic number who may have a large holding of gold whether they be institutions or individuals, who may be interested in concessions. To them we have offered these. That is the fact of the situation today. We have to accept it. It is not an affront to morality because we have never broken any law.

There is another bigger charge that to black money we have given additional inducements. The concessions and the inducements that we gave

under the voluntary disclosure of income are there and therefore they say that people will convert their black money into gold and tender it. I think it is not correct to say so. If that be so, we would have got much more gold today than we would otherwise have got. Mr. Masani who knows the ways of these people would not have said even in the beginning that the gold bond scheme has failed. He has already proclaimed it for his party and he knows that these people will not tender it. Why? Because the inducements had been given to those who have gold. Suppose I have 100 KGs of gold, I may take advantage of the gold bond scheme. Why should I not go and tender it myself rather than sell it to some other person and allow him to tender it? The economic considerations do not operate like that. I accept the point made by some hon. Member who said that there may be a tendency to smuggle more gold and this black money can be invested in freshly smuggled gold and that can be converted into gold bonds. We have borne in mind that eventuality and we are absolutely alive to this danger. Even then, we have, on the balance of considerations, decided that even if some gold is smuggled—although you should see that we are not softening the anti-smuggling measures—we are not softening any measure to disclose undisclosed income, although we have given concessions in regard to undisclosed income or undisclosed gold or may be undeclared gold. And we are trying to be as stiff on this anti-smuggling measure as before, if not more. So, we are vigilant on that front but even then, taking the worst, if some gold is smuggled and tendered this way, it will be a very small percentage. There is no immediate drain on foreign exchange in that respect if the motive is to tender it back and convert some black money into white. Therefore, all the fears that black money will be converted into white through the gold bond scheme or the concession given to the big holders of gold will be abused are

not justified. If you take it in the proper perspective and in all its actualities, the danger is not in that significant proportion as is feared.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will you explain how it is paid back.

श्री श्रीकार सात बेरवा : 14 करः  
बाले को भी घापने मांगा है जिसको घापने  
बनया है ?

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** How will they give the gold back to us?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I will answer all the questions at the end. (Interruption).

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. No. interruptions please.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I plead before this House that the House should judge this scheme in this context, and I wholly repudiate this charge that it is cloaking robbery. Some Members used strong words and said that it is robbery with patriotism. I think it is none of these things. Such words only represent the extreme opinions sometimes expressed by hon. Members.

Then, I would like to dwell on the main constructive suggestion that if you want the success of this scheme, the Gold Control Order should be repealed. Some hon. Members have put it this way that the Gold Control Order comes in the way of tendering the gold, and another hon. Member asked, what is this measure which violates another measure under the Statute Book. I think probably one point escaped notice of the hon. Member, Shri Masani. I would not say that he has deliberately done it; probably it must have escaped his notice, namely, in the Gold Control Order, we have a provision where we give powers of exemption. We have given powers of exemption in various forms for converting gold into ornaments of the same purity. That concession is exercised also while giving the concession in favour of the gold-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

smiths. Similarly we have powers to exempt, for national purposes, any people who have gold. So, we have, similarly, issued a notification under the provisions of the Gold Control Order in which a person who comes and tenders under the gold bond scheme will be exempt from the provisions of the Gold Control Order. Therefore, for that limited purpose of facilitating the success of this scheme, the power that has been given under the Gold Control Order has been already used. So, to say that the Gold Control Order will come in the way of the success of this scheme is not true.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about paying back in terms of gold?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Another point was made that nobody will tender gold to this Government because they doubt whether—or they know—after 15 years this Government will be there or not and so they will not get back their gold. So far as this scheme is concerned, gold bonds are Government security; like any other security, they have all the facilities. Government is not only borrowing from their own people here but it has borrowed a large amount from outside. So far our record is that we have not defaulted on any single account. Even in our worst moments, we have paid back our dues. Even in the Fourth Plan, we have taken up our external-resource liability. In the next five years, we may have to pay to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores on account of capital and interest in foreign exchange. At the most this gold will amount to a few hundreds, not thousands, of crores and certainly we would be able to pay it back at the end of 15 years.

This government may or may not be there, but certainly there is not going to be anarchy in this country. There will be some government and the country will be able to pay it back. It has been paying back every year. Even last year we must have paid back Rs. 50 crores. Every year in

the budget provision is made for paying back external debt. So, to create a climate in this country that our own people have lack of confidence in the credit-worthiness of our government, while people and governments outside have full faith in our credit-worthiness, to say that our people do not have faith that their gold will be paid back to them, is a very illusory, if not dangerous, assumption to make.

This is not a measure which provides a free-for-all for black-marketeers, nor a measure which gives concessions of an extraordinary or untoward nature. This is not a measure which makes any affront to any public morality. It is a measure which has been conceived in an extreme urgency, which takes into account the facts of life in the country. The concessions offered are moderate and reasonable. When I expected that the measure will get all-round support, I only tried to reflect the general mood and climate of the country today. It is not the economics or material considerations that go behind the success of this scheme. I still feel that the gold scheme has yet to make a start. Up till now we have got 1,332 kgs of gold and its value is Rs. 1.73 crores at the local price and about Rs. 71 lakhs at the international price. So, it is yet to make a start. According to me, a start can be made if it has the support of all the parties and elements of this country.

**An hon. Member:** You will not get that.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Those who do not wish well of the country will say that. To say that the Government will be pressurised into abolishing it or making further concessions is wrong.

**Shri Bade:** Because we do not support certain portions of the Bill, you cannot say we are not wishing well of the country.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have not named anybody. I said, those who do not wish for the success of this scheme do not wish well of the country. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Warrior:** The trouble is, Government is not touching where the gold is.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We are trying to touch their heart. You want us to touch them with a danda.

**Shri Warrior:** When people can be sent to the front to die, why can't you touch these people with a danda?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The hon. Member wants to touch their heart with a danda, we want to touch their hearts with persuasive arguments. For the blackmarketeers and hoarders the danda is there. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिये (मुगेर) : उन का जेब को स्पर्श कीजिए, हृदय को नहीं। उन के हृदय को स्पर्श करने से क्या फायदा है ?

श्री बड़े : उन के हृदय है ही नहीं।

**Shri Warrior:** We are not saying that the Government should not get the gold, we are opposing this measure taken by the Government to deal with crooks and dishonest men.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Now I come to some of the specific points made by Shri Morarka. He said that as there is exemption in the case of wealth tax for all successive transactions, similarly, for Estate Duty and gift tax also there should be exemption for all successive transactions. He knows all about these matters of taxation very thoroughly, at least much more than I do. He has conceded this point that wealth tax inherently is a tax which is levied annually and its rate

is low. It is the nature of the law itself. Whoever possesses wealth—of course the tax cannot be levied twice a year—will have to pay the tax if he comes under that category. Therefore, whether he is an initial subscriber or not, he gets the exemption. Because it is wealth we have provided the exemption. In the Estate Duty what we have provided is, if a man who possesses the Bonds is dead then the estate duty will not be attracted, whether he is an initial subscriber or a purchaser of the Bonds. Therefore, at least up to one death exemption is given. In the gift tax it is only given to the initial subscriber. The idea is this. As I said, it is a concession given to the investor of gold. If somebody has gold and he wants to invest it then exemption is given. Therefore, it is an incentive, an inducement for him to invest it. In the case of Estate duty one may calculate, psychologically or by some other process, that he may have to pay Estate Duty. Therefore, that exemption is given. As I said, exemption is given in the gift tax also where the rate is very, very high. In the case of Estate Duty also the rate is high. Death is uncertain as to when it will come. Death is certain also. Therefore, it is a peculiar thing. Everybody knows that one has to die, but when he will die nobody knows. In the case of gift tax it can be controlled. One can make a gift every month, two months or three months. The rate being high, I have calculated that if one has Bonds for 5 kg. gold valued at Rs. 40,000 the gift tax will come to something like Rs. 4000 and if in 15 years it is transferred 10 or 15 times the government will lose more than the value of the gold. Therefore, it is distinct from wealth tax. Wealth tax, as I said, is an annual tax. The rate is also 1 per cent or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In the case of gift tax the rate is as high as 50 per cent. Estate duty at the highest rate is 85 per cent. Therefore, a distinction has to be made and I am not able to accept the proposition which the hon. Member has so ably made.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

With these words, Sir, I hope the House will appreciate the urgency of this measure and also appreciate the scheme of this Bill and the nature of the concessions we have offered in the light of the present emergency. I would again, at this belated hour, appeal to all of them to appreciate this. I know the country is charged with a feeling of patriotism. This scheme, more than any other scheme, I still maintain is not an economic scheme, although some economic considerations and inducements have been given, and this should be a popular scheme. We have to approach everyone who has gold. Particularly, our womenfolk have to go and convince their sisters that they must give gold, because the country needs it. They must give gold because their freedom is involved. They must give gold because in the coming months the country has to face difficult problems and meet the challenge. For that purpose, the country has decided to be self-reliant. I know that only the patriotism of the people can make this measure a success. I have no illusions about this measure. We have to ask every patriotic citizen to offer gold to help the country meet the challenge. Therefore, coercive measures will not succeed. It is not *danda* but persuasion that will work. It is in that spirit that this Bill has been conceived and it should be taken in that spirit.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had a long discussion.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He has already promised that he will answer questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have spoken on the subject. I will allow questions to be asked only by those

hon. Members who have not spoken on the Bill.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस बिल में जो रियायतें दी गई हैं, वे उन को दी गई हैं, जिन के पास अधिक सोना है । दूसरी तरफ़ वह माननीय सदस्यों से यह चाहते हैं कि वे इस बारे में लोगों को कहें । जिन के पास ज्यादा सोना है, उन लोगों को ताँ यदि लोक सभा के सारे सदस्य भी कहें, वे अपनी तरफ़ से मानने वाले नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making another speech.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं यह जाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि वह सोना नहीं आता है, यदि सब कुछ करने के बाद भी सरकार को सोना नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या वह इस कानून को सही मानेंगे ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : तो वह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी ।

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. We have already had a full discussion.

I am sorry, I cannot allow any further questions.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and to provide for exemption from tax in certain cases of undisclosed income invested in National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Sir, it has failed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The light has failed....Now the machine is all right.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Division tomorrow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The motion has been put. The machine failed.

**Shri Warior:** We should be told that you are going to have another division.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right; I will put it again.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Even the machine fails. Why do you want to give any more gold to these people who deserve nothing?

**The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** The machine is not co-operating with you.

**Division No. 6]**

[17.04 hrs.

### AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S.  
 Berman, Shri P. C.  
 Basappa, Shri  
 Bhagat, Shri B.R.  
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri  
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.  
 Daffe, Shri  
 Das, Shri B. K.  
 Das, Shri C.  
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
 Dubey, Shri R. G.  
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
 Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kindar Lal, Shri  
 Kuzel, Shri B. N.  
 Lakhan Das, Shri  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Masuriya Din, Shri  
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
 Morarka, Shri  
 Makerice, Shrimati Sharda  
 Munshi, Shri  
 Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
 Raju, Dr. D. S.  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Rane, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddy, Shri  
 Reddy, Shri R. Surendra  
 Saha, Shri Kamachwar  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanata, Shri Nardeo  
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
 Shastri, Shri Ramchand  
 Shinde, Shri  
 Singh, Shri S. T.  
 Singha, Shri G. K.  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Subramanyam, Shri T.  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri  
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
 Tula Ram, Shri  
 Tyagi, Shri  
 Venkatasubbanah, Shri P.  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri

### NOES

Made, Shri  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Bawa, Shri Onkar Lal  
 Buta Singh, Shri

Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram  
 Kachhawayia, Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
 Ranga, Shri  
 Seshyan, Shri  
 Worar, Shri  
 Yadav Shri Ram Sewak

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The result of the division is: Ayes—55; Noes—14.

17:05 hrs.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Dr. L. M. Singhai (Jodhpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for reasons already stated in my letter addressed to the hon. Speaker, I have made a request that my No-Day-Yet-Named Motion posted for tomorrow



[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

on the LIC may be postponed till the next week.

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I have no objection.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Speaker has already agreed to this request; I hope, the House will agree to the postponement.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is postponed.

**The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Because the LIC business is not to be taken up tomorrow as the House has decided and you have already agreed on the request of my hon. friend in whose name the Motion stands, items meant for the 19th may be taken up tomorrow instead of the day after.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is for the Government to arrange the Business of the House. (Interruption).

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**  
श्री यशपाल सिंह जी का जो मोशन चल रहा है और जो खत्म नहीं हुआ है, उसको आप ले लें ।

**श्री मधु लिम्बे : (मुंजर) :** इनके प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर आप कोई दूसरा प्रस्ताव ले लें, जैसे मृती मिलों का सवाल है । इसमें बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है और हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं ।

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** We now take the Half-an-Hour Discussion to be raised by Shri Kapur Singh.

17.06 hrs.

# FORCIBLE CAPTURE OF SIKH GIRLS AND WOMEN BY PAKISTAN ARMY PERSONNEL\*

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):**  
**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** Sir, I will be as brief as possible over this painful incident which I wish to place before the House and I expect that you will also bear with me when I am narrating these facts.

Sometime ago, when I paid a visit to my constituency, I came into possession of certain facts to the following effect that, during this Indo-Pakistan conflict, in the first week of September, the Pakistani armed personnel pierced into certain villages of India inhabited by Sikhs exclusively and carried away about 70 to 80 young girls and women in their trucks. The Army did not make any attempt to rescue them. Some of these women were selected on the way by a Pakistani post where 8 Pakistani soldiers were staying and they detained 8 young girls for the night while other women were taken to Pakistan. The next morning, some of our Army planes flew over that area and out of fear, the occupants of this Pakistani post hid themselves into trenches and taking advantage of that, those Sikh girls tried to run away out of their clutches. This was noticed by our aeroplane and they tried to give shelter to these 8 young girls. They started encircling around them so that the Pakistanis could not pursue them. These girls ran for about 6 miles, and they crossed through the river, Sutlej. One of them was drowned and other 7 girls came back into Indian territory safe and sound.

I was also told, through the enquiries that I made from the people, that the Government of Punjab had instructions to suppress these facts. I was also told that the Army had given orders not to take any steps

\*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

to rescue the women who had thus been captured and taken away by Pakistan. Thereupon, I asked a responsible person of my constituency, Dr. Gurbachan Singh, a retired Assistant Surgeon, to make further enquiries in the case, when I left the constituency, and to let me know what the true facts were. Dr. Gurbachan Singh is a public man and a retired Government servant and he is a man of highest integrity and probity. I read from the letter which he has written to me. I quote:

"Pakistan carried away women, about 70 or 80 in number from the following villages, Chooriwalla, Beriwalla, Jhangra, Pakka of Tehsil Fazilka. There was a post on the way belonging to Pakistan, a few miles beyond those villages, and they removed 8 girls, one for each man manning that post from that lot and kept them for the night. Next morning our Air Force planes happened to go that side and the men on the post hid themselves in the trenches. The girls escaped in the meantime. Our planes spotted the girls and gave them shelter by encircling round and round till they were out of danger zone. All the girls swam the river and saved themselves but one got drowned."

I am placing this letter along with the cover on the Table of the House.

Now, on the basis of this I wanted to raise a discussion in this House by way of giving a Calling Attention Notice. But a Starred Question was admitted which was not answered on the floor of the House and a written reply had been sent to me which is as follows:

"According to inquiries made by the Government of Punjab a number of families (I want the House to mark the words "a number of families") of villages, Jhangra and Puccu Chishti, situated close to the Indo-Pakistan border in the Fazilka sector, are missing since 6th September,

when the villages were attacked by the Pakistan army. Inquiries are being made by the Government of Punjab to ascertain whether they were killed or captured by the Pakistanis or whether they were able to move to other places in India."

On the basis of this, I want to raise a discussion on three specific points:

(1) Equivocation and evasiveness of the Government of India and their agents in the Punjab in this matter of grave concern to the entire country, including the Sikh people.

(2) Responsibility of the Defence Minister of India arising out of failure to take necessary military action to save these unfortunate women.

(3) Jural and criminal liability of Pakistan authorities in the matter.

About the first point, I merely say that it is either gross incompetence or criminal equivocation on the part of the Punjab Government and the Government of India to take up the position they have taken, as evidenced by the reply given to my question on the 15th November. Surely, they know what is known to thousands of persons in the Punjab as true; if they do not, they are not fit to govern and if they do and are anxious to conceal it from the people, then they are worse than cowards.

Recently at Amritsar and Ludhiana, our dynamic Minister of Home Affairs went out of his way to make a statement to the effect that creation of a Sikh State in North India was inconceivable. I do not know whom he tried to disillusion or reassure, but I say on the floor of this House with the utmost sense of responsibility at my command that there is not a single Sikh who wants to create a Sikh State either in the North or elsewhere. I shall disclose here what the Sikhs desire. What they desire is a State governed by honest and decent men and not by cowardly spivs and incompetent opportunists.

The facts of the case, now under discussion, should make it clear to all

[Shri Kapur Singh]

level-headed patriots as to what the real grievance of the Sikh people is and why they have been crying all these years without being heard or being understood by the country or this House. I say nothing more on this point.

Coming to the second point relating to responsibility of the Defence Minister, Mahabharata should be so well known to him that I need hardly recapitulate as what was the basic cause of that fearful holocaust, sanctioned by the God-man, Krishna himself. This war took place to avenge a woman wantonly dishonoured.

I would remind him, without going to Mahabharata, of modern times, of the Third battle of Panipat, the dust of which battlefield our Defence Minister put on his forehead last year when he visited that place. It was 14th January, 1761, when Marathas faced the Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali, from which battle the Rajputs stood aloof, the Jats were insulted out and to which the Sikhs were never invited.

Nevertheless, the Sikhs arranged supplies to Marathas as best as they could, but they also did something more, to which I draw particular attention of our Defence Minister.

When this battle was lost, it was one of the most unfortunate events of Indian history. When this battle was lost, as the historians tell us, about 5,000 Maratha women of the highest Brahmin class and of Princely classes fell into the hands of the Abdali. He stayed there at Panipat for many weeks and he made this specific offer that, if proper ransom could be given to rescue those women, he was prepared to let them go. Nobody came forward with ransom. And then these women were taken by the invader to Afghanistan. When the Sikhs came to know of it, and although they were not well organized, they fell upon the invader at the river crossing at Goidwal and

rescued as many as 2,200 women. The Khalsa horsemen delivered each sister safely in her home in Maharashtra, thousand miles away. The women ride all the way while the Sikhs were content to walk along side.

In European equivalences it means Germans rescuing Russian women from Saracens in Paris and restoring them in Moscow.

Cunningham, in his "History", calls it as "the greatest act of chivalry in the East". Perhaps, it is the greatest act of chivalry in the world's History. I shall now quote authorities in support of what I have said, briefly, so that any Member who wants to check up these facts may know them from original authority.

ਜੀ ਕਪੂਰ ਸਿੰਘ : 2200 ਮਹਾਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦੀ ਧੀਆਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕਬ ਗਈਆਂ ।

Shri Kapur Singh: The authorities are as follows: James Brown's *History of the Origin and Progress of the Sikhs*, London, published in 1788, Vol. II, p. 22; Kanhaiya Lal's *Tarikh-i-Punjab* (Urdu), Lahore, published in 1881, pp. 102-13; Gyani Gyan Singh's *Shamshiri Khalsa* (Punjabi), published in Amritsar, in 1911, p. 145. This is my answer to the objections which have been raised by my hon. friend as to how these things could happen. If all these people are lying, then I am lying also.

Now, I ask the Defence Minister: Has he acted, in this case, in keeping with the high military traditions of India? Let him answer this question for himself.

An hon. Member: Surely not.

Shri Kapur Singh: Coming to the last point, namely the accountability and culpability of Pakistan, I would submit that there is the legal aspect and there is the cultural aspect of the matter. As we know, the rules of war are codified in the Geneva and Hague Conventions and they permit a belligerent to exercise certain extraordinary powers beyond those which a State enjoys in peace. These include power to invade and occupy

enemy territory, to destroy enemy armed forces and to requisition and confiscate certain types of enemy property etc. The exercise of these powers is considered as 'military necessities'. But capture and carrying away of enemy's women for purposes of criminal assault, is just plain barbarism and contrary to all international law and practices.

Now, I come to the cultural aspect. When Guru Gobind Singh, the modern Law-giver of the Hindu race was asked as to why he strictly forbade capture and dishonouring of women of the enemy in war, particularly when Muslim practices favoured it, his reply was:

*Hindu Dharm raakhem ham jag mem,  
Chalem chalaavem sikhi mag mem*

That is, 'Our mission is to preserve Hindu values of life and to make them prevail throughout the world—this is Sikhism'.

When countered with the wisdom of the ancients:

*Vishyom visham aushadhic shathe  
shaatyam samacharet*

i.e., poison alone can counteract poison, and, therefore, destroy the evil man through his own evil, the Guru rejoined:

*Hamlem janom panth uchere  
Adhogati ko nahim panchanem*

that is, 'We have come to raise men to, a higher moral plane and not to drag them lower down. And he added: "As for women, whether yours or of the enemy, remember always the precept of our ancestors, which is contained in the Manusmriti, namely:

*'Yatra naryah pujayante ramante tatra  
devatah'.*

that is, where women are honoured, there gods come to dwell?

So, revenge and retaliation in kind being out of the question, so far as India is concerned, may I with your permission, Sir, say a few words to Field Marshal Ayub Khan and to

Commander-in-Chief Gen. Musa of Pakistan, if my feeble voice can now pierce the thick walls of hatred and misunderstanding raised between Delhi and Rawalpindi? There are a large number of men in India who have known President Ayub during pre-Partition days. By them he is held in high esteem as a decent, friendly and Godfearing man, and despite all that has happened during recent years, we cannot believe that capture and carrying away of Sikh women, or, indeed, any civilian who-soever, has his approval. Gen. Musa is a Punjab Jat and has tribal kinship with many of us. It is unnecessary for me to tell him how we feel about what his soldiers have done in this matter. I merely say this to the Field Marshal and to the General that, long after the present conflict and misunderstanding between India and Pakistan is over, long after this sorry chapter in the history of this sub-continent is consigned to the limbo of academic archives, this misdeed of the Pakistan soldiery against the womenfolk of their neighbours across a political frontier, will be remembered and will continue to poison human relationships. I say no more and leave both these gallant soldiers themselves to decide as to what is now proper for them to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen Members have given notices. Obviously all of them cannot be given a chance. I shall give chance to one Member from each party.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I would like to know why it is that our Defence Ministry through the Defence Forces have not taken sufficient action, apart from the spontaneous protection given by our chivalrous airmen who were there in the skies, and why they did not come earlier with a full account of this tragedy and a proper explanation for their failure to take what other action could possibly have been taken not only with regard to these eight or seven unfortunate women but also others who had been taken away to Pakistan.

**Shri Bade:** After hearing this statement from the hon. Member, Kapur Singhji, of course, our blood boils. It is rather shameful and disgraceful on the part of Pakistan. . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the question?

**Shri Bade:** I am putting my question. The hon. Defence Minister himself is a Mahratta and his blood must have boiled. May I know from him whether he has made any enquiry from these 8 girls who have come back to India, and, as is usual with the Congress Government, has it made any protest to the Pakistan Government over this matter? Has he made any inquiries into the whole thing?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** After Sardar Kapur Singh had brought this question, this unfortunate and tragic episode, to the notice of Government, what inquiries were made by them? Were the statements of these 7 girls recorded? Were any efforts made to verify these facts and do anything about the matter? We would like to know the details of what the Government themselves have done after these facts came to their notice.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :**  
15 सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं हैं, पांच या छः उपस्थित हैं, इसलिए सब को मौका दिया जाए ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिधबी जी ने पूछा कि क्या उनका ध्यान लिया गया और लिया गया तो अब तक सरकार ने क्या किया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब इस बारे में सरकार या रक्षा मंत्रालय क्या करने की सोचते हैं ताकि उसका कोई अच्छा भ्रसर पड़े और कोई सख्त कार्रवाई हो ?

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :**  
मुझे यह पता लगा था कि इधर लाहौर सैक्रेटरी में सब से पहले दिन, जिस दिन हमारी

सेना भागे बढ़ी, उस दिन पाकिस्तान के कुछ सैनिकों और सेनापतियों को हमारे सैनिकों ने चाय पीते हुए पकड़ लिया, और उनके साथ उनके परिवारों समेत जब व अपने क्षेत्र में आए तो हमारे जनरल ने कहा कि हमारी शत्रुता इन के परिवार के लोगों से नहीं है, इन के परिवार के लोगों को सीमा पार छोड़ कर आओ, हम बच्चों और महिलाओं को परेशान नहीं करना चाहते । एक और तो भारत की यह सभ्यता है और दूसरी और पाकिस्तान की यह असभ्यता है जिसकी श्री कपूर सिंह ने अपने भाषण में चर्चा की है । तो क्या भारत के रक्षा मंत्री ने या भारत सरकार ने इस समाचार की सत्यता के बारे में छानबीन की है, और यदि इसमें कुछ सत्यांश है तो उनके असभ्य व्यवहार के खिलाफ भारत सरकार ने क्या पग उठाया है ?

**श्री बूटा सिंह (मोंगा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,** जब इस तड़ाई में हमारी फौजों ने सरहद पार की उस वक्त हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और हमारी पंजाब सरकार को भी अच्छी तरह से मालूम था कि सरहद पर रहने वाले लोगों के साथ क्या होने वाला है । जो फाजिल्का सैक्टर में हुआ उसकी सरदार कपूर सिंह ने दिल को दिवाने वाली दास्तान सुनायी । ऐसा ही खेमकरन और दूसरी जगहों पर हुआ । पंजाब सरकार ने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि कुछ परिवारों को पाकिस्तानी फौज ले गयी थी ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को जानते हुए हिन्द सरकार ने और पंजाब सरकार ने उन सरहद पर रहने वालों को यह सूचना क्यों नहीं दी, यह एक प्रश्न है ।

दूसरे सरहद पर रहने वाले सिख लोगों को हथियार इसलिए नहीं दिए जाते कि उनके ऊपर शक किया जाता है और इस के फलस्वरूप ऐसी घटनाएँ घटीं, नहीं तो वे लोग अपनी बहनों को बचा सकते थे ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्री यह नीति कितनी देर तक धीरे धपनाने वाले हैं ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे रक्षा मंत्री को पता था धीरे किन्द्रीय सरकार को पता था कि पाकिस्तान पंजाब में इन गांवों पर हमला करने वाला है तो क्यों नहीं उन गांवों को खाली करने की व्यवस्था की गयी धीरे वहां के लोगों की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध सरकार ने क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : धीरे माननीय सरदार कपूर सिंह ने जो घटना बतायी है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रगति की है । धीरे जिन लड़कियों को ले जाया गया क्या उन लड़कियों के पिताओं के द्वारा या उनके परिवार के द्वारा सरकार को कोई शिकायत मिली है ? यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या प्रगति की है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I shall first of all give the factual background that I have got about this matter, but before that, I would like to make one point clear, that personally, the detailed facts which the hon. Member, Shri Kapur Singh, just now gave in this hon. House were not known to me till he mentioned them just now. I only know about this when he put a starred question, and after we started making enquiries about the facts from the Punjab Government.

Just before the day we answered the question, that is on Monday, a few hours before that, we got some oral information from the Punjab Government about the missing of certain families from those two villages, including women, but even that information was through a telephonic message. So, I could not confirm that information, because when I have to give information here—and, as you know, this type of information has to be confirmed—I have to get further clarification

and verification of the facts. So, I did not deliberately mention the number of women. I thought possibly I would be able to give the information to the hon. Member later, because the whole set of facts seems to be very serious.

But then, he asked for a half-hour discussion. So, I am here to reply. As I said, I only came to know about these facts, about the missing of women from those two villages, only last Sunday. This particular fact I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Member and the hon. House so that they may try to judge me on merits.

After that we got further information from the Punjab Government, and the information that I have now got has been given by the Punjab Government. The factual position is this. I have also tried to verify this as far as I could. I have not gone into further details yet, but I propose to do so. The information that has so far reached me is that on the 6th afternoon or evening, when our forces entered the Lahore sector, some sort of firing and attack started on these two villages which are within half a mile on the border of our country.

A question was asked why it was that we did not ask these villagers to vacate. It is a very relevant question.

An hon. Member: Or arm them.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have got very great regard and respect for the Punjab villagers. Wherever they find that the army posts are there, they have refused to vacate, because they do not like to vacate. They wanted to live a normal life, and we did not want to create some sort of panic on the entire border by asking them to vacate, because we did not know where there would be an attack, where the action would start. It would have been wrong to start that sort of panic. Therefore, deliberately such a thing was not done, keeping in view the attitude of the Punjab people themselves, including the brave Sikh villagers.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

In this particular case what happened was that they were attacking from the other side, our forces were on this side. There was a sort of exchange of fire. Normally when such attacks start, confusion also starts, and in that confusion, some villagers did come on this side. This was the information that I had got.

This information that some women took shelter in the trenches and the Air Force protected them, and that after they crossed the river the Army did not do so, I am hearing for the first time. I can tell you with my hand on my conscience that I heard it for the first time on the floor of the House. If the hon. Member had given me this information before he put this question, reserving his right to put the question, it would have helped me. He can very well expect that I should have my own information. I should have, but if I had this information, possibly I would have come to the hon. House and given more factual information, I would have started enquiries after that.

I entirely share his anxiety and anger over this matter. Whoever has failed in protecting, intentionally or knowingly, the honour of the women, certainly is guilty of the first order, I have no doubt about it. If the Defence Minister is guilty of that or anybody else, he should certainly face the consequences. I will not come in the way. But I should like to assure the hon. House that looking to the tradition of our Army and the Air Force nobody in the Indian Army will allow the honour of women to be dishonoured like that; they would never allow that. I am glad for the enlightenment that the hon. Member has given me about what happened at the time of the Third Panipat War. All honour to Sikhs for that. But I am not saying this only because I happen to be a Maharashtrian. We in India have not only cared for the honour of our women, we have cared for the honour

of all women, of every woman. I can cite another example from Indian history, when Shivaji honoured the daughter-in-law of a great Muslim Subedar of Kalyan. That is our tradition. There is no question or doubt about it. Any woman's honour is as inviolable as that of my mother's honour or my sister's honour, be that a Sikh woman or any other woman. There is no question of showing any negligence about it.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The Sikhs have regarded all Indian women as sisters; it is consistently given in our records.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** What the Sikhs did at the time of the Third Panipat war is certainly something that we all honour; we should be thankful and grateful to them. Certainly, I assure the hon. Members that I will make further enquiries in the light of what the hon. Member has said. If there is any failure on the part of any officer or any unit, certainly they will be brought to book if there is any deliberate negligence behind it. But in this case we will have to see the background of the whole thing. The Pakistanis are capable of doing such things. I support the appeal that the hon. Member has made to President Ayub Khan. Now what steps have we taken after the incident? We have got a system of the International Red Cross to find out such facts. We have also got certain Pakistani families whom we have kept in the camps and we are looking after them very well. Therefore, we took the initiative in these matters and allowed the International Red Cross agency to go and find out how we are treating them. We contacted Red Cross people and gave them information, about the Sikh women and other people so that they can find out, if they could get the facility to visit the camps, to see if these women are in Pakistan Camps. Certainly we will again try to find out where the other women, six or seven women who have come back, and

their families are. Hon. member has got those names and he may give them to me as it may facilitate things. Of course I will try to get them on my own also. I will contact them and get fuller information and a fuller report on this and come to this hon. House. The honour of India is not merely that of land; the honour of every living man and woman is the honour of India. When we say that we are fighting for the integrity of India, it is this concept of honour of

Indians, that we are fighting for. These are the values of life that we are fighting for. This is all that I have to say.

17.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 18, 1965/Kartika 27, 1887 (Saka).

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