

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. L, 1966/1887 (Saka)

[February 14 to 28, 1966/Magha 25 to Phalguna 9, 1887 (Saka)]



Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No.5—Monday, February 21, 1966/Phalguna 2, 1887 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 91 to 97 1057—94

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 98 to 112 and 115 to 119. 1094—1113

Unstarred Questions No. 411 to 420, 422 to 431, 433 to 502,
505 to 520, 522 to 526 and 528 to 537. 1113—1205

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Incidents in Banaras Hindu University Campus 1205—26

Re: Motion for Adjournment —

Food Situation and Supply of Kerosene in West Bengal and
other parts of the country 1226—41

Shri Alagesan 1227—31

Re: Question of Privilege —

(Query) 1243

Papers laid on the Table 1242—44

Public Accounts Committee —

Thirty-seventh Report 1244—45

Motion re: Tashkent Declaration 1245—86

Shri Swaran Singh 1247—70

Motion on the President's Address 1286—1376

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh 1286—1300

Shri J. P. Jyotishi 1312—24

Shri N. Dandekar 1341—58

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta 1360—72

Shri Khadilkar 1373—76

Statement re: talks with Naga Delegation 1300—1311

Shrimati Indira Gandhi 1301—02

Re: Papers Laid on the Table 1311—12

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1057

LOK SABHA

Monday, 21st February, 1966/2nd
Phalgun, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट लिमिटेड में निर्मित
नया वायुयान

+

*91. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय :

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसबा :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री प्र० च० बरध्वा :

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट लिमिटेड बंगलौर में एक ऐसा वायुयान बनाया है जो 17,000 फुट की ऊंचाई पर उतर सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की लागत क्या है; और

(ग) इस में विदेशों से मंगाये गये पुर्जें किस अनुपात में प्रयोग किये गये हैं ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The H.A.L. (Bangalore Division) has developed and produced a Jet Pack installation which is fitted to a Fair Child Packet Airframe to

1058

give the aircraft extra power for high altitude operations. The cost of a Jet Pack including installation charges is Rs. 4.79 lakhs, out of which the foreign exchange content is Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह विमान नेफा और लड़ाख की ऊंची पहाड़ियों में चीन के विरुद्ध हमारे सैनिकों को सहायता दे सकेगा, लड़ाई के काम में भ्रा सकेगा क्या ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, that is the idea with which it has been developed.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या जो इस के लिए पेट्रोल है वह भी हम विदेशों से ही मंगवायेंगे या हमारे यहां इस के बनाने की भी कोई योजना बनायी है ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that the development of this particular power installation has anything to do with fuel requirements.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : चलेगा काहें से वह ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे बाकी सब जानने हैं, बस ही यह भी चलेगा ।

Shri S. C. Samantia: May I know what will be the annual production of this sort of aircraft?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This relates to a transport aircraft. In fact, it is a U.S. aircraft, Packet which was fitted for giving additional power, with auxiliary power plant J-34. The original plane is manned by two piston engines but we thought that, since we were producing a jet engine, additional power could be given by that additional engine. We developed our

own power installation; that has been added and it has yielded results.

With regard to the total production, we have, upto 31-12-1965, installed about 18 jet packs.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether an estimate has been made regarding the number of these to be produced in our factories during the Fourth Plan and whether it has also been estimated and planned to see that these could be made for not only transport but also for regular use?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Estimates have been prepared for both transport as well as fighter aircraft. It would not be in public interest to give the details of estimates.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know from where the imported components are being obtained and what guarantee has been received from the suppliers for continued supply?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They are obtained from U.K.

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : इस विमान में जब यह यात्रियों को ढोने के लिये काम में लाया जायगा, कितने यात्री बैठ सकेंगे और इस का इकोनामिक्स क्या होगा यातायात का ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I said, this is a transport aircraft for freight purposes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With regard to the requirements for high altitude aircraft, we were told previously that the H.A.L., Bangalore, was also going to manufacture alouette helicopters. May I know whether any progress has been made in that direction?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the Chinese aggression took place last time—that is not the last—we got these transport aircraft from the U.S.A. and some other countries also. May I know how far the production of these transport aircraft will relieve us of the need to get them from any other country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have already purchased these transport aircraft from the U.S.A. and we have them in possession. We want to utilise them in the high-altitude regions, especially in the Chusul area. In order that it may be able to land at high altitudes and take off also at high altitudes, we thought that the installation of jet packs with Orpheus engine (Bristol Siddeley) which we are manufacturing in the HAL, Bangalore, would be useful, and we have developed that installation, and that has been found to be very useful.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to understand whether landing at high altitudes is a matter of merely piloting skill and grounding facilities, or of technological sophistication.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is well known that high-altitude take-off and landing would depend upon the atmospheric temperature as well as atmospheric pressure.

Mr. Speaker: Now question No. 92.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है इसमें । जब हमारे यहां भारी बरफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं और पुनर्वास का काम आप को दिया हुआ है तो यह कैसे हुआ कि यह प्रश्न हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को सौंप दिया गया । (व्यवधान) रिहैबिलिटेशन का जो प्रश्न है यह तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब से तात्सुक रहता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में आप को क्या ऐतराज है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे यह आपत्ति है कि जब यह काम उन को सौंपा हुआ है तो हम अपनी छाँवों से देखते हुए यह कैसे समझें कि हलके कन्वों के ऊपर यह डाल दिया जाय भारी कन्वों के रहते हुए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा यह भी देख लिया जायगा ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप
विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास

+

* 92. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री गुलशन :

श्री महेश्वर नायक :

श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाब :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री प्रकाशचोर सास्त्री :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० समन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री प्र० च० बक्ष्या :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री चर्मलिंगम् :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बी० च० शर्मा :

श्री बसुमतारी :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क)' हाल ही में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में कितने भारतीय लोग विस्थापित हो गये हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा पंजाब सरकार द्वारा उन लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये क्या योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाया जा चुका है; और

(घ) उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और उन को जो रोजगार दिये गये हैं उन का स्पीरा क्या है ?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 3,07,793.

(b) All the displaced persons are to go back to their villages. Rehabilitation assistance in the form of *ex-gratia* grants and loans for reconstruction of houses damaged, loans for agricultural and professional purposes will be provided. In addition maintenance allowance determined on the basis of the size of the family will be given.

(c) In Punjab the rehabilitation of displaced persons will start after 25th February, 1966. In J. & K. nearly 50,000 persons have been sent back to their original places of residence in Jammu Division, while the remaining will start going back after 25th February, 1966.

(d) The information is being collected.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सीमा पर रहने वाले लोग जो डिस्प्लेस्ड हो गये थे उन की जमीन जो खराब हो गई है प्राप ने बनलाया कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन बगैरह दिया जायगा तो क्या उन को जमीन के लिए और घर बनाने के लिए पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायगा या कि उन को लोन के रूप में दिया जायगा ? अगर लोन के रूप में दिया जायगा तो क्या इन्टरेस्ट भी चार्ज किया जायगा ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: For reconstruction of houses in Punjab and Rajasthan, the scale proposed is up to Rs. 2,000 for every pucca house destroyed or damaged, and up to Rs. 750 for every kutcha house destroyed or damaged. In Jammu and Kashmir, it is up to Rs. 500 plus timber. That is the basis that has been allotted.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : तो एंटीकल्बर सेंक्टर के अलावा इंडस्ट्रियल सेंक्टर में जो नुकसान हुआ है उन को क्या कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायगा और उन को और दूसरी मदद क्या दी जायगी ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is not a question of compensation. Every assistance will be given to those industrialists who have been put to hardship. That will be done in respect of supply of raw materials, credit facilities and so on.

श्री प्रोफ़र लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसे जम्मू और काश्मीर के विस्थापितों को बसाया जा रहा है और उन को मकान की सुविधा दी जा रही है तो क्या राजस्थान के भी विस्थापितों को उतनी ही मकान बगैरह बनाने की सुविधा दी जायेगी या नहीं ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, the pattern is uniform for all displaced persons whether it be Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab or Rajasthan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान, पंजाब और जम्मू काश्मीर इन भलग-भलग प्रदेशों में कितने-कितने व्यक्ति उजाड़े गए थे और इन को जो सहायता देने का तरीका है, वह किस आधार पर दी जायेगी, किस ढंग से उन को मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have stated that the total number of displaced persons is about 3,07,793. Out of these, about 2,50,000 are displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir, about 51,793 are persons displaced in the Punjab and about 6000 are persons displaced from Rajasthan. The pattern of assistance, as I suggested earlier, is to give them assistance for reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed, grant loans for agriculture and also give them some loans for housing purposes.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : राजस्थान, जम्मू और काश्मीर से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में विस्थापित उजाड़ कर पाकिस्तान भी चले गये तो अब जबकि विस्थापितों को फिर से बसाने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है तो ऐसे लोग जो उजाड़ कर पाकिस्तान गये थे और फिर आकर इन हिस्सों में बसाये जायेंगे उन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या नीति

एडाप्ट की है और उन एरियाज में पाकिस्तान ट्रेड घुसपैठिये दुबारा न भेज सके उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की गई है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The question of rehabilitation arises only when they go back to their original places. The State Governments have been asked to conduct a survey and send their proposals and then necessary assistance will be given.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, घुसपैठियों की . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घुसपैठियों का सवाल भलहदा हो गया । अब भागे वह न भायें उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी यह एक भलहदा सवाल है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मान लीजिये यह 25 तारीख की बात बतला रहे हैं अब उन एरियाज में अगर घुसपैठिये फिर आ जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भलहदा सवाल है ।

Shri Linga Reddy: Is there a committee to deal with the rehabilitation problem? If so, will speedy relief be afforded by this committee?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, relief has already been given. Now the question of rehabilitation has to be tackled.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : भारत सरकार खूब जानती है कि पंजाब का वह भाग जो पाकिस्तान ने कुछ उजाड़ा इन दिनों में बहुत उपजाऊ उस की भूमि है किसानों के मकान भी भण्डे हों तो क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि एक किसान परिवार के लिए 2000 रुपये की सहायता क्या हैसियत रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो प्रार्थमिक में जाना है यह कोई इन्फ़रमेसन तो नहीं है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the State Governments have to bear a share of it? If so, will lands be given free by State Governments?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a different question. Assistance for rehabilitation purposes will be given by the Centre.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Replying to a supplementary, the hon. Minister mentioned that credit facilities, raw materials and other help are being given to industries. But my information is entirely different. I would like to know how much money, how much grant for the supply of raw materials has been given specially to cottage and small-scale industries of those areas?

Mr. Speaker: This is the last year of this Parliament. The hon. lady Member should shorten her supplementaries.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Because a wrong reply has been given, I had to explain it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In Jammu and Kashmir, several steps have been taken by various Ministries of the Government of India. As regards industries, the Department of Social Security has allotted about Rs. 27 lakhs for the purpose of purchase of handicraft and other materials. Orders have also been placed with Punjab industries for purchase of barrack blankets costing Rs. 87 lakhs.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: He is again muddling up and not giving a specific reply.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In 'industries' all these things are included. The Commerce Ministry has also given some amount to the All India Handloom Board to purchase necessary handloom.

Shri P. O. Boroach: Have any Indians again been displaced as a result of surrender of Indian territory in Pak-occupied Kashmir as a result of the Tashkent Agreement? If so, are all these Indians ready to go to Pakistan-occupied territory?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is too early to say. We have to wait till Feb. 25.

श्री मनु लिये : पिछले सत्र में सुरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि युद्धरवी के बाव राजस्थान में पाकिस्तान ने 24 चौकियों पर कब्जा किया है। उन में 7 बचावतों के नांव बताते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन गांवों के जो वित्थापित हैं कितने इस वक्त पाकिस्तान में हैं कितने भारत में हैं और क्या बदला-बदली में उन को वापिस किया जायेगा और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए योजना बनाई जायेगी ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I think it does not arise out of this. Anyhow, we have to wait till the 25th February.

Mr. Speaker: The information may be collected and placed on the Table.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir have asked the Centre for aid to do this rehabilitation work effectively. May I know what each of these governments have asked for, and how much of it has been granted, and how much is going to be granted in the long run?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: For relief measures, the Punjab Government has asked for about Rs. 73 lakhs, of which Rs. 38 lakhs have been placed at their disposal or sanctioned, the expenditure has been authorised. For purchase of quilts and durries Rs. 7 lakhs, and the entire amount was given; repairs for roads Rs. 44 lakhs, and the same amount has been authorised to be spent. For loans, the Punjab Government wanted about Rs. 1 crore; Rs. 50,00,000 expenditure has been authorised; for settlement loans Rs. 10 lakhs has been requested for and Rs. 10 lakhs has been authorised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir? You are omitting these two.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: For Rajasthan also I can give the figures. The demand of the Government of Rajasthan for about Rs. 2 lakhs has been allocated

Indonesian boats near Andaman Islands

♦
***83. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia;
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian boats have been sighted near Andaman islands recently;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) the motive of their coming so near to the Andaman Islands; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the news item which appeared in various newspapers of Indonesia that the Indonesian Government is considering as to how they should claim these islands, and that they would move all the international agencies to make it clear that these islands belong to them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I answered that these are not Indonesian vessels. These are fishing vessels. These vessels which were sighted were fishing vessels of Singapore registration. With regard to the other fact, in fact we are taking adequate steps to strengthen the security of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, keeping in view particularly the sighting of foreign vessels in our territorial waters.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I would like to make one thing clear. The Indonesian Government has never claimed them as such. The newspapers of Indonesia may write any irresponsible thing. I do not think we can take it seriously. The only point, as far as we are con-

cerned, is that we should take all the necessary steps to protect our islands. Those steps we are taking.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view these vessels which are sighted from time to time and other subversive elements which are quite active especially in Nicobar Islands, may I know what particular step our Government is intending to take to see that this type of element never gets its root there, and may I know why it has not been decided to grant permission to the people of Port Blair to go to Nicobar more frequently and more easily?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: These are suggestions really speaking which can be taken into account by ourselves and the Home Ministry—giving more facilities for men from Port Blair to go to Nicobar etc. As far as fishing vessels are concerned, mostly they come from the Malaysian side. Many times they have been captured and warned and sometimes some action has also been taken against them. We have also taken it up with the Malaysian authorities.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : श्री टामस साहब ने बतलाया था कि यह जो वैसल्स देखे गये वे फिशिंग वैसल्स सिंगापुर रजिस्ट्रेशन के थे । मैं तो जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस किस देश के वैसल्स थे और यह वैसल्स फिर से भारतीय समुद्री सीमाओं में न घायें उसके लिए क्या संबंधित विदेशी कम्पनियों या मुल्कों से कुछ लिखा पढ़ी की गई है, यदि, हाँ तो उसका क्या फल निकलता है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The point is they were registered in Singapore. I think they were registered in Singapore when Singapore and Malaysia were together. The only thing we can do in this matter is to take action against the people found in the fishing vessels, and take up the question with the Malaysian authorities. We are doing both the things.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा था कि जो उस के खिलाफ लिखा पढ़ी की गई उसका क्या फल हुआ वह नहीं बतलाया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी गौर कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मछली पकड़ने वाले लोग हैं उन्हें पकड़ा गया नाजामत तरीके से भाते हुए तो उस सम्बन्ध में मलेशियाई सरकार को हिदायत भेजी है तो उस हिदायत पर अभी तक कितना श्रमल हुआ है और जो उसके लिए आपने कार्यवाही करने को कहा है भविष्य में तो वह कार्यवाही कब तक हो जायेगी ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : बात यह है कि जो फिशिंग बैस्स नजर आये थे उन के बारे में हम ने फिर मलेशियाई गवर्नमेंट के साथ बातचीत की है, लिखापढ़ी की है और कुछ कार्यवाही की है और हम धायन्दा भी इस सम्बन्ध में अप्रारिटीज से लिखा पढ़ी करते रहेगे बाकी जो इस तरह के बैस्स हमारे कब्जे में आते हैं उनके खिलाफ भी हमें कुछ ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अन्तमान द्वीपसमूह में ऐसे द्वीप कुल कितने हैं, जहाँ न तो नागरिकों की और न सैनिकों की कोई आबादी बसती है ? यह सवाल मैं इसलिए पूछ रहा हूँ कि अभी ऐसा शक हुआ कि शायद इन्दोनेशियाई जहाज मलेशिया या सिंगापुर के रजिस्ट्रेशन में आई हों । जिन द्वीपों में बस्ती नहीं है, वे इन्दोनेशिया के कितने नजदीक हैं और अन्तमान से कितने दूर हैं ? मंत्री महोदय वहाँ पर नागरिक और सैनिक बस्ती बसाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are certainly a large number of islands where there is no population. To give the exact number, I would require

notice. They are quite nearer, at nearer distances, from some of the points in Indonesia. As far as the steps necessary to take precaution against any activity in the nearer islands are concerned, the steps have gradually increased. I can say there were not any large preparations in this matter, but we have undertaken certain preparations in this matter and they are gradually developing.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने यह भी पूछा है कि वहाँ पर बस्ती बसाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am sorry I missed that point. Certain suggestions were made that we can go and rehabilitate some of our ex-service-men in that area or possibly take some people from other areas. A Study Team went into that area and studied that question; but their report is not very favourable.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इन्दोनेशिया में चीन विरोधी विद्रोह के बाद क्या हिन्दुस्तान और इन्दोनेशिया के बीच सम्पर्क में कोई सुधार हुआ है, क्या दोनों देशों में रिश्ता कुछ अच्छा हुआ है, यदि हाँ, तो उस की सूचना क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is another question.

श्री रामसेवक शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अन्तमान द्वीपसमूह के समीप इन्दोनेशिया की कोई नावें नहीं हैं । एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में राज्य मंत्री ने कहा कि वहाँ पर सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाही किन देशों के खिलाफ है और जैसा कि कहा गया है, वहाँ पर कुछ द्वीप ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर कोई आबादी नहीं है, तो कैसे इस बात की जानकारी होती है कि इन्दोनेशिया की नावें वहाँ पर आती हैं या नहीं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of merely getting information

from the people who live in those islands. It is from the patrolling which goes round in the area and that is, really speaking, the best source of getting information. As far as getting information is concerned, that is my answer. About the steps taken, we are not taking steps against any specific threat as such. We have to take steps for our self-defence.

श्री श्री ० प्र० शर्मा : इन्डो-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के समय में इन्दोनेशिया का, श्रीरक्षसकर उस राज्य के संसालक, राष्ट्रपति, डा० सुकर्ण का, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति जो रुख रहा है, उसको सामने रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने उस द्वीपसमूह की सुरक्षा की कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है, या भ्रामतीर पर जो व्यवस्था होती है, वही रही है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I have answered this question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press conference held by the Secretary of the Andaman Congress saying that debarring the entry of any settlers in the Nicobar Islands has been a great cause of concern and it threatens the defence of the island itself? May I know whether any step has been taken in this regard?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir. This news item on this particular fact has been taken note of and it is under consideration.

Shri Ranga: Would some steps be taken by the Defence Ministry also to supplement the efforts of the Home Ministry in order to increase the number of our steamers that will be plying between Andamans and Calcutta on the one side and between Andamans and Madras on the other, in order to further strengthen our security measures?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not know what the Defence Ministry as such can do about this particular traffic. I have not got any particular idea on

this matter. But if there are any suggestions certainly they can be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the report which appeared in the press last year been confirmed—that the Indonesian Government has officially renamed the Indian Ocean as Indonesian Ocean? If so, is it a straw in the wind that they are laying claim to not merely the waters of the Indian Ocean but also the land or islands of the Indian Ocean?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have no information on this point. I will require notice.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जहाँ तक बस्ती बसाने का सवाल है, उस के बारे में रिपोर्ट बेरी कंवेरेबल नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में क्या कारण बताये गये हैं और क्या वह रिपोर्ट किसी एक्सपर्ट जांच के आधार पर है अथवा और किसी आधार पर।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, ultimately people who are connected with the defence services will have to take the initiative in this matter to persuade some people to go and stay there. The climatic conditions, the possibility of undertaking certain occupations there, etc. also have to be taken note of. I do not say we have accepted it as the final reply. I have only given this information on whether any thinking is made in this respect. I do not think that is the final stage or final conclusion that we have reached.

शर्मा में नागाओं का अन्वेष प्रवेश

+

* 94. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री राज्य लेखक मन्त्रालय :

श्री किसान पटनमन्त्रालय :

श्री लहदम लोहरी :

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
 श्री हिम्मलसिंहका :
 श्री शोकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री प्र० चं० बब्रू :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री नारायण रेड्डी :
 श्रीमती रेनुका बड़कटकी :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
 श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा :
 श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में पाकिस्तान जाते समय लगभग एक हजार नागा-विद्रोही बर्मा में अवैध रूप में घुस आए थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये विद्रोही शस्त्र प्राप्त करने के लिए बर्मा गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र में उनको वापस आने से रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A gang of Naga hostiles, estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 entered Burmese territory on 29th December, apparently en route to East Pakistan for obtaining arms and ammunition in military training. The gang was intercepted by Burmese troops after which it dispersed and re-entered Indian territory in small batches.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This concerns the External Affairs Ministry. Is he deputising for the External Affairs Minister? Any clarification on this point?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बर्मी सरकार और जनता की नागा विद्रोहियों के प्रति जो बोझी सी नमी या तटस्थता मानुस होती है, क्या उसका कारण यह है कि सन् 1951 में बर्मी प्रधान मंत्री जब कोहिमा की घाम सभा में आये थे, तो वहाँ भारतीय नौकरशाही ने नागा लोगों का विरोधपत्र सुनने से भी इन्कार कर दिया और तब नागालोग उस सभा से एलान कर के, बाबकाट कर के, उठ कर चले गए ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Government of Burma have never assisted or encouraged underground Nagas. In fact, recently they have taken much firmer action to move the Nagas out of the Burmese territory. I have said in the main answer that the Burmese forces intercepted the hostile Nagas and they had to return.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या यह सही है कि नागा विद्रोही बर्मा की बर्मा के रास्ते पाकिस्तान में अवैध और किसी जगह नहीं पहुँचे, जहाँ से उन को सहायता मिलती ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Under the Indo-Burma agreement, the local tribal residents have freedom of movement to a depth of 25 miles on the other side of Indo-Burma border without permit or visa. Taking advantage of this facility, they enter there. Now the Burmese Government is more careful, because they are entering with arms and ammunition.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने सवाल यह पूछा था कि—

■ अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या बर्मा के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है, जहाँ से शस्त्र करने में उन को इमदाद न मिलती हो ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): There are some ways, but they are rather more difficult.

श्री रामसेवक घावब : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी दिल्ली में जब नागा विद्रोही आये थे, तो क्या उन से बातचीत करते समय प्रधान मंत्री ने उन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था; यदि हाँ, तो उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : यह इस सवाल में नहीं आता है, लेकिन अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं जवाब दे दूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप दे सकते हैं, तो दे दें ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं इस बारे में बाद में स्टेटमेंट कर दूँगी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या नागा विद्रोहियों के दाँ चेहरों का, एक तरफ तो सरल आदिवासी जिनके विद्रोह में भी नादानी है और दूसरी तरफ कुछ ब्रिटिश कूटनीति का प्रभाव, सरकार की पता है, क्या इन दोनों पहलुओं को भलग भलग ढंग से देखा है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This question does not arise out of this. Possibly, what might also be answered when the statement is made.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, what the hon. Member meant to say was—that is what I have been able to gather—that they are having double dealing, they are having two faces, one towards this side and the other towards the other side.

An hon. Member: That is not what he said.

Mr. Speaker: He might repeat the question.

श्री किशन पटनायक : डबल डीलिंग नहीं है । मैंने कहा है कि उनके दो चेहरे हैं । एक है सरल आदिवासी वाला जिन के विद्रोह में भी नादानी है और दूसरा जहाँ तक उनकी कार्रवाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, वे ब्रिटिश कूटनीति द्वारा प्रकाशित हैं ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as this particular fact which has been asked is concerned, I do not know how this is connected with the main question. Certainly, I have not been able to follow.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरे सवाल को अनुमति दी है । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अनुमति तो दी थी लेकिन जो जवाब आया है वह आपने सुन ही लिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां जवाब आया है । जवाब ही नहीं आया है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : इस पच्चीस मील के एरिये में ऐसी कितनी बार नागा विद्रोहियों ने घटनायें की हैं ? ज्यादा नहीं तो इतना बता दिया जाए कि 1965 में कितनी की हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we have given all this information in the series of statements that we made in the course of last year or so. But the point is, mostly they made use of this area or this concession for the purpose of transit through that area to reach Pakistan. That was the most disadvantageous thing.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : कितनी घटनाएँ की हैं, यह मैंने पूछा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि वह पहले जवाब इसका दे चुके हैं ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : 1963-64 का उन्होंने दिया है । मैंने 1965 के बारे में पूछा है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given it in 1965.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Ever since the Burmese Government lost full administrative control in North Burma and areas adjoining Assam border that border has been infested with pro-Chinese Communists as a result

of which the Naga Hostiles have got facilities to negotiate not only with Pakistan but also with China through this territory. If that is so, may I know how Government propose to tackle this problem?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it is right to say that the Burmese Government have lost control over some of the territories and some people are functioning there. I think their control is all right. They are not indifferent to the problem as they were before.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ताशकंद बातों के समय क्या पाकिस्तान से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत की थी कि दोनों देश भ्रमन से रह सकें इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह के व्यक्तियों को किसी भी प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाए जो भारत के खिलाफ इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां करते हैं ? क्या नागा विद्रोहियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत की थी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The general principle of Tashkent Declaration is that either country would not interfere in the internal affairs of the other country. It is presumed that this matter is also included.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know whether any specific proposal for joint controlling of the border by the Indian Army and Burmese Forces was put forward by our late Prime Minister when he last visited Rangoon; if so, what is the attitude of the Burmese Government to this matter?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think this question was mentioned in the talks there with the Prime Minister and the response was very positive.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: The point is whether they agreed to this or not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बाद एक और सवाल हो चुका है। अब मैं कैसे वापिस जाऊँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं उसी वक्त खड़ा हुआ था। मैं ने यह पूछा था कि नागा विद्रोहियों के सम्बन्ध में भी बातचीत की थी ताशकंद में वार्ता के दौरान ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir. I can make that point clear here. This particular aspect was not discussed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार ने बर्मा सरकार से पूछा है इसके सम्बन्ध में और भ्रमर पूछा है तो "हां" या "ना" में क्या जवाब बर्मा सरकार ने दिया है ? क्यों हमारे इन चोरों को वहां पनाह मिलती है ? वे वहां कैसे चले जाते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I mentioned that this aspect was touched in the discussions and the response was positive.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Naga hostiles, concurrently with the talks of their leaders with our Prime Minister in Delhi, have intensified their hostile activities in the neighbouring States of Nagaland like Manipur and Assam and are also sending their men to Pakistan for training in guerilla warfare and arms aid, may I know whether our Prime Minister told the representatives of that section of the Nagas whom she met here that Government take a very serious view of this because they are violating the agreement of cease-fire and also seeking co-operation for arms with a foreign country like Pakistan? Did she tell the Nagas like that?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As I said earlier, I am making a statement today about the talks.

Mr. Speaker: These facts might also be mentioned there.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Or would you like me to answer it now?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Was this question raised?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It was raised. They agreed with me that people who were responsible for these incidents were people who did not wish the talks to succeed and, therefore, both sides should try to stop all these incidents.

Shri Hem Barua: Have they disowned them? What about the statement made by the Foreign Minister of the Naga Federal Government, which was reported in the press? They said that they are a wing of our Government?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very pertinent question.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have seen the newspaper reports. They did not say this to me. As you know, we have increased the number of observers.

Shri Hem Barua: On the international pattern. Government has failed.

Shri Mangu: In view of the fact that both sides had agreed to meet again in April, may we have this assurance that Government would continue to try to persuade these friends who have come here to meet them and to do all that lies in their power to prevent this kind of activity and in that way further facilitate the success of the talks that are adjourned just now?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Certainly that is our endeavour.

श्री लहटन चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी बा। आपने मेरा नाम पुकारा नहीं और पास घोबर कर गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलती से रह गया है। मुझे पता नहीं था कि आप मौजूद हैं।

*95. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

+

*96. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in the publication of the complete works of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; and

(b) when the work of publication is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) A proposal to set up a separate unit for bringing out the Collected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru is under finalisation.

(b) the work of publication is likely to be completed in about 7 years after the setting up of the unit.

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ कि ये छपे हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी छपे नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि सात साल लगेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन प्रकाशनों पर रायल्टी के बारे में क्या इंतजाम किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : रायल्टी के बारे में मामला बिचाराखीन है। किन्तु यह निश्चित बात है कि जहाँ तक रायल्टी का अधिकार उत्तराधिकारियों को है, उसका सम्मान किया जाएगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आपको कुछ पता है या आपको यह पता तो चल ही गया होगा कि सात साल में कितने प्रकाशन होने और अनुमान से उन पर कितना खर्च आ जाएगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसका अनुमान मेरे पास नहीं है। किन्तु यह निश्चित बात है कि जितना सारा बाङ्गमय है पंडित जवाहर सास नेहरू का उसको चालीस बाल्युम्भ में, चालीस पुस्तकों में रखा जाएगा और लगभग एक पुस्तक पांच सौ पृष्ठ की होगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दाम बगैरह का कुछ तो अनुमान लगाया गया होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : खर्च का अनुमान मेरे पास है। लगभग 57.5 लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि क्या उसने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में तो पंडित जवाहर सास नेहरू की कृतियां पहले से ही छपी हुई हैं इस बास्ते विदेशों में भेजने का इनको प्रबन्ध किया जाए ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जब यह प्रकाशित होगी तो उनकी बिक्री विदेशों में भी होगी, ऐसी धारणा और विश्वास किया जाता है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Will this include letters exchanged between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of the Indian Republic?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I believe, the word "works" does envisage or encompass within its ambit all that he has written, maybe, including his letters.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma : May I know whether any abridged edition or pocket-sized books of all these important statements of Jawaharlal Nehru will be brought out for the use of the common man?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I think that is a suggestion for action; but, I think, something has already been done in that behalf.

Shri Ranga : Are we to understand that all the correspondence that had been carried on by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with everybody all over the

world as well as with those of us in India is sought to be published; if so, would they see that no distinction is made between one man and another, between one party and another and between one section of people and another?

Shri Thirumala Rao : Include Shri Ranga's letters also in that.

Shri Raj Bahadur : There would have to be an editorial board and a proper survey would be made. On the basis of that survey a selection would be made of the important ones. If we want to include everything, it may not be possible.

Shri Ranga : Who appoints that selection board? Will there be any representation on that from the Opposition side also?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That is a matter which has to be considered.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या इन ग्रन्थों को भारत की चौदह भाषाओं में अनुवित किया जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : स्वभावतः यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में होंगे, उन का उल्लास या अनुवाद अन्य भाषाओं में होगा या नहीं इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस सब काम में लगभग 57 लाख रु० खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की बिक्री के बारे में क्या कोई नीति बनाई जायेगी और उस के आधार पर रायल्टी दी जायेगी अथवा इस खर्च के आधार पर रायल्टी दी जायेगी।

श्री राज बहादुर : उचित समय पर इस बात पर विचार किया जायेगा कि क्या नीति रखी जाये।

Shri Hapur Singh : I want to understand how this public sector enterprise on the part of the Government of India precisely advances the cause of the socialist pattern of society which is our goal.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, all that Panditji has written is a precious heritage for the nation.

Shri Kapur Singh: Question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of any private sector or public sector; Panditji belonged to all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that in various ways Government has actively participated in compiling and publishing the works of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, do Government propose to take similar action with regard to the writings and speeches of that other great leader among the big trio of the freedom struggle, Netaji Subhaschandra Bose, the father of Indian Revolution?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member might be aware, perhaps, that the Publications Division has already done that, and selected speeches of Netaji Subhaschandra Bose have been brought out. The editorial board consisted of Professor N. K. Siddhanti, S. A. Iyer, J. K. Bhonsle and M. Sivaram. I can give other details but, I think, this should suffice. Apart from that, there are other publications also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a very small thing, trifling.

श्री राम सेवक : यदव : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस पर खर्च साढ़े 57 लाख ४० होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रचनायें जुनी होंगी या सभी रचनायें छापी जायेंगी ?

Shri Kapur Singh: Complete works.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some of the speeches extending from 1946 to 1963 have already been brought out in four volumes. Speeches delivered by Panditji during his last year are under compilation. Speeches specifically bearing upon the subjects of foreign policy, community development, unity of the country, co-operation etc. have also been brought out. This excluded the works I have just now indicated, which cost that much amount.

Malaysian Students

+

- *96. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Malaysian Government have requested the Government of India to absorb the Malaysian students who were receiving education in Pakistan and had been asked by the Pakistan Government to leave that country;

(b) whether the Government of India have agreed to absorb all those students in India; and

(c) if so, the number of such students and the facilities provided to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has agreed to make every effort to accommodate these students.

(c) Government has received the names of ten students—five for admission to Veterinary courses and five to Medical courses. Steps are being taken to secure admission of these students in appropriate Institutions.

Shri Narayan Reddy: In which university have these students been admitted and has the university been directed to see that these students' education is not affected and they do not lose one year of study in view of their late admission?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not say off-hand in which institution they had been admitted, but the idea is that they will not lose the time which they have spent in Pakistan.

Shri Narayan Reddy: May I know whether the Government of India is considering an increase in the number of seats already reserved for Malaysian students and absorbing as many students of Malaysia as want to take their education in India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That will be very difficult because we give already 10 to 12 scholarships and about 10 to 12 students are placed through us. On the other hand, there are about 100 students or even more wanting admission in our Universities. It will be very difficult. (Interruption).

An hon. Member: What is the expenditure?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not say off-hand what the expenditure would be.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : यमी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इतने विद्यार्थी मलेशिया के हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के कितने विद्यार्थी हैं जो वहाँ शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि दस विद्यार्थी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में मलेशिया के इतने ही विद्यार्थी थे या इस से ज्यादा थे और वह घाना नहीं चाहते थे या कि हम ने इससे ज्यादा लिया नहीं ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : संख्या तो इस से ज्यादा थी । करीब 32 पढ़ रहे थे, जिन में से मलेशिया सरकार ने हम को दस केने के लिये लिखा । यह प्रस्ताव उन का था ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि उन में से कितने इंजीनियरिंग के स्टूडेंट्स हैं और उन्हें कहाँ ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : उन में से कोई इंजीनियर नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हो तो उस को रड़की भेज दीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पाकिस्तान और मलेशिया में कुछ ऐसी चर्चा चल रही है कि उन के डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशनस धाम दिनों जैसे हो जायें । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुविधा हो जाने पर भी मलेशिया के जो विद्यार्थी हैं वह भारत में ही रहेंगे या उन्हें फिर पाकिस्तान चले जाना होगा ।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : हमें ऐसी बात नहीं मालूम कि क्या बात चोत चल रही है । लेकिन जाहिर है कि जो यहाँ पढ़ना चाहेंगे वह यहाँ रहेंगे ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether we have the letters of exchange of students with Malaysia and, if so, whether there will be vacancies where some of these will be taken in?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know about the letters that may have been exchanged. But we have a system by which we take students from foreign countries for studies in India. Some are given scholarships for some we are responsible for finding placements only. We are trying to increase the number. It has been considerably increased. But we have difficulties because our own students cannot always find the accommodation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Malaysia fell out with Pakistan on account of Malaysia supporting the Indian cause in the Indo-Pak conflict. May I know whether, in view of the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration, these students will be taken back by Pakistan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think I have followed the hon. Member. I think the hon. Member wants to know whether these students will go back to Pakistan if their relations improve. I have already answered that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that these students are coming here in special circumstances, may I know whether the Government has appointed any special officer to see that these students get proper admission and get proper help? I would also like to know what is the number of students who have made the application and how many have been admitted and given proper facilities so far.

Shri Dinesh Singh: 10 students were to be placed here at the request of the Government of Malaysia. Out of those 10 students, 3 have already been placed in the Universities and for others, the efforts are going on. I may point out that they are coming not for the 1st year admission but for the 2nd and the 3rd year. We have got to see which University has that curriculum in which they can be fitted. I do not think it is necessary to appoint any special officer because we are doing the placement through the Universities and with the Universities there will be other students also.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मलेशिया के विद्यार्थियों के पाकिस्तान से हटाये जाने का कारण यह था कि मलेशिया हिन्दुस्तान का दोस्त है ? यदि हाँ, तो जो 32 विद्यार्थी बतलाये जाते हैं उन को वहाँ पर पढ़ाई का सुविधा देने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : कठिनाई तो कोई नहीं है । हम ने कहा कि जितने लोग पाकिस्तान से हटाये गये हैं अगर वह वहाँ से यहाँ घाना चाहेंगे तो हम सब को लेंगे । उन्होंने दस के लिये कहा इस लिये हम ने दस के लिये मान लिया ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if our Government have enquired from the Malaysian Government as to why is it that the students are sent back from Pakistan? Is it because of the fact that Malaysia supported us against Pakistan in the Security Council?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know. We did not want to ask the Malaysian Government about this. They wanted the students to be placed here and we said that we would.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: No. 97.

The Parliamentary Secretary in the Department of External Affairs (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): rose—

Shri Hem Barua: Has she been introduced to us?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before she speaks, makes her debut, she should be introduced.

Mr. Speaker: Does she require any introduction?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The hon. Member is already known to the House. She has been appointed as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister.

National Defence Fund

+

- *97. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhami:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattaayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of gold and cash so far received in the National Defence Fund, State-wise;

(b) how much has so far been utilized for the defence of the country; and

(c) how the remaining sum is likely to be utilized?

The Parliamentary Secretary in the Department of External Affairs (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5498/66].

(b) A sum of Rs. 27.27 crores has so far been utilised for the purchase of defence equipment.

(c) It was decided soon after the establishment of the National Defence Fund that it would be utilised for all purposes connected with defence, including the welfare of the Armed Forces and their families. In view of the loss to civilian life and property because of the recent conflict with Pakistan, it has also been decided that grants from the Fund should be made to the State Governments and some authorised agencies like the Citizens' Central Council for relief work among the affected population. Proposals for the utilisation of the balance in the Fund are under consideration.

श्री रामेश्वर टाट्टिया : स्टेटमेंट में 74 करोड़ रुपया और 24 हजार ग्राम सोना जो दिखाया गया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें 4 अगस्त से पहले कितना आया और 4 अगस्त से 65 के बाद कितना आया ?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The total cash contribution upto 31st January, 1966 is Rs. 74.06 crores.

Mr. Speaker: That is contained in the statement. The hon. Member wants to know what amount was received upto the 4th August, 1965, and what has been received after that date. Has she got the break-up?

Shri Ranga: The Prime Minister should come forward with the reply

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I am sorry I do not have the information.

श्री रामेश्वर टाट्टिया : यह 24 हजार ग्राम सोना जो आया है यह गोल्ड बांड में कितना आया है और कंट्रिब्यूशन में कितना आया है ?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am very sorry I do not have the details. I shall make the information available to the House.

श्री मधु लिंगम : प्रायोज महोदय, मेरा एक ध्येय का प्रश्न है। इन प्रश्नों की सूचना तो बहुत पहले दी जाती है। इसमें कई लोगों के नाम हैं। तो सभी प्रश्नों के बारे में अगर यही जवाब मिलेगा कि जानकारी हम टेबिल पर रखेंगे तो मेरा ध्यान है कि प्रश्नों का घंटा ही समाप्त करना अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सभी का मिलेगा या क्या होगा यह तो आगे पता चलेगा।

श्री मधु लिंगम : दो तीन प्रश्नों का तो आ जाय।

Shri Himatsingka: Persons who want to deposit gold or gold ornaments have to encounter lot of difficulties and delay and they do not get the bonds or even certificates for about two months. Do the Government propose to take any steps to remove these difficulties?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

श्री लहटन बाबरी : वर्तमान परिस्थिति में सरकार इस फंड का संग्रह जारी रखना चाहती है या बन्द कर देना चाहती है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : अभी तो जारी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि कितनी कलेक्शन बुक्स अब तक गुम हुई हैं वापस नहीं आ सकी हैं और डी० ए० टी० ए० में कितना रुपया उड़ाया जा चुका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कलेक्शन बुक्स कोई गुम हुई हैं ?

श्री इंदिरा गांधी : कई महोदय हुए यह प्रश्न उठा था और श्री शास्त्री जी ने उसका जबाब दिया था । मेरे क्वाल में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमने सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को यह इतिहास दी है कि बहुत ध्यान से इस काम को करें और जो थोड़ी बहुत पहले गायब हुई थीं उनकी पूरी जांच हो चुकी है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह टी० ए०, डी० ए० का जबाब नहीं मिला कि कितना इसमें खर्च हो चुका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो बहुत डिटेल की बातें हैं ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the government had received representations from various people that undue pressure and coercion has been

employed in collecting defence fund in unhealthy competition among the district collectors?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have received some letters from individuals and we have enquired into these cases.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that this fund and the voluntary contribution to the fund are a particular mechanism or device to meet a certain situation or a particular situation, and in view of the fact that the budget is imminent and it is supposed to look after the country's requirements of defence and development have the government considered whether they want to continue this fund and whether it is not high time that it is wound up?

Mr. Speaker: She has answered that for the present it is to continue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: She said that it was continuing, not whether it is proposed to continue it or not.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There is no formal collection. People are giving voluntarily on their own and that is accepted.

Shri Priya Gupta:*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This will not go into the record.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How many cases of receipt books have been detected so far and what is the amount of unaccounted money?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is a very old question; that has been actually before the Pakistani aggression. No complaints have been received afterwards.

Shri Hem Raj: Officers who are authorised to collect funds for the gold bonds and other contributions ask people to gather and when people gather the officers do not attend those meetings.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have not heard this before.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What amounts have been spent from this fund for the welfare of the families of soldiers and how much has been spent for investment in the defence production units?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: For the production of defence equipment, Rs. 27.27 crores; and for the welfare of jawans, provision of amenities, etc. through the citizens' central council and the Ministry of Defence, Rs. 0.76 crores.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 9 करोड़ रुपया सुरक्षा कोष में दिया गया था उसमें से 6 करोड़ केन्द्र को भेजा और 3 करोड़ उनके पास में है जिसका वहाँ के राजनीतिक नेता उपयोग कर रहे हैं और क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि जब शांति सब काम कर सकते हैं, शान्ति से समझौता हुआ है तो यह सुरक्षा कोष जो लिया जा रहा है उसको बन्द करने का उसका विचार है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मने तो कहा था कि जबदस्ती नहीं ले रहे हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बहुत जबदस्ती हो रही है इस मामले में।... (व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वहाँ के राजनीतिक नेता उस रुपये का उपयोग कर रहे हैं; मजे उड़ा रहे हैं।

Shri Ranga: His point is, Sir, that Rs. 3 crores had been kept by the State government. He used the word misappropriation; it would mean that it had been merged in the general revenues. Have any steps been taken to see that such an action is prevented?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It is true that U.P. has kept back some money but that has not been mixed up with any fund; it is kept separately and

they are using it for the benefit of the jawans' families, etc.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि जिन किसानों के घरों से जवान भेजे हैं उन किसानों का, देहातियों का रक्षा कोष में कितना धन है और शहरी दूकानदारों का कितना धन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह बतलाया जा सकता है ?

एक सदस्य : यह बड़े महत्व का विषय है।

Mr. Speaker: Now the Question Hour is over.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ध्याया : तब खरम ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं आपको मुबारकवाद दूँ ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Punjab for Indo-Pakistan War damages

- *98. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hem Barud:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final estimate of the recent Indo-Pakistan War damages has been received by the Central Government from the Punjab Government;

(b) if so, its extent and the amount involved therein; and

(c) the amount advanced by the Centre to the State Government and the amount asked for by the Punjab Government for the rehabilitation of the refugees, industries and the displaced labour?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5499/66].

Exchange of Internees

- *99. Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:
 Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bada:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shrimati Malmeena Sultan:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Maheswar Nalk:
 Shri Bihari Mishra:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 Shri B. Barua:
 Shri Ram Harsh Yadav:
 Shri Bada:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exchange of Indian and Pakistan internees has taken place;

(b) the number of Indian nationals who were interned by Pakistan during the Indo-Pak. conflict; and

(c) the number of them who have been repatriated both from East and West Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information supplied by the Pakistan Government 3386 Indian nationals were interned by Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

(c) The number repatriated from East Pakistan is 2212 and the number from West Pakistan 1659.

Anti-Indian Propaganda in Ceylon by China

- *100. Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Narayan Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report of a leading columnist in the Ceylon Daily News on the 20th December, 1965 commenting that the continued publication in or distribution from Ceylon of anti-Indian Chinese propaganda material was an affront to our sovereignty and foreign policy of neutralism;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter of anti-Indian propaganda by the Chinese in Ceylon with the Government of Ceylon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sawaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government have seen this press report. It is possible that some anti-Indian propaganda material might have come through Ceylon by post. The Indian customs authorities are

maintaining a strict watch and steps are being taken to prevent its entry into India. The matter has not been taken up with the Ceylonese Government.

बर्मा में भारत-मूलक लोगों द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

101. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या गत दिसम्बर में भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को उनकी बर्मा-यात्रा के दौरान वहाँ के भारत-मूलक व्यक्तियों ने अपनी कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में एक ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनकी कठिनाइयों का निवारण करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री विमल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री दिसम्बर 1965 में जब बर्मा गए थे तब बहुत से भारत-मूलक व्यक्तियों ने उन्हें, घलग-घलग तथा सम्मिलित रूप में, ज्ञापन दिए थे जिन में उन लोगों ने अपनी कठिनाइयाँ बताई थीं। उन लोगों की मुख्य कठिनाइयाँ ये हैं :

(i) राष्ट्रीयकृत भारतीय व्यवसायों के बारे में मुद्राव्यय मितने में देरी ;

(ii) बर्मा में भारतीय परिसंपत्ति की स्वदेश को वापसी ;

(i) अर्ध-संबंधी अफगानों के लिए बकाए गए भारतीय राष्ट्रियों पर बिना मुकदमा चलाए ही उन्हें हिरासत में रख रखा ;

() भारतमूलक ऐसे बर्मी राष्ट्रियों को यात्रा संबंधी दस्तावेज पाने की कठिनाई जो भारत में स्थायी रूप से बसने के लिए बर्मा छोड़ना चाहते हैं।

1964 में इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की कई बार कोशिश की गई है। रंगून-स्थित भारत के राजदूतावास ने बर्मा सरकार के साथ इस मामले को उठाया है। स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री विदेश मंत्री और भारतीय अधिकारियों ने भी, जो समय, समय पर बर्मा की यात्रा करते रहे हैं, बर्मा के नेताओं से इस बारे में बातचीत की है। दोनों सरकारों के बीच बातचीत अब भी चल रही है।

Mazagaon Docks

*102. Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Amd:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Maheswar Naik:

Shri Nam Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mazagaon Docks Ltd., Bombay will manufacture small frigates from next year;

(b) if so, whether this will be done without any foreign aid and materials; and

(c) if not, to what extent the foreign aid and materials will be utilized?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) The keel of the first Frigate will be laid this year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Three frigates will be constructed in collaboration with M/s Vickers-Armstrong (Ship-builders Ltd.) and

M/s. Yarrow and Co. Ltd. This involves the supply of necessary data, drawings and other information required for the construction, training of our personnel in the Collaborators' Yards and deputation of Collaborators' personnel to Mazagon Dock Ltd., and purchase of certain important items of machinery manufactured by the Collaborators.

An initial Credit of £4.7 million has been extended by the U.K. Government to meet the external costs of the expansion of Mazgaon Dock Limited and the frigate project. The Ministry of Defence (Navy) UK would provide the design and specifications of the Frigates.

Air accident of late Shri B. G. Mehta, Gujarat Chief Minister

- *103. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reply has since been received from the Pakistan Government to our protest note regarding the air accident of the late Shri B. G. Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Pakistan Government have been asked to pay full compensation for the loss?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Conscription to Armed Forces

- *104. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for selective conscription has been finalised and if so, its broad details;

(b) the reaction of the State Governments and the people in general to the proposed scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the scheme of conscription to all the able-bodied people in view of the threatening attitude of certain neighbouring countries; and

(d) if so, from what date and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The schemes has not yet been finalised. The broad features of the proposal were furnished in reply to Short Notice Question No. 13 asked by Shri H. V. Kamath in this House on the 10th December, 1965.

(b) The scheme has not been circulated to the State Governments as such. It is yet being considered at the expert level.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this stage.

Supply of Military Equipment to Pakistan

- *105. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Utliya:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bibhutl Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chaud
Kachhavaia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports about the supply of Russian made submarines by Indonesia to Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan also acquired large quantities of military hardware from Iran, China, Turkey, Portugal, Jordan and France; and

(c) if so, whether Government have lodged protests with those countries against the supply of arms to Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have seen news reports from time to time about Pakistan acquiring military equipment from various countries. The Government of India have taken appropriate diplomatic action, whenever deemed expedient. For obvious reasons, no clarification is possible from China and Portugal.

Pakhtoonistan

- *106. **Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the unreserved announcement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave in Jamshedpur on the 21st December, 1965 that he whole-heartedly supported the demand for Pakhtoonistan;

(b) whether Government endorses his view-point; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in lending its support to the advocates of Pakhtoonistan led by the Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India's views are well known and

have been repeatedly expressed in the House. Government has every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Pakhtoons and will do whatever possible constitutionally to support them.

चीन द्वारा चुम्बी घाटी में नाथूला तक सड़क का निर्माण

- *107. श्री किशन पटनायक :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगेकि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि चीन ने चुम्बी घाटी से सिक्किम में "नाथूला" तक एक नई सड़क बना ली है;

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

(ग) सरकार सामरिक दृष्टि से सिक्किम में संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार, सड़क निर्माण सहित चीन द्वारा सीमा पर जमाव के विषय में सतर्क है ।

(ग) सिक्किम में संचार प्रणाली में उन्नति का काम संतोषजनक ढंग से हो रहा है । विस्तार प्रकट करना शोकाहित में नहीं होगा ।

Rhodesia

- *108. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that a number of African countries have severed their connections with Britain on the issue of Rhodesia; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have expressed their sympathy and support for the African people in the context of the illegal seizure of power by the White Minority regime in Rhodesia.

Committee on Broadcasting and other Information Media

- *109. Shrimati Benuka Barkataki:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri P. B. Chakravarti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Broadcasting and other Information Media has now submitted its report to Government;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) The Committee has sent three reports on specific activities of All India Radio—first on 'Radio Coverage for Border Areas', the second on 'Broadcasts for Rural Areas', and the third on 'Television for India'. The Committee expects to send its final report on All India Radio, by the end of March, 1966. Copies of all the three reports are also being placed before Parliament separately.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the main recommendations made in the first two Reports, viz. 'Radio Coverage for Border Areas', and 'Broadcasts for Rural Areas' and consequent changes introduced in the programmes of All India Radio, was laid on the Table of the House, on 22nd November, 1965, in reply to Starred Question No. 366. The report on 'Television for India' is at present under consideration and its summary is being laid on the Table of the House separately.

Assaults on Indian Students in London

*110. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Bawa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Beneka Baskataki:
Shrimati Vimala Devi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishan Patniyark:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Uthya:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian students in London have complained to the Indian High Commissioner of the physical assaults and insults by gangs of rowdy elements;

(b) whether it is a fact that the local police also behaved rudely and unsympathetically to the students instead of giving them protection;

(c) the action taken in this regard by the High Commissioner; and

(c) and (d). The High Commission thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. This is not correct.

(c) and (d). The High Commission has taken up this matter with the Commonwealth Relations Office and was informed that this was being urgently examined by the appropriate authorities.

Drive against Bengali Language in East Pakistan

*111. Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a drive against the Bengali culture and Bengali language in East Pakistan and there is resentment amongst the Bengali people about it; and

(b) if so, whether the attention of Pakistan Government has been drawn to this crusade against the Bengali language and culture?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh: (a) and (b). Government have seen some reports in this connection. However, the status of Bengali language and culture in Pakistan is a matter for the people and authorities of Pakistan to consider and decide.

काश्मीर में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के प्रेषक

* 112. श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद :
श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० समन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० च० बरधवा :

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

(क) क्या काश्मीर में सैनिक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के भारत-पाकिस्तान सैनिक प्रेषक दल की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महा सचिव का निश्चित प्रस्ताव क्या है ; और

(ग) उस के संबंध में सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Confiscation of Properties of Indians abroad

*113. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the properties of the Indian nationals in Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and other countries have been confiscated by the Governments of those countries;

(b) the action Government have taken to get the properties restored or to see that adequate compensation is given to those who have lost their properties; and

(c) with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is true that during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict, the properties of Indian nationals in Pakistan have been taken over by the Government of Pakistan and vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property in Pakistan.

Properties of Indian nationals in Ceylon and Burma have not been confiscated. The Government of India have not received any complaints regarding the confiscation of properties of Indian nationals in any other country.

(b) As a consequential measure, the Government of India had also taken over the properties of Pakistani nationals in India and vested them in the Custodian of Enemy Property here. The Government of India also lodged a protest with the Pakistan

High Commission in India against the illegal seizure of properties by Pakistan and asked for the restoration of the properties to their rightful owners.

(c) There has been no response from the Government of Pakistan to our communication. However, according to the Tashkent Declaration, the two countries have agreed to discuss measures for the return of private properties and assets taken over by the two sides.

चीन के सामर्थ्य तथा परमाणु कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन

- * 115. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री प्र० च० बरधवा :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय :
 श्री बहू :
 श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
 श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री रत्नवीर सिंह :
 श्री नारायण रेड्डी :
 श्री कुष्मदास सिंह :
 श्री अनारायण दास :
 श्री हरिवन्धन माधुर :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
 श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेवसिंह सिद्धास्ती :
 श्री हेम बरधवा :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री च० का० मट्टाचार्य :
 श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
 डा० लक्ष्मीलाल तिलकजी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पेरिस में

‘नाटो’ की मंत्री-स्तरीय बैठक में अमरीका के प्रतिरक्षा सचिव द्वारा चीन के परमाणु हथियार बनाने के सामर्थ्य तथा उसके कार्यक्रम के बारे में किये गये मूल्यांकन की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनारायण) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) चीन लोक गणराज्य द्वारा एक स्वतंत्र अणु-अस्त्र शक्ति बनने के प्रयासों को सरकार चिन्ता की दृष्टि से देखती है । चीन की विस्तारवादी और आक्रामक नीतियों को देखते हुए यह स्पष्ट है कि एशिया और विश्व पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा । इस नई स्थिति को देखते हुए यह और भी ध्यानश्यक हो गया है कि प्रभाव-शाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण में आणविक हथियारों के फैलाव को रोकने के लिए, आणविक अस्त्र परीक्षणों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए और सामान्य तथा पूर्ण निरस्त्रीकरण करने के लिए शीघ्र समझौता किया जाय । जैनेबा में निरस्त्रीकरण समिति की इस समय जो बैठक हो रही है उसमें भी भारत इस दिशा में कोशिश कर रहा है ।

Import Substitution of Raw Materials

* 116. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for promoting the indigenous substitution of the critical materials required for defence purposes; and

(b) the results achieved?

The Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. UT-5500/66].

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistani Missions

*117. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan Government has instructed its Missions abroad to get published anti-Indian articles and reports in the foreign papers for monetary incentive; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Guarantee for Non-Nuclear Nations

*118. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether indications are available that with a view to prevent proliferation of nuclear tests and making nuclear weapons, the major nuclear powers have shown inclination to make a determined attempt to guarantee non-nuclear zones in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Central Europe; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the indications available?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The major nuclear powers have supported the establishment of nuclear-free zones in principle as an important collateral measure in the

field of disarmament, which would contribute to check the spread of nuclear weapons. However, they are not agreed on the conditions for the establishment of such zones in different parts of the world or for the extension of guarantees to such zones.

Both the major nuclear powers have voted for a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its last (XX) Session on the de-nuclearization of Africa.

Prime Minister's Visit to Assam

*119. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether she visited Assam in the first week of February, 1966 to study the peace and security and other problems prevailing there;

(b) if so, whether any memoranda of demands were presented to her during her visit by Government and other representative institutions; and

(c) what were her main observations and Government's reaction to tackle the various problems in the light of her observations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement below:

Statement

The Prime Minister paid a visit to Assam on the 5th and 6th February, 1966. This visit was primarily in connection with the 23rd annual session of the Assam Miri Seminar. No formal memoranda of demands as such were presented to her during this visit by Government or other representative institutions, but in some welcome addresses reference was made to the question of the integration of NEFA with Assam, establishment of more industries, improvement in communications system, agriculture, rising prices, etc.

The Prime Minister touched upon the great diversity of our people and especially in the State of Assam. She emphasized the need for unity and

working together towards the solving of problems. She assured that Government attached great importance to measures for the welfare of the people of Assam, specially those of the tribal areas. She mentioned that the financial provision for the welfare of the tribal people had been increased substantially while making allocations for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Prime Minister paid a tribute to the people of Assam for their courage in facing the grave crisis which had arisen as a result of the Chinese aggression three years ago. She also touched upon the problems of food and rising prices and assured the people that Government were doing their best to tackle these and other issues.

Space Research Technology Centre

411. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Space Research Technology Centre is proposed to be set up;

(b) whether any foreign countries are expected to take part in the rocket technology; and

(c) if so, the countries which are likely to participate?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy has a proposal to set up a Space Science & Technology Centre at Veli Hill near the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Trivandrum, in Kerala State.

(b) and (c). The Centre, in which Indian rockets will be developed, is proposed to be established under the technical guidance of a Japanese expert in rocket technology. The French "Centaur" sounding rockets are also being made in the country under licence from Sud Aviation who have developed them. The manufacture of these rockets, however, does not provide the country with the requisite

know-how for completely designing and developing rockets.

Benefits to Family Members of Officers and other Ranks from Kerala

412. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many army personnel and officers had to lose their lives during the Indo-Pakistan conflict from Kerala;

(b) the concessions and reliefs given to their heirs;

(c) how many of them have applied for land for cultivation and how many have been allotted;

(d) whether their children are given fee concessions; and

(e) whether there is any difference in the educational concessions given to the children of officers and other ranks and if so, how much and why?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan: (a) 5 Officers, 4 JCOs and 85 Ors.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5501/66].

(c) Six applications from dependents of those who were killed in action were received for allotment of land, but none of them has so far been allotted land.

(d) (i) The Kerala Government give various educational concessions including free education to the children and dependents (direct brothers, sisters and wives) of those killed in action, in standard IX and X in all department-aided schools and Arts/Science Colleges. Full fee concessions are also granted to wives, children and dependents of those killed or disabled in action, undergoing Teachers Training Course and Nursery training. Allowances

at the following rates for purchase of books and stationery are also granted:—

Rupees ten per annum per pupil in Lower Primary Schools.

Rupees fifteen per annum per pupil in Upper Primary Schools.

Rupees twenty-five per annum per pupil in High Schools.

Rupees thirty per annum per pupil in Teachers Training Course.

Rupees forty per annum per pupil in pre-University classes.

Rupees fifty per annum per pupil in Degree classes.

(ii) A number of scholarships are also awarded to children of officers and men killed in action to the Lawrence/Military and Sainik Schools by the Ministry of Defence. In all cases, the scholarship comprises remission of full fee, including cost of tuition, board and lodging text books, stationery and games and registration fee, but excludes cost of clothing.

(e) Children of Service officers who die due to causes which are accepted as attributable to or aggravated by service may, in cases of pecuniary need, be granted under the normal rules an education allowance not exceeding Rs. 480 per annum per child subject to the fulfilment of the conditions regarding means limit, etc. in addition to special family pensionary awards. There has been no similar provision at any time in the Pension Regulations in respect of personnel below officer rank. The difference in the rules in this respect would, however, not affect cases of officers and personnel killed in action in the recent operations for the first 7 years period, because in both cases a consolidated rate of special family pensionary award equal to two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased is admissible during that period; and further, in the case of personnel below

officer rank, the special family pensionary awards will, unlike the position in the case of officers, be at 1½ times the rates in the Pension Regulations subject to a maximum of the basic pay last drawn, if this is more favourable.

Dabolim Airport (Goa)

412. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the agreement under which precision landing radar equipment for Goa's Dabolim airport was to be supplied by a West German Firm;

(b) whether the equipment has since been received and installed;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be installed; and

(d) how the payment will be effected?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The order placed for the equipment is governed by the Standard Conditions of Contract adopted by the India Supply Mission London, a copy of which is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5504/66].

(b) The equipment has not yet been received.

(c) The equipment is expected to arrive in India by March 1967 and will be installed as soon as possible thereafter.

(d) The payment to the firm will be in foreign exchange.

Anti-freeze Content

414. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Research Laboratory at Kanpur has evolved an indigenous anti-freeze content to serve in high-altitude regions;

(b) if so, its utility as an anti-freeze; and

(c) its reaction on the import of the substitute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the radiator cooling system of vehicles operating under sub-zero temperature conditions, an anti-freeze has to be used. The indigenous anti-freeze developed by Defence Research Laboratory (Materials), Kanpur, has been found satisfactory both in laboratory tests and field trials and has been accepted for Service use.

(c) With this development of a suitable substitute, import of foreign material has been stopped.

Air Crash near Bareilly

415. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an IAF Plane crash late on the 23rd December, 1965 near Bareilly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the accident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft, which was on a training flight, crashed about 60 miles north-east of Bareilly. The aircraft was damaged beyond economical repairs. The pilot baled out safely.

(c) Yes Sir.

Patrolling of East Coast

416. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to intensify the patrolling of the East Coast from Madras to Kanyakumari in view of the importance and vulnerability of this region due

to naval operations of the hostile countries;

(b) if so, whether the road facilities in this region are adequate to cope up with the movement of our military equipment and personnel; and

(c) the priority assigned to this strategic scheme in the current defence expenditure?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir, No naval operations of hostile countries have been noticed in this region.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Meeting of Indo-Nepal Officials

417. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a meeting of the Indo-Nepal Officials at Biratnagar in the near future;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussion likely to be held;

(c) whether any attempt has been made in the past to check border smuggling in cooperation with the officials of each country; and

(d) if so, the commodities involved and result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Except for a few items which are in short supply, like iron and steel, petroleum products, metals, giant sized tyres, wire-mesh sets, wheat and other foodgrains, sugar and molasses, there is no restriction or control on the movement of goods of Indian/Nepalese origin between the two countries. Movement of restricted items across the border is watched by Check-posts on the border

Production of Stamps by Nagas

418. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 278 on the 9th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiries regarding the production, sale and utilisation of the stamps by the underground Nagas have been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Our enquiries have revealed that the set of five stamps was sent to Mr. Jal Cooper by Mr. E. W. Proud of M/s Proud Bailey & Co., Sussex, England. Mr. Proud in his covering letter pointed out that he obtained these stamps from the Naga delegation in London. He also pointed out that these stamps are "quite rare and are fetching up to pound 10 a set."

In reply to further queries by Mr. Jal Cooper Mr. Proud wrote that he could not obtain any information as to the number of stamps printed nor could he obtain any used cover.

(c) As the use of these stamps either as postal or revenue stamps has not been reported from Nagaland or elsewhere the question of taking any action does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Bus Owners and Contractors killed in Indo-Pakistan Conflict

419. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private bus owners and contractors who died in

the recent conflict with Pakistan; and

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Nil, Sir. Three drivers, one conductor and five cleaners of civil vehicles which had been hired/requisitioned, were killed during the hostilities. None of the 9 persons in question was an owner or contractor.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However orders have issued for payment of family pensionary awards in respect of civilian drivers and cleaners, killed while engaged in Defence work, as for corresponding civilian drivers and cleaners in the Army on the minimum of their scale of pay. The claims relating to the persons mentioned in (a) above will be settled in accordance with Government orders already issued. So far, only one claim has been received.

National Defence Fund

420. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Rameshwaranand:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the irregularities in the collection of the National Defence Fund;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such irregularities in future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). No serious complaints regarding irregularities in the collection of National Defence Fund have come to Government's notice.

Some minor complaints, generally of a trivial and vague nature, are however, received from time to time. These are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for appropriate action, since the primary responsibility for organising collections rests from the very beginning with them.

जम्मू नगर पर अज्ञात विमान

422. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षवाय :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विदनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस विमान का ध्वीरा इस बीच मालूम कर लिया गया है जिसने 17 दिसम्बर, 1965 को जम्मू नगर पर एक विस्फोट किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस देश का था ; तथा विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री सखामन्तराव जवहार) : (क) हो सकता है कि सुनाई दी गई आवाज जम्मू क्षेत्र में ध्वनि प्रचरोध पार कर लेने वाले घपने ही विमानों की गूँज हो, जहाँ यह उच्च विमान उड़ान कर रहे थे ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Atomic Power Station in U.P.

423. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Lahtan Chandhry:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalya;

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Shinkre:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government have decided to set up an Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh in the near future;

(b) whether the detailed scheme has been worked out in consultation with the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the probable date of setting up the Station?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No. Under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, the Central Government is the only authority competent to decide whether a nuclear power station should be set up and, if so, in which region.

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

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

424. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कक्षवाय :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनुसूक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विदेशों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में धन देने के लिये सुविधाएँ दी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विदेशों से राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में कुल कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) इसका व्यौर क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा प्रचलित मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां, राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए विदेशों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों से भंडारण हमारे मिशन प्राप्त करते हैं। मिशन अपने खाते में इन रकमों को जमा कर लेते हैं। इनका हिसाब महालेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व को यथा-समय प्राप्त होता है और उस का समायोजन कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5503/66]

India's Publicity Abroad

425. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to make a systematic study of India's neighbours, particularly China and Pakistan, so as to collect information useful for publicity purposes both in peace and war;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There is no special proposal as such. However, in pursuance of the normal functions of the External Affairs Ministry, there is constantly a systematic study of the policies of all the countries with which India has diplomatic relations, not only for publicity pur-

poses but also with a view to the evolution of our policies. This study is naturally intensified and adapted to suit changing conditions as and when occasion arises.

Interim Report on Television

426. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Third Interim Report on Television in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the suggestions made therein?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Summary of the Report is laid on the Table [Placed in Library See No. LT—5504/66.]

(c) The suggestions made in the Report are under consideration.

Prime Minister's Meeting with Naga Rebels

427. Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Murl Manohar:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had a meeting with the rebel Naga leaders;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached with the rebel leaders for the settlement of the Naga problem?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir. The Naga leaders met the Prime Minister on the 18th and 19th in Delhi

(b) and (c). The discussion was in the nature of preliminary talks by the underground leaders with the Prime Minister to facilitate an early peaceful settlement. Ways and means of ensuring peace, effective implementation of the present agreement on the suspension of operations and speedy inquiry into complaints of breaches and their settlement were discussed.

No specific agreement has been reached for the settlement of the Naga problem but further discussions will take place in April this year.

Effect of Radiation on Flora and Fauna

428. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Daji:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been conducted to find out the effects of natural radiation on the flora and fauna in the monozite areas of Kerala during the last few years; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes. As a part of a larger study on the effects of chronic radiation on man and his environment an extended series of investigations have been carried out on the flora and, to a limited extent, fauna in the monazite areas of Kerala and Madras States.

(b) The Biology Group of the Energy Establishment, Trombay, have conducted extensive radioecological surveys of the monazite areas aimed at defining the nature and present levels of radioactivity in a large number of the most extensively occurring plants of the region. It has been observed that levels of both alpha and gamma radioactivity in plants from the monazite areas are higher than in plants from the non-monazite areas. Results obtained so far suggest that the existing levels of radioactivity in these plants are chiefly due to the absorption of isotopes of radium from the soil. The absorption of radioactive elements by plants is related to the nature of the root system as well as the growth pattern of the plant species. Experiments have also been undertaken to obtain quantitative information on the question of absorption, translocation and selective localization of the radioactive elements of the natural thorium and uranium series in plants.

In addition to radioactivity measurements, the effects on plants of the long-term exposure to radiation

obtained in the monazite areas have also been examined. Results show that the frequency of occurrence of damage at the cellular level in plants growing in the monazite areas is statistically greater than that in the plants growing in the non-monazite regions. It appears that some of the plant species are more sensitive than others to long-term irradiation.

The possible effects of natural radiation in the monazite areas on insects have also been investigated. Preliminary cytological studies on the *Collembola* insects show no detectable differences between the insects living in the monazite sands of Kerala and in the non-monazite regions. Similarly, studies on the effects of natural radiation on rats living in the monazite areas show no obvious evidence of genetic damage.

Vietnam Situation

429. Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Seahlyan:
 Shri Rajaram:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri Kolla Venkataiah:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government for the settlement of the Vietnam problem and the cessation of war there;

(b) whether Government have put some concrete proposals before the Governments concerned; and

(c) if so, the reaction of those Governments thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government of India have been in touch with other countries interested in seeing the establishment of peace in Vietnam. So far it has not been possible to help those principally concerned in the reconciliation of their views.

General Marambio's Talks Re Withdrawal of Forces

430. Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Shinkre:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Prakash Vlr Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Marambio of Chile visited India and Pakistan as a special envoy of the U.N. Secretary-General for talks regarding with-

drawal of armed forces to the positions held by the two countries as on the 5th August, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held with him by the Government of India; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the Secretary-General's proposals in this behalf?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) General Tulio Marambio visited India and Pakistan on behalf of the Secretary-General to assist in ensuring the cease-fire and in the withdrawal of all armed personnel back to positions held by them before 5th August, 1965.

(b) After some exploratory talks with the Military representatives of India and Pakistan, an agreement was reached on 29th January, 1966. This agreement incorporated the agreement reached between the COAS India and the C-in-C Pakistan on the disengagement of troops, dismantlement of defences and withdrawals pursuant to the Tashkent Declaration. It further incorporated a set of ground rules of procedure to implement the withdrawals.

(c) The Government of India gave the fullest cooperation to the Secretary General's representative in the fulfilment of his task.

Peace Talks with Nagas

431. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Balkrishna Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in peace talks with the Naga Rebel Leaders;

(b) whether Mr. Phizo has also been invited to participate in the peace talks; and

(c) if so, the details of the peace talks and the time by which the peace talks will conclude?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The period of suspension of operations has been extended upto 15th of April 1966. There has been no material progress in the talks with the Nagas since this matter was mentioned in the House last.

(b) Mr. Phizo was invited by the Peace Mission to come to India and discuss matters with them.

(c) The Peace talks are continuing and efforts are being made to find out a peaceful solution of the Naga problem. No specific time for concluding the peace talks can be given at this stage.

Ordinance Factories

433. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ordnance Factories in India; and

(b) the progress made so far in the various factories to cope with the requirements of the present emergency?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
 (a) the number of Factories is 25 including the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi. Three more ordnance factories are being set up at Chandrapur, Ambajhari and Tiruchirappalli, a factory for the production of freeze dried meat is being set up near Tundla and a factory for production of vehicles is being established at Jabalpur.

(b) To cope with the requirements of emergency the manufacture of a number of new items of equipment established earlier has been stepped up and capacities for manufacture of a number of new items have been established.

अणु शक्ति आयोग

434. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अणुशक्ति आयोग के सचिव तथा अध्यक्ष के पदों का भार एक ही व्यक्ति पर होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कारण से अणु शक्ति संबंधी जितना अनुसंधान होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन पदों पर भलग भलग व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं, इसके विपरीत, जैसा कि सदन की मालूम है, हमारे देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में जो कार्य हुआ है उस पर हम सब स्वाभाविक रूप से अभिमान कर सकते हैं ।

(ग) दुर्भाग्यवश हमारा देश जब डा० भाभा के बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण पथ-प्रदर्शन, शक्तिमान नेतृत्व तथा बहुमुखी प्रतिभा से वंचित हो गया है, परिवर्तित अवस्थाओं में सरकार को यह निर्णय करना है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा संगठन की सबसे अच्छी व्यवस्था किस तरह हो सकती है । इस बात पर गौर किया जा रहा है तथा विभिन्न सम्भावनायें विचाराधीन हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बोन में प्रशिक्षण पा रहे पाक सेना के अधिकारी

435. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :

डा० लक्ष्मीभक्त सिन्धी :

श्री गुलशन :

श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री राजेश्वर पटेल :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री भागवत झा आचार्य :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री सुबोध हंता :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरधवा
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन
 समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि
 पाकिस्तान सेना का एक दस्ता छापामार
 युद्ध में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये चीन
 भेजा गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के
 इस सैनिक दस्ते के कर्मचारियों की संख्या
 का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है ; और

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

ब्रिटिश-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) हमने प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार के
 पास इस रिपोर्ट की पुष्टि नहीं है, लेकिन
 हमें सूचना है कि कुछ पाकिस्तानी सैन्य
 कर्मचारी चीन गए हैं ।

बिदेसों में प्रचार

436. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री विद्याम प्रसाद :
 डा० लक्ष्मीवन्त सिन्हा :
 श्री लिय रेड्डी :
 श्री प्रकाशचरित्र शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकूम खन्दा कल्याण :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिन्हाजी :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री मोहन स्वर्ण :
 श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री स० चं० रामस्वामी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर के
 बारे में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विदेशों में
 उचित प्रकार से प्रचार नहीं किया गया है ;
 और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने विदेशों
 में अपने राजनयिक प्रतिनिधियों को इस बारे
 में विशिष्ट हिदायतें दी हैं और विदेशों में
 प्रचार कार्य को प्रभावी बनाने के लिये कोई
 अन्य कदम उठाये हैं ?

ब्रिटिश-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). विभिन्न मामलों पर, जिनमें
 काश्मीर का प्रश्न भी शामिल है, अपने
 दृष्टिकोण को विदेशों में प्रचारित करने के
 लिए तत्काल कारगर कदम उठाए जाते हैं ।
 यह काम मुख्यालय पर भारतीय और विदेशी
 संवाददाताओं को नियमित रूप से पक्षसार
 (बीफ) दे कर किया जाता है । हमारे मिशन
 को प्रति दिन समाचार और टिप्पणियां भेजी
 जाती हैं, तथा प्रचार संबंधी निर्देश और पृष्ठ-
 भूमि सामग्री भी नियमित रूप से भेजी जाती
 है ।

हम, स्वदेश में और विदेश में, अपनी
 प्रचार-व्यवस्था पर बराबर विचार करते
 रहते हैं, ताकि सभी मध्यम माध्यमों से हम
 अपने पक्ष को बलपूर्वक प्रस्तुत कर सकें ।

Demarcation of Indo-Pak Border**437. Shri Yashpal Singh:****Shri Balmiki:****Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the demarcation of Indo-East Pakistan border;

(b) whether boundary pillars have been fixed in Tripura and West Bengal borders; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Of the total stretch of 2,519 miles of the India-East Pakistan border, demarcation has been fully completed by construction of pillars along 1,686 miles.

(b) Yes, Sir. Boundary pillars have been constructed along 184 miles out of the 550 miles of the Tripura-East Pakistan border; and along 1073 miles, out of the 1,349 miles of West Bengal-East Pakistan border.

(c) It is difficult to predict a firm date for the completion of the work along the entire border.

Cease-fire violations by Nagas**438. Shri Yashpal Singh:****Shri Balmiki:****Shri Shree Narayan Das:****Shri Rameshwar Tanti:****Shri Himatsingka:****Shri Narayan Reddy:****Shri Bagri:****Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:****Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:****Shri Kishen Pattanayak:****Shri Madhu Limaye:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:****Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:****Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cease-fire viola-

tions committed by the Naga hostiles in Nagaland since the 2nd November, 1965 so far;

(b) the details of the incidents of such violations;

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such violations; and

(d) whether Government also propose to put an end to the truce period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 110 breaches of the terms of suspension of operations.

(b) (i) Kidnapping—54.

(ii) Collection of money—17.

(iii) Movement in villages with arms and in uniform—37.

(iv) Murder—1.

(v) Firing on security posts—1.

(c) All cases of breaches of the terms of suspension of operations are being reported to the Peace Mission to prevail upon the underground to refrain from such acts. Legal action is also being taken in criminal cases. Government of Nagaland has already issued instructions to the Administrative Officers to prevent commission of unlawful acts by the underground Nagas and use the local police forces for this purpose and to ensure that underground do not interfere with the normal administration.

(d) No, Sir. Government propose to explore all possibilities of finding a solution of the Naga problem through peaceful negotiations.

Medical College and Small-Scale Industries in Nepal**439. Shri Yashpal Singh.****Shri Balmiki:****Shri Bagri:****Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:****Shri Kishen Pattanayak:****Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1012 on the 22nd November, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made in establishing the Medical College and the development of small-scale industries in Nepal;

(b) whether any specialist on small-scale industries had visited Nepal to make surveys for the development of industries there; and

(c) if so, the report submitted by him?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The officer deputed by the Government of India to Nepal to study the feasibility of setting up a Medical College in Nepal has submitted a report which has been forwarded to His Majesty's Government of Nepal for their consideration.

(b) and (c). An expert in the field of small scale industries is currently in Nepal to collect necessary data for preparation of his report on the possibilities of setting up Small Scale Industries in Nepal.

Kamla Dam in Nepal

**440. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1019 on the 22nd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since prepared the blue print for Nepal's Kamla Dam;

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be incurred on the project; and

(c) whether the Government of India will bear the entire cost of the project?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) not yet, Sir.

(b) Not yet known.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Atomic Power Station, Delhi

**441. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an Atomic Power Station in Delhi in view of the power shortage in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) There is no proposal with the Government to set up an atomic power station in Delhi. The Atomic Power Station under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan, when commissioned, is intended to serve the power needs of the Rajasthan-Delhi-UP region.

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

Air Space violations committed by Pakistan

**442. Shri Balmiki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bado:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Ramachwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:**

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Basumatari:

Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Paramasivan:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Kinder Lal:

Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has committed Indian air space violations during the last 3 months;

(b) if so, how many together with their details;

(c) whether any Pakistan airplane has also been shot down in December, 1965;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such air space violation by Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been 54 violations of Indian air space by Pakistan aircraft during the period 21st November, 1965 to 7th January 1966 and only one thereafter on 31st January 1966. These violations were in J. & K., Punjab, Rajasthan and over our forward positions in the Western Sector.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. One Pakistan A.O.P. aircraft was shot down by Indian Air Force Fighter aircraft seven miles from Amritsar town on the 16th December 1965.

(e) Complaints about these air-space violations were lodged with the U.N. Observers. Other action as evidenced by (c) above was also taken.

Indo-Ceylonese Agreement

443. Shri Balmiki:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the further steps taken by Government towards the implementation of the agreement signed between the two countries regarding the state-less persons of the Indian origin in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Joint Committee for Implementation of the Agreement which was established in July 1965, has been meeting regularly. Discussions are taking place in the Committee prior to the issue of notices for Indian/Ceylon citizenship. A special application form is being devised and will be supplied in bilingual texts (Tamil and English) to the applicants for Indian citizenship.

Invitation to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

444. Shri Balmiki:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently offered invitation to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to visit India in the year 1966;

(b) whether he has accepted the invitation;

(c) whether any date has been fixed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). An invitation was extended to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in January 1965 to visit India at any time convenient to him. In reply, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had said that he would come to India at a suitable opportunity. The invitation is still open but no dates have yet been fixed for this visit.

Casualties after Cease-fire

445. Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Badshah Gupta:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casualties on the side of India due to the cease-fire violations by Pakistan on all the sectors after the Cease-fire; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to assist the families of these Jawans?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The total number of Indian casualties due to cease-fire violations by Pakistan on all sectors after cease-fire is 2,062. Of these, 459 were killed, 1348 wounded, 239 missing and 16 were taken as Prisoners of War.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [Placed in Library. See LT-No. 5505/65.]

Space Probe

446. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of U.S.A. has invited other nations to join space probe specially of the sun and the planet jupiter; and

(b) if so, whether India has decided to join this probe?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistan Plans for Atom Bomb

447. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Hukam Chong
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bado:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri R. Sarua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item under the head-line 'Pakistan Splits Atom' published in the morning edition of *Searchlight*, Patna dated the 23rd December, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani scientists are in a position to start the manufacture of Atom Bomb and ballistic missiles in the near future; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes. This news report would indicate that Pakistan has bought from a U.S. source a research reactor comparable to 'Apsara', the swimming pool reactor built by India scientist in 1957.

(b) Government is not aware of the existence of any atomic energy installation in Pakistan, as, for example, an atomic power station, a fuel reprocessing plant or a diffusion plant which will enable her to produce nuclear weapons on a significant scale.

(c) As Pakistan is a signatory to the Partial Test Ban Treaty, it is hoped that she will adhere to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Parliamentary Delegations sent abroad

448. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. O. Beroiah:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Jyoti Bhanu:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Linga Reddy:
 Shri Prakash Vir Ghastri:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalga:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether full assessment of the Reports of Parliamentary Delegations sent to the different countries to explain India's stand on its policy of non-alignment and its confrontation with China and Pakistan in their aggressive designs has been made;

(b) if so, how far the delegations have succeeded in creating a congenial atmosphere and understanding in favour of India in the countries visited by them; and

(c) whether copies of their reports or summaries thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, the impressions conveyed to the Government by the Goodwill Delegations to various countries have been assessed.

(b) The delegations have succeeded in projecting India's point of view on matters of current interest and concern to us. Government are satisfied that the exchange of views between the Delegations and the Governments and press of the countries visited have been very useful. There is considerable appreciation abroad of India's policies. The work of the Goodwill Delegations will, naturally, be assiduously followed up by our diplomatic missions.

(c) Their reactions are treated as confidential and hence no reports or summaries thereof are to be placed on the Table of the House.

Medium-wave Transmitters in Border Areas

449. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Dr. L. M. Singvi:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Karal Singhji:
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Shinkre:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Bameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Himatvingka:
 Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up new stations with medium-wave transmitters in border areas to counteract effectively the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan and China;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to secure these transmitters on a priority basis;

(c) whether the power of existing transmitters is proposed to be augmented; and

(d) how far the expansion of the broadcasting network for internal services has been provided for?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Equipment has been ordered in a phased manner on priority basis.

(c) Yes, Sir; in cases where necessary.

(d) Expansion of internal services would be provided for, consistent with final decision about Plan ceiling and allocation to other priority items like border coverage, External Services etc.

तिब्बत में मानव अधिकारों का संरक्षण

450. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

जी बागड़ी :

श्री मधु सिन्घे :

श्री प्रकाशदीप शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लुवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री अण्णकत्ता मा आबाद :

श्री ए० ए० डिबेदी :

श्री ए० ए० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसबा :

श्री प्र० ए० बरसा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री ए० ए० बनर्जी :

डा० लक्ष्मीधर सिंह :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री विमल सिंह :

श्री ए० ए० तिबारी :

श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

श्रीमती मैमूना बुल्स्तान :

श्री हेन बरसा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिब्बत में मानव अधिकारों के संरक्षण के मामले में सात देशों द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में क्रिये गये प्रस्ताव के संबंध में सरकार ने क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाया था ?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र महा सभा के बीसवें अधिवेशन में 7 देशों के उस प्रस्ताव का भारत सरकार ने समर्थन किया था जिस में तिब्बती लोगों की

मानवाधिकार और मूलभूत स्वतन्त्रता फिर से दिलाने की बात कही गई थी।

Indian Delegation to Arabian States

451. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian delegations which visited the Arabian States during the year 1965; and

(b) how far they have been able to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda of Pakistan in those countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Apart from the Vice-President's visit to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Greece and Turkey, there were three delegations; first, led by Shri Nur-ud-din Ahmed to Mecca, second, a Goodwill delegation led by Shri Ali Zaheer to Kuwait, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, etc. and third, another Goodwill delegation led by Shri C. D. Pande, M.P., to Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

(b) The delegations had frank exchanges of views with the leaders of the countries visited which led to a better appreciation of India's policies, both internal and external. From the fact that the delegations were well received and adequately reported through the publicity media in the Arab countries concerned, it is believed that they were effective in projecting India's point of view and in countering any false propaganda against India.

श्री माइकेल स्काट

452. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री माइकेल स्काट को इंग्लैंड से फिर बुलवाया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान उन्हें चीन और पाकिस्तान से शस्त्र सहायता मिली थी और वह भारत के विरुद्ध विपैला प्रचार करते रहे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). रेवरेंड माइकेल स्काट 11 जुलाई को डाक्टरी इलाज कराने के लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम गए थे और 1 नवंबर, 1965 को भारत लौट आए।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शण्डा दिवस

453. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 को शण्डा-दिवस पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में अधिक उत्साह से मनाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कितनी रकम इकट्ठी की गई थी।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) शण्डा दिवस 1965 पर इकट्ठी हुई कुल राशि के संबंध में सूचना इस समय प्राप्त नहीं है। यह जुलाई, 1966 के पहले सप्ताह ही में प्राप्त हो सकेगी क्योंकि शण्डा दिवस का हिसाब पहली जुलाई से अगले वर्ष की 30 जून तक खुला रहता है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की समस्याएं

454. श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 23 दिसम्बर, 1965 को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये भारतीय सैनिकों, नाविकों तथा वायु सैनिकों की चौथी वार्षिक बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा क्या सुझाव स्वीकार किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।
[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेजिष्ट्र संख्या एल० टी० 5506/66]

Community Listening Sets

455. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Shri B. Barua:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the State Governments to accord high priority to the installation of community listening sets in the border areas; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard in the border States?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

2465 (A1) LS-4

(b) 6724 community sets have been installed in the border areas of Assam, Gujarat, J.&K., Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A. Information from Bihar, Rajasthan, Nagaland and West Bengal is awaited.

Military Base in Indian Ocean

456. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not sent their protest to the Governments of United States and United Kingdom against the move to establish military base in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the existing position as regards the establishment of the military base in the Indian Ocean; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government of India's strong opposition to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean has been expressed on the Floor of this House and elsewhere and is already well known.

(c) and (d). The proposal appears to be still in the planning stage.

Thumba Rocket Launching Station

457. Shri Umanath:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of Russian Scientists will be conducting actual experiments for the first time at the Thumba equatorial rocket launching station;

(b) if so, the particular sphere in which the collaboration will be operating;

(c) the purpose of the joint experiment;

(d) whether the collaboration is of short-term duration or long-term duration; and

(e) whether the Thumba project will get any assistance from the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e). Particulars of the programme of joint scientific investigations as well as of the assistance which the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station has received from USSR are contained in the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Department of Atomic Energy and the Hydrometeorological Services of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on January 13, 1964, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1470 on November 29, 1965. A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding is again placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 5507/ 66.]

No time limit has been prescribed for the conclusion of the joint co-operative programme.

A.I.R. Staff Artists

458. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to create a fund to help All-India Radio staff artistes who are in distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A scheme for financial assistance to distinguished musicians, both vocal and instrumental, dancers and dramatists who have contributed substantially to the

success of All India Radio and other units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been drawn up and is being finalized in consultation with concerned Ministries. A copy of the scheme as finally accepted will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disabled Officers of Armed Forces

459. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has requested the various employing Ministries of the Central Government that suitable jobs in Public Undertakings might be earmarked for disabled officers of the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the nature of the posts; and

(c) the response from the Public Undertakings and its details?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir; but the question of placing them before the Special Selection Board of the U.P.S.C. and giving them First Priority for appointment in Class I and in Class II posts recruitment to which is normally made through U.P.S.C. otherwise than on results of competitive examination conducted by the Commission is under consideration, provided they are otherwise qualified for such posts. Government have taken a decision to give disabled personnel over-riding Priority within Priority III for appointment to Class III and Class IV posts under the Central Government which are filled through the Employment Exchanges and for which they have vocational aptitude and are considered suitable with due regard to their disability.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Disabled Soldiers

460. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team

of Military experts is now conducting an investigation into the kind of vocations and crafts for which soldiers disabled during the recent fighting have special aptitude or preference;

(b) whether the investigation has been completed;

(c) if so, its recommendations; and

(d) the action Government propose to take on the recommendations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Vocational Guidance Officers attached to the Employment Exchanges (and not a team of military experts) are visiting military hospitals where soldiers who are likely to be invalided are undergoing treatment with a view to assessing their vocational aptitude and suitability for particular civilian trades with due regard to their disability.

(b) and (c). The work is in progress.

(d) Steps will be taken to provide direct civil employment to those who are recommended by the Vocational Guidance Officers as suitable for such employment straightaway. As regards those who are recommended for employment after a course of training in a particular trade, steps will be taken to provide the necessary training and, on completion of the training, get them employment.

Retrenchment of E.M.E. Workers

461. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 379 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the surplus workers of the E.M.E. organisation have since been absorbed in suitable alternative jobs;

(b) if not, the provision made for them after the 31st January, 1966;

(c) whether any additional discharge notices have been issued after the 1st November, 1965; and

(d) whether any modification of the discard policy of Army vehicles is under consideration?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Except for 593 surplus workers the others have been offered alternative, equivalent or lower skilled/semi-skilled appointments, both within the Defence Organisation and outside. The surplus employees who have not been offered alternative, equivalent or lower skilled/semi-skilled appointments so far will continue upto 30-4-66 during which period efforts to offer them alternative equivalent or lower appointments will be continued.

(c) Surplus employees who refused equivalent or lower alternative skilled/semi-skilled appointments when offered to them are given notices in addition to the normal notice of termination of service on account of their being surplus to the Organisation.

(d) No, Sir.

Kutch Tribunal

462. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kutch Tribunal has been duly constituted;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its findings?

The Minister of **External Affairs** (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tribunal consists of a Chairman and two Members. The Chairman, nominated by the U.N. Secretary-General, is Judge Lagergren of Sweden, and the two Members respectively nominated by India and Pakistan are Dr. Ales Bebler of Yugoslavia and Mr. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran. The Tribunal has been constituted by agreement between India and Pakistan for determination of the borders in the light of their respective claims and evidence produced before it. Decisions of the Tribunal are final and binding on both the parties.

(c) This is a matter for the Tribunal to decide.

No War Pact

463. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh:
Siddhanti:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President Ayub Khan has made an offer of a no-war pact with India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the late Prime Minister had also repeated the Government of India's offer of a no-war pact with Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the difference between the two offers of the Pakistan President and the late Prime Minister?

The Minister of **External Affairs** (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) President Ayub, during his address to the U.N. General Assembly on December 13, 1965, said:

"For my part, standing here in this world forum, I make this offer. Let India honour its agreement, as we would, to allow the people of Kashmir to exercise their right to self-determination in compliance with its past pledges. Let India also agree, so we do, to settle other Indo-Pakistan differences through the same peaceful methods of negotiation and mediation, or, if those fail, through arbitration; and then let India and Pakistan sign a no-war pledge."

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While the offer of India is without any preconditions, the offer of President Ayub is conditional.

Asian Organisation

464. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. Ranga Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Prime Min-

ister proposed the setting up of an Asian Organisation on the O.A.U. model;

(b) if so, who will be invited to join it; and

(c) what will be the functions of this Organisation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के प्रेक्षक

465. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री बिधाम प्रसाद :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध विराम की कार्यान्विति की निगरानी करने वाले संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सैनिक प्रेक्षकों का सेवा काल 22 दिसंबर, 1965 से आगे बढ़ा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख तक और

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

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र महा सचिव ने 22 दिसम्बर, 1965 से 3 महीने की और

अवधि के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र, भारत और पाकिस्तान पर्यवेक्षक मिशन (यू० एन० आई० पी० प्रो० एम०) के कार्य को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव किया ।

(ग) भारत सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर सहमत हो गई है लेकिन इस का उस वित्तीय स्थिति पर कोई असर न होगा जो उन्होंने पहले ही स्वीकार कर रखी है ।

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड

466. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री कर्मा सिंहजी :

श्री कपूर सिंह :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री प्र० क० गोपालन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड में जेट विमानों के इंजन बनाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० म० बामस) : (क) तथा (ख) ; हिन्दुस्तान वैमानिकी लि० (बंगलौर डिवायन) पहले से जेट इंजनों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं । इस समय निर्माणाधीन जेट इंजन है आफियस 701 नेट विमानों के लिए और आफियस 703 एच० एफ० 24 विमानों के लिए । इस के प्रतिरिक्त एच० ए० एन० ने प्राथमिक जेट प्रशिक्षक किरण के लिए एक जेट इंजन का प्रथमकल्पन और विकास भी हस्तगत किया है ।

नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

467. श्री भागवत झा झाजाब :
 श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री प्र० च० बदमा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री शिंदरे :
 श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय ने नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा सरकारी तौर पर हिन्दी का प्रयोग किये जाने पर आपत्ति की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने का इस राजदूतावास का प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Foreign Exchange for Defence Projects

468. Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allotted to his Ministry for the various projects during 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the amount actually utilised;

(c) the reasons for their non-utilisation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to gear up the full utilisation of funds allotted to it and to ensure self-reliance?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b).

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Alloca- tion	Utilisa- tion
1962-63		
Free Foreign Exchange .	49.76	49.76
1963-64		
Free Foreign Exchange.	91.86	91.79
1964-65		
Free Foreign Exchange .	66.48	65.11

(c) It will be noticed that the amount that was allocated to the Ministry has in fact been utilised. The allocation represents the limit upto which the Ministry can put up cases for scrutiny by the Ministry of Finance—both the Department of Expenditure and the Department of Economic Affairs—and Government has to take a final view with regard to the actual placing of the orders so as to secure the best utilisation of the various credits available and of the free foreign exchange. Hence there is always a slight difference between the ceilings indicated and the actual commitments.

(d) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam

469. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bagri:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Ravi Sewak Vadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Muhammad Elias:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Muthiah:
 Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations including hydrographic survey and bore-hole drilling to determine the most suitable location for the Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam have been completed;

(b) if so, when this construction work will commence and which country is collaborating and to what extent;

(c) the arrangements made to train technical personnel to be required for the maintenance and operation of the station; and

(d) whether some personnel have also been sent abroad for training?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No. The investigations on which considerable progress has been made are continuing.

(b) Pending finalisation of arrangements to finance the foreign exchange component of the expenditure involved in the setting up of the Power Station, preliminary site works are proposed to be taken up very shortly.

As mentioned in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2474 on September 20, 1965, the Station will be set up by Indian Engineers utilising the basic designs obtained from Canada under the Technical Co-operation Agreement concluded by the Department of Atomic Energy with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

(c) and (d). Technical personnel trained in the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay and later in the

Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station will be available as operation and maintenance staff for the Madras Atomic Power Station. Some of them will also receive training abroad in Europe, Canada and U.S.A.

Soldiers killed during Indo-Pak. Conflict

470. Shri Gulshan:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Badshah Gupta:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of soldiers dead or injured during the conflict with Pakistan in the year 1965, state-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): A statement giving the information regarding number of Service personnel who were killed or injured in the recent conflict with Pakistan State-wise is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5513/66.]

Rank of Commissioned Officer

471. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of years a Junior Commissioned Officer has to serve as a Sub-Major before he is promoted to the Rank of an Honorary Commissioned Officer?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): No minimum service limit has been laid down for the grant of honorary commissions as Lieutenant or Captain. Candidates for Honorary Commissions have to be at least substantive Subedars or Risaldars and must have rendered specially distinguished service in the Army. Various factors such as nature and length of service rendered, amount of service left before retirement, awards received for good conduct, gallantry etc. are taken into consideration for the purpose of grant of such Commissions.

प्रतिरक्षा प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं

472. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

श्री भागवत झा आजाब :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :

श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमाओं पर विद्यमान खतरे को देखते हुए प्रतिरक्षा संगठनों के लिए अधिक संख्या में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति उपलब्ध करने के उद्देश्य से प्रतिरक्षा प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के विकास के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं;

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप संभवतः कितने प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या नियमित प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त इस प्रयोजन के लिए अधिगृहीत ज़िम्मेदारियों और भवनों में भी प्रशिक्षण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस का व्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) से (घ). रक्षा प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं की क्षमता प्रावश्यक सीमा तक बढ़ा दी गई है, और सेवाओं की बड़ी बड़ी प्रावश्यकताओं का सामना करने के लिये नई प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं शुरू की गई हैं। कुछ प्रशिक्षण सिम्बलिक वास्तविक भवनों में और समतुल्य वास्तव स्थानों में स्थिति थी। इन के फलस्वरूप प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों में वास्तविक द्वारा प्रतिशत वृद्धि प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

युद्ध-विराम अवधि में जवानों को छुट्टी का दिया जाना

473. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री भागवत झा आजाब :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

श्री प्र० चं० बरभा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमा पर तैनात जवानों और अधिकारियों को युद्धविराम अवधि में छुट्टी देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे लोग अपने सम्बन्धियों से मिल सकें और घरवा अपने निर्जा काम काज कर सकें ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : युद्धविराम अवधि के दौरान तीनों सेवाओं के सेविकों को सीमा क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त थे इस प्रकार छुट्टी दी गई थी :—

सेना

(1) घर पर 30 दिनों की वार्षिक छुट्टी।

(2) नितान्त अनुकम्पा आधार पर पूरे 60 दिन तक की वार्षिक छुट्टी। 13 जनवरी 1966 से छुट्टी पर से सभी प्रतिबंध हटा दिये गये हैं।

वायु सेना

घर पर 30 दिन की वार्षिक छुट्टी।

नौसेना

उतनी जितनी कमान अफसर विवेकाधीन अधिकार से दे सके। अब तक छुट्टी देने पर के सभी प्रतिबंध हटा दिए गए हैं।

Indian Air Force

474. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to upgrade the Indian Air Force as a full-fledged arm of the country's defence like the army; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Army, the Navy and the Air Force have been functioning as full-fledged arms for the country's defence from the 15th August, 1947.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयसेना छात्र दल के भोजन में विष

475. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 664 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध जिसने पटना में राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल के लिये तैयार किये गये भोजन में विष मिलाने का प्रयास किया था, भ्रष्टालता कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई है;

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

(ग) क्या यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि वह किसी दूसरे देश का गुप्तचर था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) से (ग). मामले की पुलिस प्रती जांच कर रही है ।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष के लिए सोना

476. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री पुंडरीक सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा कोष के लिए कितने राज्यों ने उन्हें सोने से तोलने का प्रस्ताव किया है;

(ख) कितने राज्यों ने पहले ही ऐसा किया है; और

(ग) इस दंग से सरकार को कितना सोना प्राप्त हो चुका है प्रथम प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा सशस्त्र शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) किसी भी राज्य से इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Manufacture of Jets with U.A.R.'s Collaboration

477. Shri Bagri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Balmiki:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the manufacture of jets with the U.A.R.'s collaboration;

(b) whether work on the project has been expedited in view of aggra-

sive postures of certain neighbouring countries; and

(c) when the production of the jets will commence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A Team of technical officers from HAL was sent to UAR in October, 1965. The Team has come back and given a detailed report. This is under examination.

Powerful Transmitter in Nagaland

478. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Utliya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1677 on the 29th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any suitable site for installation of a powerful Radio Transmitter in the State of Nagaland has been selected; and

(b) if so, where and when the transmitter will be installed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy for purchase of T. V. Sets

479. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 766 on the 8th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to give subsidies for the purchase of TV sets to

voluntary organisations for the Community Centres has been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration.

UAR Film Festival

480. Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a UAR film festival was organised by his Ministry in New Delhi in December and January last;

(b) if so, the number of films which participated in the festival;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the total earnings out of the sale of tickets in this festival?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A festival of United Arab Republic films was held in New Delhi from the 17th to 23rd December, 1965.

(b) Six feature films and five documentaries.

(c) Rs. 19,609.72.

(d) Rs. 17,664.11.

Devaluation of Indonesian Currency

481. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the effect of devaluation of the Indonesian currency on the population of Indian origin in Indonesia?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Government is not aware of the effect of devaluation of Indonesian currency on the

people of Indian origin in Indonesia being in any way different from its effect on the general population

Transfer of Nagas Affairs to Home Ministry

482. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to transfer the subject of Nagas from the External Affairs Ministry to the Home Affairs Ministry; and

(b) if so, when this will be given effect to?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). As already stated by the late Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 29th November, 1965, in answer to Question No. 1404 by Shri Lakhmu Bhawanji, Government have accepted in principle that Nagaland being an integral part of India, matters relating to Nagaland fall outside the usual scope of the functions of the Ministry of External Affairs and that they should more appropriately be dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, in view of the present situation a change in the existing arrangement cannot be undertaken immediately.

Telescope in Ootacamund

483. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a powerful telescope in Ootacamund;

(b) if so, the capacity of the proposed cylindrical telescope;

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the long continued dependence of India on imported costly equipments?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes. A Radio Telescope is proposed to be set up in Ootacamund.

(b) The Radio Telescope will consist of a parabolic cylinder, 1700 feet long and 100 feet wide. Its collecting power will be equivalent to a parabolic dish of 500 feet diameter. The radio telescope will be used mainly for studies of distant radio galaxies in our Universe by the method of moon occultation.

(c) By about the end of 1967.

(d) The Radio Telescope has been designed by Indian scientists and will be constructed entirely in India.

About 95% of its content will be indigenous.

Powerful Transmitters

484. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 252 on the 8th November, 1965 and state what further progress has since been made to install powerful transmitters in India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): The progress made so far in the procurement and installation of the powerful transmitters in the country is as follows:—

1. Powerful medium-wave transmitter, Calcutta:

The possession of a suitable site for the installation of transmitter has been taken and its soil investigations completed in collaboration with the Russian experts. Arrangements regarding power supply, telephone link, etc. are being finalised. The C.P.W.D.

has been asked to commence civil works on ancillaries pending receipt of design drawings for the main transmitter building scheduled to be received from U.S.S.R. in July-August, 1966.

2. *Powerful medium-wave transmitter, Rajkot:*

A contract has been executed between Director General, Supplies and Disposals and a Yugoslav firm on November 17, 1966 for the supply of the transmitter in the first half of 1968. A suitable site for the installation of this transmitter has been selected in Saurashtra. Clearance from Defence and other authorities for this site is being arranged.

3. *Powerful short-wave transmitter, Delhi:*

The transmitter is likely to be received in a few months. The C.P.W.D. has been requested to finalise their building drawings.

4. *Powerful short-wave transmitter, Aligarh:*

D.G., S. & D. has placed formal orders for the supply of two 250 kw transmitters. The equipment is expected to be ready for inspection towards the end of 1966. A suitable site for these transmitters has been selected near Aligarh. The site will be finalised after receipt of the clearance from the Radio and Cable Board.

बीरता पुरस्कार

485. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :**

श्री बिह्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री बाबसाह गुप्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान सैनिक कर्मचारियों को दिये गये बीरता पुरस्कार का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनमें से कितने पुरस्कार केवल जवानों को दिये गये; और

(ग) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, पंजाब और राजस्थान के जवानों को अलग-अलग कितने-कितने पुरस्कार प्रदान किये गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क)

परम वीर चक्र	2
महा वीर चक्र	26
वीर चक्र	55
	—
कुल संख्या	83
	—

(ख) 27

(ग) पंजाब	43
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	1
राजस्थान	1

U.S. Aid to Pakistan

486. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received an official intimation from the Indian Ambassador in the U.S.A. or otherwise about the prospects of U.S. aid to Pakistan as they emerged from the recent visit of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan to the U.S.A., particularly in regard to the U.S. support to Pakistan in relation to Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) We have received reports from our Ambassador in Washington about President Ayub's visit to the United States.

(b) It is not customary or in public interest to make public confidential reports from our Envoys. The Government, therefore, cannot give details of these reports.

Border Publicity

487. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made and proposals formulated by a High Power Central Committee on border publicity have been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the action taken thereon so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5508/66.]

Peace Corps Volunteers

488. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for organising Peace Corps Volunteers of different categories to be sent to different countries on the lines of the American Peace Corps Volunteers;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether any call to join this Corps has been made; and

(d) if so, the extent of the response?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is no scheme of organising Peace Corps Volunteers or for sending Peace Corps Volunteers of different categories to different countries. However, an invitation was received from the Government of U.S.A. to participate with 5 to 10 volunteers to work for 9 months to a year in American Community Action Programme. The expenses are to be borne by the U.S. Government under their U.S. Aid Programme.

(b) The programme is a Pilot Project for exchange of Peace Corps Volunteers on the same lines as the U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers in India. The Government decided to participate on an *ad hoc* basis more or less as a Pilot Project on the idea of reverse Peace Corps.

(c) As in (a) above.

(d) A batch of 5 volunteers was selected by the Government of India and the volunteers left for U.S.A. in June last year.

Indian Soldiers Disabled during Indo-Pakistan Conflict

489. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Indian defence personnel, out of the total number of those wounded in the last Indo-Pakistan conflict, who have already resumed duty;

(b) the number out of them who have been permanently disabled;

(c) the number out of them who have succumbed to their injuries; and

(d) how many of them are still undergoing treatment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 5586 have already resumed duty and 336 who are on sick leave will also join duty after the expiry of their leave.

(b) to (d). 477 have succumbed to their injuries; 2046 are still undergoing treatment out of whom about 462 are likely to be invalided on account of permanent disability.

Abduction of Sikh Women by Pakistan

490. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiries and investigations regarding the Sikh

Women who were kidnapped by Pakistan soldiers have been completed;

(b) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed for any lapse or negligence on our side; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to repatriate them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). During the "Half an hour" discussion in the Lok Sabha on the 17th November, 1965 and in reply to supplementary questions to Starred Question No. 656, answered in the Lok Sabha on the 6th December, 1965 the Defence Minister promised that an enquiry would be held to ascertain the facts about the reported kidnapping of Sikh girls and women by the Pakistani army from the Fazilka Sector of the Punjab and the allegation that the Indian Army had given orders not to take any steps to rescue them.

2. An enquiry into the matter was conducted by the Army Authorities. The Court of enquiry was presided over by a senior Army Officer with the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepur as member. The Court of enquiry examined 19 witnesses which included an Army Officer, Sub-Divisional Officer Fazilka, the President, Municipal Committee, Fazilka and the Sarpunches of the villages, Jhangar and Pakka. The findings of the Court are as follows:—

- (i) Pakistan Forces on the evening of 6th September, 1965, made a sudden attack on border villages including Jhangar, Beriwalla and Pakka.
- (ii) Because of the proximity of the villages to the border, the residents of these villages had no time for everyone to come out.
- (iii) Village Jhangar, being almost on the border, suffered the most. Out of a total population of 141 persons, seventy-two persons could not come out.

(iv) Pakka, which is a mile further back, had a population of 1573 persons and only thirty-eight could not come.

(v) The persons left behind in these two villages were of both sexes and of different age groups.

(vi) Information even about the persons left behind in the said villages, was not given by any person, till the first week of October, 1965, when the local civil authorities started making enquiries about loss of life and property.

(vii) There has been no case of kidnapping as such, of young girls or women either on the 6/7 September, 1965 or thereafter.

(viii) No orders have been ever given by the local military commander not to rescue any women alleged to have been kidnapped.

(ix) Military authorities in Fazilka sector were most helpful and cooperative to the civilians.

3. It is clear from the findings of the Court of enquiry that there was no evidence of any kidnapping of young girls or women by the Pakistani Forces nor is it true that orders were given by the local military Commander not to rescue any women alleged to have been kidnapped. The fact, however, is that there was a sudden attack on the border villages of Jhangar, Beriwalla and Pakka of Fazilka Tehsil by Pakistani Forces on the evening of 6th September, 1965, whereafter some villagers were found missing.

4. According to report received from the Government of Punjab a total of 110 persons were found missing from the villages of Jhangar and Pakka. From the information so far available the Ministry of External Affairs who are seized with the problem of repatriation of Indian internees in Pakistan, have arranged for the repatriation of

116 persons (53 men, 28 women and 35 children) belonging to the Fazilka Sector. Apparently the difference is accounted for by missing persons from villages of Fazilka Sector other than Jhangar and Pakka.

Self-sufficiency in Arms

491. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the steps taken to make the country self-reliant in the matter of arms and armaments production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The principal steps taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of arms and ammunition are:—

- (i) four new Ordnance Factories have been planned one of which has already gone into production and the second one is likely to go into production in a few months time;
- (ii) maximising production in the existing Ordnance Factories by working two shifts and over-time where necessary; the existing production lines are also being modernized and extended where necessary and feasible;
- (iii) establishing the production of new items of weapons and ammunition which were hitherto imported;
- (iv) harnessing the capacity available in the civil sector for production of armament components; and
- (v) suspension/curtailment of production of stores in factories under the Department of

Defence Production for civilian consumption.

Pakistan Arms deal with U.S.A.

492. **Shri Kajrolkar:**

Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has entered into an arms deal with the United States according to Cairo weekly *Rose al Youssef*;

(b) whether it is a contract forming part of a new move for an Islamic defence alliance to replace the Central Treaty Organisation; and

(c) if so, which are the other countries likely to follow suit?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government are not aware of any such arms deal.

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

1000 Kw Transmitters

493. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 516 on the 29th November, 1985 and state the time by which 1000 Kw transmitters will be installed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): According to the contract as entered into with the Export-Import Corporation "Prommasheexport", Moscow, the equipment is likely to be supplied in the latter half of 1987. It will take another 6 to 8 months to complete the installation.

Tarapore Atomic Energy Project

494. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction work at the Tarapore Atomic Energy Project; and

(b) when it will start generating commercial power?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The work on the Tarapore Atomic Power Station is proceeding according to schedule, and a major part of the construction work will be completed by December, 1967. The Station is expected to deliver full-rated power of 380,000 kilowatts by October, 1968.

अन्य देशों के साथ चीन के आर्थिक तथा व्यापार सम्बन्ध :

495. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिम्बे :

श्री बागड़ी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चीन पश्चिम यूरॉप के उद्योग संपन्न देशों तथा जापान के साथ अपने आर्थिक तथा व्यापार-सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन एशियाई, अफ्रीकी तथा लातीनी अमरीकी देशों के साथ अपने व्यापार को घेरे घाटे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापार सम्बन्ध तथा राजनैतिक सम्बन्धों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में जिन देशों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उनके साथ चीन के व्यापारिक और आर्थिक सम्बन्धों में ऐसी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है कि जिससे उन देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापारिक तथा राजनैतिक सम्बन्धों पर असर पड़ा हो।

Cash Dole for Displaced Persons

496. Shri Karni Singhji:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any uniform scale of cash dole for the displaced persons in Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount so far spent in that direction?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the Uniform scale of cash doles fixed by Central Government for providing assistance to State Government are as under:

	Rs.
For a family of 1 member	30.00 PM
For a family of 2 members	40.00 „
For a family of 3 members	50.00 „
For a family of 4 members	57.50 „
For a family of 5 members	65.00 „
For a family of 6 members	70.00 „
For a family of more than 6 members	75.00 „

(c) Rs. 51,42,022 have been spent upto the third week of January 1966.

U.N. Observers on Cease-fire Line in Kashmir

497. Shri Karni Singhji:

Shri Hem Barua:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalva:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Pakistani aggression, Government have taken any decision to discontinue payments towards the maintenance of U.N. Observers along the J. & K. Cease-fire Line; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have informed the United Nations that they cannot be expected to contribute towards the financing of the additional Observers sent to the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir as India has been a victim of aggression. The Government have reserved their position in this behalf.

The Government of India will continue to pay for the U.N. Observers operating in Jammu and Kashmir before the 5th August, 1965, as they were in existence before.

Cantonment Boards Act, 1924

496. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received repeated representations emphasising the need of radical revision in the provisions of the Cantonment Boards Act, 1924;

(b) whether Government have examined the need for the revision of various provisions of the Act under the present set-up of the Cantonment Boards; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Some representations for amending certain provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924, have been received.

(b) and (c). The question of making comprehensive amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924, has been postponed for consideration during the present emergency.

Cantonment Fund Servants Rules

496. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules;

(b) whether it is a fact that contrary to the assurance earlier given, the Rules were finalised without opportunities being given to the All-India Cantonment Board Employees Federation (Regd.);

(c) whether a copy of the Rules will be laid on the Table;

(d) whether Government have followed all the directives of the National Industrial Tribunal regarding the making of appropriate provisions in the Rules for such matters as recruitment, promotions and transfers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Cantonment Fund Servants Rules were framed in 1937. Certain amendments proposed therein were published on the 20th November, 1965, in the Ministry of Defence Gazette Notification No. S.R.O. 378 dated the 16th November, 1965.

(b) No, Sir. The draft rules were published in the Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1964 inviting objections or suggestions thereto. The objections and suggestions were received from various persons and associations, including the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation. These were duly considered before the Rules were finalised.

(c) to (e). A copy of the Cantonment Fund Servants (Amendment) Rules, 1965 is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5509/68]. It is correct that these amendment Rules do not include all the provisions necessitated by the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal, 1958, in the matter of recruitment; promotion and transfer. This is because until recently, it was felt that the directives of the Tribunal could not be implemented without amendment to the Cantonments Act, 1924. It is now considered that even within the ambit of the present Cantonments Act, it should be possible to frame the Rules, to give effect to the directives

of the Tribunal in the matter of recruitment, promotion and transfer; and action in this regard has already been initiated.

Posthumous Award for an I.A.F. Officer

500. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of a Posthumous award to the Indian Air Force Officer who destroyed a Pakistani radar signal installation by crashing his aircraft thereon during the last September war, has been under consideration for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision; and

(c) the present position?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A recommendation for an award to Sqn. Ldr. Jasbeer Singh, along with other recommendations, was received from Air Headquarters. In the citation in respect of Sqn. Ldr. Jasbeer Singh it was mentioned that in his final attack on the radar station near Gujranwala airfield, while he had to approach the target very low, his aircraft was hit by ground fire and was seen crashing near the target. After considering the citation, Sqn. Ldr. Jasbeer Singh was recommended for an award of Vir Chakra. The recommendation was approved by the President and the award was published in the newspapers on 1st January, 1966.

Polish Film Expert

501. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Polish Film Expert was invited to India;

(b) if so, when he came to India; and

(c) the purpose for which he was invited?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 27th December, 1965

(c) The Polish expert has been invited to deliver a series of lectures in the Film Institute of India, Poona under the provisions of Indo-Polish Cultural Exchange Agreement.

नारी रक्षा समिति द्वारा राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में धन एकत्रित किया जाना

502. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नारी रक्षा समिति, नई दिल्ली का प्रौर से अनुधिकृत रूप से राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में धन इकट्ठा किए जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस की जांच की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस का ज़बोरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा अनुशक्ति मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की गई थी और उससे यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि शिकायत में कोई सार नहीं है।

Cosmic Ray Experiments

505. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Commission have undertaken a scheme to produce in India rockets to carry out cosmic ray experiments; and

(b) if so, when and at what institute?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). As stated in the reply to Starred Question No. 249 answered in the House on April 12, 1965, the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay has undertaken to manufacture "Centaure" sounding rockets under licence from Sud Aviation of France. These rockets can be used for a variety of scientific investigations, including studies in cosmic rays, at altitudes between 130 and 180 kilometres. The first Indian-made Centaure rocket is expected to roll off the assembly line some time during this year.

सीमावर्ती गांवों में रेडियो सेट

506. श्री प० ला० बाटपाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हर गांव को एक एक रेडियो सेट देने की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के गंगानगर, बीकानेर, बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में कितने गांवों को ये रेडियो सेट दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) यह सम्भवतः कब दिये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जो, नहीं। ऐसा कोई योजना तो नहीं बनाई गई है, परन्तु हमारा उद्देश्य है कि सीमा-क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक गांव में एक-एक रेडियो लगा दिया जाये।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते।

विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रकाशित होने वाली पत्रिकाएँ

507. श्री बिन्नीस मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक, अर्ध-मासाहिक, साप्ताहिक,

पाक्षिक, मासिक, त्रैमासिक पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएँ कौन कौन से हैं, तथा वे कितने हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक पत्र को कितना-कितना कागज दिया जाता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने जांच के पश्चात् यह पता लगाया है कि दिये गये कागज का उचित उपयोग हो रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन लोगों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है जिन्होंने कागज का दुरुपयोग किया अथवा इसे काले बाजार में बेचा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) यह सूचना भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की नवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के भाग 2 में, जो अभी कुछ ही समय पहिले प्रकाशित की गई है, उपलब्ध है। रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति प्राज सदन की मेज पर रखी जा रही है।

(ख) भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के रिकार्ड में 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 तक 10,256 समाचार पत्र थे। इनमें से केवल 2,500 समाचार-पत्र ही प्रति वर्ष कागज की मांग करते हैं। कागज की मात्रा प्रचार मंडया, आकार, पृष्ठीमा, अवधि और प्रत्येक समाचार पत्र या पत्रिका का नियमित रूप से प्रकाशन के आधार पर निर्दिष्ट की जाती है और यह कोटा प्रति वर्ष, साल के प्रारम्भ में घोषित की गई अखबारी कागज वितरण नीति के अन्तर्गत की गई बृद्धि या कमी के अनुपात से बदलता रहता है। कुल 1,14,450 मीटर टन अखबारी कागज (मफेद छपाई के 31,000 मीटर टन कागज के अतिरिक्त) समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को दिया गया।

(ग) तथा (घ). अखबारी कागज का कोटा देते हुए प्रचार मंडया, अवधि, आकार, प्रकाशन कितना नियमित रूप से छपता है यदि बातों को, जो अखबारी कागज देने के आधार हैं, ध्यान में रखा गया ताकि कोई

प्राप्तकर्ता अधिक कोटा न ले सके और जिसके फलस्वरूप बाजार में इसकी अनधिकृत बिक्री न हो सके। भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार देश के समाचार-पत्रों की प्रचार संख्या के दावों की भी जांच करते हैं। जिन मामलों में शक होता है वे उचित अधिकारियों को जांच के लिये सौंप दिये जाते हैं।

Delegation to Tashkent

508. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members of the delegation that went to Tashkent (U.S.S.R.) for Indo-Pak talks there; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on that delegation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The names of the members of the Indian delegation that went to Tashkent are as follows:—

1. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister.
2. Shri Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister.
3. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Defence Minister.
4. Shri L. K. Jha, Secretary to Prime Minister.
5. Shri C. S. Jha, Foreign Secretary.
6. Shri L. P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.
7. Shri T. N. Kaul, Ambassador of India, Moscow.
8. Shri Kewal Singh, High Commissioner of India in Pakistan.
9. Lt. Genl. P. P. Kumarmangalam, Vice Chief of Army Staff.
10. Shri D. R. Kohli, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

11. Shri C. P. Srivastava, Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister.
12. Shri I. J. Bahadur Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
13. Shri R. Jaipal, Minister, Embassy of India, Moscow.
14. Shri B. L. Sharma, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of External Affairs.
15. Brigadier B. M. Sarkar, Ministry of Defence.
16. Shri K. S. Bajpai, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of External Affairs.
17. Shri J. S. Teja, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow.
18. Shri Z. S. Bains, Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister.
19. Shri S. M. S. Chadha, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

The following officers also went to assist the Delegation:—

1. Shri M. M. L. Hooja, Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. Shri S. K. Mallik, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Moscow.
3. Brigadier Hari Singh, Military Attache, Embassy of India, Moscow.
4. Air Commodore Krishna Rao, Air Attache, Embassy of India, Moscow.
5. Shri R. S. Goel, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
6. Shri G. S. Boela, Private Secretary to Home Minister.
7. Shri N. Sethi, Deputy Principal Information Officer.
8. Dr. R. N. Chugh, Staff Surgeon.
9. Shri M. M. N. Sharma, Personal Assistant to Prime Minister.
10. Shri B. P. Joshi, Personal Assistant to Defence Minister.

11. Shri J. M. Trehan, Personal Assistant to Secretary to the Prime Minister.
12. Shri P. L. Madan, Personal Assistant to Foreign Secretary.
13. Shri P. R. Chona, All India Radio Correspondent.
14. Shri M. M. Vaidya, Newsreel Cameraman.
15. Shri K. Narayanaswamy, Still Photographer.
16. Shri Ram Nath, Personal Attendant to the Prime Minister.

17-20. Four Members of the Staff from the Embassy of India, Moscow.

(b) The estimated expenditure on this delegation is:

Foreign Currency — Rs. 70,447.00
Indian Currency — Rs. 19,746.70

Manufacture of Atom Bomb

549. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any re-thinking on the issue of the manufacture of the Atom Bomb and nuclear weapons by India; and

(b) if so, the present position?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Defence Production

510. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate foreign exchange has been provided to manufacture articles for Defence purposes; and

(b) the time by which our country will be self-sufficient in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) The foreign exchange allocations are made from time to time having regard to the priority necessary for meeting the Defence requirements and the foreign exchange resources position. In making allocations of foreign exchange Defence Production is given high priority.

(b) Self-sufficiency in this respect is a continuous process and no time limit can be laid down at this stage.

Indian National Imprisoned in Shanghai

511. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, an Indian National, 'Shri M. L. Das' undergoing five years' imprisonment in a Shanghai Jail has been subjected to inhuman treatment by the Chinese authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government towards securing just treatment for the prisoner?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Chinese Government have not shown any regard for well-recognised principles of law and the ordinary canons of humanity in dealing with the case of Shri M. L. Das who is undergoing five years' imprisonment in Shanghai jail.

(b) The full details of the treatment meted out to Shri M. L. Das have been narrated in several of Government of India's notes to the Chinese Government, including our note of the 2nd November, 1965. A copy of this note was placed on the Table of the House on the 15th November, 1965.

(c) The Government of India have demanded that the Chinese Government stop the persecution of Shri M.L. Das and review his case. The Indian Government have also demanded that facilities be provided to the Indian Embassy in Peking to extend full consular protection to Shri M. L. Das.

Visit of Mr. Averell Harriman

512. Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri B. Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Averell Harriman Special Envoy of President of U.S.A. met the late Prime Minister in New Delhi on the 2nd January, 1966;

(b) if so, the main purpose of his visit; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In his discussions with Indian leaders, Mr. Averell Harriman mainly discussed the question of Vietnam.

प्रतिरक्षा सेनाओं में भर्ती

513. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

() क्या सरकार ने कोई विशेष री की है कि प्रतिरक्षा सेनाओं की

विभिन्न इकाइयों में नई भर्ती के लिये किन्हीं विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लोग सब से अधिक उपयुक्त रहेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन राज्यों से कितने व्यक्ति वर्ष 1965 में प्रतिरक्षा सेनाओं में भर्ती किये गये और सेनाओं की किन किन शाखाओं में ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) जी नहीं। इस के विरुद्ध बिना वर्ग, धार्मिक विश्वास और वास्तव स्थान में भेदभाव के भर्ती देश के सभी भागों के वासियों के लिए समान खुली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सभा में यह सूचना प्रकट करना 'लोकहित में नहीं है।

Losses suffered by Indian Journalists in Pakistan

514. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any response to India's demand for full compensation for the losses suffered by five Indian Journalists and their families in Pakistan during the Indo-Pak armed conflict; and

(b) if so, the nature of the response?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Chinese Submarines

515. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese have equipped their fleet of submarines with ballistic missiles; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to counter-act this impending threat to our security?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) China is known to have completed the construction of one Ballistic Missile carrying Sub-marine in 1965.

(b) Government are taking steps to strengthen the anti-Submarine component of the Navy, but it is not in the public interest to disclose them.

Air-raids on Jodhpur

516. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jodhpur had no Air-defences during the last conflict between India and Pakistan;

(b) the number of casualties and the extent of damage to Jodhpur town proper on account of air-raids; and

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the victims of the air-raids?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The major damage was to the Jail Hospital in Jodhpur which was bombed by Pakistan Air Force, killing 33 persons, including 29 patients, and injuring many others.

(c) The information is being ascertained from the State Government.

मेरठ जिले में हवाई प्रहरे के लिये अर्जित भूमि के लिये प्रतिकर

517. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ जिले के छनरावल गांव में अर्जित की गई भूमि के लिये अभी तक प्रतिकर नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिटन के पास हवाई प्रहरे के लिये जिन कृषकों की भूमि ली गई है उन को हर छः महीने प्रतिकर दिया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गांवों के निवासियों को कब तक प्रतिकर मिल जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). चमरावल गांव में भूमि पहले अधिग्रहण की गई थी और तदनु अर्जन परन्तु चुँकि अधिग्रहण और अर्जन में अवधि बहुत कम थी भूमि अर्जन अफसर ने निर्णय दिया कि उस अधिधि का कोई किराया देना आवश्यक नहीं है। अर्जन के बारे में ग्रामीणों को देय मुआवजा प्राणा है लगभग 6 सप्ताह में दे दिया जायेगा।

हिटन के पास हवाई प्रहरे के लिए भूमि भी सब प्रथम अधिग्रहण की गई थी और उसके पश्चात् अर्जित। अधिग्रहण अवधि के लिए देय किराया निर्धारित किया जा रहा है। इस बीच "इस हिसाब में" ग्रामीणों को कुल 6.36 लाख रुपये किराये के तौर पर दिये गये हैं। हर 6 मास को कोई आबतक अदायगी इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं की जाती। भूमि अर्जन अफसर द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाने के पश्चात् सम्बन्धित मालिकों को भूमि अधिग्रहण का मूल्य अदा कर दिया जायेगा।

Meetings of Indo-Pakistan Commanders

518. Shri Kindar Lal:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that meetings of the Commanders of India and Pakistan were held at Lahore and Amritsar early in January, 1966; and

(b) if so, the points discussed and decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Meetings were held under the auspices of General Tullo Harambio, representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

(b) The discussions related to withdrawal of armed personnel by both countries to the positions held by them before 5th August, 1965. In the meeting held on 29-1-1966, an agreement was signed incorporating the agreement already reached between the COAS, India and C-in-C, Pakistan for disengagement of troops, dismantlement of defences and withdrawals. A set of ground rules of procedure to implement the withdrawals was also agreed upon.

Attitude of Western Powers towards India

519. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of President Ayub Khan's visit to Britain and U.S.A., there has been any basic change in the attitude of the Western Powers towards India; and

(b) if so, in what direction and in what manner?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No evidence has come to our notice, which would warrant the conclusion that there has been any basic change in the attitude of the Western Powers towards India after President Ayub Khan's visit to Britain and U.S.A.

(b) Does not arise.

Protest note to Pakistan

520. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Government have given any reply to the protest note handed over to Pakistan in the second week of December, 1965 in regard to a series of incidents along

the Assam-East Pakistan border between the 20th November, and 3rd December, 1965;

(b) whether Pakistan returned the kidnapped Indian nationals and paid compensation for the paddy stores and livestock carried away by Pakistani nationals from East Pakistan; and

(c) whether the protest note mentioned other firing incidents in the Karimganj area also; if so, with what result?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Note mentioned one incident of firing in the Karimganj area, namely, the firing by Pakistan forces towards an Indian Border Patrol near Karaj Bauny at 18:30 hrs. on December 3, 1965. No reply was received in regard to this incident either.

Relief to War Victims

522. Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to the families of the armed personnel killed and disabled during the recent Indo-Pakistan hostilities; and

(b) the details of assistance given by the Central Government to the different States for their rehabilitation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5510/66.]

(b) No specific assistance has been given to States for this purpose.

Allocation of Radio sets to Rural Areas of Orissa

523. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio-sets allotted in the rural areas of Orissa till the end of January, 1966; and

(b) the number of radio-sets proposed to be allotted to that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) 8,780.

(b) The allocations for 1966-67 have not yet been finalised.

Supply of Radio Sets to Orissa

524. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1071 on the 22nd November, 1965 and state the number of radio-sets actually supplied to Orissa during 1965-66?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):
340 sets (exclusive of auxiliaries).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Artists, A.I.R., New Delhi

525. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of the New Delhi Station of the All-India Radio belonging to scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes as on the 31st January, 1966?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	2	1
Regular employee s	36	1
TOTAL	38	2

मृते विस्थापित व्यक्ति

526. श्री भागवत शा बाहादुर :
श्री स०ब० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा उन लोगों को, जिनको भारत पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये गये आक्रमण के पश्चात् घर-बार छोड़ना पड़ा था और जो अब शरणार्थियों के विभिन्न शिविरों में तथा अन्य स्थानों पर रह रहे हैं, सुविधायें दिये जाने के फलस्वरूप मृते शरणार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो गई है; और

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी छानबीन की गई है जिससे वास्तविक विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को सुविधायें दी जा सकें ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा जन्तु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

Recognition of Nigerian Government

528. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murl Manohar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Nigerian Government has been recognized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A federal Military Government in Nigeria replaced the previous government on 16th January, 1966. The question of according recognition to the new regime has not arisen and our Mission in Lagos continues to maintain normal diplomatic relations. For its part, the new Government has under-

taken to maintain existing relations and to respect all treaties and agreements entered into by the previous Nigerian Government.

Note from China

529. **Shri D. C. Sharma;**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri P. C. Bornoah;
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry;
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has sent a very strong warning on the alleged intrusions by India during the first week of January, 1966;

(b) if so, the contents of the note; and

(c) the nature of reply sent by India, if any?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In their note dated the 6th January 1966 the Chinese Government repeated their false allegations regarding 300 "intrusions by India" across the border in the period from November 1962 to September 1965 and attempted to use this in justification of their so-called "self defence" measures. Our reply of the 8th February 1965 rejected these preposterous territorial claims and arrogant threats of the Chinese Government. It also exposed the fact that under the pretext of "self-defence" the Chinese Government, in defiance of their own assurances and declarations, had been crossing the "line of actual control," remilitarizing the 20 km demilitarized zone in the western sector as well as sending troops to the Thagla ridge and Longju areas. Copies of the Chinese note as well as our reply are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5511/66]

Universal Treaty on Nuclear Arms

530. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the 'Hindu' dated the 31st December, 1965 to the effect that the Japanese Premier has advocated for a universal treaty on nuclear arms;

(b) if so, the significant features of the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to lend its support to the proposal and universalise it as a step to world peace?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports of a statement said to have been made by the Japanese Prime Minister in which he advocated a universal treaty on nuclear arms which would prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and provide guarantees of security to non-nuclear powers.

(c) The reported proposal of the Japanese Prime Minister has not been communicated to the Government of India. However, the Government of India have consistently supported all moves calculated to check the spread of nuclear weapons and have advocated the early conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons involving a mutually acceptable balance of responsibilities by the nuclear powers and the non-nuclear powers.

Disabled Ex-Servicemen

531. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received that disabled ex-servicemen who have been fitted with limbs will be given preference in jobs like Liftmen, Receptionists and Commissionaires; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir; Government have received such suggestions.

(b) Government have already decided to give disabled ex-service-men over-riding priority within priority III for employment under the Central Government in those occupations for which they are considered to have vocational aptitude and to be suitable with due regard to their disability.

Kidnapping of Indians by Chinese

532. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Policemen and other persons have been kidnapped by the Chinese Armed Personnel on the Indo-Tibet border from 1st December, 1965 to 15th January, 1966; and

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Chinese Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) 5 Indian personnel were killed, 3 captured and 1 missing as a result of an incident on 12th December 1965 which took place inside Sikkim territory on the Sikkim-Tibet border. The Chinese later returned six dead bodies, one of which was of a captured person who died in captivity and two captured personnel. One Indian soldier is still missing.

(b) A protest was lodged with the Chinese Government in regard to this incident.

Visit of Prime Minister to U.S.A

533. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri M. B. Krishna:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the U.S.A. has invited Prime Minister to pay a visit to that country;

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been formally accepted; and

(c) whether any date has been fixed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Withdrawal of Armed Forces

534. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the outcome of the meetings of the Chief of the Army Staffs of India and Pakistan with regard to the withdrawal of the armies to the 5th August, 1965 positions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): A copy of the Agreement reached between the Chief of the Army Staff, India and the Commander in Chief, Pakistan Army on 22-1-1966 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No, LT-5512/66].

2. Subsequent to this agreement the Military representatives of India and Pakistan, meeting under the aegis of Gen. Marambio, representative of the Secretary General, United Nations on 29-1-66 also agreed to a set of ground rules of procedure relating to the withdrawals.

3. In accordance with the agreement between the two Army Chiefs, the work of disengagement of troops was carried out smoothly and completed within the specified period of five days. The work relating to dis-mantlement of defences is proceedings satisfactorily on our side and is

also reported to be proceeding satisfactorily on the Pakistani side. It is expected that the withdrawal will be completed by 25-2-1966, as laid down in the Tashkent agreement.

Pak. Nationals in India

535. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak. nationals residing at Tripura and Assam are required to collect their repatriation certificates from West Bengal office; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open such an office somewhere in Assam in order to give relief to the repatriates from Assam and Tripura for undertaking a long way journey from Tripura and Assam?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Pakistan nationals in Tripura and Assam wishing to leave India are granted permits freely by local Civil Authorities of the areas in which they reside. As such, there is no occasion for the Government to open any further offices in Tripura or Assam for granting travel permits to Pakistan nationals in those areas. However, if Pakistan nationals are in need of Pakistan travel documents, they would normally approach the nearest Pakistan office.

I. F. S. Officers in Commercial and Trade Sections

536. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I. F. S. Officers are appointed in our Embassies as Heads of the commercial and Trade sections even though they do not have any training in commercial and trade matters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is dissatisfaction among senior Commercial Secretaries who are asked to work under junior I.F.S. Officers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to entrust commercial/trade matters to only officers trained in this line and not place them under junior I.F.S. Officers simply because they belong to a superior service; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to create a cadre of Commercial Secretaries of those who have at least 10 years training in the Commerce Ministry and its Departments/Corporations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that I.F.S. officers appointed in Commercial and trade Sections of our Embassies abroad do not have training in commercial and trade matters. In fact, it is always the effort of the Ministry of External Affairs to give as much commercial and trade training as possible to an officer before he is sent on a commercial assignment. This is also in accordance with a Cabinet decision of 1946 to evolve an integrated commercial and diplomatic foreign service. In accordance with this decision the Ministry of External Affairs arranges to train its officers adequately in the commercial and trade fields by attaching them to the Ministry of Commerce, by deputing them to special courses offered by institutions like the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and through tour programmes wherein the officers meet leading representatives of the commercial and trade world.

If an I.F.S. Officer, with commercial experience is not readily available, a non-IFS officer with adequate experience is selected and sent abroad to man the commercial trade post.

(b) No, Sir. Senior commercial officers are not asked to work under junior officers of the I.F.S. The Commercial Secretary is as much an adviser to the Head of the Mission in his sphere as the officer in charge of political/consular work is an adviser in his.

(c) No, Sir, It may be clarified that the question of a superior or inferior service does not arise, because com-

mercial posts are staffed by officers of both the I.F.S. (A) and (B) and non-I.F.S. officers, depending upon the needs of the post and the experience of the officer.

(b) No, Sir.

Bharat Electronics, Bangalore

537. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore are enjoying monopoly for producing valves in the country;

(b) if not, how many other concerns are in the line;

(c) the annual output of valves from the Bharat Electronics Ltd; and

(d) whether any selling agents have been appointed throughout the country to market the valves manufactured in the Bharat Electronics Ltd.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). At present Bharat Electronics Ltd. are the only manufacturers of Radio Receiving Valves in the country.

(c) In 1964-65, Bharat Electronics Ltd. produced 2.27 million receiving valves of value Rs. 62.34 lakhs. During 1965-66, the production is expected to be 3.1 million receiving valves of value Rs. 85 lakhs.

(d) The Company has appointed distributors in the principal cities of India for sale of the valves direct or through their agents and dealers at fixed prices.

12 hrs.

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

INCIDENTS IN THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the calling-attention-notice. Hem Barua.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फर्कबा-
बाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ब्यवस्था
का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ प्रक्रिया नम्बर
40. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं ने कौलिंग
अटैशन नोटिस बुलाया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इस
सवाल के घंटे पर ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न
उठाना चाहता हूँ । मैं ने प्रक्रिया नम्बर
40 के अन्तर्गत माननीय विजयलक्ष्मी
पंडित से. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जो आप ने
मेरे पास भेजा है उस के लिए मैं आप
से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप आज या कल
मेरे पास तशरीफ ला सकते हैं । मैं ने
मिस्सिज पंडित को भी कहा है कि वह भी
आयें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब मैं
आप का हुक्म कैसे टाल सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तो दरबारा
है कि दोनों साहबान कल तीन बजे मेरे
कमरे में तशरीफ लायें ।

An hon. Member: It should be brought up before the House.

Mr. Speaker: First, let me hear the facts. If there is any necessity, I shall bring it up before the House later.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported police atrocities in the campus of Banaras Hindu University on the 3rd February, 1966."

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): On the 3rd February, 1966, when the District authorities and police went to the Banaras Hindu University to make arrangements for the visit of the President

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

of India on the following day in connection with the special Golden Jubilee Convocation of the University, a student of the University was knocked down by a police truck as a result of which he later died in the hospital. The unfortunate accident sparked a series of incidents involving the police and the students of the University. The facts have been ascertained from the University authorities and the State Government.

According to the University authorities. Shri Mohan Lal Verma, a student of B.Sc., was run over by one of the incoming police vehicles. The occupants of the vehicle made no attempt to render any assistance to the victim and the vehicle did not even stop to enquire. The boy was removed to the University hospital by students passing by, where he died. The news regarding the fatal accident and the carelessness on the part of the police caused considerable excitement among the students and outsiders in the campus of the University. The police personnel started withdrawing through a side-gate. But one police vehicle went towards the main gate and was held up near the place of the accident. A crowd, consisting of students and outsiders which had collected on the scene of the accident, pelted the vehicles with stones. The occupants ran here and there and left the van, which later on set on fire.

An order was promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting assembly of more than 5 persons within as well as outside the campus. Shortly after 3 p.m., the District Magistrate went with a police force in uniform through the main gate of the University to look for two missing vehicles and some police personnel, against the advice of the University authorities and without giving sufficient time as had been requested by them so as to enable them to control and disperse the students. On hearing

that the police had broken open the lock of the gate and after making a lathi charge had entered the campus, the University authorities went to the District Magistrate and suggested that if the police stood where they were, they would see that the group of students that had collected would disperse immediately. No sooner had the crowd started dispersing, than a group of policemen appeared from behind wielding lathis indiscriminately thereby injuring some of the students badly. The Senior Superintendent of Police thereafter restored order among the police.

The Additional District Magistrate was taken to the University hospital where 3 police constables, detained there because of the situation outside, were handed over to him. In the meantime, some teachers and students reported to the District Magistrate that the police had raided the Department of Pharmacology, the Central Office and the International House and some of the students and some members of the staff were beaten. Subsequently the police withdrew.

According to the report received by the Government of U.P., two University students double-riding a cycle collided with a riskshaw and fell down in the middle of the road inside the campus striking against the rear-wheel of a P.A.C. truck. The driver stopped the truck, and some students who had assembled removed the injured student to the hospital. The driver of the truck was immediately suspended and put under arrest. Shortly after the incident, a mob of students assembled near the spot and attacked a police party in a truck which was burnt. Stones were pelted on the unarmed policemen as a result of which some of them were badly injured. Some of the policemen managed to come out of the University campus, whereas some were trapped in the campus and wrongfully confined by students who threatened more violence. On receipt of this

information, the District Magistrate, after discussing the matter with the University authorities on the telephone, went with a police force to the site to rescue the trapped policemen and the police trucks. An order under Section 144 Cr P.C. had been promulgated but the passage of the police was blocked and, therefore, force had to be used to disperse the mob in order to get an entry into the campus. The police again came in conflict with the students inside the campus where a mob started throwing stones at them and injured some of the policemen. A mild lathi charge was resorted to, to disperse the unruly mob. Soon after, the section of the police force in search of the missing policemen, while trying to join the main party, found themselves surrounded by excited students who jeered and threw brickbats at them and therefore had to use mild force once again. The police force returned after rescuing the missing policemen.

It will be seen that there are important variations in the facts of the case as received from the State Government and the University authorities. The State Government have appointed a retired High Court Judge as a Single-member Commission of Enquiry under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, with powers of a Civil Court, to enquire and report into the entire series of incidents with a view to ascertaining facts and causes which led to the incidents and assessing responsibilities and extent thereof. The Commission is seized of the enquiry. And, the Chief Minister of U.P. Government has announced on February 8 in the U.P. Assembly that if any official is found guilty after the enquiry, appropriate punishment will be given.

In view of the fact that the matter is under enquiry, it will not be appropriate nor in the interest of justice to discuss the incidents at this stage as that will prejudice the enquiry.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
यह माइल्ड लाठी चार्ज क्या होना है जरा इस का स्पष्टीकरण दे दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के स्टेटमेंट में यह शब्द आया है अब उसका स्पष्टीकरण क्या दिया जाय ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उस का कोई अर्थ तो होना चाहिए ।

Shri Hem Barua: The police broke open the lock of the main gate and committed unprecedented vandalism in Banaras Hindu University on 3rd February . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would kindly recollect the last observation of the hon. Minister, with which I also agree.

Shri Hem Barua: I shall remember it. I will not come to that.

Mr. Speaker: We ought not to discuss those things until the inquiry is completed and facts ascertained.

Shri Hem Barua: This is already admitted in the statement. Out of the 500 policemen, 100 were steel helmeted and they carried fire-arms. They went about belabouring the students, teachers and members of the administrative staff of the University with dastardly vandalism. I have been to the campus and I have got the facts. In the context of that, may I know what steps Government have taken to ensure the sanctity and autonomy of the University so that these things might not be violated as they were violated in Banaras Hindu University by the police? Also, since Banaras Hindu University is under the direct control of the Central Government and Parliament, why is it that the Central Government have not considered it fit to order an inquiry on their own into these incidents under

[Shri Hem Barua]

the auspices of a Supreme Court Judge, since the Minister has himself admitted in his statement that there is a lot of variance between the report submitted by the university authorities and the report submitted by the U.P. Government. The U.P. Government is a party to this vandalism; it is the police of the U.P. State Government that has perpetrated this vandalism. I want a straight reply to these two questions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am strongly in favour of the autonomy of the universities, and we will do whatever we can to maintain that autonomy, but before I pass judgment, I must await the report of this tribunal. My hon. friend says he has gone and ascertained the facts, but these are the very facts to be ascertained. The District Magistrate's report is one, the report of the Vice-Chancellor is different. That is why the Chief Minister of U.P. appointed a tribunal. We must await its report.

Mr. Speaker: But who is responsible for giving these facts that have just now been read by the hon. Minister?

Shri M. C. Chagla: On the one hand, I have got the facts from the Vice-Chancellor; on the other hand, I have got facts from the District Magistrate, and I have put them fairly and squarely before the House. As I pointed out, the two sets of facts differ. That is precisely the reason why a judicial tribunal has been appointed, to ascertain what the facts are, before we can draw any inferences.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with the hon. Minister that unless the facts are known, no action can be taken, and we also cannot go further into these things, but one difficulty I am not still able to surmount. If the Government comes up with certain facts, if this is the Government's own position that such and such things

have happened, and there was vandalism or excesses committed, whatever it might be called, then Members can ask if some preliminary action by the Government is not called for before any final action is taken after the decision of the tribunal.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not in a position to know what the facts are. As I said, both are responsible authorities. I attach the greatest importance to what the Vice-Chancellor says, but on the other hand, you have got the facts from the District Magistrate. How are we to decide which facts are correct? (Interruptions).

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The Minister has prejudiced the enquiry.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The police have indulged in excesses there, we know that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If we knew certain facts to be established, then it would be incumbent upon us, Banaras University being a Central university, to take necessary action, but I am not in a position, sitting in Delhi, to know what happened on that unfortunate day.

An hon. Member: Why didn't you go there?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why was Government sitting idle for the last so many days?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. The rule is either 40 or 41. I do not know exactly. It relates to replies to questions.

Mr. Speaker: A Member of his position and stature should quote some rule definitely. 40 or 41—what does it mean?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Make it 40. I would only invite your attention to this. The Minister has replied that the case is sub judice. When the facts are brought by the hon. Minister in a case

which, according to him, is *sub judice* and is being enquired into by a retired Judge, I would like to know whether it is open to the Central Minister or the State Minister to state certain things. Shri Hukam Singh, the State Minister, went there and issued a statement condemning the students, even foreign students. If the Minister can condemn the students openly in the State, and the Education Minister here can make a statement, is it not open to us to put questions on that?

Mr. Speaker: First, he asked me to make it rule 40, and rule 40 is that the question may be addressed to a private Member. That finishes the whole thing.

Secondly, whatever the Minister might have stated, even if I were to answer it, he is not able to quote that rule. Then too, if some Minister has committed indiscretion, then too we have to wait for the verdict of the enquiry that is being held and every body shall be bound by what it gives and then we will see when the facts are known. Otherwise, with regard to any discussion taking place here would be prejudicing the enquiry that is to be held. Therefore, we cannot go into the details. (Interruptions.) Order, order. All shall resume their seats. They need not take that further since I put that question myself to the Minister. He has stated that he has certain facts. He says that there were two versions and he has tried to make out a story out of these versions as dispassionately as he possibly could but that is not his own information or conclusion. The result of the enquiry is to be awaited. Other matters, at what stage it is, whether there is one man making the enquiry, by what time would it be concluded—these things can be asked, not the merits.

Shri Hem Narua: On a point of clarification. We want that the Union government should hold the enquiry into the incident because the Banaras Hindu University is under Parliament and the Central government.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether this enquiry is entrusted to a retired judge and whether he is still under the employ of the U.P. government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know he was a judge of the Allahabad High Court and after he retired was appointed a member of some tribunal.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आप को कुछ नियम बताएँ देता हूँ—मैं इस समय नम्बर नहीं बता सकता—, जिस के अन्तर्गत मंत्री महोदय से इतिहास लेने के लिए सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं। तो उस नियम के अन्तर्गत मंत्री महोदय को इतिहास देनी चाहिए। उस में लिखा हुआ है फार दि परपत्र आफ एनसिस्टिंग इन्फर्मेशन।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मुझे पता है। आप ने उस दिन उस को क्वार्ट किया था। इस वक्त हम यही कोमिशन कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न उती के अन्तर्गत आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उसे को समझ लिया है। हमें उमी के मुताबिक चल रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय इन्फर्मेशन, इतिहास, नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ पर "एनसिस्ट इन्फर्मेशन" के बारे में लिखा है, वहाँ पर ही लिखा है कि अगर कोई मामला जुडिसल एन्क्वायरी या सेमि-जुडिसल एन्क्वायरी के पास है, तो वह सवाल नहीं पूछा जा सकता है।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Regarding the point of order raised by Mr. S. M. Banerjee he has quoted a wrong rule. Will it be a precedent for the future? Without quoting the proper rule, can a point of order be raised?

Mr. Speaker: If he has quoted a wrong rule, I have given my decision about it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): In view of the fact that this is a very serious case where starting from the Vice Chancellor down to the entire Banaras Hindu University staff, professors, teachers, everybody has condemned the police for coming into the campus without the permission and against the will of the university authorities, also, in view of the fact that large incursions are being made into the authority of the universities in many States, may I ask why it was thought fit to ask a quasi-judicial person, about whom there is grave suspicion and various other feelings are also entertained, and why a man of the stature of a judge, of the stature of Shri Gajendragadkar or somebody else—(Interruption)—it is a serious question and let me proceed—why such an eminent judge was not appointed to look into this question which is of such grave import for the future of the university?

Mr. Speaker: First of all, before the hon. Minister answers, I have to suggest to the hon. Members one thing. We all ordinarily here suggest that there ought to be some judicial enquiry. And when that is accepted, then, when we begin to distinguish that one person is not so distinguished and the other person is—(Interruption)—Order, order. I have followed all that. Let me conclude.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जाचको इतना दे रहा हूँ कि इस घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों को मुफ्तिल कर दिया गया है। इतना गम्भीर ये मामला है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खुद उनको मुफ्तिल कर दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: Then the only question that ought to be put is whether there are charges or whether he was suspected or he had such and such antecedents. Otherwise, this comparison that this judge is not competent or that judge is not competent is not necessary. (Interruption).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): As far as this judge is concerned, according to the information given to you already, he is working on a tribunal or something, which means he is already in possession of a gift from the State Government concerned, which State Government has already taken a partisan notice. (Interruption). So, to call it judicial investigation is a travesty of words.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members just to exercise some restraint when we are passing any remarks against our own judiciary and judges. (Interruption).

An hon. Member: A retired judge.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let hon. Members listen to me. When there was so much of divergence between the two stories and a judge had to be appointed, at least efforts should have been made to see that a judge should be such as would inspire confidence. (Interruption).

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall say what I have done. A statement was issued by 12 members of the court, some of them very distinguished people—ex-judges and ex-Vice-Chancellors—complaining that this was not a proper tribunal. A delegation of students waited on me and also said that they were not satisfied. I have written to the Chief Minister and I will tell the House what I have written to her. I have written to her that there is not much point in appointing a tribunal which does not inspire confidence and that no useful purpose would be served by the tribunal appointed by her if it starts with the handicap that a

large section of public opinion is opposed to it. I have not received a reply from her.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is very clear.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is a matter between the Union Government and the State Government. In their correspondence, they are supposed to maintain the utmost confidence and secrecy and it ought not to be divulged in this House like this. But here is the Minister who dismisses all that claim and creates a new precedent. I have no objection, but I only warn the Government about it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be made a precedent. The discretion is to be exercised by the Minister himself, as to whether he can disclose it or not. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): About the remark on the judiciary, I quite agree with you that we should not make any aspersion on the judiciary, but does your ruling apply to retired judges also who have nothing to do with the judiciary at the present moment? You make a general remark in which you mentioned the judges. Does a judge include the retired members of the judiciary who are in employment somewhere else?

Mr. Speaker: I only advised the hon. Members to exercise restraint.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, while I appreciate the letter written by the Education Minister, Shri Chagla, to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, is it a fact that a students' delegation which met the hon. Minister yesterday or the day before and also the Prime Minister, have requested—also the university professors—that just to create an atmosphere of confidence in the public and the students, it is necessary to form a three-man Commission, the chief of which should be not less than a Supreme Court Judge?

What is the impression of the Government? May I know also whether it is a fact that 10 criminal cases are pending and whether those cases will be withdrawn.

Shri M. C. Chagla: About the second question, the students told me there are 10 cases pending. My information is eight cases are pending. Whatever the number, I wish, with all respect to the Chief Minister of U.P., she would look into these cases. It is always unfortunate if cases go to court and the accused are acquitted. The right test is not whether there is a *prima facie* case but whether there is a probability of conviction. I wish the Chief Minister and her legal advisers will look into these cases and will come to the conclusion that if there is no probability of conviction, they would be released. This is a matter which is for the Chief Minister; law and order is her concern and it would not be right for me to interfere with the legal process. I do not know whether prosecution has been launched, but they have been arrested. I cannot tell the Chief Minister to release them. When the students met me, I told them, "How can I, as Education Minister tell your Chief Minister 'Don't prosecute these students'?" I do not know what material she has got and what material the students have got. But I do want to say on the floor of this House that I sincerely hope the Chief Minister herself will look into this matter assisted by her legal advisers, see the material and come to a conclusion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the first part of my question about the demand of the students for a three-man commission?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That was the same demand made by 12 signatories who are members of the Court. I have pointed out to the House what I have written to the Chief Minister

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The students represented that a three man Commission should be appointed with the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman. What is the impression of the Government? One-man commission or three-man commission?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The tribunal has been appointed by the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They can always dictate to the Chief Minister...

Shri M. C. Chagla: We cannot dictate.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है क्योंकि इस में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बात भी आ जाती है। बारिशस के दो लड़कों को पीट दिया गया है। ये जो घटनाएं बनारस में हुई हैं उसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालय की जो स्वायत्तता है और वहाँ के लड़कों का जो सामुदायिक जीवन है, उनकी यूनिनन बगैरह है, इसको समाप्त कर इस विश्वविद्यालय को सरकारी विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया और छात्रों के ऊपर दिमागी गुलामी लावने की कोशिश हुई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक ओर छात्रों में गुस्सा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, बेचैनी है। दूसरी ओर अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती है। जब पुलिस द्वारा ऐसे भयावर होते हैं तो उसका विस्फोट हो जाता है। इसलिए ग. मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता को बनाये रखने के लिए और विद्यार्थियों का जो अपना सामुदायिक स्वस्थ जीवन है उनकी यूनिनन बगैरह है, उसको फिर से कायम करने के लिए वह कोई कदम उठायेगी जिससे ऐसी घटनाएँ घाइंदा न हों ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The university is a Central University and I want to assure the House that I am as jealous

of the autonomy of this university as any member of this House. Let me get the report and then I will decide what action should be taken to see that the autonomy of the university is not undermined or in any way affected. I want to get the facts.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 1959 से छात्र संघ नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : 1942 में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं उसी किस्म की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। छात्र संघ को भी समाप्त कर दिया गया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह जनना चाहता हूँ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट आने के बाद क्या एक्शन लेंगे यह वह फिर बतायेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : छात्रों में जो गुस्सा और बेचैनी है उस का एक कारण यह है कि उन का सामुदायिक जीवन समाप्त किया गया है, उन के ऊपर दिमागी गुलामी लायी गई है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा इस्तेमाल करेगी जिस से कि वह अपनी यूनिनन बना सकें और अपनी बातों को व्यक्त कर सकें ताकि उन की बेचैनी और गुस्सा खरम हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जबाब आ गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस का जबाब नहीं आया। उन्होंने जो बात कही वह भ्रम है। उन्होंने स्वायत्तता के बारे में कहा था और मैंने छात्र संघ के बारे में पूछा था।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, I just want to say that I have noted the views of the hon. Members expressed in this House. The education Minister has himself expressed his deep concern and has desired to do something about this matter. I shall discuss this matter with the Chief Minister myself and see what can be done.

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह यूनिजन के बारे में जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त नहीं दे सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं। एक भरसे वहां छात्र संघ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का फैसला यहां कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी की वजह से छात्रों में गुस्सा धीरे-धीरे फैल रहा है। इस लिये मुझे इस का जवाब दिलवाया जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिट्टी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखी उस को यहां पढ़ कर सुनाया, यह बहुत गलत बात है। सीक्रेट बिट्टी को वहां कैसे पढ़ा जा सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ वह किसी एक तरफ के लिये नहीं है। मैं ने इन माननीय सदस्यों से कई वक्ता कहा कि वह बैठ जायें। एक तरफ के माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाते हैं तब दूसरे के माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जाते हैं।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, while condemning.... (Interruptions). Sir, there is so much noise in the House. Is the House functioning properly?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, while condemning the heinous atrocities committed by the police.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हीनस है या नहीं इस का फैसला अभी कैसे हो सकता है ?

Shri P. K. Deo:.....on the students including foreign students, girl students and members of the staff, and, at the same time, while reiterating that only the appointment of a tribunal headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court could only inspire confidence in all concerned, may I know, as an interim step, if the Government are going to suspend the district authorities so that the evidence is not biased and, secondly, the property and money that has been taken away from the students be returned immediately?

Mr. Speaker: That is for the State Government to do and not for the Centre.

Shri P. K. Deo: They can give advice.

Mr. Speaker: That is for the State Government to do. The Centre cannot take away law and order from the State. I have disallowed that question.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I know whether the Government of India are prepared to advise the State Government that in the interest of fair-play they should immediately return the considerable amount of property snatched away from the students and withdraw the cases that have been launched against them.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, after the statement made by the Prime Minister, I hope the House will not discuss the matter any more.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, that is no answer to my question—that the Prime Minister will discuss it with the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: This also will be discussed.

Shri P. K. Deo: Then you need not have called us.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let them at least say that they will put these suggestions before the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what has been said.

श्री मधुलिमये : प्रधान मंत्री किन किन चीजों पर बातें करेंगी ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I have been a Member of this House for quite a number of years. I have never come across a situation like this. The Education Minister has read out two statements which do not agree with each other. The Banaras Hindu University is a central university. The members of the Court which include ex-Vice Chancellors and judges of the Supreme Court have issued a statement condemning all that. May I know what is the function of the centre vis-a-vis a central university? When atrocities take place there which are unmentionable, when the Vice-Chancellor was also going to be molested and beaten, what is the Central Government to do, I want to know from the hon. Minister?

Shri Kapur Singh: May I rise on a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Some hon. Members: Mention the rule.

Shri Kapur Singh: Members cannot be expected to quote the rules from the cuff. Give me the book and I will quote the rule. I have never raised a point of order which is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: I am sending him the book. In the meanwhile, the Minister might answer the question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have to distinguish between the autonomy of the university, the academic life that is carried on there and the question of law and order. Under the Constitution, law and order is the

concern of the State Government. We can advise the Chief Minister, we can make suggestions but, ultimately, the question of law and order must be decided by the State Government. As far as the autonomy and academic life of the university are concerned, they are the concern of the Central Government, because it is a Central University. I have already given an assurance to this House that I will see to it that the autonomy of the university is in no way interfered with. As regards law and order, the Prime Minister has assured the House that she will convey to the Chief Minister all the suggestions made in this House,—suggestions about release of students, return of property, transfer of police officers. All that will be conveyed to the Chief Minister and I am sure the Chief Minister will give sympathetic consideration to all that has been said in this House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 41, sub-rule (2), clause (xv) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might pass on that book to me so that I might also see that rule.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sub-clause (xv) of that rule says that nobody shall ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference. The supplementary question asked for information as to what were the functions of the Central Government in relation to a Central university, information which is already available in accessible documents. Therefore, that supplementary is impermissible under the rules.

Mr. Speaker: He should also point out to me in what accessible document this information is available.

Shri Banga: Banaras Hindu University Act.....(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know from the hon. Member which astrologer told him of the atrocities committed in the university, which astrologer told him....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not a matter for laughter. It is a serious matter to be considered. Of course, when the information is contained in an accessible document...

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which document?

Mr. Speaker: That is the question which I put to the hon. Member. Why should he borrow it from me?

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy: Can he sit and speak?

Mr. Speaker: No, he cannot; but some are privileged. I have already pointed it out to him and, therefore, that is over. Why drag it again now?

श्री मधु सिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं इस के लिये घारा बतलाने के लिये भी तैयार हूँ। मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो बयाना दिया कि व्यवस्था और कानून राज्यों के अधिकार में आता है। उसी के संबंध में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। संविधान की अनुसूची 7, फेहरिस्त 1 (63) है जिस में कहा गया है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, प्रलीगढ़ मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह केंद्र के अधीन हैं। लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन संबंधी जो नियम हैं उन में नियम 41 (16) में लिखा हुआ है कि जो विषय केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हैं उन्हीं के बारे में प्रश्न आ सकते हैं। अब मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में जो दफा 144 लगाई गई है उस के कारण सभा टकराव आता है विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता में, जो कि हमारे मातहत है, और कानून अथवा व्यवस्था के मामले में। इस लिये

उन का यह कहना कि इस के बारे में हम नहीं कह सकते हैं और हमारा अधिकार चल नहीं सकता है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस राज कायम करना हमारे कानून और संविधान की अवहेलना है। इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय जरूर राज्य सरकार को लिख सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपने सलाह दी है, उसको लिख सकते हैं, तो उसको सोच लेंगे। अगर आपका सबाल प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है तो वह कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठता। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मुझे सुनने भी नहीं हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपना फैसला भी दे देंगे क्या ? ... (व्यवधान) उनके लिये नहीं मेरे लिये हैं।
A point of order is between a Member and Speaker and not between two Members.

प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आपने उठाया है, यह सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड भी है और उनका अधिकार भी है तब भी जो ला एंड आर्डर का क्वेश्चन उठेगा वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना है, चाहे एडमिनिस्टर सेंटर भी कर रहा हो तब भी ... (व्यवधान) ...

12.41 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
—Contd.

FOOD SITUATION AND SUPPLY OF KEROSENE IN WEST BENGAL AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion pending. The Minister of petroleum and Chemicals has to make a statement about the shortage of kerosene in Calcutta.

Shri Hanu Bappa (Gauhati): When is the Prime Minister making the statement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): On the 17th February 1966, reference was made in the Lok Sabha to difficulties over the supply of kerosene in West Bengal and the unfortunate incidents that have taken place there. Some Hon'ble members from both Houses have given Calling Attention Notices and some others wish to ask Short Notice and other questions on the subject of kerosene supplies. I wish to place before the House information on the kerosene situation in that State and also in the rest of the country.

The Government of India has been taking steps to ensure that adequate supplies of kerosene are arranged at all the main supply points in the country either from the indigenous refineries or from imports. Upto May 1965, the indigenous production of kerosene, which was less than 2/3 of our need, was supplemented by imports mainly from free foreign exchange sources arranged through the private oil companies. From May 1965, however, due to the severe stringency of free foreign exchange, imports through these companies were stopped. Simultaneously, arrangements for substantially increased imports from rupee sources were made by the Indian Oil Corporation; these amounted to about 450,000 tonnes during July to December, as against 188,000 tonnes from rupee sources and private oil companies in the preceding 6 months. The Government of India also arranged that the private coastal refineries moved sufficient quantities each month by coastal tankers to other ports of supply and that imports fitted into well-adjusted and equitable supply plan for all the supply areas.

Judging from the trends of kerosene consumption during the past 3-4 years, the requirements for 1965 and 1966 have been assessed at around 200,000 tonnes per month. The level of kerosene supplies during the period July to December 1965 has been averaging

200,000 tonnes or slightly more, except in September 1965 when supplies for civilian use had to be curtailed substantially so as to subserve Defence needs.

When supplies are more or less equal to the requirements, it is obvious that some regulation of distribution and prices is called for. The Government of India had, therefore, in September 1965 advised State Governments to place restrictions on the quantity of kerosene which may be sold to an individual family/household in urban areas, and to adopt price control measures to prevent black-marketing. We also arranged to supply information about stocks at installations and depots every week to the concerned State Governments and Collectors of districts; the object was that this would facilitate measures that the State Governments may wish to take to ensure the maintenance of supplies to dealers and the general public. Some State Governments have already taken steps to ensure equitable distribution, particularly in the cities, and also enforced price control measures in terms of the Kerosene (Price Control) Order, 1963. But in several States, no such steps appear to have been taken, with the result that there seems to be no proper distribution of kerosene (a) among different categories of customers in large cities and (b) as between urban and rural areas. It is not unlikely that the dealers/agents may find it more advantageous to sell kerosene in or near large cities rather than in the rural areas. It is desirable that State Governments should introduce suitable schemes of control over distribution in large towns, such as those with a population of 1 lakh and over and also enforce price control effectively.

As regard supplies of kerosene to West Bengal, I find following quan-

titles were sold in the State from June to December 1965:

June 1965	21,126 tonnes
July 1965	24,480 "
August 1965	19,382 "
September 1965	14,771 "
October 1965	22,221 "
November 1965	24,210 "
December 1965	20,123 " (Estimated)
	"
December 1965	20,123 "

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): This is IOC?

Shri Alagesan: All. The average monthly supplies during these months compare favourably with the bonafide demand of about 21,000 tonnes per month in previous years. Though actual sales figures for the State for January 1966 are not yet available, the opening stocks and the receipts for the month were sufficient to meet the normal demand.

Stocks of kerosene at the main port installations in Calcutta (from where supplies are made to West Bengal and other areas in the hinter land) were 12,500 tonnes on the 1st February 1966. Eight tankers, coastal and foreign, have been programmed during the month to bring a total of about 28,100 tonnes of kerosene to Calcutta. Of the eight tankers programmed, seven are reported to have arrived already, and only one with a supply of about 2,000 tonnes is yet to arrive. This total availability ex-Calcutta of about 40,600 tonnes during the month should be adequate for the entire Calcutta Supply Area, whose daily requirement has been worked out at about 1,000 tonnes in addition to supplies from the refineries at Digboi, Gauhati and Baramuni which are around 20,000 tonnes per month. Available supplies at Calcutta are, therefore, adequate; a regular flow of supplies from company installations and equitable distribution arrangements would avoid hardship to consumers. Nevertheless, in order to ease the current difficulties, the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation

who met the Chief Minister of West Bengal last week at my instance has offered to supply additional quantities of kerosene immediately from the Corporation's stocks so that the State Government can arrange for its orderly distribution. Additional releases have accordingly started. I am informed that the State Government intends to license dealers, regulate distribution and control prices almost immediately. In addition, we have also asked the private oil companies to play their part by putting in sufficient quantities of kerosene in the market so as to relieve shortages wherever they exist.

My attention has been drawn to the supply and price difficulties experienced in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Average monthly supplies to Punjab during June to December 1965 were 8,936 which compare favourably with the monthly demand of about 8,700 tonnes during 1964. Supplies to U.P. during the said period averaged 16,081 tonnes (except in the month of September 1965) against the demand of 16,900 tonnes/month during 1964. Except in the abnormal months of September & October 1965, when supplies to Bihar State were 7323 & 7153 tones, Bihar received an average of 10,300 tonnes per month in the months since June 1965. This is about 5/6 of previous supplies. We have accepted the need for improving the position and are taking necessary action.

On the question of kerosene prices generally, I would like to mention that the Government of India had, under the Defence of India Rules, issued the kerosene (Price Control) Order in 1963; this lays down the basis for calculating the ceiling selling price of kerosene at any point of sales. The State Governments can, in terms of this Order, fix the prices on a per bottle per litre and/or per tin basis and prosecute persons selling at rates higher. We are aware that a few States have already taken action to fix prices of kerosene.

[Shri Alagesan]

In order to ensure adequate supplies of kerosene to all the States and also ensure that supplies are available to consumers at reasonable prices, we propose to take the following steps immediately:

(i) The present practice is to earmark supplies of kerosene on the basis of individual supply areas which, in most cases, consist of areas falling in more than one State. I. is now intended to fix State-wise quotas along with each company's share of supply to fulfil these quotas. This arrangement will ensure an even more equitable distribution of supplies among the States.

(ii) The Kerosene Price Control Order, 1963 is being amended in order to remove certain doubts that seem to have arisen about its interpretation.

I also propose to invite Ministers in the State Governments in charge of Civil Supplies to a discussion aimed at evolving procedures for implementing decisions with regard to State-wise programmes of supply, distribution arrangements within the State and price controls.

I would also like to inform Hon'ble members that with the commissioning of additional refining capacity in the middle of 1966, substantially increased quantities of indigenously produced kerosene will become available and the kerosene supply position will thereby become much more comfortable in the second half of this year. Even before that time, we are considering how kerosene production can be increased within the existing refining capacity. Meanwhile, our import programme will take care of the gap between our requirements and internal production.

Several hon. members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now I can allow Mr. Banerjee or Mr. Daji or Mrs. Kenu Chakravarty—only one might speak—just to satisfy myself on two points. The other members should sit down.

One is that there has been a failure in face of this statement; the second is that there is a bar on account of anticipation because we are taking up the President's Address today. I might satisfy myself only on these two things because there will be a regular discussion and opportunities are there to discuss all these subjects.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to speak with regard to kerosene first and then with regard to food where, I feel, the Centre has failed.

With regard to kerosene, the responsibility of the Centre was not only to serve out an edict to the State Governments in September, which was never implemented. Neither the question of distribution was implemented nor was it really given out in quantities in which it would have avoided this crisis. The Central Government say that they gave whatever quantities they have stated. But the fact remains that they have never ensured as they did in May—opening of the centres of IOC—that that which is being supplied centrally is also distributed.

Secondly, I shall give specific examples of the amount of kerosene which is held back by British companies. I have not got the IOC figures and I would like that he should tell us this. In West Bengal, the Burmah Shell has a big quantity coming in at Budge Budge. In Budge Budge the kerosene position is that there was a total of 18,558 metric tonnes in February. As far as the Burmah-Shell is concerned, they have these 18,558, but they have decided to release only 8500 metric tonnes and the stock in hand is 10,058 metric tonnes. I would like to know whether it is not the job of the Central Government which knows exactly the quantity that has been sent to the various States, to see as to what exactly is being released, what is being withheld and how much is going into the black market. In the villages of West Bengal, there is not an iota of kerosene, not a drop of kerosene. All the villages are dark. The students are

not able to prepare themselves for examinations. The kerosene is selling at Rs. 2, 2½ and 3 where it is available. That is why I say that the Central Government has just left the entire stock to go into the black market. They are not working—they have closed down—some of the IOC depots which they opened during emergency. This is a big failure.

May I also speak about the question of the rice position? I have got particular figures. Mr. Subramaniam misled this House to a certain extent,—he certainly misled me—when he said that they are going to give tentatively one lakh tonnes. I was under the impression that he had given one lakh tonnes of rice. Only 10,000 tonnes of rice have gone to West Bengal. In a situation, where there has been absolutely no rice given to even landless labour in the vast countryside, this is the position.

Even with regard to wheat, the promised quota was one lakh tonnes. Last month, he has said, he has only given 80,000 tonnes.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I may clarify here that, last month, the quota was only 80,000. This month they wanted an increased quota of one lakh tonnes and that has been given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I know what he would say.

My information from West Bengal sources is that one lakh tonnes were promised. This is almost the end of February and they have not yet got it. Ours is not a wheat-eating province and let me make that clear. Our people in the villages are not eating wheat; it is with very great difficulty that they can take two 'roties' and they cannot take more.

With regard to another situation, there is scarcity of rice. We all know that there is scarcity of rice in the

international market. We have no foreign exchange. Our State has started procurement. What type of procurement it is, I do not know; I shall go into it later and not now. The question is that they need money to buy the paddy which is given to the rice mills. The rice mills were supposed to be nationalised by the Bhubaneswar Resolution, but nothing has been done yet. Now you have to pay the rice mills to get rice which is being milled there and then it has to be taken to the government godown. Prior to that there can be no loan. The Central Government had promised earlier that, if we procured, they would give Rs. 8 crores and then later there was a stock and they went up to Rs. 15 crores. Uptill now the West Bengal Government have invested Rs. 18 crores. Now they cannot buy the rice mill stock. The Reserve Bank sticks to its rigid rules.

Mr. Speaker: She should finish now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Reserve Bank is under the control of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the member to satisfy me with regard to Rule 58(vi) on anticipation.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): Enough facts have been given by Mrs. Renu Chakravarty. These should be admitted and the House should adjourn to discuss this burning question. The situation in West Bengal is very grave.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is a very specific issue. We want really to censure Government. It has been telling us confidently that they have done everything. But here the young children are being shot dead.

Mr. Speaker: I am doubtful about this question. I want to be clear about it—this anticipation. The plea made here is that, because that would be a general discussion and this is a specific issue, it should be allowed.

[Mr. Speaker]

Can any hon. member from the Government speak on this to satisfy me?

Shri Daji (Indore): May I add a word?

Mr. Speaker: I can allow only one.

Shri Daji: Just a word.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Just now the Minister in charge of Petroleum & Chemicals has indicated the supply position with regard to kerosene. With regard to rice, the position was discussed and it was indicated to West Bengal and the Chief Minister, West Bengal, is quite aware of it that the availability for 1966 will be one lakh tonnes of rice and the rest, they will have to manage from within their own production . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can that be possible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: . . . particularly because, compared to the other States, the production in West Bengal has been almost normal. I am saying, "compared to the other States". (Interruptions).

Shri Mohammad Elias: The people of West Bengal will not be satisfied with these wrong and misleading statistics. Let the question be discussed here openly.

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear him.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as that is concerned, we have indicated that we would be able to give one lakh tonnes from outside sources to West Bengal. Five thousand tonnes were allotted last month and fifteen thousand tonnes, during this month. This is more than the proportion which will have to be allotted for the two months. Therefore, as far as we are concerned, with regard to the supply

of rice, we have kept up the undertakings that we have given.

With regard to wheat, it is not as if there was a quota. Last month we gave 80,000 tonnes and this month also we gave only 80,000 tonnes, but the Chief Minister wanted that there should be an additional allocation of 20,000 tonnes which was immediately given and these allocations are being worked out. Therefore, I do not see where we have failed as far as our supply position is concerned. Whatever might be happening in the State, there is an Assembly there; a government responsible to it is there and it is being discussed there. As far as we are concerned, we have fulfilled all the undertakings that we have given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): We are not concerned quite so much with the details of what Government has done or has not done. The fact remains that the West Bengal Government rightly or wrongly has asked or the immediate despatch of 1 lakh tonnes of rice . . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, no; I want to correct the hon. Member, because he is proceeding on a wrong report in the newspapers. I have not received any request from West Bengal for one lakh tonnes, and even for 10,000 tonnes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We can only proceed on the information we receive. But apart from that, the difficulty is that the Governments at the Centre and in the States together have created situation in West Bengal where not only shooting has taken place on a large scale, and young children have been killed and shot through the heart, but also the community life seems to have come to a standstill. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was there for two days. I have been here and I read in the papers that schools are to be closed for a whole week from the 21st February to the 28th February, that

is to say, community living of a normal sort appears to have come to a full stop; on account of the food disturbances about which the leading Bengali writer who is nominated to the other House by the President, Mr. Tara Shankar Banerjee writes in the Bengali daily *Jugantar* and the right-wing Congress newspapers quote statements by Congress-minded headmasters of schools in the Basirhat area where the shooting had taken place and all that kind of thing, there is dislocation and there is apprehension in the minds of the people, and Government give here a certain kind of statistics.

My point is that quite apart from the discussion with regard to the President's Address which is an overall discussion, which is a matter where we may not consider, on certain points or on certain considerations, to go against the Government, quite apart from that, in regard to this particular matter, the failure of the food administration, and the failure of the distribution and despatch of kerosene, which is a Central responsibility, and the consequential results of that in West Bengal, in the Calcutta region and elsewhere in that State, have created a situation where it is up to us to take notice of it and it is on that basis that we want to censure Government on the foundation of this adjournment motion. That would be my submission to you.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I just make one submission? During the last session, again and again, our friends from Bengal had asked for a discussion and also warned Government in regard to the impending shortage of kerosene. At that time, the Minister concerned said that there could be no such apprehensions at all, and there would be no difficulty and everything was looked after well. But just now, we have had the confession on the part of the Government, from the hon. Minister himself. . . .

Shri Alagesan: I do not know how my hon. friend considers it as a confession.

Shri Ranga: Even if you were to consider the discussion on the food side of it unnecessary in view of the general discussion that we are going to have, so far as the kerosene question is concerned, it is a specific one; there is an obvious failure on the part of the Government in the face of the warnings repeatedly given by hon. Members from various parts of this House, and all these riots which are taking place there.

Therefore, I would plead with you to allow us to have a separate discussion on that alone, on kerosene at least, on this adjournment motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I say a word about the question of anticipation? . . .

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): May I just make one submission?

Mr. Speaker: I am feeling rather nervous that we have spent so much time on the preliminary thing itself.

Shri Nath Pal: I quite agree; I shall be very mindful of this. You, Sir, have raised two questions about the admissibility. I venture to plead with you that you should be pleased to admit it. If you point out that there is debate pending, in the first place, it contradicts your own earlier decision, which I think was a right one, in admitting the adjournment motion on Kerala, because the same arguments could have been advanced then also that a debate was pending. Therefore, I submit to you that to say that we are going to discuss the President's Address under which everything under the sun can be brought in, and, therefore, matters of routine, public importance should be kept away will not be very healthy. That is my first submission.

Secondly, I plead with you very earnestly that if every time on the eve of the discussion of the President's Address which gives the House an opportunity of discussing the

[Shri Nath Pai]

whole gamut of governmental policies, this privilege is to be used against another right of ours to table adjournment motions, I do not think that it will be a very healthy precedent.

Thirdly, there has been a clear and definite failure on the part of the Government, particularly with regard to the food position, and, therefore, my interest is there, because it is a widespread calamity; partly it is the failure of nature, but very largely it is the failure and incompetence of Government, and we must get an opportunity to bring it to the notice of this House. We know the fate of adjournment motions here; none-the-less they serve a useful purpose.

In the light of this, therefore, I plead with you that the fact that we are going to discuss everything under the President's Address should not come in the way, and you should not be oblivious of the urgency and seriousness of the situation which is not limited only to Bengal but which extends to Maharashtra and other States too.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot open out the discussion on the adjournment motion now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have something to say in addition to what has been stated.

Shri Daji: I want to make one submission to you.

Mr. Speaker: If the submissions are to continue for an hour and a half, and then the adjournment motion also comes, then it would mean three to three and a half hours. Therefore, I had said that I would call only one Member, and I had allowed one Member to speak. Earlier I had asked either Shri S. M. Banerjee or Shri H. N. Mukerjee or Shrimati Renu Chakraverty to stand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to supplement the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वल से कोई सदस्य नहीं बोझा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं। जब मैं इस को मानने के लिये तयार हूँ, तब भी मुझे प्रागे बढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है।

Always I have found that there are obstructions put even when I am just supporting the Opposition; the fact that I had allowed an adjournment motion once is used now as an argument against me saying that I had allowed earlier the discussion on the Kerala food situation. Is it fair to use that argument now? At that time we had not known when the Address was going to be taken up. But today we know definitely that we are taking it up today. Therefore, the two adjournment motions are distinct from each other. But in any case, I find that it is a serious situation, no doubt, and there had been much of damage. Therefore, I would ask Shri S. M. Banerjee to ask for the leave of the House.

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धन्य करना चाहता हूँ कि करोसीन घायल के प्रभाव का सवाल केवल बंगाल तक ही सीमित नहीं है। इसलिये आप माननीय सदस्य को इस बात की मुविद्या दें कि वह अपने स्थगन-प्रस्ताव को थोड़ा बदलें और उसको व्यापक बनायें। हमने भी स्थगन-प्रस्ताव दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour of leave being granted . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some Members have just now gone out . . .

Mr. Speaker: . . . may rise in their places. मैं देखता हूँ कि सिर्फ 37 मेम्बर खड़े हुये हैं। चूंकि पचास मेम्बर खड़े नहीं हुये हैं, इस लिये इस की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some hon. Members have gone out.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Why should it be insisted every time that 50 Members should rise in favour of an adjournment motion? If one Member tables an adjournment motion, why should he be required to have 49 supporters?

Mr. Speaker: Would the Leader of the party ask the Member to resume his seat? Is it fair to continue like this?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some hon. Members have gone out; that was why I wanted to request you to take it up later.

Mr. Speaker: Should I go and call them in? Is there any such rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister was making a long statement, and, therefore, thinking that he would take some time, some hon. Members had gone out.

Mr. Speaker: There are some other adjournment motions also but they are generally about the food situation and the shortage of kerosene oil. They could be taken up during the discussion on the President's Address, and, therefore, they cannot be taken up separately now.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the statement about the talks with the Naga hostiles?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister would make that statement at 3 P.M.

13.03 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री राम सेवक यादव: (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार—प्रवहेलना के प्रश्न के बारे में आप को लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने पेपर को लिखा है। उस का जबाब घाने दीजीये। फिर मैं आप को दिला दूंगा।

13.08½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PAY AND ALLOWANCES) REGULATIONS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pay and Allowances) Regulations 1966, published in Notification No. SRO. 1-E in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1966 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5492/66].

RECORD OF DISCUSSION BETWEEN CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF, INDIA AND C-IN-C, PAKISTAN ARMY.

Shri A. M. Thomas: On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Record of discussion at Rawalpindi on 9th and 10th February, 1966, between Chief of Army Staff, India and C-in-C, Pakistan Army. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5493/66].

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA ON (1) RADIO COVERAGE FOR BORDER AREAS, (2) BROADCASTS FOR RURAL AREAS, AND (3) TELEVISION FOR INDIA.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law -Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports submitted to the Government by the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media headed by Shri A. K. Chanda:--

(1) Radio Coverage for Border Areas,

(2) Broadcasts for Rural Areas, and
(3) Television for India.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5494/66 to LT-5496/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information with regard to this item. May I know whether the committee is yet to make any more reports? Secondly, now that, this report on radio coverage for border areas has been submitted, can the House be assured that with a view to countering the Chinese propaganda on the border, All India Radio, I am sorry, All India Radio will now be effective and efficient in radio coverage for border areas?

Mr. Speaker: What assurance can be given on this question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are many more reports coming?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Yes.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I think the Deputy Minister in charge. . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Oh, he is not the Minister now.

Mr. Speaker: That information must be given to the House by 3 O'clock.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpati): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1965 (Part II) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5497/66.]

13.11 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): While presenting this Report, I beg to state that the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) approved their 37th Report on paras 12, 13, 14 and 28 of the Audit Report (Defence Services) 1964, at their sitting held on the 19th April, 1965. At their sitting held on the 28th April, 1965, the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) had decided that the presentation of this Report be deferred in view of the tense border situation with Pakistan. Subsequently, at their sitting held on the 20th January, 1966, the Committee (1965-66) decided that owing to the changed situation, the Report in question might now be presented to the House.

Accordingly, I do hereby present the 37th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) on paras 12, 13, 14 and 28 of the Audit Report (Defence Services), 1964.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know one thing about the report which has been presented. It was stated by Shri Morarka that the report was not presented earlier in the public interest, because of the tense border situation. Does this Report include the Committee's observations on Avro-748 or are they omitted?

Mr. Speaker: The Report has to be seen.

Shri Morarka: Actually, one of the paras concerns Avro-748 and this Report deals extensively with that.

13.13 hrs.

MOTION RE: TASHKENT DECLARATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Swaran Singh on the 16th February, 1966, namely:—

“That the Tashkent Declaration be taken into consideration” and amendments thereon.

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकंद वार्ता में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने भाग लिया था और उन्होंने ने इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे। हम चाहते हैं और आशा भी यही करते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस बहस का जवाब दें। इस बहस का प्रारम्भ माननीय स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने किया था। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जो स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री की उत्तराधिकारी हैं, इस बहस का जवाब दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): She should be present at least.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बागबंकी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, उचित यही होगा कि चूँकि ताशकंद समझौता बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने उस पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे, इस वास्ते प्रधान मंत्री ही स्वयं इस बहस का उत्तर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हस्ताक्षर तो किये थे, यह ठीक है, लेकिन सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह वहाँ थे इस वास्ते....

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय: सदन प्रधान मंत्री से ही उत्तर सुनना चाहता है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Could it be conveyed to the Prime Minister that it is the desire of the House that on this very pre-eminently important matter, she should make a statement in the House? There is a qualitative character to a statement made by the Prime Minister in the House rather than in some meeting somewhere outside the House. It is very important that she makes a statement in regard to the Tashkent Declaration. We have all respect for our friend, Shri Swaran Singh, but we do desire that the Prime Minister should make a statement in the House on this question.

Mr. Speaker: It is for Government. This wish of the House should be conveyed to the Prime Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ताशकंद समझौता कोई कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री के उत्तराधिकारी ने इस बहस को शुरू नहीं किया तो उचित यह है कि वह या तो बहस का जवाब देंती या बहस में इंटरवीन करतीं। अब जब कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी बहस का उत्तर दे रहे हैं तो वह हाउस में हाज़िर भी नहीं हैं। क्या उनकी दृष्टि में ताशकंद समझौते का किसी प्रकार कोई महत्व ही नहीं है? इस बारे में उनको अपना उत्तरदायित्व निभाने को कहा जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने जो कहा है वह महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आपके साथ इति-फाक करता हूँ। आप की बात उन तक पहुँचा दी जायेगी। लेकिन क्या मैं अब मिनिस्टर साहब को कह दूँ कि वह अपना जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं?

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय: आप कह सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें हम उनसे जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं।

श्री राधसेवक यादव : आप सदन की यह इच्छा उन तक जवाब के बाद पहुंचायेंगे तो उसका कोई मतलब नहीं रह जायेगा। जवाब से पहले पहुंचा दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): उनकी गैरहाजिरी का सवाल उठाया गया है। आपको मालूम ही है कि वह यहां बैठी हुई थीं। साढ़े बारह बजे उनको स्टेटमेंट करना था। हंगरी के प्रधान मंत्री आये हुये हैं। उनके साथ लंच का समय उनका भिन्न हो चुका था। सोचा यह गया था कि साढ़े बारह बजे तक यहां का काम खत्म हो जायेगा। लेकिन कई बार हाउस अन-प्रिडिक्टेबल हो जाता है और चलता रहता है। चलते चलते सभा बज गया और उन्होंने आप से भी इसके बारे में दर-ख्वास्त की है। इस लिये वह गैर हाजिर हैं।

श्री हुसैन बख्श कझुबाय : एक बंटे के बाद जवाब दिल्वा दें। हम उनसे जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं। जब वह आ जायें तब जवाब दिल्वा दें।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): When does the debate on the President's Address begin?

Mr. Speaker: Immediately after this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we request that at least then the Prime Minister should be in 'the House'?

Mr. Speaker: By that time, she would come—I suppose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Suppose!

Mr. Speaker: I can only suppose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can direct the Leader.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members who, while participating in this debate, lent massive support to the Tashkent Declaration. I am very happy that this support came not only from hon. Members belonging to this side of the House but several hon. Members from the Opposition Benches also supported the Tashkent Declaration, and have given on many occasions more reasons and arguments in favour of acceptance of the Declaration by the country. This expresses the determination of our people to treat this as a non-party issue, as a national issue.

My task in replying has been greatly lightened. It is very much easier as several hon. Members who have already participated and have lent their support to the Tashkent Declaration have given various arguments and reasons to remove some of the doubts that had been raised by those hon. Members who criticised the Declaration. I will not, therefore, be long in my reply. I will try to confine myself to meeting some of the specific points that have been raised by hon. Members who criticised the Declaration.

At this stage, I would like to say that a desire has been expressed by hon. Members that the Prime Minister should also make some statement on the Tashkent Declaration in the House. I am sure that this request, this wish that has been expressed on the floor of the House, will be conveyed to the Prime Minister, and in her intervention in the debate on the President's Address, she can include her own statement on the Declaration.

श्री मधु लियवे (मुंजर): प्रस्ताव अब पास होगा और वह बाद में बोलेंगी? क्या यह जयपुर वाली परम्परा आप यहां भी चलाना चाहते हैं? लोक सभा को क्या जयपुर बना रहे हैं?

श्री चन्द्रमणी लाल चौधरी (महुआ):
जयपुर का स्टैंड आप से बहुत ऊंचा
था।

श्री रामसेवक बाबू : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, यह जो उन्होंने कहा है कि
जयपुर का स्टैंड लोक सभा से बहुत
ऊंचा था यह इस सदन का बोर अपमान
है।

श्री चन्द्रमणी लाल चौधरी : लोक सभा
से मैंने उसको कैंपयर नहीं किया है।
आपके स्टैंड से किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपनी अपनी जगह
सभी ऊंचे होंगे। लेकिन हमारे लिये
यह उस से ऊंचा है, सब से ऊंचा है।

Shri Swaran Singh: The question of withdrawals of armed personnel from Haji Pir, Tithwal and Kargil has come up for comments; it has also been criticised by certain hon. Members. The question of infiltrators has also been mentioned. As a matter of fact, these two points are interconnected, and I would like to say something on these two points together. We have first to see the objective that we had before us when the Indian armed forces moved to Kargil, to Tithwal and to Haji Pir. It is very important, because we were facing aggression, and this massive aggression originated in the form of a large number of armed personnel crossing over to that part of Jammu and Kashmir which is in the actual possession and control, administrative and the rest, of the Government of India.

When we took up this matter with the Pakistan Government and pointed out to them the serious situation created by these armed infiltrators coming across into Indian territory, the Government of Pakistan did not accept and responsibility. It then became necessary for us to take defensive measures to check infiltration, because the responsibility in this

respect was not accepted by the Government of Pakistan. It was in that context that the Indian armed forces moved into these two passes, Tithwal and Haji Pir; and we moved into Kargil because our line of communication to the Ladakh area was under constant threat by the sniping and other provocative acts which were indulged in by the Pakistan forces. These were the objectives before us when we moved to these passes.

We have now to see whether, when we agreed to withdraw, our objective had not been realised, whether the reason for which we moved to these passes still persisted at the time we agreed to this withdrawal. We gave very careful consideration to the various aspects. This was a very serious matter, and we attached a very great deal of importance to it; it was necessary for us to give the most careful consideration to the implications of the step that we were taking in agreeing to the withdrawal from these areas.

As I said when I initiated this debate, three conditions were agreed to by Pakistan. Firstly, both countries agreed that the use of force would be abjured in the settlement of any dispute; secondly, that cease-fire terms on the cease-fire line would be adhered to and respected by the two parties; and thirdly that there would be non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Even one of these considerations or conditions is enough to correct the mischief that can be created by the movement of infiltrators.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Question.

Shri Swaran Singh: Let me finish.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You need not finish. He can question.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sending armed infiltrators, for instance, is obviously use of force, and if both parties agree that force will not be used for the enforcement of any claim or the

[Shri Swaran Singh]

settlement of any dispute, obviously they cannot say that they will send these infiltrators in the exercise of their right to enforce a claim or to settle a dispute. It is quite another thing, a separate issue to which I will come, as to whether they will respect this or not, but my point is: is the sending of infiltrators protected or can it be resorted to by any loophole that is there in the agreement? My contention is that we should keep these two things separate, the interpretation of the agreements, and then other party's intentions or the question whether they will respect the terms of the agreement or not. At this stage, I am on this question whether the agreement itself covers armed infiltrators or whether, notwithstanding the terms of this agreement, and even if they are adhered to, they can make out a case that they can send infiltrators.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): They have already made out a case.

Shri Swaran Singh: They have not.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, they have.

Shri Swaran Singh: I know what you mean to say. That is no new point, you know fully well. Pakistan has at no stage said that they have got the right to send infiltrators. All along they have denied having sent infiltrators, and even now they do not say that they have the right to send infiltrators. That is an important point.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan has not accepted the argument that Kashmir is an internal matter. President Ayub and Mr. Bhutto have made it clear.

Shri Swaran Singh: He has jumped on to the second issue. I am saying that one of the first conditions of the agreement is not to use force, and sending armed infiltrators is use of force. That is what I am trying to contend. It is quite clear that even

Pakistan has not said that they are entitled to send infiltrators or to use force even if Kashmir is not an internal matter of India. We do not accept Pakistan's contention that Jammu and Kashmir is not an integral part of India, and any interference by sending infiltrators, even by whipping up agitations there or trying to support those who are not accepting the writ of the local government there, is very much interference. We do not accept their interpretation of Jammu and Kashmir not being an internal problem or an internal responsibility of the Government of India.

Shri Hem Barua: Kashmir is an integral part of India. Then why did they discuss Kashmir at Tashkent.

Shri Bade (Khargone): We want your guidance. The hon. Minister is repeating the same argument which he advanced in the beginning. Mr. Anthony has pointed out that though Pakistan is not owning responsibility for the infiltrators, they are still there. So, what is the reply to that?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member waits, he will get the reply.

Mr. Speaker: After hearing him, my guidance is that he will kindly resume his seat and for some time listen patiently.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is this. We have been saying that Kashmir is an integral part of India, and we have been saying that very rightly. Then I do not understand why Kashmir was discussed at Tashkent. If it is an integral part, we do not discuss it with anybody, anywhere.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a separate issue about which I will have to say something, but at the present stage . . .

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister does not yield, the hon. Members should exercise patience and listen to him.

Shri Swaran Singh: The important point that I was mentioning at this stage was that this question of infiltrators and their being sent is covered by this condition which has been agreed upon between the two sides. I need not repeat it.

The second point that has been mentioned is that they do not accept Jammu and Kashmir as the internal problem of India, and therefore there may be a loophole for sending infiltrators. My reply to this is two-fold. Firstly, it is our interpretation, it is our very firm stand, that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, and that its sovereignty is not negotiable. In these circumstances, any unilateral interpretation . . .

श्री सचु लिवर्ये : यह बात स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिये । आप कच्छ के बारे में भी इसी तरह कहते रहे कि यह विवादग्रस्त नहीं है लेकिन आप ने उस को घत में कच्छ ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने भेजा ।

Shri Swaran Singh: We do not accept this interpretation that they have got the right to interfere in this. So far as the question of armed infiltrators is concerned, whatever may be their position with regard to Jammu and Kashmir, even if they are keeping up a dispute on that issue, which we do not accept—we clearly say that there is no dispute—even then I contend that the clause relating to non-use of force covers this completely and any step that they take to interfere with the established administration on our side of the cease fire line is a clear violation of the Tashkent declaration. It is therefore something about which we need not have any doubt in our minds. Prof. Hem Barua says: if it is an internal matter why was it discussed? It is very clear in the Tashkent declaration it is not left in doubt. I would recall that Prime Minister Shastri had on more than one occasion made the position clear in this House: 'I am not going to discuss Kashmir.'

Shri Hem Barua: He discussed it.

Shri Swaran Singh: He had also said: if the other party says that it wants to discuss Kashmir or they want to raise some point, all that I have to do is to state clearly that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India; that is the position to which he said India would steadfastly adhere. In this context, at the meetings in Tashkent between our late Prime Minister and President Ayub Khan, it is a fact that President Ayub did raise the question of Kashmir.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What did he say? What did he claim?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our late Prime Minister made a clear and categorical statement that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and that is the position to which he strongly adhered; we are not going to alter that position. As to what President Ayub said, or their Foreign Minister said, it is well-known; they say from time to time that the people of that area should be permitted to express their desire about their future. If in reply to that we categorically reject any such claims and reiterate our stand on Jammu and Kashmir, it is not discussing the question of Kashmir; it is only a reiteration of the position, and that fact, Mr. Speaker, is clearly enunciated in the declaration. The declaration says that the two sides reiterated their position. Prof. Hem Barua is hurling the declaration at us. We went through every word of it. Shri Dwivedy raised a point that the position and manners in which this sentence is used perhaps might cast some cloud on our assertion. That is not at all correct. Article I says that the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that both sides will exert all efforts to create good neighbourliness between India and Pakistan in accordance with UN charter. That is unexceptionable. They reaffirm their obligation under the charter

[Shri Swaran Singh]

not to have recourse to force but to settle their disputes through peaceful means. I would very strongly urge that this is a very clear and categorical reaffirmation of the obligation not to use force. This should not be lightly dismissed; it is a clear affirmation of their obligation. They considered that the interests of peace in the region, particularly in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent and indeed the interests of the people of India and Pakistan, were not served by the continuance of tension between the two countries. They also said that our attitude should be to develop good neighbourly relations, to discontinue tension. It was in this context and against this background that Jammu and Kashmir was discussed and each side set forth its respective position. I have already said what our position was: namely, that it is an integral part of India. The other party said that they have got their own claim. They agreed to disagree on this issue. To bring about good neighbourly relations, it was said there were other matters which should be attended to and the rest of the declaration proceeds to mention some of the other matters. The mention of this background against which Jammu and Kashmir was discussed is a point which brings out our clear statement and position on Jammu and Kashmir. I would also like to mention that in the course of my talks with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and his colleagues, talks during which on our side my colleague Shri Chavan and other members of the delegation were present, I reiterated our position and our stand on Jammu and Kashmir in unmistakable terms.

Some hon. Members here and some outside had mentioned that the country should be told as to what was talked between the two sides. I would like to clarify the position.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Tyagi was not told perhaps.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are a large number of others. The Indian position on Jammu and Kashmir was not whittled down in the slightest; we reiterated in clear and unmistakable terms our stand, and Pakistan is in no doubt about our stand.

Shri Tyagi: Very good.

Shri Swaran Singh: No newspaper, no critic or supporter of the Tashkent declaration from Pakistan has ever asserted that India has deviated from its stand on Jammu and Kashmir. On an issue on which even Pakistan does not claim that we have changed our stand on Jammu and Kashmir, it is not wise or in our national interest to continue to agitate these points and unnecessarily to create doubts even when the other party is in no doubt.

I do not want to go into the whole history of how this wave of infiltration started and how we took preventive action by moving into some of the passes and how vigorously our security forces took very stern and effective measures to deal with the infiltrators who were operating in Jammu and Kashmir territory. (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rather late.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : कितने पकड़े ?
कितने मारे गए ?

Shri Swaran Singh: There cannot be a running commentary.

श्री मधु लिख्ये : आप हमारी बकायों का समाधान कीजिए । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में कितने घुसपैठियों को पकड़ा, कितनों को मारा ? हमारे प्रश्नों का वह उत्तर दें ।

श्रीमन्त बहोबब : कोई जरूरी नहीं है । आप उनकी स्पीच सुनिए ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot reply to all questions in one breath. If I attempt to answer one argument and the hon. Member feels it is inconvenient, then he goes to something else; that is not fair.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री मंत्री जी ने कहा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए ।
मंत्री जो ईश्वर नहीं कर रहे हैं । . .
(अवधान) . . वह सब जवाब नहीं दे सकते ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर जवाब नहीं दे सकते तो मतलब क्या है उनके जवाब देने का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): My submission is: let the hon. Minister speak and let us know what he says. Later on, we can put questions. This sort of heckling will not do.

Mr. Speaker: I am not promising whether I would allow questions or not.

Shri Swaran Singh: The infiltrators who had crossed over were being dealt with and our security forces and our police made a very thorough job of it. If ultimately we were able to control the situation it was due to the effective steps that were taken by the security forces. I would also like to add that the government of Jammu and Kashmir and, if I may add, the people there, acted very strongly and they fully cooperated with these steps taken by the authorities in dealing with the infiltrators. It was this support given to us, the lack of the response which mistakenly Pakistan thought they would get from the people, which was mainly responsible for thwarting the designs of the infiltrators.

We are grateful to the people who gave information to the local authorities. We had a large number of non-officials who traced the movement of these people and supplied information to the authorities which ultimately led to the mopping up operations and in providing the necessary security to the areas and to the targets which unfortunately had been aimed at by the infiltrators.

I would also like to add that after the cease fire operations, although Pakistan did continue to keep this posture that they had never sent these infiltrators, and continued to disown their responsibility, we have definite information that they called upon these people, who had been sent across, to return to that area. We had definite information on that score, and a large bulk of the people actually crossed over into the other territory. (Interruption). Our security forces also have been stepping up their efforts, which continued after the cease fire, because our Prime Minister had made it absolutely clear that any cease fire agreement that is arrived at or any cease fire arrangement that is accepted does not mean that our efforts to deal with the infiltrators or to deal with them effectively would in anyway be influenced by the cease fire. We made the position clear that this is an internal, law and order matter, and we had to function effectively. It was the combined effect of these two things; the continuous drive by our security and armed forces, the civilians and the civilian government—all this combined effort put so much pressure on them and they found, particularly after the cease fire, that there was no point in their staying on. A large number were actually thrown out and pushed back into the other territory. We have definite information about the order which was available with us when they sent across these infiltrators, through a variety of sources, that after the cease fire, particularly— ,

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is it your case that there are no infiltrators inside Kashmir now?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am coming to that. Out of the total number of infiltrators, who were in thousands, a good bulk has been thrown back. A large number of them were killed; some of them were also arrested. The number that might be left there might be very, very small. It is very difficult for me to give any number, but it cannot be more than a few odds and ends, say, half a dozen or 10 people in one remote area or the other. I have not got the census or the list. If we knew the exact number, we would get hold of them or kill them or shoot them, those who come here without any authority. But the point is, the Pakistan Government, naturally from the very beginning, had taken the attitude that they are not concerned with these, that they have not sent them; we have information that they had done so and they had sent across these people. We had information that they were receiving messages and we intercepted some of those messages, and it was on that basis that we kept the country and this House fully informed about their activity; that they were sent across and they were supported. We had also information—we had definite information—that they were withdrawn after the cease fire. So, this was a combined effect of the two-pronged operation, pressure by us, by our security forces, and also their attitude that they wanted to withdraw.

In a matter like this, we have to see the results and need not insist on a public statement that they have withdrawn. I am sure that even on this statement of mine they might say, "No; we never sent anyone; we have not withdrawn anyone." They may say, as in their earlier statement, that "We have not sent any man even in the initial stages." So, we have to look to the situation on the ground and view it realistically,

and realise that in future, these conditions are accepted: that non-use of force is accepted; non-interference in one's internal affairs is accepted; and that observance of the cease fire terms on the cease fire line is accepted, for after that sending in armed personnel across the cease fire line is a clear violation of the cease fire terms and the cease fire line. So, in actual fact also, based upon this agreement that they have entered upon, we were fully satisfied that the question of infiltrators is not likely to arise hereafter, and it is covered by the agreement. It was thereafter that we agreed in respect of Haji Pir and Tithwal the passage through which we had moved in order to check further infiltration.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Now that you have covered this point—I have been listening very patiently—may I put one question? How would you say that they disown, when they sent them? They now disown that they have issued orders to withdraw them. I ask you very simply; it has been annoying every Indian. Ultimately, again, they will send them and when the time has come to disown, they may say "we have not sent them"! What is your protection against this kind of perfidy?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a separate issue and I will answer it. We are clear that if the terms of the agreement are adhered to, then, the question of sending infiltrators does not arise. It is a very pertinent question and a practical question, that if they do not adhere to the obligations that they have undertaken, then what is our guarantee? It is a very pertinent question. But the answer to this is the same as with all the other agreements that have been entered into between two countries. In a matter like this, if we start with this attitude that any agreement that is entered into is not likely to be adhered to that they will find some excuses to go back upon the agreement, then, the reply is that we know how to deal with the situation. Then a

new situation develops altogether. The agreement is clear. If they do not adhere to it, if they go behind the agreement and do not faithfully carry out their obligations under it but surreptitiously take resort to something else, then it is a clear violation of the agreement; then a situation arises, and we will take the sternest measure to meet the situation, and of that we have never made any secret. I would beg of this House to see that the agreement is very clear, and that the ultimate protection in this case is provided by the agreement and by their adherence to this agreement. If the agreement is not adhered to, what follows depends upon our capacity to deal with the situation. Many of our foreign friends, sympathetic friends, have many times mentioned to us that a country of 45 crores or 48 crores of people hardly needs to go to the international community to say that this is a nuisance by the infiltrators. But there should be some solemn agreement on their part that they will never send infiltrators. They have admitted their responsibility; though it is not in these clear words, if the terms are adhered to, it is covered. If they do not observe these terms then it is a situation where our strength and our capacity to deal with them will be the real guarantee. That is something which we have not to lose sight of.

13. 48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Hem Barua: Clause III of the Tashkent Agreement says that "relations between India and Pakistan shall be based on the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of each other."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is Pakistan has not accepted this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: He is bringing forward a point to the attention of the

Minister; it is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding. I cannot allow questions to go on like this.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know why hon. Members are repeating the points again and again. I have attempted to clarify these points.

श्री सधु लियवे: पठानिस्तान के बारे में क्या स्थिति है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: Such intervention is right on the part of the hon. Member; he has the right to put a question. It is a pertinent question and it is for the Minister to reply to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding. Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sending infiltrators is a clear interference in our internal affairs. Even if they unilaterally do not accept it, it cannot be an explanation of the declaration terms. Thirdly, this is a contravention of the cease fire terms. Sending in armed personnel across the cease fire line is contravention of the cease fire terms.

The other broad political issue which Mr. Nath Pai raised is vital. In fact, that is the most important issue which cuts across any words that might be used: What is the ultimate guarantee in these cases? For that the reply is, we have to depend upon our strength and we have to tell the world, as they have told us on many occasions, if the infiltrators come, notwithstanding this agreement, the answer is, shoot them; hang them in the passes. That will be the biggest deterrent. Even on this occasion, although they started in a surreptitious manner, although it caused some worry to us, the way we dealt with this problem effectively is the biggest guarantee that they will not try again. What have

[Shri Swaran Singh]

they gained by this, except that they have lost hundreds of people and they had to eat their words? When Pakistan embarked upon this misadventure, they had all types of flamboyant statements to make: "We are doing this with this object or that object". It is not for me to remind the Pakistani leaders, but without introducing any element of criticism of their earlier statements on this issue, I would certainly ask, whereas Pakistan had embarked upon this to realise certain objectives, viz., to get a solution of the Jammu and Kashmir problem which they thought fits in with their pattern, have they succeeded? No; they have not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was a dismal failure.

Shri Swaran Singh: Regarding the sending of infiltrators, we dealt with that problem effectively.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : राजस्थान में अब भी जानवर उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय बलनिस्तान के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The terms of the agreement are such that any action of that nature will be covered. Will they do it again? If they adhere to the terms of the agreement, they would not do it. But if they do not adhere to the terms of the agreement, a new situation arises, which the country will have to deal with, with all determination. I am sure that the full support of this House and of the country will be with any steps that are taken to deal with that situation.

Furthermore, the date 5th August is important, because it was on 5th August that this infiltration started. Withdrawal of all armed personnel to positions which obtained prior to

5th August definitely covers the infiltrators also.

Another point which has been mentioned is that it appears as if some pressure was exercised on the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I am very sorry that any such suggestion directly or indirectly was made.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री शास्त्री से ज्यादा आप दोनों—आप और श्री चव्हाण—इस स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Myself and Mr. Chavan were in constant touch with the late Prime Minister. It has become a fashion with Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri to make these statements in a very light-hearted manner.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के लिए यह फैशन हो गया है कि राष्ट्रीय बाने में साम्प्रदायिकता को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would appeal to him that he should take these things, a little more seriously. To say that anyone, either I or anybody else should be responsible for creating such a situation is a most unkind statement to be made by anyone who has the least sense of responsibility. (Interruptions). I do not give in. There should be an end to this sort of thing. That Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, who all the time raises these highly controversial and communal issues, trying to give a communal tinge to all these matters, was the real protector of the conscience of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is something which we will not accept. It must be clearly understood. This is very unfair and wrong; this is hitting below the belt which we will never accept.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अगर कंजी महोदय अपनी रेखासोबिनिटी को निवाहें

श्री श्री शास्त्री कभी भी इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर न करते ।

श्री बड़े : इसमें कम्युनल का सवाल कहाँ है ?

श्री अतलबेगीन शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप पूरी व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण का मौका दीजिए । विभिन्न मंत्रों अंतर्बयामी कर रहे हैं । आप उनको कहिए कि उन्होंने जो "कम्युनल" शब्द का प्रयोग किया है, वह उस को वापस लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय इसमें साम्प्रदायिकता की बात क्यों ला रहे हैं ? माननीय सदस्य ने श्री बल्लान और मंत्री महोदय के बारे में कहा है ।

श्री हुकम शब्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब क्यों नहीं देते कि दबाव डाल कर इस समझौते पर शास्त्री जी के हस्ताक्षर कराए गए ।

श्री बड़े : मंत्री महोदय "कम्युनल" शब्द को वापस लें ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I will not take back a single word, because I never lose temper, even if I speak at a high pitch. I will not give in. This is very unfair that any idea should be created in the mind of any citizen of India that our delegation, who were doing a very difficult task, trying to discharge the very onerous responsibility which this House and the country had cast on us, acted in any manner otherwise than in the best interests of the country. You may say our judgment was not correct; I can accept that and try to answer that. But I would humbly appeal to the hon. member in all earnestness that to insinuate things of the nature that have been insinuated is something which should not be attempted, because this really pains and annoys us very much. Some of us were so much attached to the late Prime Minister, attained per-

sonally, apart from his being the outstanding leader of the country. Any such remarks as have been made due really not fair and proper and I would very strongly urge and appeal that this effort should be given up once for all. This type of special solicitousness to one or the other members of the government, a pastime which the hon. member and others sometimes attempt, should be given up, because we are one in this respect and any attempt of this nature is absolutely uncalled for.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि वे सब एक दिल से काम कर रहे थे, लेकिन इसमें साम्प्रदायिकता का सवाल कहाँ है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the alleged pressure, those of us who were in touch with Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri can say that the actual volume of his work, the actual physical pressure, in those days was much less compared to the work he used to do in India where his responsibilities were so great, meeting a large number of persons from all sections of the House and leaders of various political parties, apart from his administrative work. But in Tashkent, we had gone for a special purpose. Myself, my colleagues and even the Press people who were there at Tashkent, everyone knows that, judged in terms of sheer volume of work, it was much less compared to his normal routine in Delhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even you fell ill.

Shri Swaran Singh: Regarding the second point whether the functioning of the Soviet leaders and the Soviet delegation was such as to create the slightest feeling in our mind that they were trying to sell any particular idea, I would like to say categorically that the attitude of the Soviet leader in this respect was one of full understanding of our position. Even before going to Tashkent, I had paid a visit to Moscow and had long talks with the Chairman of the Council of Minis-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

ters, Mr. Kosygin and also with their Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko. I had explained in full detail our stand on the various issues that were likely to come up during the Tashkent talks. Our stand on all these issues was fully known to the Soviet leaders. There was a great deal of understanding and they were quite objective. It would be absolutely wrong to suggest that they exercised any pressure directly or indirectly. It would be wrong on our part to suggest anything of that nature.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से देश-हित का सौदा किया है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to reiterate the expression of our gratitude to the Soviet leaders for all the understanding that they showed. If you look at the circumstances, what could be the pressure? I fail to understand. Mr. Shastri had gone to Tashkent as a great hero. He had the will and support of the entire country with him. Our army was standing on the outskirts of Sialkot and Lahore and we were occupying strategic passes. In the Security Council this matter has been agitated and we demonstrated very clearly that India will not brook any interference—we know what our case is and we will adhere to it steadfastly. So, what was the circumstantial pressure on him? Here was a person who was more or less in command of the situation. To suggest that there was any pressure either circumstantial or otherwise which impelled him to adopt this attitude is absolutely unjustified. There was only pressure on him in the sense that he saw what was in the best interests of the 600 million people of India and Pakistan. He, as a great leader, who could fight bravely the battles also knew that India's general attitude of peace is also something which re-

quires all possible support and nursing. Therefore, if he acted in the interest of peace, when he was in that strong position, when he had this support you cannot say there was any pressure of any kind, direct or indirect, on him. He acted in a very brave manner in reversing past unhappy trends by signing the agreement, in a sincere effort to reverse the trends without yielding on any essential matters. Therefore, I would like very categorically and clearly to reiterate that there is no question of any pressure either factual or circumstantial. He knew what he was doing, and he did it as a great gesture, with great strength, and it is for us really to honour that.

14 hrs.

Shri Nath Pai: Now that you have finished that point.....

Shri Swaran Singh: Let me finish, and then I will be prepared to answer one or two questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : पञ्जुनिस्तान के बारे में भी कुछ कहिए ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The Indian objective, when we had to face this armed conflict, was to repel aggression. That objective had been fully realised. We successfully met this aggression on the ground and also in signing this agreement.

Now, some test of this can be the reactions of other countries. This is one of those rare agreements which has been welcomed by all countries excepting one, our northern neighbour, China, or some critics on the other side. It is very interesting to see how the Chinese leaders look at it. Even their reaction was not very spontaneous to start with. They started building up their attitude and they took some weeks before they

actually gave out what was in their heart of hearts with regard to this. Apart from their hostility to India, about which we know, the House knows and the country knows—it is not that aspect that I want to put forward so much at this stage—unfortunately, China is one country which continues to hold that this doctrine of peaceful co-existence or the efficacy of peaceful means for resolving disputes is not good. All these are doctrines which, unfortunately, are not accepted by China. They saw in the Tashkent Declaration a clear vindication of these two very important principles of international behaviour, namely, the importance and the efficacy of peaceful co-existence and the determination to solve disputes by peaceful means. On both these grounds the official Chinese reaction is against this Declaration. They say the Soviet Union wants to demonstrate that, by bringing India and Pakistan together, and by asking them to abjure the use of force for the settlement of any dispute, notwithstanding differences they can co-exist and they can persevere in a patient manner to resolve their differences—the very doctrine which China is out to destroy. This is precisely their comment in their official newspapers. They say, by doing this the Soviet Union wanted to demonstrate that peaceful co-existence is possible and that settlement of disputes by peaceful means is also possible. As you know, the Chinese believe in the inevitability of war. They steadfastly hold this view that nothing can be resolved except through violence and resort to force. That is a doctrine which we have never accepted, which the rest of the world does not accept, and I would very humbly but very strongly place this aspect, not in any spirit of animosity against China because that relates to a matter which we can square—to have got our problem—but let us take it at a higher level—their adherence to these doctrines of the inevitability of war—this Declaration is a clear blow to their doctrine. For that rea-

son also, this is a vindication of the general code of behaviour which the international community has embarked upon and is going assiduously to follow.

I would, before, ending, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, earnestly appeal, now that we have had the debate, now that we have had our full say on this issue, let us now hereafter bring about a general support for this in our country so that the unfortunate trends of deteriorating relations, continuous friction and continuous tension might be reversed (*interruption*). I know that the process is difficult. I know that there may be difficulties which may be created by statements from the other side, maybe that there may also be some difficulties on our side. But I would appeal that this Declaration is something worth working for; war and armed conflict is to be resorted to only if necessary in order to safeguard our security and integrity, but if peace can be restored by peaceful means and peaceful approaches, howsoever impracticable these efforts may appear to resolve all differences, it is something which is worth trying, and it is in that spirit that we should view this Tashkent Declaration.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow any questions.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I would like to say that I oppose all amendments, but I accept the amendment which has been moved by Shri K. C. Pant.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, he promised to answer my question after he had finished.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing any questions.

Some hon. Members: He had promised to answer our questions.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द कटुवाल : हम प्रधान
मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. We had a full-fledged debate. We have already exceeded the time by an hour.

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is something unusual. When the Minister was speaking some hon. Members wanted to put questions. Because he did not yield he said he would answer the questions in the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might have said. I am sorry I cannot allow that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would suggest that one question from each party may be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will have to find time for eight questions.

An hon. Member: This is an important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow the opposing parties to ask one question each.

Shri Tyagi: There cannot be any criticism now, they can only ask for some clarification.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can he put an embargo like that? He has resigned. Let him go back to the Treasury Benches.

श्री जयु लिंगय : बहुत कोसना नहीं चाहते ।

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I very much thank you and, particularly, the Leader of the House for agreeing not to curtail a well established right of the House to ask for clarifications. May I know of the Minister of External Affairs—he laboured the point and took great pains and efforts to dispel the doubts in some quarters that Shri Shastri acted under pressure, that his arm was twisted; we do not wish to say

who did it, we do not want to make any insinuation; so far as the Soviet Union is concerned it has genuine interest in peace which we also appreciate.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is not good to go on pushing like that. With you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in particular, I want to make this plea that the observance of decorum is a universally accepted responsibility which applies to Members and those who occupy the Chair also. It is not that you can go on interrupting a Member who is seriously asking a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please ask your question.

Shri Nath Pai: If you will allow me to complete, I will. You are not allowing me. You are interrupting in the middle of my sentence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please put your question now.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to ask the Minister of External Affairs because he has repeatedly said that there was no pressure. Will he please tell us how a man like Shri Shastri, who prided himself on his pledged word, who told us—Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Surendramath Dwivedy, Shri Marni Singhji and myself:

कब दुनिया भी हमारे खिलाफ जाए तो हम हवाईफोन घोर सियारास नहीं छोड़ेंगे ।
“Come what may, we shall not give in”—how did a man of that honesty, that integrity, that unimpeachable faith in his own pledged word, retract his promise given so solemnly on so vital a issue? If it was not on some pressure, what made him go back on this very solemn promise so repeatedly given to us? Would the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to

tell us this?

Shri Swaran Singh: Other questions might also be asked. I will answer them together.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Swaran Singh: All right, I will answer this question first. The statements made by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri have been quoted by many hon. Members, including Shri Dwivedy. I did not want to take the time of the House by referring to it. The hon. Member has read out only the first paragraph of that statement. Perhaps, he did not think it necessary to read out his following words. This is what Shri Shastri has said after the portion read out by Shri Dwivedy:

"Once Pakistan generally embarks on the path of peace, the Government and the people of India will be ready to reciprocate."

Once Pakistan reverted to the path of peace, gave assurance of their acceptance of the obligation not to use force and agreed to other things, India reciprocated in a befitting manner and then withdrew those forces from the points up to which they had moved with a particular objective. Once that objective was realised, there was no point in sticking to the points they had occupied.

Shri Bade: Shri Dwivedy and so many other hon. Members read out extracts from the speeches of President Ayub Khan, Shri Bhutto and the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Shri Aziz Ahmad after the signing of the Tashkent Agreement. On the very day after the Tashkent Agreement was concluded, the Pakistan Foreign Minister said that armed personnel did not include infiltrators. On the 13th and 14th Mr. Ayub Khan and Mr. Bhutto said that Kashmir is a disputed territory. Have our Government written to Pakistan that those speeches have created a cloud

of doubt and suspicions about their intentions?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question or doubt to dispel regarding infiltrators. I have dealt with that problem at great length. It is our clear case that the conditions which have been accepted by the two countries cover armed infiltrators and if they adhere to this agreement they cannot send armed infiltrators. That is the answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Bade: On the 13th and 14th they have said that Kashmir is a disputed territory and it is not an integral part of India. Have we written to them about that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has answered that question. Now Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Bade: Sir, how can we work in this House if opportunities are not given to ask questions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has asked the question and the answer has also come. If he wants some more information, he can take some other opportunity. He cannot go on interrupting like this.

Shri Bade: What is the use of putting a question when the reply is not forthcoming?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the answer.

Shri Bade: Not about the armed infiltrators.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you written to Pakistan in the matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know why the hon. Member is worried about this. I have said so many times that when President Ayub Khan raised this question about Kashmir, we made our position categorically clear. I have said it here on a number of times. What is the point in

[Shri Swaran Singh]

writing to them? They know our position and they are not in doubt. Unfortunately, Shri Bade alone is in doubt. I will ask him to shed that doubt.

Shri Bade: The public is also in doubt.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जनरल अय्यूब ने ताशकन्द से लौटने के बाद ईद के दिन अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट भाषा में काश्मीरियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि काश्मीरी अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई को जारी रखें और पाकिस्तान जिस तरह से अब तक उन को मदद देता रहा है उसी तरह से बराबर मदद देता रहेगा। अभी तक पाकिस्तान के मदद देने के तीन ढंग थे, हथियार देना, बृसगैटिये भोजना और काश्मीर में आन्तरिक विद्रोह भड़काना, या साम्प्र-दायिक भावना को भड़काना। अगर पाकिस्तान हमारे घन्दरूनी मामले में फिर हस्तक्षेप उसी प्रकार करता है और ताशकन्द समझौते का उल्लंघन होता है तो क्या श्री कोसिजिन या दुनिया की कोई शक्ति बीच में आ कर पाकिस्तान को विवश करेंगे ताकि इस समझौते का उल्लंघन न हो सके? और अगर उस का उल्लंघन होगा तो वह उसे किस प्रकार से रोकेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह, और अपने भाषण में भी मैंने इस बात को पूछा था, कि आप ने जो यह निश्चय किया है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में सन् 1949 में सेना की जो संख्या थी उस सीमा तक कम करेंगे, तो क्या ताशकन्द के एग्जी-मेंट के प्रतिरिक्त भी कोई एग्जीमेंट वहाँ हुआ है जिस के सम्बन्ध में आपने लिखित रूप से कुछ प्रकट नहीं किया है और घन्दरू घन्दरू ही जम्मू काश्मीर के कुछ भाग को धीरे धीरे देना स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would very strongly refute any such insinuation. I do not know what he gains by making this suggestion. For ins-

tance, what he asks is, is it a fact that we have decided slowly to hand over Jammu and Kashmir. It is an amazing sort of attitude which grips the hon. Member which we cannot understand. I want to say very clearly that apart from this Declaration, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House, and the explanation that has been given on behalf of the Government, there is no secret arrangement, no secret agreement, of any type and any such insinuation is completely unjustified. The other question was . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need answer only one question.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not want that to remain unanswered. He asked whether the sending of arms, armed infiltrators or carrying on provocative acts in the area of Jammu and Kashmir is allowed under the agreement. I say very clearly that all this is prohibited by the agreement and any departure in any direction will be a clear violation of the agreement.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसा हुआ तो क्या कोसिजिन बीच में हस्तक्षेप करेंगे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: We should depend on our own strength and not look to any outside help, whether from the Soviet Union or USA or any other power. That is the attitude which we want Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to develop.

Shri Tyagi: The interpretation of the word "armed personnel" as given by U Thant and agreed to by us . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Which party does he represent? You said that only opposition parties will be permitted to ask questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not opposition parties.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You said that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He opposes this Resolution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a dissident.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has resigned from the Cabinet on this issue.

Shri Warior (Trichur): He can come to our side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can persuade him; I have no objection.

Shri Tyagi: The interpretation of the word "armed personnel", as given by U Thant, and agreed to by us, was armed personnel, whether in uniform or otherwise. Now, within three hours of the signing of this agreement at Tashkent, a representative of Pakistan addressed a press conference and said that the withdrawal of armed personnel did not include infiltrators and that Kashmir was a disputed territory. Was it only after signing the agreement that this interpretation was given by the representatives of Pakistan or even before the signing of the agreement they had insisted that they would not take responsibility for the infiltrators that had crossed the border? Did they make it clear before signing the agreement and after that clarified that they were not owning the infiltrators, thousands of them, now in our country? Did they say that they have agreed to withdraw only armed personnel in uniform and for the future Pakistan has undertaken not to send armed personnel of any kind, including infiltrators? In other words, does it according to them apply only to future infiltrators? That is to say, the infiltrators will be those whom they recognise as such and non-Pakistani infiltrators might still come, as they have come in the past.

Shri Swaran Singh: Non-Pakistani infiltrators?

Shri Tyagi: Yes. Thousands of infiltrators have come to our country whom Pakistan have not claimed to

be their own people. So, I would call them "non-Pakistani infiltrators". Such people will continue to come because you have agreed to it. I want a clarification on this issue. Did they make it clear before signing the agreement that they will not own responsibility for the withdrawal of infiltrators already in India and that the withdrawal of armed personnel will not include infiltrators? Did they make it clear before signing the agreement?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would appeal to hon. Members not to base their attitudes merely on press reports of certain statements. I have got conflicting press reports of the statements of their representatives. Even the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan in one of his statements, which is reported in press, is reported to have said that according to his interpretation all armed personnel whether in uniform or not will be considered armed personnel under the agreement.

Shri Tyagi: That is right.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not want to repeat this but we should understand their attitude. They have never said that they have got the right to send infiltrators. Having sent infiltrators they disowned all responsibility. That has got nothing to do with the agreement.

Shri Tyagi: This is contradictory to what you said just now.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a broader political issue.

Shri Tyagi: He has said that Pakistan does not own these infiltrators. Did they disown them before signing it or afterwards?

Shri Swaran Singh: It was never the suggestion of any Pakistani spokesman or representative in the course of talks that they have the right to send armed infiltrators. They never said that they had any right or authority to do that. Which representative of any government can say

[Shri Swaran Singh]

that they have got the right to send infiltrators?

Shri Tyagi: I am talking of withdrawal of armed personnel.

श्री मधु लिमये : 17 नवम्बर, 1965 को इस सदन में, लोक सभा में, विदेश मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को हमने बुलाया है, वह यहां पर आये और उनके आने के पश्चात् पञ्जुनिस्तान का जो स्वाधीनता का संग्राम है उसमें हम मदद करने को तयार हैं, तो इस ताशकन्द करार की रोशनी में मेरा सवाल है कि क्या यह अपने बचन की पूर्ति करेंगे या जैसे कि हाजापीर या उड़ीपूछ के बारे में जो होने वाला है उसी तरह से इसमें भी होने वाला है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भ्रमल बात है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : भ्रमल कैसे है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बताता हूं कि कैसे है ? आप अगर सम्बन्ध नहीं देखते हैं तो मैं देखता हूं । ताशकन्द करार में एक बात है कि अब्दुल्नी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप न किया जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing this.

श्री मधु लिमये : ताशकन्द करार में एक बात है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is about Pakhtoonistan.

श्री मधु लिमये : ताशकन्द के बारे में ही है । आपने शायद ताशकन्द करार पढ़ा नहीं है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing this question. Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने ताशकन्द करार शायद पढ़ा नहीं है . . . ताशकन्द करार में कहा गया है कि अब्दुल्नी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जाएगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पञ्जुनिस्तान की आजादी की सहाई को वह सहायता करेंगे, या नहीं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not allow this question. Order, order: I have disallowed this question.

श्री हुकन खन् बख्शबाय : आपने ताशकन्द करार पढ़ा है क्या ? . . . (व्यवधान) . . हम पूछना चाहते हैं आपने पढ़ा है क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो ताशकन्द से सम्बन्धित है और इसका जवाब आना चाहिए । कुछ पता नहीं है आपको उसके बारे में । . . .

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दूसरा बचन भंग हो रहा है । मैं सदन के नेता से आपके माफ़त अपील करता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब मिले । बादशाह खा पुराने साथी हैं

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, after a question is not allowed by the Chair, should an hon. Member insist that his question must be put? If we persist in this, I think, that will be an end of parliamentary debate.

श्री चित्तूर : यह ताशकन्द से सम्बन्धित है, यह मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): How is it possible for the Opposition to keep patience? I would not agree with what he says—that is another matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He asked a question about Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. That is a separate question; that is not about this.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My point of order is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is it permissible for any hon. Member to ask a question addressed to the Chair whether or not the Chair has read a particular document or not? Is it not a reflection on the behaviour and authority of the Chair?

श्री हुकूम चन्द कटुवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसमें लिखा हुआ है घरेलू मामलों के संबंध में

श्री मधु लिंगये : देने कहा शायद आपने नहीं पढ़ा है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is it permissible for an hon. Member . . .

श्री हुकूम चन्द कटुवाल : कौन से कथ में प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिंगये : नियम कौन सा है ? नियम बताइए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: First let me make my point of order. The rule relates to parliamentary practice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have to indicate the rule that has been infringed.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will you not allow me to make my point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have to quote the rule.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Rule 349.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has to be observed as much by you as by anybody else. Please sit down. Shri Maurya.

श्री माय्या (प्रलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Please read sub-clause (v) of rule 349.

श्री मधु लिंगये : क्या एक के बाद एक बता सकते हैं ? उन्होंने गलत नियम बताया है। आप उनको बठाइए । . . . (व्यवधान) यह क्या मजाक चल रहा है कार्य प्रक्रिया के साथ ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

Shri Maurya: "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People".

यह देश का संविधान कहता है । ताशकंद के समझौते के पीछे भी बहुत से समझौते हुए हैं जैसा कि रफ़ा मंत्री ने यहां पर कहा क्योंकि पूजनीय लाल बहादूर शास्त्री जी के निधन के बाद यही दो महापुरुष हैं जो तमाम बातें जानते हैं और यही सदन को बता सकते हैं, तो इस कैबिनेट का एक सदस्य जब प्रागरे में यह कहता है कि कश्मीर की समस्या; भारत और पाकिस्तान के भाईचारे के संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए जरूरी है कि कश्मीर का बंटवारा हो जाए । तो क्या यह कौंसिल ऑफ़ मिनिस्टर्स, जो मंत्रालय है वह भी इसी बिचार धारा का है ? और अगर नहीं है तो प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां पर हैं, आदरणीया प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा, तब फिर अगर कौंसिल ऑफ़ मिनिस्टर्स का ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं है और कैबिनेट का मिनिस्टर जब इस तरह का बयान देता है तो वह गलत है या कौंसिल ऑफ़ मिनिस्टर्स गलत है ? और अगर वह गलत है तो क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की

[श्री मौर्य]

जायेगी और अगर वह सही है तो क्या कौंसिल प्राकटिमा निमिस्टसं खल करके अपने फ्रैंसले क बतायेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : हमारे जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार हैं वह आप लोग सब बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कोई इसमें छुपके और चुपके की कोई बात नहीं है ? काश्मीर के बारे में सरदार साहब भी कह चुके हैं, सब लोग कह चुके हैं, हमारा जो स्टैंड रहा है वही आज भी है ।

श्री मौर्य : मंत्रियों के बीच में जो मत-भेद है उसके बारे में . . . (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : महोदय, माननीय स्वयं चुप रहेंगे, तभी मैं राय सुनूँगी । उनको अगर बोलना है तो आप उनको बोलने दीजिए, जब बड़े चुप हों तब मैं उठूँगी अगर आप मुझे कुछ सुनना चाहते हैं तो मेहरबानी करके बातें करें ।

सवाल पूछा गया श्री जगजीवन राम जी के बारे में उन्होंने एक भाषण प्रागरे में या कहीं दिया और उसमें कोई एक नम्बरी सी कहानी सुनायी कि क्या क्या कब-कब बातें उठाई गई थीं और यह ठीक है कि एक वक्त में, वह मुझे ठीक तरह याद नहीं है कि कब लेकिन एक वक्त यह बात उठी थी । लेकिन जब यह बात पाकिस्तान की तरफ से नामजूर हो गई तो यह बिल्कुल छोड़ दी गई । हमने भी कहा कि हम इसको नहीं उठाएँगे और नहीं मानेंगे जो वह यही बात है ।

श्री मौर्य : मेरे प्रश्न का खलकर उत्तर नहीं आया । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . बीमन, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । या तो प्रश्न पूछने मत दीजिए, नहीं तो प्रश्न का उत्तर खल कर आना चाहिये । यह बहुत गलत रवैया

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): On a point of order Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions. We have spent half an hour over this.

There are 11 amendments . . .
(Interruption).

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिये ।

श्री मौर्य : मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं आया ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should take some other opportunity.

There are 11 substitute motions. Substitute motions Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 11 are regarding its disapproval. You may choose anyone of them and other substitute motions will become barred.

Shri Bade: No. 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, do you agree?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put substitute motion No. 6 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered the Tashkent Declaration, records its disapproval of the Declaration and calls upon the Government to halt immediately the steps being taken towards withdrawal of troops from Hajl Pir, Tithwal, Kargil and other liberated areas in Pak occupied Kashmir." (6)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, substitute motions Nos. 1, 7, 8 and 11 are barred.

Then, there are motions Nos. 4, 5, 10, 12 and 13 making suggestions. Do you want all of them to be put to the House?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes. No. 4 is mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put substitute motion No. 4 to the House.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered the Tashkent Declaration, while appreciating the efforts made by the late Prime Minister towards normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan, is of opinion that the decision embodied in the Tashkent Declaration to withdraw our armed personnel from the Kargil, Tithwal, Uri-Poonch and Haji Pir areas which are legally Indian territory is against our national interest and detrimental to our national security and directs the Government not to withdraw from these areas till such time as Pakistan agrees to a no-war pact with India." (4).

The motion was negatived.

श्री मधु लिप्पे : मेरा 11 नवम्बर है उसका क्या हुआ ;

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Substitute Motion No. 11 is barred. That is barred.

Then, I shall put substitute motions Nos. 5, 10, 12 and 13, to the House.

The substitute motions Nos. 5, 10, 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put substitute motion No. 9 of Shri K. C. Pant.

The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

That this House having taken into consideration the Tashkent Declaration, approves the stand of the Government of India thereon." (9).

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bade: With the passing of this motion, today will be considered as the saddest day in the history of Parliament. The withdrawal of our army from Haji Pir, Tithwal, Kargil and Uri-Poonch means exposing our country to serious danger from Pakistan and China. The Government will repent and the country will suffer. We walk out as we do not want to share in the passing of this Agreement.

Shri Bade and some other Members then left the House.

14.35 hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1966."

Sir, while making this motion, I cannot escape thinking in terms of this being a valedictory Address because this is the last year of the present Parliament and, perhaps, we may not be here to hear the President at the commencement of the new Parliament—those feelings are understandable. But it is with a deep tinge of

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

anguish that I move this motion of thanks because the Address has also made a reference to the sad and sudden demise of our revered leader Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent. In the midst of crisis, in the midst of turbulent situation, we have lost a leader of his eminence and this irreparable loss and the vacuum will be very difficult to fill. I join my humble tributes to the departed leader and mourn his sad and sudden demise.

At Tashkent, our great leader, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, literally signed in his blood the Declaration of historic significance and I am sure his supreme sacrifice at the altar of the Goddess of Peace will be appreciated throughout the world. The fact that he did so with the full confidence of this House and the nation behind him is a surest guarantee that we will observe the Tashkent Declaration not only in letter but in spirit. Therefore, I am thankful to the President for a particular portion of his Address wherein he says:

"More even than the letter, it is the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration that is important...."

At Tashkent, India had attempted to open a new chapter of cordial and friendly relations with her neighbours. The historic Declaration signed at Tashkent is important for us and even from the point of view of those who say that we demand that Pakistan be proclaimed as an aggressor. The significant mention of both withdrawing to the position as on the 5th August, 1965 is an international recognition for that because it was on 5th August, 1965 that a process commenced, when a massive infiltration overtook us, and we went to Kargil, Haji Pir, Tithwal and Uri-Poonch sector and we dealt effectively with that massive infiltration. Therefore, to those who insist that in the Indo-Pak conflict Pakistan has not been dubbed as an aggressor, there is the

answer of a specific mention of the date, the 5th of August, 1965. When we agree to withdraw to the position as on the 5th August, 1965, the entire international public opinion has to take stock of the situation as to what happened on the 5th August, 1965.

In the very Declaration itself, we have said that we have discussed the Kashmir issue in its limited context. It is not that Kashmir was discussed as to its future status. It was discussed because India and Pakistan agreed to have normal relations. It was against this background that Kashmir was discussed. I emphasize the word 'background' in the Tashkent Declaration and, therefore, there is much truth, when we say that there has been absolutely no change in our basic stand on Kashmir. Kashmir shall remain an integral part of India and Kashmir's future shall not be negotiable. It is not that we are prepared to negotiate at any cost—war or no war—the future status of Kashmir, the political question related to Kashmir.

The repatriation of prisoners, the repatriation of seized property and also the normalisation of diplomatic relations are only routine results of the Tashkent Declaration. But the major achievement of Tashkent Declaration lies in this fact that, for the first time in the history of Indo-Pakistan relations, Pakistan has explicitly renounced the use of force. Now it remains with Pakistan to honour the pledge given by it; it is for that country to enforce the provisions of the Declaration which they have signed in Tashkent. But so far as we are concerned, we cannot forget that Tashkent Declaration gave us a valuable time. I will be the last person to say that, because we have signed a Declaration at Tashkent, because Pakistan has agreed to renunciation of the use of force, there should be slackening of Defence preparedness. On the contrary, our concerted and concentrated efforts at

Defence preparedness at meeting the increasing tension on our northern borders received a boost and encouragement at Tashkent when at least one chapter of our tension was closed; at least one side of our border is temporarily taken care of by this Declaration. Therefore, even those who were moved by the sad history of the past 18 years, even those who are less optimistic about the fact whether Pakistan will or will not honour the pledge, should realise that Tashkent Declaration has given a valuable time for our Defence preparedness. It is up to us to decide as to what use we can put that time to.

The question that is uppermost in every Indian's mind today is how far Tashkent Declaration meets our strategic requirements. It is no doubt true that certain posts—Kargil and Tithwal—and the strategic importance of Haji Pir Pass have all been interlinked with the active question of defence of Kashmir. It is true that Pakistan, by posting a few soldiers at Kargil, can jeopardize our vital communication link. But it is also true that, if Pakistan does it, the Indian army is in a position certainly to deal with them most effectively. Therefore, if at all there is to be any guarantee against the violation of Tashkent agreement, if at all there is to be any commitment on behalf of any authority, it is the commitment of our own strength, the confidence in our own armed forces and in the capability of our security forces to deal effectively with any violation as and when it is made.

When we speak of Defence preparedness, we cannot forget that it is impossible, with the limited resources that we have at our disposal, to face two formidable enemies simultaneously. Those who are very careful about considerations of strategy, those who concede that the Chinese threat on our northern borders is very real, should realise that, to have

the reduction of tension on borders with Pakistan cannot be discounted as not a matter of immense value to our strategic requirements. It is a common-sense question that we cannot face two enemies simultaneously and if we could honourably arrive at an arrangement with one of them by which there would be reduction of tension, it is a cause to be proud of. It, certainly, is the greatest victory and the greatest tribute to the personal statesmanship of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri in the politico-military field. For the first time, a man of the masses, a commoner, rather a man who was publicly accused of being less diplomatic, has wrought for this country a big diplomatic victory by arrangement for reduction of tension on our borders with Pakistan.

Doubts have been expressed about our agreement on reduction of forces in Kashmir to 1949 level and there had been pointed questions whether there had been some other agreement, secret or open, besides what we have agreed to at Tashkent. But, in my opinion, our agreement with Pakistan to reduce the armed strength to 1949 level with the specific understanding that it shall have no relevance with our forces that confront the Chinese is, for the first time, an international recognition by Pakistan that Ladakh is not only part of Kashmir, but the reduction in the armed strength in Kashmir in relation to Ladakh is definitely with reference to the Chinese threat. Therefore, it is an international recognition by Pakistan of the fact that Chinese confrontation in Kashmir cannot be met effectively unless there is marked increase in the strength of Indian forces which are confronted with Chinese. So it is a progress in this sense. Only a few months back, we were under the active threat of armed confrontation with two forces—one of them was the Pakistani forces. But Pakistan has climbed down; they have come to this position that there would be no confrontation of Indian forces with the Pakistan army. Pakistan

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

agrees that there should be increase in the concentration of forces so far as Chinese confrontation is concerned. Therefore, I think this is a definite pointer to the clear cleavage between Pakistan and China. Diplomatically, politically and also militarily we must take the maximum advantage out of that. Therefore, I see in this commitment of reduction of armed strength to 1949 level a marked diplomatic gain for Indian forces.

The Opposition's reaction to Tashkent Declaration in Pakistan itself has been most severe. We should ponder and consider as to why it is that the Opposition elements in Pakistan are unanimous in the point that Pakistan did not gain anything at Tashkent. It is worthwhile to consider from their point of view also. The Opposition leaders in Pakistan have alleged that, at Tashkent, Pakistan agreed to renounce the use of force without creating any machinery for the settlement of Kashmir dispute. So, for Pakistan, internationally it is more or less a status quo position. It is, more or less, an indirect confession by Pakistan that Kashmir is an integral part of India and shall remain with India because Pakistan, without creation of a satisfactory machinery for solution of this, say that Kashmir exists as a problem for Pakistan. She has admitted that Kashmir exists as a problem and if Pakistan is satisfied, by renunciation of the use of force and without creation of adequate machinery, with solving that, that is an indirect confession that it is no more a problem so far as the Indian position in Kashmir is concerned, so far as Kashmir being part of India is concerned. So, from this angle also, I think we stand to benefit.

Pakistan has, more or less, indirectly submitted to Indian position, as you have seen, by agreeing to renunciation of force in Kashmir.

Now, the significant mention of the date of 5th August can tag, indirectly at least, the blame on Pakistan of being an aggressor in Kashmir. The very definition of the word 'armed personnel' has been a subject matter of active controversy both in Pakistan and here. The words 'armed personnel' and '5th August, 1965' are also mentioned in the United Nations' Security Council Resolution. There at least it has been amply clarified and admitted by international public opinion that 'armed personnel' includes infiltrators because armed personnel means persons with uniform or without uniform. Even the Secretary-General of the United Nations has assured us that the term 'armed personnel' includes infiltrators. Therefore, when we have got an international public opinion behind us on the specific question of the definition of the term 'armed personnel', why should we go about discussing this? Simply because somebody in Pakistan says that armed personnel does not include infiltrators, it does not mean that it actually does not include them. The Tashkent Declaration, more than adequately, takes care of the infiltrators and if at all there is to be any security or guarantee beyond what the Tashkent Declaration has admitted on all sides, it is the strength of India's armed forces.

I must join in paying my humble tribute to the important role played by Mr. Kosygin. Our Government has already thanked the good offices of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Soviet Russia. For Mr. Kosygin, this is a two-way diplomatic victory, because, in the context of Sino-Russian conflict, the Soviet Russia have conclusively proved at Tashkent that Russia is basically an Asian power; not only they proved it, but they made Pakistan also agree to it. In the process at Tashkent, I think, they have enunciated the process of separation of Communist China from Pakistan and also, to a very limited extent, the process of

separation of Pakistan from America also. So, diplomatically Pakistan is no more with China in the sense in which she was with China a few months back.

Against this background, I wish to draw your pointed attention to the Chinese approach to the Tashkent negotiations. China not merely increased her threat to India virtually on the eve of the Tashkent talks, but she armed Pakistan to teeth only a few days before the announcement of the Tashkent Declaration. So, it is amply clear that what happened at Tashkent or what was going to happen at Tashkent was not palatable or at any rate was not acceptable to the Chinese People's Republic. Therefore, they had gone to the extent of expressing a guarded resentment on the Tashkent Declaration. So, in my opinion, Tashkent represents the biggest diplomatic rebuff to Communist China, so far as their relations *vis-à-vis* Pakistan are concerned.

Our valiant jawans have opened a new chapter in the history of India's Armed Forces; they have opened a glorious chapter at the time of the sad Indo-Pakistan hostilities; but the same jawans of ours today are facing the Chinese concentration on our northern borders with greater confidence, with greater preparedness and with greater vigil and zeal. Therefore, we are helping India's Armed Forces by reducing tension in certain quarters with Pakistan, and by withdrawing them from the borders with East Pakistan as well; we are helping them in more effective concentrations to meet the large-scale concentrations of the Chinese with improved communications, both aerial and surface, in Tibet and Sinkiang. So, while welcoming the Tashkent Declaration, let us not let down our defence preparedness so far as the confrontation with China is concerned for, only the other day, the Defence Minister had mentioned this threat from the Chinese concentrations on our northern borders.

This threat assumes importance in two ways. Firstly, there has been a tremendous increase in the quantum of Chinese forces stationed on our northern borders during the last few months, and secondly, this large concentration of forces, helped by improved communications and by construction of improved air-fields and mobility of Chinese forces and the improvement therein, constitutes a bigger threat.

In this context, I wish to draw the attention of the House to another Chinese threat, namely the Chinese atom bomb. It was only perhaps a few weeks back that the Defence Secretary of America was warning the NATO Powers of the developing Chinese threat on the atomic horizon. Mr. Robert McNamara was specific that by 1966-67 China would have developed an intermediate range ballistic missile capable of delivering at 600 to 800 miles from the bases, and by 1970, according to him, China would be capable of developing the inter-continental ballistic missile. The Chinese testing of atomic device at Lake Lop Nor a year back, it is now conclusively proved, was based on weapon-grade uranium rather than weapon-grade plutonium. So, they assess that the explosive strength of the Chinese nuclear device which they have already tested already exceeds 20 kilotons, and the Chinese would be travelling in the area of megaton only by 1970. So, if China can develop so active a nuclear threat by 1970 where she would be in a position to develop one mega-ton nuclear bombs probably based on fission-fusion process and she could also develop a very powerful and effective inter-continental ballistic missile to deliver it, then naturally, China, according to Mr. Robert McNamara, would stand as an active threat to even the U.S.A. by 1970. We in India, in our ignorance are slow in realising this, and we are unaware of this fact that even today at least half a dozen very crowded Indian cities stand in danger of a very active threat of nuclear

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

annihilation if our northern friend China so decides.

Therefore, I would very honestly urge the Prime Minister to look to this problem of nuclear armament and to look to this problem of whether or not India should possess an atom bomb in the light of the active Chinese threat. It is for the first time that India's first woman Prime Minister is faced with the most manly question of her political career wherein she is called upon to decide whether to have or not to have a nuclear bomb. We were very confident when it was said that if we decided to have a nuclear weapon we could have it within a year or two. This was the position when Dr. Bhabha was alive. But death having suddenly removed an eminent scientist of the standing of Dr. Bhabha, India without Dr. Bhabha on the nuclear horizon is certainly not the same as India with Dr. Bhabha on the nuclear horizon; therefore, concerted concentrated and honest efforts at the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as has been promised by the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to this House, should be made so that if and when the time comes, we can switch over to nuclear armament production if the nuclear threat so demands.

The preparation of an atom bomb or a nuclear bomb is not a thing which you can just have overnight. While being influenced by your intentions to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes, you can put the same technique to military use, provided you know how to do that. And knowledge of any kind is always welcome; so, as a scientist, and as a student of science, I believe that our scientists should be encouraged even in the military field of nuclear uses, and, therefore, a thermo-nuclear programme of appreciable strength is the requirement of the day.

Even Britain and France first had tested a nuclear device based on

weapon-grade plutonium, but China is now supposed to have tested a nuclear device based on weapon-grade uranium. So, it means that atomic science in China has already advanced to a stage where they can separate Uranium-235 from Uranium-238, and if that be so, a large-scale gaseous diffusion plant which would consume about 10 per cent of electrical energy could be manufactured in China; if the Chinese could make use of such an amount of electrical energy for the operation of one plant, then obviously they must already have undertaken an atomic programme with an annual investment exceeding about 100 million dollars. If we take this into account we shall realise that we are yet miles away from our ability to develop our own gaseous diffusion plant. Already in the world, the U.S.A. had only three, Russia 2, and Britain and France one each, and perhaps China one. So, in this field also, I urge the Prime Minister to see how far we can proceed.

A recent development worth being taken note of in this House relates to the presence of nuclear submarines, and the Polaris-equipped missiles in the Indian Ocean. We shall be overlooking this at our own peril if we forget that Britain and America have entered into a sort of conspiracy at the Chagos Archipelago to establish a communication-cum-refuelling centre; if they do so, it means an active presence of nuclear-powered and nuclear-missile-equipped submarines in the Indian Ocean, possibly attracting the Russian submarines too. So, diplomatically and militarily, it would become a worse situation wherein the numerous submarines of numerous Powers, many of them nuclear Powers, would be plying to and fro in the Indian Ocean. In this back round, I would submit that our anxiety to acquire a sufficiently large strength of nuclear fleet should also be coupled with our anxiety to power them with nuclear energy, if we could do so.

This gives an added dimension to the Viet Nam conflict. The other day we heard that Dr. Ho Chi Min had written a letter to our President and therein he had requested for India's intervention in the Viet Nam conflict. Our concern as the chairman of the ICC has been reiterated, and I think we must endorse it. But we cannot forget that it is our duty to move the Soviet Union and Britain as the co-chairman of the Geneva Conference to reconvene the Geneva Conference to solve the Viet Nam dispute. When even a man of the status and standing of Senator Robert Kennedy could go to the extent of moving in the Senate that Viet Nam and Viet Cong should be invited together for negotiations, I think India owes a duty as the chairman of the ICC, and as the basic Asian power, to move for the reconvening of the Geneva Conference.

15 hrs.

On the question of disarmament, 17 nations are discussing at Geneva the pros and cons of disarmament, and many of them seem to be very anxious to check the proliferation of nuclear arms and knowledge. I wish to add that even the pilferage of nuclear knowledge should be taken care of.

The President has referred in his Address to the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia which shows even today signs of being the result of a British conspiracy, because even today Britain is reluctant to enforce economic sanctions against Rhodesia. We should, therefore, raise our voice and see to it that the Rhodesian question is solved to the satisfaction of African public opinion.

Coming to food policy, the basic requirements of such a food policy are that there should be an adequate quantity of food distribution to the people at reasonable price. As far as our production is concerned, it is not likely to exceed this year 77 million

tonnes, I think we cannot import more than 13 million tonnes. So our total food availability cannot exceed 90 million tonnes while our requirements are of the order of 105 million tonnes. The shortage of 15 million tonnes is not a small one. To meet this 15 million tonne deficit in a short span of twelve months calls for the mobilisation of all the energies, never and administrative capacity of even the best government in the world. Therefore, I believe that the problem of distribution of food has to be tackled on a really national level and I have no doubt our Government will do so.

Even in this year of acute scarcity, there has been a fall in agricultural prices, of foodgrain prices. Even when we are short of foodgrains to the tune of nearly 15 million tonnes, there are anomalies in the distribution of food. Therefore, the only satisfactory solution of the food problem can be not on the basis of the abolition of zones but on the basis of monopoly procurement and state trading. I hope Government will move in that direction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): You can never do it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Whatever is at our command should be adequately shared. It is no use just paying lip-sympathy as the State Chief Ministers have done by saying that not only the deficit but even the surplus has to be shared by the entire country. The deficit States are pleading for the abolition of zones. We from this side have also been demanding of Government the immediate abolition of zones. We must understand and appreciate this fact that if we are to distribute rationally, we must have the power to distribute and for that we must have at our command the necessary quantity.

For this purpose, there should be state trading in foodgrains. I earnestly urge upon Government that they

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

should not fall short of this expectation; I hope they will take cudgels in their hands and see that state trading in foodgrains is introduced immediately.

Now our Food Corporation has undoubtedly proved to be a rank fiasco. They did not do anything in terms of active collection or monopoly procurement of foodgrains, nor anything in regard to distribution. I think in the years to come, they will play an important role with state trading in foodgrains.

On the food production side, we have been suffering from gross impediments. The biggest of them is the lack of remunerative prices. We have stated from time to time that we will pay remunerative prices to agriculturists, but we have never paid them. We have not even fixed them, what to speak of paying them those prices. More lip-service to remunerative prices will not do. We must take active steps to see that the cost of production of foodgrains, of every agricultural production in this country is carefully calculated and fixed and on that and that basis alone should agricultural prices be fixed. I plead with Government to look into this problem.

Lack of adequate facilities impedes the growth of production of foodgrains. Even short-and medium-term loans are not available. The Reserve Bank's appreciation of the demands of rural credit is also faulty. This must be corrected. Fertilizers should be made available in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices. We are short of fertilisers to the extent of 40 per cent and we are moving heaven and earth for importing fertilisers instead of producing them indigenously. So a large-scale public sector undertaking to manufacture fertilizers in quantities which will completely take care of our need in this direction is a basic necessity I hope Government

will look into this aspect and take adequate steps immediately.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jyotishi may speak after the statement of the Prime Minister.

16.05 hrs.

STATEMENT re. TALKS WITH NAGA DELEGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister will make a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I would like to invite your attention to a very salutary convention and practice established in the House about calling attention notices. But I find that it is being side-tracked by this new technique that is being adopted whereby the Minister concerned *suo motu* makes a statement so that we are baulked and cheated of the right to raise the matter and pursue it ourselves. This is very unfair and insalutary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I support Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am referring to the side-tracking of rule 197.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister said that she would make a statement. The Speaker allowed it. Now she is making it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the point we have raised? Under rule 197, it is our right to call attention to matters of urgent public importance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got the names here. I will allow each of them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): A delegation of Nagas including Shri Khugato, Shri Inkongmeren Ao and Shri Isack Swu, accompanied by the three members of the Peace Mission met me on the 18th and 19th February, 1966. This meeting, as the House will recall, had been arranged in the time of my predecessor. It was intended to be a good-will visit and the talks which took place were fully in conformity with this idea. The main subject of our talk was the importance of preserving peace, and stopping the many ugly incidents which still take place, resulting in loss of life and property. The observer team of the Peace Mission is being strengthened by attaching two officials on each side to ensure that all incidents of breach of the agreement on the suspension of operations are speedily investigated. It has also been agreed that both parties will take effective and quick action on the findings of the observers. In order to create a better atmosphere and to facilitate a final settlement, the Peace Mission have suggested the release of the Naga prisoners. This matter will be examined.

I was impressed by the sincerity and earnestness of the Naga leaders whom I met. They seemed genuinely anxious to ensure the implementation of the agreement entered into in September 1964 and to prevent further violent incidents and loss of life. I am not without hope that as a result of this meeting, a certain amount of unnecessary distrust and suspicion, which had developed on both sides, has been dispelled.

We have agreed to have a further meeting for which the Naga leaders will visit Delhi again some time in April, 1966. It is possible—and I would not put it more strongly than that—that at this next meeting, some real progress may be made towards a settlement which would put

an end to bloodshed and see the restoration of peace throughout Nagaland. The way will then be clear for all sections of the Nagas to play their rightful part in the progress and welfare of Nagaland.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are on a delicate mission. I would request hon. Members not to ask questions which might jeopardise agreement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We know our responsibilities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request them to exercise restraint.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : नागाओं के शिष्टमंडल ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने के बाद विशेषकर उनके नेता ने स्पष्ट रूप से यह वक्तव्य दिया है कि किसी भी बात प्रधान मंत्री से क्यों न हों, नागालैंड को एक पृथक राज्य के रूप में परिणत करने का जो हमारा निर्णय है वह भटल है और ऐसी बातचीत का कोई प्रभाव हम पर नहीं होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में नागाओं के शिष्टमंडल को बुला कर बातचीत करने और वहाँ जो तरह तरह की कार्यवाहियाँ बराबर चल रही हैं उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने के प्रतिरिक्त हम शिष्टमंडल के साथ पादरी स्काट को, जो कि एक विदेशी व्यक्ति है, आमंत्रित करके क्या भारत सरकार स्वयं इस बात का परिचय नहीं दे रही है कि नागालैंड के शिष्टमंडल को किसी दूसरे देश के शिष्टमंडल की तरह से टूट किया जा रहा है? नहीं तो पादरी स्काट को इस बीच में बुलाने क्या अविश्वसनीय है?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : रेवरेन्ड स्काट पीस मिशन के सदस्य हैं और यह गुप्त से ही तय हुआ था कि पीस मिशन नागाओं के नेताओं के साथ आयेंगा। इस लिये वह इस में उपस्थित थे।

जहाँ तक उस स्टेटमेंट का संबंध है जो श्री सुप्रो ने दिया, आप को मालूम है कि यह मांग नागाओं की शुरू से रही है कि और यही उनका कहना रहा है। लेकिन हमने उनकी यह बात

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

कभी भी मानी नहीं है और आज भी हम नहीं मानते हैं। मिलने का मतलब यह है कि हम किसी तरह से एक दूसरे से बात कर के एक दूसरे के पास आ सकें, उनको भी हम यह बातें समझा सकें। पाकिस्तान से भी हमारी बात-चीत इसी तरह से हुई। जब लड़ाई थी तो एक इसी किस्म की समस्या थी और जब भी कोई झगड़े की बात होती तो उसमें बहुत सी गलत-फ्रहमियाँ और ऐसी बातें पड़ जाती हैं कि एक बड़ा आपस में मिलें तो उनको दूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर हम शुरू से यह कहें कि आप की बात हम मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं, इसलिए हम मिलेंगे नहीं तो कभी न हम उन्हें समझा सकते हैं और न वह हमारी बात समझ सकते हैं।

15 hrs.

श्री इरुका बास मंजो (भीर) : नागालैंड की दो दिन की बातचीत में क्या सरकार को नागालैंड के प्रतिनिधियों की ओर से ऐसा मांग हुआ है कि वह विशेषाधिकार मांग रहे हैं और प्रसर मांग रहे हैं तो उस सिलसिले में गवर्नमेंट की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : पहली दो बात-चीतों में कोई विशेष मांग नहीं रखी गई। जिसका मैंने शायद यहां जिक्र किया है कि जो यह वाक्यात हो रहे हैं मणिपुर और आसाम में और बाहे नागालैंड में भी, उनकी देखभाल के लिए अभी तक दो प्रावजर्वस थे। अब उनकी मांग यह थी कि इन प्रावजर्वस को बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि दो से पूरा काम नहीं होता है और ये जो दो थे, इनको भी कोई अधिकार नहीं था। तो, दो नाम हमारी तरफ से रखे जा रहे हैं और दो नागाओं की तरफ से और रखे जा रहे हैं। और दूसरी मांग थी जो उन्होंने अपनी तरफ से नहीं की लेकिन पीस मिशन ने की, उन्होंने नायः पीस मिशन से पहले की थी, वह यह कि उनके कैंदी छोड़े जायें और मैंने कहा है कि इस बात को हम देखेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Shri Jai Prakash Narain, a member of the Nagaland Peace Mission, has said that further autonomy should be granted to Nagaland with a separate flag and a separate constitution, the Central Government only controlling defence, finance and external affairs. In the face of that, the Foreign Minister of the Nagaland Federal Government, whom our Prime Minister met recently in Delhi, has said that nothing short of independence would ever satisfy the aspirations of the Naga people. He is very firm on that. In this context, may I know whether our Prime Minister has told the Naga Federal Government representatives who met her recently here, or is she prepared to tell them that there can be no settlement of the Naga problem outside the Indian Constitution? May I know if our Government have evolved any formula for a political settlement on their own?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As I mentioned earlier, no such demand was made, no such matter came up for discussion even. The purpose of these talks was just to create goodwill and an atmosphere in which we could discuss further. As I have also said earlier, our stand of Nagaland being a part of India remains what it was. Many statements have been made by Naga leaders and by other people. Naturally we cannot control their statements, but our stand remains the same.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We will be happy as the Prime Minister has said if real progress is made when they meet next, but I would like to know whether, when they meet next, the role of the Peace Mission, so far as the Naga people are concerned, will be over, and they will have direct talks with these underground Naga leaders. Secondly, has it been made clear to underground Naga leaders that if, in the meantime, they go on maintaining

contact with foreign countries like Pakistan for getting arms etc., then it will prejudice the very mission for which they would like to meet the Prime Minister?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: It has not been decided who will be present at the next meeting, nor has the date of the meeting been finalised.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the Peace Mission's role?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is what I am saying. It has not been decided whether or not they will be present, because it has not been discussed as to who will be participating. With regard to their contacts with other countries, again this was not discussed, but naturally this is something which has to be discouraged and this message has been put to them many times by the Peace Mission and also by our own authorities.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि एक प्रश्न था जिसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि वह बयान कर रही हैं और तब फिर उस प्रश्न का जवाब आ जायगा । वह भाषा नहीं तो मुझे भी अधिकार दिया जाय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुबह स्पीकर महोदय ने वादा किया था और प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि वह बयान देंगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While I and my party yield to none in our desire for a peaceful settlement of this long-standing problem, has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the press characterisation of, or reference, to these talks as talks between the Prime Minister of India, the Federal Government of Nagaland and the Peace Mission, and if so, does the Government also accept this position, and while we do not

object to the talks, does the Government, does the Prime Minister, think that attendance at a reception held in honour—I stress the word “honour”—of underground or hostile or rebel Nagas in the Capital, on the point of the Chief Minister of Assam, Chief Minister of a State, was desirable at all or proper?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: He was there in his capacity as a member of the Peace Mission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please answer my question first, this is not the way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was there as a member of the Peace Mission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The first part of the question was: did the Government also accept the position that they are negotiating with the Federal Government of Nagaland, that, as the press describes it, there were talks between the Prime Minister of India, the Federal Government of Nagaland and the Peace Mission? Is that the position?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, what is the position?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please don't be in a hurry. Why do you hustle matters? What is the position then? Let us know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has got the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You do not seem to understand, I am sorry. She was about to say, “The position is”, and you cut her short.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I don't think so.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We are not responsible as to how the press characterises this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did you not give your own version?

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Shri Chaliha has played a noble, notable part in these peace negotiations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While we welcome the talks, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether during the talks she was able to get some information as to whether still the Naga rebel leaders and Mr. Michael Scott are drawing inspiration from the Naga rebel leader, Mr. Phizo, and if so, whether she was able to break this axis of Phizo, Scott and Naga rebels.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Mr. Phizo's name was not mentioned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : कुछ यह जाहिर नहीं किया गया कि नागालैंड के होस्टाईल लीडर जो हैं उनमें और हममें कोई इस्तिलाफ नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि वह नागालैंड छलंग चाहते हैं और हम देना नहीं चाहते हैं। वह मांगते हैं, और हम उस मांग के सामने झुकते नहीं हैं तो धीरे क्या बात रह गई जिसके लिए रोजाना उन लोगों को बुलाया जाता है और उन लोगों की खुशामद की जाती है? कौन सा मसला ऐसा है कि जो हल होना बाकी है?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : सब से बड़ा मसला यह है कि वहाँ जो झगड़ा चल रहा है पिछले छठारह वर्ष से था उसके पहले से भी वह बन्द हो, धाम मसला यह है जिसमें नागालैंड की जनता और हमारी जनता जो घासाम बगैरह में है वह शांति से रह सके और उन्नति कर सके।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह कहते हैं कि जब तक नागालैंड नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक झगड़े बन्द नहीं होंगे।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Just now the Prime Minister made a statement that no talks about any independent status of Nagaland was ever made when the

underground Nagaland leaders met and talked with the Prime Minister, but how does it relate to the statement made by Mr. Isak Swu, in which he has mentioned in quotations, "we are ready to come to any agreement or terms on matters of mutual understanding, but as two independent States"? He has also mentioned that he has communicated this to the Government of India as well as the Peace Mission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reply has already been given.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The hon. Member is a little late perhaps.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not at all late. I have heard the statement of the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has already replied.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir; she said that I was late. I am trying to give this quotation from the Press Conference in which Mr. Isak Swu said this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question was asked.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the stand of the Prime Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has already replied.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have replied to this question; it is that they have been making this statement consistently for many years; it has not been made to me directly.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुर्गेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इधर नागा विद्रोही नेता इस राजधानी में अपने को एक सार्वभौम और स्वतंत्र देश का प्रतिनिधि मान रहे हैं, बयान दे रहे हैं और इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने जो मुलाकात की पत्रकारों से उस में उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि अगर हमारी मांग को नहीं

स्वीकार किया जाता है तो हम एक ऐसे भ्रज्जत भविष्य की ओर जायेंगे "घननोन डैस्टिनी" की ओर जायेंगे। उस के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया कि "घननोन डैस्टिनी" से क्या मतलब है तो उन का यह जवाब है:—

"I cannot spell out 'unknown destiny' beyond saying that the repercussions would be very bad. We may also be forced to seek the assistance of foreign countries to achieve our objective."

जब हम नागाओं के साथ बात कर रहे हैं तो इस तरह के बयान आ रहे हैं और इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि यह जो पहाड़ी आदिवासी नागा हैं उन की मिकामतें जहां तक दूर करने का सवाल है मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन माईकल स्काट जै से लोग जो बंघेजो की दलाली करने का काम कर रहे हैं वह उन को उकसा रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं जब भूटान और सिक्किम की बात कही गई और पूछा गया कि उनका जो दर्जा है क्या आप उस को स्वीकार करने को तैयार हैं तो कहा गया कि भूटान और सिक्किम भी इससे राजी नहीं हैं और वे भी नई नई मांग कर रहे हैं तो इस तरह से भूटान और सिक्किम को भी उकसाने का काम चल रहा है इन सारी चीजों का ख्याल करते हुए क्या प्रधान मंत्री जो बतलाते की कृपा करेंगे कि माईकल स्काट जैसे जो देश तोड़क तत्व हैं और जो विदेशी ताकतों के प्रतिनिधि हैं क्या उन लोगों को हिन्दू स्तान से निकाल देने का और सीधे जो विद्रोही नेता हैं उनसे बात करने का कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह तो जाहिर है कि ज्यादा अच्छा होता अगर सीधी बातचीत होती और बीच में कोई न पड़ता, लेकिन क्योंकि पिछले सालों में कुछ गलतफहमियां हुई हैं और जो वह नागा नेता हैं उन को शायद पूरा विश्वास नहीं है या ऐसे बहुत से बाक्यात हुए हैं जिनके कारण फौरन हटना जरा मुश्किल है।

2465 (A1) LS—9.

श्री प्रशपाल सिंह : नागा नेता नहीं हैं नागा विद्रोही हैं।

श्री मधु सिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया। जहां तक नागा विद्रोहियों का सवाल है उन से बात करने के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन माईकल स्काट को तो यह निकाल सकते हैं यह तो ताकत इनके हाथ में है।

Shri P. O. Borooah (Sibsagar): While we welcome the talks our Prime Minister is having with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the so-called Naga federal government, may we be assured that nothing would be done to injure the feelings of the nationalist Nagas and no leniency would be shown to the hostile Nagas who are indulging in hostile activities?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Prime Minister did not have talks with the 'Prime Minister of Nagaland' . . . (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: He said 'so-called'.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: All these suggestions will be kept in view.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The Prime Minister said that on the one side the peace efforts were going on and on the other side, in that area, there were three groups, one nationalist Nagas, another those who are negotiating and third, the Naga hostiles or under ground Nagas. They have started sabotage activity. What will be the attitude of the government to those people who are trying to continue the hostile activities and sabotage the peace efforts?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Naturally, those who are found guilty of breaking law and order or indulging in acts of sabotage will be punished.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब विद्रोही नागा वहां अपनी दिल्ली में हाल में

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

बे तब क्या उन से नागा विद्रोहियों के पाकिस्तान में जाने और रेलगाड़ी लूटने और इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों के बारे में कोई बातचीत हुई थी यदि हुई थी तो उस की प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी ? उस प्रतिक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय इस नतीजे पर पहुंची हैं कि नागा विद्रोहियों से बातचीत हो सकती है और देश के संविधान के अन्तर्गत ही इस समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : कोशिश तो उसी की हो रही है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : और जो पहला प्रश्न है ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मुझ से कोई बात नहीं हुई ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । मैंने साफ पूछा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की इन दोनों के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे दिया गया है । श्री ज्योतिषी ।

you may not be concerned. They have to make a statement. Shri Raj Bahadur has to make a statement....
(Interruptions.)

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर तो आने दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, Order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, Sir; it is very unfortunate that you make such a statement. I would request you to refrain in future from making such brusque and brash statements. It was the Speaker who held it over but you said that you are not concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not know that. Is Mr. Raj Bahadur making any statement?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): I have no statement to make. We have laid some reports of the Chanda committee on the Table of the House. I am told that Mr. Kamath put a question whether we are going to lay more reports. The main report of the committee is expected by the end of March and we shall lay a copy of that report before the House as soon as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what is needed. Nobody said it then. Your Deputy was unable to say so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Mr. Jyotishi.

15.25 hrs.

RE. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): There is another item held over—item 4 of the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not concerned with that item.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are concerned; the House is concerned;

15.27 hrs.

MOTION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

श्री उपा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र श्री देशमुख द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए अत्यन्त गौरव का अनुभव करता हूँ । महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्र-

पति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के आरम्भ में श्रद्धेय शास्त्री जी के निधन पर अपना शोक प्रकट किया । निश्चय ही शास्त्री जी इस देश की सामान्य मिट्टी से उठ कर मनुष्यता की हिमालयन ऊँचाई तक उठे । शरीर से वामन हो कर भी वे विराट् थे । वे ईमानदारी, कोमलता और सरलता के जीवनमय प्रतीक थे । उन की त्याग वीरता और संकटकाल में बर्बाई गई फौलादी दृढ़ता भारतीय प्रजातन्त्र के इतिहास में अविस्मरणीय रहेगी ।

महोदय, हमें खेद है कि शास्त्री जी का निधन ऐसे समय में हुआ जब कि उन्होंने शान्ति की स्थापना और युद्धों के खारमे की दिशा में एक नये मंगल पथ के निर्माण का शिलान्यास किया था । ताशकंद समझौते के इस या उस मुद्दे से इस या उस दल को कम या ज्यादा असन्तोष हो सकता है । संसार के किस समझौते से किस देश को कब पूरा संतोष हुआ है ? राजनीति का खेल ही समझौतों का खेल है । राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान को सुरक्षित रखते हुए जो समझौता हमें एक मुखी और मजबूत राष्ट्र के निर्माण की दिशा में दो कदम आगे बढ़ाये वह समझौता आदरणीय होता है ।

15.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

महोदय, इतिहास के ऐसे परिवर्तनकारी क्षणों में हमें अपनी बैयम्निक मान्यताओं और अपेक्षाओं से ऊपर उठ कर देश के व्यापक हितों और विश्व की स्थितियों पर ध्यान रखते हुए विचार करना होता है । यदि यह सच है कि अन्ततः हम सब शान्ति प्रेमी हैं, हम युद्धों का आत्मा चाहते हैं, हम हर झगड़े को संगीनों की नोकों के जोर पर नहीं बरन् विवेकपूर्व बार्ता द्वारा तय करना चाहते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से ताशकंद घोषणा हमारे आदर्शों की जीत का नया अध्याय है । हम सोवियत रूस के प्रधान श्री कोसीगिन के निश्चित रूप से आभारी हैं जिन्होंने एशिया खंड के दो महान् राष्ट्रों

को इकट्ठा करके एक सुदृढ़ शांतिमय विश्व के निर्माण की दिशा में एक कदम उठाया है ।

हम जानते हैं कि ताशकंद घोषणा संसार के जंगखोर देशों की छाती के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा घाघात है । हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जो जंगखोर देश अपने शास्त्र बंध कर सरमाया बंटारते हैं, वे आज भी इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में शान्ति न हो । लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि एक और जहाँ मध्यस्थ राष्ट्र, रूस, देखेगा कि उस के दल से उजारा गया शान्ति का दिया बाहरी हवाओं से बुझे नहीं, वहाँ दूसरी ओर हम यह भी आशा करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान साम्राज्यवादी राष्ट्रों के हाथों में नहीं आयेगा । हमें आशा है कि पाकिस्तान अब तक के संघर्ष से मबक होगा । भारत से झगड़ कर उसने अपनी जनता को कितना भूखा रखा है । इस से उम के विकास का मार्ग कितना भ्रष्ट हुआ है । अब तक के संघर्ष ने उस को यह सिखाया दिया होगा कि मुझ उस के लिए हितकर नहीं होने वाला है । हम सब जानते हैं कि हम दोनों आश्रयों ने आपस में उलझ कर कितना नुकसान उठाया है । हमें विश्वास है कि अब तक पाकिस्तान यह समझ चुका होगा कि मुफ्त के सम्झौतों से भी अपने पड़ोसी के घर में आग लगाने की कोशिश क़तरनाक होती है ।

हमें भरोसा है कि प्रस्तुत घोषणा ममस्त एशिया खंड की एकता की ओर अग्रसर करेगी, जहाँ कहीं भी टूट है, उसे जोड़ने में सहायक होगी । हम ममस्त मानव जाति की एकता और समानता में विश्वास करते हैं । मुझे आश्चर्य है कि समानता का दुहाई देने वाले कुछ देश अपनी महत्ता स्थापित करने के लिए आज भी आक्रामक नीति अपनाते हुए हैं । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ताशकंद घोषणा उन्हें अपनी रीति-नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए बाध्य करेगा । विश्व की राजनीति

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

को वह निश्चित रूप से एक नया मोड़ दे कर रहेगी। आकाश के तारों का ज्योतिष न जानते हुए भी पृथ्वी के ज्योतिष के अनुसार मैं यह भविष्यवाणी कर सकता हूँ कि हम इस ताशकंद घोषणा के द्वारा एशिया में एक नये युग का आरम्भ देख रहे हैं। मुझे निश्चय है कि इस घोषणा के द्वारा दुनिया शान्ति की दिशा में अधिक शक्ति के साथ चलने को अप्रसर होगी।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष में शहीद हुए वीरों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए उन जांबाज बहादुरों की प्रशंसा की, जिन्होंने अपनी वीरता द्वारा देश के गौरवशाली इतिहास में एक नया अध्याय जोड़ा। यह निश्चित है कि राष्ट्रों के भवन की नींव शहीदों की हड्डियों पर खड़ी होती है। जो देश भ्रवसर आने पर रक्तदान नहीं दे सकते, उन के नाम इतिहास के पृष्ठों से मिट जाया करते हैं। हमें गौरव है इस बात का कि हम उन वर्षों की हवा में सांस ले रहे हैं, जो बलिदान के रक्त-कमल की सहस्रों पंखड़ियों की खुशबू से सुगंधित हो रहे हैं। निश्चय ही हम शान्ति और प्रेम के उपासक हैं। लेकिन शान्ति और प्रेम की उपासना कायर की उपासना नहीं है। रहस्यवादी मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी ने छः सात सौ बरस पहले कहा था : “ध्रुव तैं ऊँच प्रेम ध्रुव ऊँचा, सिर देई पांव देई सोई छूँवा”। प्रेम का ध्रुव आकाश के ध्रुव तारे से भी ऊपर उगता है। जो लोग सिर काट कर उस पर पैर रख कर ऊँचे उठते हैं, वही उस ध्रुव-तारे को छू सकते हैं। देश भक्ति और राष्ट्रोत्थान का ध्रुव-तारा भी उन्नति के आकाश में उगता है। उसे वही छू सकती है, जो अपने सिर को जमीन में दफनाने को तत्पर रहती है। हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि पिछले युद्ध में हमारे देश के नीजवानों ने, हमारे देश की जनता ने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया कि वे रक्तदान में संसार की किसी कौम से पीछे नहीं हैं।

हमें खुशी है कि इस बात की कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने गुट-विमुक्त शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व की हमारी नीति का पुनरुद्घोष किया है। हम जानते हैं कि दुनिया में—और हमारे देश में भी—कुछ लोग हम को इस या उस गुट में शामिल करने के लिए बार-बार झटके दिया करते हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे देश में भी कुछ ऐसे राजनैतिक दल हैं, जो प्रत्यक्ष या प्रच्छन्न रूप से इस या उस गुट के हमारे हैं। हमें हर्ष है इस बात का कि पंडित नेहरू के विशाल दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में राष्ट्र ने जिस निर्गुटी नीति का पुरश्चरण किया, उन के सौम्य सहयोगी शास्त्री जी के नेतृत्व में भी देश उस नीति पर चला और आज क्रान्तिदर्शिनी इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में भी हमारी सरकार उस नीति पर मजबूती से खड़ी है। यह सच है कि हम हमारे साथ ईमानदार मैत्री निभाने वाले राष्ट्रों के प्रति सर्वदा आभारी हैं। ऐसे मित्रों के हम सर्वदा के लिए ईमानदार मित्र हैं। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि हम कभी भी अपनी रीति और नीति के निर्धारण में अपने विवेक और न्याय की तराजू को फेंक कर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी सरकार इस बात को बार-बार घोषित कर चुकी है कि हम किसी राष्ट्र की पूछ के दुमछल्ले नहीं हैं। हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि हमारी इस नीति का हमारे मित्र सोवियत रूस, युगोस्लाविया, रोमानिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक, कनेडा, जापान और अमरीका जैसे महान् देशों ने सराहा है।

अपने अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने पुर्तगाल द्वारा अधिभूत छोटे-छोटे देशों के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की और रोडेशिया की जनता पर कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों द्वारा किये जा रहे अत्याचारों पर खेद प्रकट किया। हम स्वाधीनता और प्रजातंत्र के समर्थक हैं। जहाँ भी कोई देश दूसरे देश पर हावी है, हमारी सहानुभूति हर जगह दलितों और शोषितों के प्रति है। जहाँ पर भी एक बेच-

दूसरे देश का शोषण करता है, एक देश अपनी रियाया को पैरों तले रौंदता है, वहां हमारी सहानुभूति और हमदर्दी उन शोषितों और पददलितों के साथ है।

हमारे नेता ने हमें सिखाया है कि हमारी आजादी विश्व की आजादी का एक अंग मात्र है। जब तक सम्पूर्ण विश्व आजाद नहीं होता है, हम अपनी आजादी को प्रचुर समझते हैं। हमारे नेता ने हमें सिखाया है कि सारा संसार एक है और उस संसार के प्रति हम ने एकता का भाव स्थापित करना है। हमारी आजादी सारे संसार की आजादी से सम्बद्ध है। जब तक हम सारे संसार को आजाद कराने में सफल नहीं होते हैं, तब तक हमारी आजादी अधूरी है।

हमें हर्ष है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में वर्णभेद के विरुद्ध चल रहे संघर्ष के प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट की। हम स्वयं अपने देश में भाषा, जाति, वर्ण और धर्म के भेदों को गहरा दफ़ना कर समानता की एक उच्च समभूमि के निर्माण में जुटे हैं। वैयक्तिक विकास की परिपूर्ण स्वाधीनता के हामी होते हुए भी हम किसी व्यक्ति, दल अथवा समाज द्वारा अन्याय व्यक्तियों, दलों अथवा समाजों के शोषण के कट्टर विरोधी हैं। हमारा पूर्ण समर्थन है उन के लिए, जो आजादी, मानव की एकता और समानता के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। हम उन सब के भाई हैं, जो दलित हैं, शोषित हैं, पदमर्दित हैं। उन का संघर्ष हमारा संघर्ष है।

हमें दुःख है कि पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष के समय ब्रिटन ने ईमानदारी के साथ हमारे न्यायपूर्ण मुद्दों पर हम को सहयोग और समर्थन नहीं दिया। कामनवेल्थ का मुखिया और प्रजातंत्र का समर्थक होने के नाते हम उस से यह अपेक्षा करते थे कि वह हमारे न्यायपूर्ण पक्ष का समर्थन करे, लेकिन

उस ने ऐसा नहीं किया। न्याय हमारे पक्ष में होते हुए भी उस ने काश्मीर के मुद्दे को उलझाया। यही नहीं, खबर है कि चीनी संघर्ष के वक्त भी उस ने चीन को शस्त्रास्त्र बेच कर संघर्ष की भाग में ईंधन डाला। हमारे देश की जनता को इस का गहरा सदमा है। हमें यह जान कर और भी खेद हुआ कि उस ने प्रजातंत्र के समर्थक, हमारे साथी, अमरीका को भी हम से पृथक् हटाने की कोशिश की और उसे गुमराह किया। आजादी के संघर्ष के दिनों में हमारे महान् नेता, राष्ट्रपिता गांधीजी, ने हमें संघर्ष करते हुए अपने विरोधी से भी प्रेम रखने का पाठ पढ़ाया था। फलतः संघर्ष के दिनों में इंग्लैंड और हमारे बीच कटुता नहीं बढ़ने पाई थी। हमें खेद है कि पिछले दो संघर्षों के दौरान ब्रिटेन द्वारा अपनाई गई नीति ने हमारे और उस के बीच की मिठास को कम किया है। हम चाहेंगे कि ब्रिटेन बदलते हुए जमाने के तेवर समझे और हमारे न्यायोचित मुद्दों को समर्थन दे। वह यह बात महसूस करे कि अगर उस के भारतवर्ष के साथ मिलता कायम रखनी है, तो उस को ईमानदारी के साथ हमारे ईमानदार मुद्दों पर भारतवर्ष का साथ देना पड़ेगा।

हमें खेद है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये गये आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें अपनी अधिकांश उत्पादन-शक्ति उस दिशा में लगा देनी पड़ी थी और इसलिए तथा वर्षों की कमी के कारण हमारे राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में इस वर्ष काफ़ी कमी आई है। उपभोग्य पदार्थों की कमी के कारण मृत्यों में भी वृद्धि हुई है और अनेक प्रकार के प्राकृतिक बलों के कारण आर्थिक उन्नयन भी हमारे सामने खड़ी हुई है। लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि जिस प्रकार हमारे बीरों ने मोर्चे पर शत्रुदल का बहादुरी से सामना किया, उसी प्रकार हमारी जनता इन चिकन्ताओं का भी बीरता से सामना कर के उन पर विजय प्राप्त करेगी।

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

"भारतवासी बचत करो, मां की शोली घन से भरो", हमारा आज का नारा है। यह सच है कि कुछ विदेशी सरकारें हमें अपने इस अर्थ-संकट में सहयोग देना चाह रही हैं। वे हमें अन्न और अन्नोत्पादन की वृद्धि के अन्यान्य उपकरण देने को तैयार हैं। हम उन सब के आभारी हैं। समस्त विश्व में एकता और भाई-चारा कायम करने के लिए इस तरह का सहयोग आवश्यक भी है और वांछनीय भी। लेकिन हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि बाहरी सहायता का कम से कम उपयोग करें। विदेशी सहायता का हर कदम हमारे स्वावलम्बन के भाव को कम करता है और देश में मुद्रा स्फीति की स्थिति भी पैदा भरता है। हम अंदरूनी मानोपोलिस्ट प्रवृत्तियों के खिलाफ बहुत कुछ चीखते और धिल्लाते रहते हैं। हमें देखना होगा और हमें ध्यान रखना होगा कि बाहरी मानो-पोलिस्ट इस देश में नये घोंसले तैयार न करने पावें। अपनी औद्योगिक और अर्थ नीति को हमें एक बार फिर तोखी नजर से देखना होगा। यह निश्चित है कि घन का कंसेंट्रेशन या तो कुछ बहुत सख्त मुद्दियों में हो रहा है जिन से देश के उत्पादन में वृद्धि को बल नहीं मिल रहा है या फिर कुछ राशि ऐसे हाथों में पहुंच रही है जो उपभोग में ही उसे खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि शासन जिस गाड़ी पर सवार है, वह उसे अपेक्षित तेजी से विकास के पथ पर ले जाने में सहायक नहीं हो रही है। मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि कुछ पुंज बहुत घिस हैं। कुछ कमजोर धातु के बने हैं। कुछ जरूरत से ज्यादा आवाज कर रहे हैं। कुछ ज्यादा शीज खा रहे हैं। कुछ पहिये, मैं महसूस करता हूं बिरोधी दिशाओं में झुक रहे हैं या बेकार सिर हिला रहे हैं। पेट्रोल का कंजम्पशन भी हमारी इस गाड़ी के लिए अधिक है, वह ज्यादा पेट्रोल खा रही है। सरकार को निश्चित रूप से इस ओर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। सरकार को इस बात को देखना होगा और सख्ती से

इस पर अमल करना होगा कि जरूरत से एक पैसा भी अधिक खर्च न हो, एक पैसा भी बरबाद न हो। इस चीज को मैं बहुत जरूरी समझता हूं कि शासन के कर्मचारियों को शासन की नीति पर ईमानदारी के साथ अमल करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाय। यदि हम प्रजातंत्र को सफल बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें देखना होगा कि हर लेवल पर निर्धारित नीतियों पर ईमानदारी और मजबूती के साथ अमल हो।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने केरल का जिक्र करते हुए देश की खाद्यान्न समस्या पर चिंता प्रकट की है। हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह देखे कि एक भी आदमी भूखा न रहे। सरकार अपनी इस जिम्मेवारी से कभी भी दूर नहीं हट सकती है। हमें इस बात की शर्म आती है कि अठारह वर्ष के बाद भी हम देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बना सके हैं। लेकिन यह निश्चित सत्य है कि पूर्ण जनसहयोग के बगैर कोई भी सरकार कोई भी बड़ा चीज प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती है। युगों में चनी आई हमारी भवैज्ञानिककृति पद्धति, कृषक की ज़िदगी में धनी भीषण गरीबी, प्रकृति की अलहदता और जोरों से बढ़ती आबादी को देख देश को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि में परिपूर्ण बना देना सरल काम नहीं है। खाद्यान्न का प्रश्न किसी दल अथवा वर्ग का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह राष्ट्रव्यापी सवाल है और एक युद्ध जैसा यह सवाल है और इस को सम्पूर्ण देश के लोगों को अपने समस्त मतभेदों को भुला कर, मिल जुल कर हल करना पड़ेगा।

मैं इस मुद्दे पर स्पष्टतया कहना चाहूंगा कि दुर्भाग्यवश इस समस्या को हल करने में देश धारम्भ से ही सम्मिलित रूप से विचार कर के निर्धारित किये गए निम्नबो पर मुस्तेदी से अमल नहीं कर रहा है। एक

घोर शासन ने लैंड सीलिंग का फैसला किया। सीलिंग के प्रतिरिक्त जमीन भूमिहीनों में वितरित करने की घोषणा की। लेकिन जमींदारों के कब्जे से निकल कर सरपलस जमीन गरीब के पास न पहुँच सकी। कागज पर सीलिंग हो गया। लेकिन कहीं मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म के नाम पर तां कहीं बनावटी सहकारी खेती के नाम पर शक्तिशाली जमींदार की जमीन उसके कब्जे में बनी रही। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस का तख्तीना हमारे सामने आना चाहिये कि जब से सरकार ने सीलिंग का फैसला किया है, तब से ले कर अब तक कितनी भूमि जमींदार के कब्जे से निकल कर गरीब किसान के पास, भूमिहीन के पास पहुँची है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि शासन को यह देखना चाहिये कि उसकी जो नीति इस सम्बन्ध में रही है वह ठीक तौर से कार्यान्वित हो पाई है या नहीं हो पाई है।

रुपि के सुधार के लिये बड़ी, छोटी घोर मंशनी सिचाई योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया गया। इरिगेशन पोर्टेणिल तैयार हुआ लेकिन कहीं सिचिन क्षेत्र में मनी-क्राफ का उत्पादन शुरू हो गया और कहीं सिचाई के दामों को चूकाने की उलझन खड़ी कर के इरिगेशन पोर्टेणिल का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया। फारेन एक्सचेंज की प्राप्ति के लिए शक्कर को फैक्ट्रियां खड़ी की गईं। उन के लिए गन्ना तैयार होने लगा। कहीं तम्बाकू और मूंगफली भी होने लगी। लेकिन धन्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए नए इरीगेशन पोर्टेणिल का कदाचित ही उपयोग किया गया। कुछ ईमानदारी से धन्न पैदा करने वाले इलाकों में या तो सिचाई की योजनाओं को हाथ में ही नहीं लिया गया अथवा उन की प्रगति चींटी की रफ्तार तक ही सीमित रहा। मेरे क्षेत्र में बीना और बारना प्राजेक्ट की यही हालत हुई। कुछ धफ्तर नियुक्त हो गए, कागजी काम अधिक हुआ और जमीन पर कम

हुआ। छः छः वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। बीना प्राजेक्ट की चर्चा तो बस के प्रागे बजने वाली बीन की धावाज की तरह रही। नौ वर्ष में भी शासन के कण मुहों तक उसकी गुहार न पहुँची। शासन के कानों पर खू तक न रेंगी। उस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये, यह विचारणीय है।

होर्गंगाबाद जिले को सरसम्ब करने वाला तथा प्राजेक्ट कीड़े की रफ्तार से चल रहा है और नरसिंहपुर तथा जबलपुर को सरसम्ब बना कर धन धान्य से भरपूर बनाने वाले नर्मदा प्राजेक्ट की मुर्गी तो अभी घंडा ही दे रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बार फूटिंग पर इन प्रश्नों को तय किया जाना चाहिये था। धन्न की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। हमने देखा है कि हमारे इंजीनियरों ने प्राजेक्टों के नाम पर शासन के धन का पूरा पूरा सदुपयोग नहीं किया है और कागजी धोड़े ही ज्यादा दोड़ाये हैं।

चम्बल के बीहड़ों को रिकलेम करने की योजना पर धरार शासन रुपया खर्च करना तो उसे मैं बहुत मफीद समझता। विदेशों से धन्न मंगाने पर जो खर्च होता है वह भी कम होता और जिन के पास भूमि नहीं है उन को भी भूमि मिल जाती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने इन बीहड़ों पर रुपया खर्च करके इन को तोड़ें और नई जमीन तैयार कर के उस में धन्न पैदा करने की कोशिश करें। मैं इस को उचित समझता हूँ कि जमीन के एक एक चपे में खेती की जाय। एक एक चप्पा जमीन जो है उस को यहाँ एक हफ्ते या पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर गरीबों के बीच में बांट देना चाहिये या और उन्हें सहायित दी जानी चाहिये, बी, उन की सहायता की जानी चाहिये यी ताकि वे उस जमीन में धन्न पैदा कर सकते। इस से धाप की जो धन्न की समस्या भी उस को हल करने में मदद मिल सकती बी।

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि भ्राज जो गाय का गोबर जला दिया जाता है, उस को जलने से बचाया जाए। हमारे देश में कोयले की इफरात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ भी रेलवे ट्रैक हैं, जहाँ जहाँ भी रेलवे स्टेशन हैं वहाँ वहाँ पर शासन डिपू खोले और किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर कोयला देने का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि वे अपनी रोटी उस पर पका कर गोबर को बचा सकें, और वे खाद की जगह गोबर इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

सरकार ने जो प्रोक्वोरमेंट की पालिसी बनाई है, जो जोज्ज की पालिसी बनाई है, उस पर मैं विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा करना चाहता था। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि देश में भ्रष्ट का अभाव है और इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि हमारे देश में कहीं भी यह हालत पैदा न हो जोकि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में इस देश में हुई थी और कलकत्ता जैसे नगर में भ्रष्ट के अभाव के कारण हजारों आदमी भूखों मर गए थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस स्थिति से देश को बचाये। शासन को मजबूर हो कर बार बार व्यापारी वर्ग को यह कहना पड़ा है कि सस्ते दामों पर गल्ला लोगों को बे दें। चूंकि भ्रष्ट की कमी है इस वास्ते शासन को मजबूर हो कर जोन बनाने की नीति अख्तियार करनी पड़ी है और साथ ही साथ प्रोक्वोरमेंट की नीति को अख्तियार करना पड़ा है। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि कुछ लोग, कुछ पूँजीपति लोग मिल कर के देश को बरगसा रहे हैं और कुछ किसान भी हैं जो इसी रास्ते पर चलने लग गए हैं और वे यह महसूस करने लग गए हैं कि उन से उन का गल्ला छीना जाता है। मैं इसको बहुत आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य दिया जाए। लेकिन इस बात को भी मैं बहुत जरूरी समझता हूँ कि इस देश के गरीब आदमी को खाने के लिए आवश्यक मात्रा में उचित मूल्य पर अन्न उपलब्ध किया जाए।

जमाखोरी की जो प्रवृत्ति पाई जाती है, जो पैसों वाले हैं, जो साधन सम्पन्न हैं वे और जो पैसा पैदा करना चाहते हैं इसको ले उन पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिये। भ्राज किसान की भी ऐसी ही मनोवृत्ति बनती है। वह भी वही चाहता है जो बाकी चाहते हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि किसान इस तरह की बात से दूर रहें। जो गरीब हैं वे यह समझते हैं कि उन को देश के लिए श्रम करना है और वे शान्तभाव भी रखते हैं। इसी में उन का कल्याण है। जो हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो जोनल सिस्टम बनाया है, वर्तमान हालत में मैं उस का हामी हूँ। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस को शौक से नहीं किया गया है, मगर मजबूरी में इस को अख्तियार किया गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ युग ऋषि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1966."

I will now ask hon. Members to move their substitute motions, amendments.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I propose to move my amendments Nos. 1 and 12.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal—absent.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I propose to move my amendments Nos. 3, 4, 54 and 55.

Mr. Chairman: Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Daji, Shri Ranen Sen, Shri Warior—absent. I think I have to move them myself! Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

Shri Khadlikar (Khed): Is it permissible for the Chair to move amendments?

Mr. Chairman: No, no; the Chair is not moving.

Shri Ranga: Then what happens to your amendments?

Mr. Chairman: They fall. There is nobody to move them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That is a misfortune. You can move them tomorrow.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I propose to move my amendments 13 to 32, both inclusive.

Shri Pottakkatt (Tellicherry): I propose to move my amendments 35 and 36.

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): I would move my amendment No. 37.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I propose to move my amendments Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): I move my amendment No. 42.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): I propose to move my amendments Nos. 43 to 49.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I wanted to move my amendment No. 51.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to move my amendment No. 52.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Madam, while commiserating with you on your inability to move your own amendments, I want to move my amendment No. 53.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I propose to move my amendments Nos. 59, 60, 61.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Madam, I was in a committee. I may be allowed to move my amendments Nos. 9 and 10.

Shri Ranga: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give any indication of an intention immediately to end the state of Emergency declared by the President and to restore the normal functioning of full democratic liberties in the country” (1).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that—

(a) the Address fails to suggest a complete reorientation of the Government's policies to deal with the serious economic situation and the distress caused by its faulty food policies and concrete measures to put agriculture on its feet so as to end the present over-dependence on imported foodgrains, such as,—

(i) abolishing of zonal and local restrictions on the sale and movement of foodgrains, gur, groundnut and all edible oils and the re-establishment of a common market throughout India;

(ii) giving the highest priority in all plans and allocations for water, credit, roads and providing incentives and facilities to farmers through

[Shri Ranga]

the availability of implements, diesel and kerosene oil at reasonable prices;

(iii) putting an end to compulsory procurement and accepting the right of the farmer to sell his grain in the free market without any maximum price being imposed;

(iv) working out a price support policy under which the Government would alongside of the traders, be an unlimited buyer of foodgrains from producers at remunerative prices to be determined according to clearly stated principles enunciated by an Agricultural Price Commission functioning as an independent statutory body; and

(v) as a temporary measure, until production catches up with demand, supplying the poorer sections of the population with subsidised foodgrains purchased by the Government from the larger farmers at remunerative prices;

(b) the Address fails to admit the Union Government's responsibility for the current debacle in the provision of adequate food supplies to the people of Kerala and to mention the existence of scarcity conditions in Orissa;

(c) the Address does not show any recognition of the fact that the defence of South Vietnam and of Malaysia against aggression is in India's vital national interests nor any readiness to take the initiative in building up a system of regional cooperation and security

among the countries that lie between India, Japan and Australia to meet the threat of Chinese Communist expansionism; and

(d) the Address does not indicate any readiness to follow up the implementation of the Tashkent Agreement by building an economic basis for friendship between India and Pakistan by the abolition of tariffs and duties on goods crossing the frontier between the two countries and by setting up a Joint Committee to consider ways and means by which economic and other forms of cooperation between the two countries may be furthered to the mutual benefit of both". (12).

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion; the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no direction has been given to the Government to—

(a) make the country self-sufficient and a welfare State by reserving at least 51 per cent. of its budget for nation building activities instead of only 19 per cent.;

"provide at least 51 per cent. of its yearly budget for food and agriculture; and

(c) increase the expenditure on productive purposes rather than on non-productive purposes". (3).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to call upon all Members of Parliament to rise above narrow party feelings to solve the difficult

problems of the nation as a whole by becoming:—

(a) responsible to the general voters or the people of their respective constituencies which they represent in Parliament; and

(b) united with other political and non-political parties to make the Government really a national one which could save the nation from poverty and outside aggression." (4).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not mentioned anything about inter-state water disputes and the appointment of a tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 before the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan." (54).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to draw up a master plan to irrigate the famine stricken areas in the country by launching upon small or big projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan". (55).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains neither an analysis nor an appreciation of the tasks facing the nation." (13).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the political, legal and strategic implications of the withdrawal of Indian armed personnel from certain Indian territories." (14).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the withdrawal of India from Indian territory is an act of cession which the Constitution does not countenance without an amendment of the Constitution itself." (15).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to apprise the Parliament and the nation of the deterioration in the economic situation and the virtual stagnation brought about by slogan-mongering." (16).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not disclose the low ebb at which the public sector is functioning and fails to give an indication of how the Government propose to improve their working." (17).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no reference to the plan of the Government to bring about extensive and radical administrative reforms to lift the country from stagnation and cynicism." (18).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain a blueprint for streamlining agricultural production and for providing substantial incentives." (19).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not deal with the gigantic proportions of the runaway inflation with which the country is afflicted." (20).

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the need for administrative reforms and for eradication of corruption in administration." (21).

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not concern itself with the sharp decline in the growth rate of our economy." (22).

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no assurance of emancipating planning from orthodox ideological and dogmatic considerations." (23).

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no assurance of reorienting our educational system to subserve more adequately the needs of the nation." (24).

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain an assurance regarding the establishment of a Desert Development Authority." (25).

(xiv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the Government's policy regarding the establishment of an Ombudsman-type institution in India." (26).

(xv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the lifting of emergency which seems to have no ground for its continuance." (27).

(xvi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not include any statement of policy regarding dearness allowances and particularly regarding adequate dearness allowances for lower, middle and upper middle classes of employees." (28).

(xvii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain an assessment of the magnitude of the Chinese threat." (29).

(xviii) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out the Government's stand on manufacture of nuclear weapons in view of the failure to check proliferation and particularly in view of the fact that Pakistan and China are making great strides in the field." (30).

(xix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to increasing unemployment and under-employment in the country." (31).

(xx) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the grave foreign exchange crises confronting the country and the increasing idleness in installed capacity." (32).

Shri Pottakkatt: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of any

suitable and immediate steps to meet the alarming food situation in Kerala State." (35).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that no steps have been taken against the Police excesses that have taken place in various parts of Kerala State during the recent food agitation." (36).

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that mention has not been made in the Address of the following:

- (a) free and adequate supply of water to poor farmers for irrigation purposes;
- (b) suggestion to State Governments to abolish land revenue in respect of unremunerative farming;
- (c) policy to bring about a balance between the prices of finished products, cash-crops and the prices of food-grains;
- (d) ban on giving licences to close relatives of Ministers and Secretaries in order to wipe out corruption, acceptance of jobs in private companies by Government officials and the appointment of Judges to other posts;
- (e) ending the state of Emergency and releasing all detenus held under D.I.R.;
- (f) provision for immediate elections in Orissa; and Kerala; and
- (g) intention to fulfil the promise, in regard to Haji Pir, Tithwal, Kargil, Uri-Poonch." (37).

Shri Manoharan: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the desirability of ending the state of Emergency and the D.I.R. to create a healthy atmosphere for proper functioning of democracy in the country." (38).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the failure of the Government to tackle the food situation especially in Kerala." (39).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the failure of the Government in not implementing in statutory form Pandit Nehru's assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people and not according equal status to all the national languages of the country." (40).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of any concrete steps to eliminate corruption and to control rising prices." (41).

Shri Kaash Ram Gupta: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of—

- (a) scarcity of food materials in several parts of the country resulting in famine conditions, violence, and lawlessness;

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.]

- (b) any scheme of the Government of India to take immediate steps to provide famine relief in such parts of the country which have really been hard hit on account of failure of Kharif crop;
- (c) soaring prices of essential commodities and absence of any scheme of Government to compensate proportionately in the shape of D.A. to Government employees;
- (d) growing corruption in every walk of life particularly in the fair and equitable distribution of daily necessities to common folk;
- (e) continuance of zonal restrictions in the movement of food grains which is a challenge to national integrity;
- (f) appointment of a large number of Cabinet, State and Deputy Ministers from amongst the members of Rajya Sabha which is an open challenge to cardinal principles of democratic set up in the country based on adult franchise;
- (g) failure to implement the mandatory provision of Constitution regarding free education to the children up to the age limit as prescribed; and
- (h) lack of proper measures in tackling the problems of weaker sections of the population including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis and hill area people." (42).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of increasing

disparity and poverty and any programme to bring about equality and eradication of poverty among people." (43).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the ever-increasing dearness and critical situation arising therefrom and any proposal or programme to counter it" (44).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of increasing lawlessness, corruption, favouritism, bribery and any proposal to eradicate the same." (45).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the misuse of D.I.R., and steps to abrogate it." (46).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government had gone back on the assurance given by the late Prime Minister to Lok Sabha and the country regarding not withdrawing from Haji-Peer, Kargil, Uri and Poonch in any circumstances and has failed to establish lasting peace between India and Pakistan, by the formation of Indo-Pak confederation or the merger of the two countries." (47).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to replace English by Indian languages according to the provisions of the Constitution." (48).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to stop dispensation of education in two different ways—viz. through public schools and ordinary schools resulting in the failure to bring uniformity in education of all citizens in the country." (49).

Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

- (a) that in the Address there is no concrete programme chalked out as to ways and means of making country strong and vigilant against the Chinese menace;
- (b) that the Address fails to mention the solemn pledge taken by Parliament to drive out the Chinese aggression from our sacred soil;
- (c) that in the Address no mention has been made of the economic crisis due to the shortage of foreign exchange;
- (d) that the Address fails to mention the anti-national activities carried by hostile Nagas and the failure of the peace mission to establish law and order in Nagaland;
- (e) that the Address has not laid sufficient stress on the failure of Government to supply sufficient foodgrain in famine stricken areas such as Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc.;
- (f) that in the Address no reference has been made about the manufacture of atomic bomb especially when China has already prepared the same;

- (g) that the Address fails to mention the deplorable condition of refugees in Jammu & Dandakaranya;
- (h) that the Address has made no declaration that compulsory military training will be given in all Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges and to all young men, women above the age of eighteen;
- (i) that in the Address no reference has been made about the failure of Government to bring self-sufficiency in foodgrain;
- (j) no reference has been made in the Address regarding the failure of Government to supply adequate quantity of fertilisers and seeds and pesticides;
- (k) in the Address no mention has been made about the failure of Government to give cultivable waste land in Tribal areas to Adivasis and monetary aid and implements to grow more food;
- (l) the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to take effective steps to remove indebtedness and illiteracy among agriculturists in tribal areas and to give more aid to the States which are thickly populated by Adivasis;
- (m) that the Address has not mentioned the increase in prices and consequently the price index and thus steps to increase the salary of the Government employees;
- (n) that the Address has not mentioned as to how the gap between lowest and highest income be brought down so that it may not be more than in the ratio of 1 to 10; and
- (o) that in the Address while mentioning the Tashkent

[Shri Ram Chandra Vithal Bade.]

Agreement it has not been mentioned that the Government has miserably failed in diplomacy and ceded that portion of Kashmir which legitimately belonged to India and which was conquered by our brave Jawans and thus by agreeing to withdraw our forces from Haji Pir pass, Tithwal and Kargil without taking guarantee from Pakistan not to send infiltrators in future and to call back the infiltrators already sent, the Government has failed to keep up solemn assurances given to Parliament and people." (51).

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the discontent prevailing in certain States like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Vidarbha for a reconsideration of the present existence of the State of Punjab into two or three States based on linguistic, cultural, economic or other considerations as well as the position of States like Haryana in Punjab or Vidarbha in Maharashtra for separation from the existing Punjab State or Maharashtra State etc.; and has taken no notice of the Consultative Parliamentary Committee and the Cabinet Committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the demand of Punjabi Suba made by a certain section of the people of the Punjab." (52).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret—

- (a) that there is no clear mention in the Address of the

measures and steps, such as reduction in income disparities and provision of social security, to be taken to further the nationally accepted goal of a democratic socialist society;

- (b) the failure to check the spiralling rise in prices of essential commodities of every day use;
- (c) the failure to ensure the equitable distribution of foodgrains at controlled prices;
- (d) the failure to revoke the Proclamation of Emergency and thus restore fundamental freedoms to our people; and
- (e) that the Address make no mention of steps to mitigate the hardship caused to large masses of our people by growing unemployment and continuing retrenchment." (53).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

- (i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any indication about the intention of the Government to immediately revoke emergency and release all political detenues." (59).

- (ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that India will extend the Tashkent spirit to settle peacefully all border disputes with all neighbouring countries including China." (60).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the gravity of the most alarming food situation prevailing in the country due to the wrong policy pursued by the Government." (61).

Shri Mohammed Koya: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has not taken adequate notice of the grave food situation in Kerala nor does it contain any adequate measures to relieve the situation." (9).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention at all the police repression and indiscriminate arrests that are taking place in Kerala at present." (10).

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are before the House.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Madam Chairman, I have great pleasure to support the amendments that have been tabled to the President's Address by my leader, Professor Ranga. The President's Address is usually good in spots, but on this occasion there is only one spot that seems to be good, and that is the only one on which, as far as I could make out, the Mover of the motion to thank the President spent most of his time, namely, that concerned with the Tashkent Declaration. For the rest, I am unable to find in the Address anything to get enthusiastic about. I will deal with some of the main defects as I see in them and then, perhaps, if I have time, I will also deal with the Tashkent Declaration very briefly.

Madam, on the home front, in so far as political matters and developments in this country are concerned, 2465 (Ai) LS—10.

I notice that a veil of complete silence has been lowered by the President over some major matters of urgent public interest and concern. Firstly, for example, there is the utterly unconstitutional continuance of the Governor's rule in Kerala. There can be no doubt whatever that, from the debate that took place on the subject in this House as well as the public notice that this matter received in the Press, there is a considerable body of opinion which, quite rightly, objects to the basically unconstitutional procedure in continuing the Governor's rule in Kerala.

Equally, Madam, another serious matter is the expressed intention of Government to be deliberately unconstitutional, as shown by the decision announced by Government at the end of the last session that they intended to continue the life of the Orissa legislature by another year. It was an extraordinary proposition which they have made, and they have done it, quite obviously, for party reasons, because it is plain to anyone who makes even a brief visit and goes round Orissa that the Government today and the legislature today in that State do not command the confidence of the public. The proper thing would have been that this year, with the completion of the full term of the State legislature, that legislature ought to go out and there ought to be fresh elections. But, as I said earlier, the Government have taken the utterly unconstitutional decision, for no reason that is justifiable except only of administrative convenience, that the life of the legislature in Orissa should be extended so as to coincide the next general elections to the State legislature with the general elections for the country as a whole.

Yet another matter of great concern in internal affairs about which the Address is completely silent is the mounting corruption in public life at high levels. There was a debate about this last year in this House. It was a debate, in general terms, about ne-

[Shri N. Dandekar]

confidence; but the House agreed that it should be a debate concerned mainly with the tremendous extent of corruption revealed in the acts and doings of Mr. Biju Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra at the time when they were Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister respectively in the State of Orissa. The House knows with what great concern this matter was approached by everybody and the notice which it received in the Press and, in particular, in Orissa which was immediately concerned with the matter. Nevertheless, one finds no mention whatever of this growing corruption. I will concede that among the last great acts which the late Prime Minister had the courage to do—infact, on the New Year Day—was the great decision he took that there had to be certain procedural forms and certain procedural necessities for dealing with matters of corruption at high levels; and that if that was not acceptable to any high level person concerned, then that high level person was perfectly at liberty to quit.

Now, if someone should object that it is not usual to refer to matters like corruption in the President's Address, I would like to correct them, Madam, by referring to the President's Address of 1964 in which there was a reference to corruption, at that time, at administrative levels. This is what paragraph 12 of that Address said:

"To improve the tone of administration and to deal effectively and promptly with complaints of corruption, or lack of integrity, it has been decided to set up a Central Vigilance Commission which will have a status in its own sphere broadly corresponding to that of the Union Public Service Commission. Its annual reports will be placed before both Houses of Parliament."

I would have expected, Madam, a similar announcement of policy and procedure in relation to complaints

of corruption at higher ministerial levels as distinguished from corruption at administrative level. The absence of this in the Address, I consider a very serious matter in view of the developments in the course of last year.

16 hrs.

Another matter of internal politics that causes grave concern, and which has been referred to even during the few days that this session has been in progress, is the thoroughly unjustifiable continuance of the "Emergency" by Proclamation. That emergency proclamation, as everybody is aware, is supported by innumerable statutory rules called the Defence of India Rules which today pervade the entire range of human activities in this country, economic, political, law and order, every conceivable matter in this country is now being dealt with, practically wholly, under the Defence of India Rules. And everybody is equally aware that the chief characteristics of the Defence of India Rules are that they involve total suspension of all personal liberties and all freedoms and all fundamental rights, whereas in fact no emergency any longer exists in reality. There was a defence attempted about this in this House when the hon. Shri Hathi said that Government had no intention whatsoever of using these powers for political purposes. It is an assurance which no one believes and no one is prepared to accept. I gathered subsequently there was a meeting of the Home Ministers of the various States and they found that the artificial continuance of emergency and the proclamation of emergency and the Defence of India Rules were very convenient tools in their hand in order to govern the country in a lawless way. When this tool gives them so much power, I do not suppose they will ever give consideration to its abrogation. It is in the light of this that I fear that this suggestion will not receive the slightest

response and that is why I particularly feel that we on this side of the House must reiterate, in view of what I have said before, the urgent need of a review of the continuance of the vast powers under the Defence of India Rules. I would like to reiterate the appeal which we made before the general elections, namely, that six months before the next general elections all the State governments ought to go out of office, because that alone would ensure impartiality and fairness in elections. "Free and fair elections" should not be just a phrase; it should be something implemented and known to be implemented. I am asking for this assurance because so long as the state of affairs continues as I have described it and so long as these vast powers continue to be exercised by the State Governments and the Central Government, we do not expect that there will be a fair use of these powers, nor will there be free and fair elections.

Shri Ranga: It is a challenge to their conscience.

Shri N. Dandekar: I speak about this from considerable personal experience as to what constitutes free and fair elections.

Turning now to the economic aspects of the whole affair, on reading the President's Address I find the same dismal dirge, the same funeral song repeated for the last two years, not only in the President's Address, but also in the statements made by Finance Ministers, in statements made by various Ministers, that the state of the economy is continually deteriorating. It is an oft repeated story of extravagant public expenditure which must be stopped but nobody is doing anything about stopping that extravagance, of leading to merciless taxation and generous deficit financing, which again the Governments keeps on repeating must be stopped, but nothing is done about stopping it. In this connection, I was astonished

the other day when I was reading. I think about two or three weeks ago, the periodical statements issued by the Reserve Bank to find that the State Governments have an overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India of something like Rs. 180 crores.

Shri Ranga: Bankruptcy.

Shri N. Dandekar: It is, therefore, not merely the Central Government that is continuing to resort to deficit financing, both overt and covert, but also the State Governments are apparently attempting to do the same on an extensive scale. Of course, the consequences of this are again well-known, namely, an acute and continuing state of inflation reflected in steadily rising prices and ever-mounting cost of living. Again, it is a repetition of a tale year after year; the tale of bankruptcy in food and foreign exchange, of continuing mismanagement and costly failures in the public sector enterprises which yield little or no return; of deadly stagnancy in the private sector, and of steadily falling rate of growth in real terms, whether it is industrial growth or economic growth generally, or whether it is growth in the agricultural sector. The story is the same.

In other words, the chief characteristics of the President's Address, in so far as the economic front is concerned, are that it is the same story, of the same disease, of the same symptoms and of the same quack remedies and nostrums, of the same promises which are never fulfilled. Year after year, in the President's Address, in the Finance Ministers windy speeches, broadcasts and statements they keep on repeating these things ad nauseam. They go on repeating some of the remedies like cutting down non-Plan expenditure, about the need to economise on Plan expenditure, about the need for quickening up the pace of production in the public sector within the Plan expenditure, but nothing seems ever to happen. It is a story of failures

[Shri N. Dandekar]

and shortcomings of policy, not admitted, and of the need for radical changes in policy, also not admitted.

I would like to illustrate it this a few minutes by some observations on the food situation, which is an excellent example of allowing in the same muck year after year. It is a story of reviling traders and abusing the farmers, but saying nothing at all either about incompetence or profiteering by the various State Governments. It is a story of persisting in food zones with their logical corollary of smaller and smaller sealed off areas, such as districts, talukas and even groups of villages, with separate food zones of their own, and of compulsory procurement or levy in excessive quantities at unremunerative prices.

Today India is no longer one country; it is a moth-eaten fabric. It reminds me of the state of affairs with us in the years 1948 and 1949, immediately after the Indian Independence Act of 1947, when there were in this country apart from the British Provinces which we in India inherited, something like 560 Indian States. And in case Hon'ble Members are not aware of the fact, I would like to remind them that every Indian State and every Province was then a food zone and would prevent the movement of food from one area to another. That was the state of affairs right up to the end of 1949. In 1950 the country was united into one zone. All these food barriers, customs barriers and land customs, all those kinds of things that cut up the country into several bits—they were all abolished by the Constitution, when it came into force on the 26th January, 1950.

16.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

About the same time the compulsory procurement was also abolished, largely under the lead of Shri

Rajagopalachari, who was then the Chief Minister of Madras.

I would like to indicate very briefly the consequences of so integrating the country into one zone, in not breaking it into food districts, food talukas and food groups of villages. The consequence of such abolition of food zones and of compulsory procurement can be seen by one very simple test, namely, what was the effect on production and, therefore, what was the effect on imports. I would like to give only the figures for imports. The figure for import of foodgrains in 1951, at the commencement of the policy of abolition of compulsory procurement based on food zones and restriction on movements stood at 4.8 million tons. In 1952 it was down to 3.6 million tons. In 1953 it went down to 2 million tons, in 1954 to 0.8 million tons and in 1955 it was down to 0.7 millions. Then began our Second Five Year Plan, followed by the Third Five Year Plan. These were ten years of utter indifference and total absence of food policy, with neither a floor price policy, nor a policy of remunerative price, but just a policy of drift; merely speaking of high targets but doing nothing for effectively achieving them, talking a lot about fertilizers, but with utter neglect in establishing fertilizer plants and, in fact, taking years and years over negotiations for the establishment of fertilizer plants until it was only in 1965 that there appeared some possibility of new fertilizer plants on a giant scale being established in this country, under utilisation of irrigation potential, and neglect of small irrigation schemes, failure to supply diesel oil and electric power for irrigation purposes, neglect of seed farms. There was over this decade nothing done in fact that one would call a policy geared to the needs of the grand eloquent targets which were solemnly propounded in the two Plans.

Again, I would like to give a picture of the consequences of all this,

quite straightforwardly, on the import of foodgrains over the past ten years commencing from 1956. As I said, in 1955 the import of foodgrains was down to 0.7 million tons. Here is the subsequent story. In 1956 it was 1.4 million tons, in 1957 it was 3.6 million tons, in 1958 it was 3.3 million tons, in 1959 it was 3.9 million tons and in 1960 5.1 million tons. That covers the Second Plan. In 1961 there was a little drop in import as compared to the previous two years; it was 3.3 million tons. Then it started rising again. In 1962 it was 3.6 million tons, in 1963 it was 4.6 million tons, in 1964 it was 6.3 millions and in 1965 it was 7.5 million tons.

Now, perhaps, it will be 12, 13 or 15 million tonnes 1966;—heaven only knows what. But the conclusion that emerges here is that we need not have been in any of these years so short of foodgrains as we apparently were; we need not have had a food shortage, except in a year of particularly bad drought, of anything more than about a million or a million and a half tonnes whereas in fact we had been importing in the Second Five Year Plan at an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes per annum and in the Third Five Year Plan up to over 5 million tonnes per annum on the average.

Sir, we are going back again to the conditions of 1950 in all respects. The Government want to have food zones; they want to have districts hived off from districts; they want to have talukas and villages hived off from other talukas and villages. You cannot move rice from A to B; you cannot move wheat from B to C and so on. The whole country is one blocked economy cut up into fractions so far as movement in foodgrains is concerned.

Shri Badi: The collectors also are Moghul emperors.

Shri N. Dandekar: On the top of it, the justification is that that is the only way we could have compulsory

procurement. I would like to suggest, in the first place, that this is about the best atmosphere for a thriving industry in corruption; I cannot think of any other name for it. One thing I am certain, namely that the activity that is going to thrive in a very big way over this year, next year and so long as we continue this wretched zone system and restriction on movement, is corruption; you are going to have a vast trade in organised corruption. However, the policy of compulsory procurement will not, of course, be effectively implemented because it cannot be effectively implemented. You cannot have millions of farmers being subjected to measures of this kind, in terms of compulsory procurement and so on, and hope to get away with it.

The only right policy, I submit, would be to restore the first and primary thing, the incentive of a free market and a free market price to the farmer to produce the best that he can coupled with—and this is necessary because the agricultural economy depends so much on the vagaries of monsoon which can also play the opposite trick, namely, there could be such a good monsoon and you can have such a bumper crop that prices may collapse—remunerative floor prices which are also an essential part of a proper pricing policy. That will be the time for facilities to secure the necessary inputs. You cannot expect the agriculturist to be enthusiastic about inputs on the scale and of the type that are being envisaged in all the speeches made by the Food Minister. You cannot expect any farmer to put in inputs on the scale and of the kind involved in scientific farming—chemicals, water, irrigation, improved seeds and all that kind of thing; inputs that are going to cost a good deal—unless in the first place he is assured of the floor price and secondly, and much more importantly, he is also assured of the free market price if the free market price happens to be better than the floor

[Shri N. Dandekar]

price. Then and then only you can have interim measures for deficit areas based largely upon free movement of trade within the country supplemented by imports.

Now, Sir, I will briefly turn to the foreign affairs part of the President's Address. The hollowness of our claim to success in foreign policy, it is well known, was exposed last year, when we stood alone and friendless. Everyone, including Russia, stood non-aligned against us except for two little friends, that have always stood by us—Malaysia and Singapore. It is obvious to everybody after that situation that arose during those three or four months of conflict with Pakistan when the eyes of everybody were opened to the utter futility of the foreign policies until then followed. There was a debate in this House and it was clearly accepted that the situation demanded a reappraisal of the principles of our foreign policy and of our friends and foes. Re-orientation was indeed promised in the course of that debate. I think, Shri Chagla who spoke quite plainly and bluntly said that there was no doubt about it that the foreign policy of this country needed re-orientation as to its basic principles.

I also feel bound to say that subsequently a re-oriented policy was indeed followed by our late beloved Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, with very happy results in Burma, Ceylon and Nepal and with conspicuous success at Tashkent. I have no doubt, had destiny spared him to serve this country a little longer, he would have carried this on and re-oriented our foreign policy on the lines on which, it was agreed during the debate in this House, re-orientation was necessary.

Unfortunately, we have lost him; and we seem to be back again to the old, old chants.

I was, in fact, astonished to read this. It could have been something

written in Prime Minister Nehru's times. I find in it a remarkable exposition of the same old foreign policy that we had been following over all the years; a policy that threw us into the ditch vis-a-vis China and which threw us into another ditch vis-a-vis Pakistan. "Our Government will continue to work for peace in the world. "Om! . Shantih, shantih, shantih. "Peace is essential for our own development and progress and for the well-being of all peoples. To this end, we shall strive to strengthen international cooperation, based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-interference in the internal affairs of others"—and it must always be there—"non-alignment"; and so on. All this is in the President's Address. When I read this I begin wondering. I asked, are we back again to the ancient times so to speak? Apparently, we were; though I hope, we are not.

It is in the light of our experience both as to the need for changing our foreign policy principles, its basic objective and its mode of operation that I would like to examine what is stated here in relation to, for instance, our relationship with China. China is dismissed, notwithstanding the long time which the External Affairs Minister took over China, in the President's speech in three lines of two sentences; and they are masterpieces of understatement. "Unfortunately", says the President, "our relations with the People's Republic of China still continue to be strained." We just do not get on; we are just a little bit estranged. And so "The country has to be vigilant and strong." That is all of our Chinese policy. It is a remarkable exposition, a masterly understatement, as I said, of which an Englishman might well be proud, because they are supposed to be masters of understatement.

Now and again when there are official speeches about China, we have also a continued insistence on Colombo proposals as if the Colombo proposals

ever were, or ever will be, a substitute for a foreign policy *vis-a-vis* China. The Colombo proposals were, everybody knows, stillborn. They were not merely rejected, but they have been flouted by China. There is no part of the demilitarized zone which the Chinese do not occupy, if they wish to with impunity. The Chinese for their part have also committed breach of the agreement about Tibet, in regard to the autonomy of Tibet. What do we do? We say, "No; we are bound by the agreement about Tibet; all that we will do is to join in a resolution about the ill treatment of the people of Tibet."

Shri Ranga: That too in an apologetic manner.

Shri N. Dandekar: The Chinese are flouting all agreements. They have openly said so. They do not accept what they have previously agreed to about our relationship with Bhutan and Sikkim. The special position of Bhutan and Sikkim with or within the Indian Union, or the Indian Constitution or whatever you like to call it, is now rejected by China.

And what has happened to those famous Colombo powers that propounded these wonder Colombo proposals? The UAR and Ghana stand exposed as a result of the happenings of last year and the things they then said. Burma and Cambodia are of no consequence. In fact, one Member of Parliament whom I will not name, did not quite know where Cambodia was: whether in South Africa or in South America. I told him that Cambodia was in South East Asia, and he said, "Is that so?" Ceylon has a different Government now and Indonesia has no government at all. Those are the Colombo powers and those are the Colombo proposals that we keep on repeating like parrots.

What should be our policy *vis-a-vis* China? Before I answer that or attempt to do so, I think, we must take a look at South Viet-Nam, because South Viet-nam, in my judgement, is

a specific example of the Chinese Communist policy of deliberate and ruthless expansion . . . (*Interruption*). I have got here with me some papers which will take too long to read but which contain ample evidence to prove for instance, that Dr. Ho Chi-minh always intended to and did in fact sabotage the Geneva Agreement of 1954. We keep on harping back to this Geneva Agreement of 1954 . . . (*Interruption*). I do not want to quote from newspapers, but if Members who keep on interrupting me from the back would care to read the reports of the International Control Commission . . . (*Interruption*), there will be plenty of evidence to show that this situation in fact is one which Dr. Ho Chi-minh always intended and that he has been steadily planning for the overthrow of South Viet-nam. Since 1962, in any event in so far as India is concerned, the attitude of North Viet-nam to India is patently and absolutely clear; and it is one of continuing hostility.

Here, I will take a little time of the House to refer to certain outstanding indications of this. In 1962, this is what the Party Organ of North Viet-nam remarked:

"In opposition to China's policy for peace are the policies of the Indian authorities to seize Chinese territories by force and their attitude of obstinately rejecting China's reasonable proposition".

On July 13, 1965, last year, Hoang Van Hoan, leading a delegation of North Vietnam National Assembly said at Peking:

"While opposing imperialism, China has been holding high the banner of anti-revisionism to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism . . .

—lot of 'isms'—

" . . . to push forward the revolutionary struggle in Asia . . ."

[Shri N. Dandekar]

In reply to Ho Chi-Minh's letter of January 24 a Chinese gentleman called Liu Shao-chi who holds an important position, said:

"China and Vietnam are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth".

That hostility towards India, and that declared intention to swallow South Vietnam by subversive movements called "liberating movements", has been the policy of North Vietnam vis-a-vis South Vietnam.

As I said earlier, however, one has to understand this as part of the over-all Chinese policy, not just part of the North Vietnam policy. It is essential to recognise what is happening to North Korea and South Korea.....(Interruption) and the attitude as between China and Taiwan; the Chinese position vis-a-vis North Vietnam and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; Thagla Ridge, Bhutan and Sikkim, Bara Hoti and Ladakh—the whole thing. You have to look at the whole picture that begins somewhere in the north-east corner of Asia and ends with the north-west corner of India. It is a picture of power politics; it is a picture of China doing everything possible to establish Chinese hegemony in the whole of east and south-east Asia.

Sir, I submit what has to be recognised is that the Chinese problem is a power problem. It is not a problem of border disputes. It is not a problem of some Vietcong or any other such thing. It is a problem of power. It is a problem in which the Chinese recognise us as the only obstacle in this part of the world to their gaining complete hegemony and control over the whole of south-east Asia. I submit, in that situation, what is needed is that we must become very realistic. But we keep mouthing these phrases of non-alignment and co-existence and what not.

Let us, I say, come down to brass tacks instead. So what should we do about this? Let us work out a system of regional collective security and cooperative assistance in this part of the world, with Japan and Taiwan, with Malaysia who has stood by us all the time, with possibly Ceylon with its new Government, with Australia, with Philippines, with all those people who are frightened about China, frightened of China, knowing that we could be the only effective block in the way of the expanding Chinese power. I submit our policy must be one of approaching this problem from that angle and attempting to evolve a Chinese policy that is not concerned just with borders in the Thagla Ridge or Bara Hoti or some place in Ladakh, not just mouthing Colombo proposals and a whole lot of nonsense of that kind which became meaningless years ago.

Finally, Sir, a word about Pakistan. I regard the Tashkent Declaration as a great act of faith. I consider the Tashkent Declaration as something which, if ever possible, human beings ought to endeavour to achieve. As might be expected, it will encounter strong oppositions from the last ditchers in this country and from the obscurantists in Pakistan. I know attempts will be made to whittle down all kinds of things in it. But the main thing remains that the two countries at last did not have their heads knocked together by Mr. Kosygin as some people believed. Possibly, under the persuasive atmosphere presided over by Mr. Kosygin—one does not know what Mr. Kosygin said to them; maybe, he described the sort of picture about Chinese hegemony or whatever it is—the point to be remembered is that it is one of the greatest acts of faith in international affairs. It is not just a matter of a little clause here and a little word there. What, after all, is the difference between human beings and

animals? The difference is qualitative: that we have judgment; that we can distinguish between the good and the bad and that we are capable of committing acts of faith for the sake of human good. But I submit, acts of faith cannot thrive on barren soil nor in an environment that is hostile. If you believe in faith, if you believe in goodness, if you believe in the essential goodness of man . . .

Shri Bade: Pakistan does not believe in that.

Shri N. Dandekar: I stress it does not matter what Pakistan does or does not believe. What matters, Sir, is what you and I believe. I am not concerned with what Mr. Bhutto says or somebody else says. But what I am concerned with is that the great little man, our late Prime Minister and the greatman, President Mr. Ayub Khan—I have had also the honour of knowing him, though much less than Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri—got together and committed an act of faith. If it comes off—I attach importance to the word 'if'; for I am not one who lives in the clouds; I am a realist—I say, if this sort of act of faith comes off, what is the future, the great future, for both India and Pakistan? I suggest, Sir, instead of carping criticisms and having obscurantist approaches and legalistic quibbles about this and that—if the Agreement is broken, it is broken; we are back where we were and everybody recognises that. But if on the other hand the Agreement is to be implemented, which is the only way in which things can move along the path that was being given to us by our late Prime Minister, it is necessary to abide by it and to commit other acts of faith, to develop trade and economic relations with Pakistan. It is, I suggest, fantastic that whereas formerly between this country and what is now Pakistan, there used to be enormous trade and traffic, all that has come to a stand-still. Is anybody going to tell me that—that is for the good of

either of these countries? I suggest what is required is further acts of faith. If a breach of faith is committed, well, we get back to where we were. But the possibility of a breach of faith is I submit no answer and is no ground for suggesting that we have no faith in the essential goodness of man. I suggest that are vast fields for mutual benefit to be explored; there are financial disputes with Pakistan; there are trade disputes with Pakistan; there are also possibilities of tremendous economic development in both countries if we got together and if we made our best attempts to get together and not keep on looking back at the past all the time.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to remind the House about the great change that has taken place in ten years in Western Europe as a result of the European Common Market. It is a fantastic change. If one were to go to Europe, if one were to read the European journals, if one were to see the economic development in Western Europe over the past decade, one would realise what an act of faith can mean. They have their difficulties. I am not going to blame anybody for those difficulties. Maybe, some may blame De Gaulle; some may blame Adenauer and others may blame Erhard. But that is not the point. The point is this that there is a lively and continual attempt to get together and to build on acts of faith which constituted the European Common Market, the Coal Community, the Steel Community and so on. There is no reason why in this great sub-continent similar acts of faith cannot be committed.

However, Sir, with this single exception—and it is a great exception—of the Tashkent Declaration that is referred to with due and just praise in the President's Address, I am sorry I find very little else to commend to this House in that Address.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, may I be permitted to move my amendments? The numbers are 5, 6, 7 and 11.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be treated as moved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam and the continued violation of the Geneva Agreement and escalation of hostilities by U.S.A. endangering world peace and particularly peace in South East Asia." (5)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to recognise the dismal failure of the food and agriculture policy of the Government leading to starvation, high prices, widespread distress whose extreme example was Kerala and dangerous dependence on imports; and also fails to spell out the necessary steps for self-sufficiency in food and the national control over the wholesale trade and distribution of food-grains." (6)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to announce the immediate end of the State of Emergency and the release of the political detenus." (7)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of—

(a) any concrete steps to raise the rice ration in Kerala State

to the satisfaction of the people there;

(b) Police repression let loose on the people especially on students in Quilon, Trichur and other districts of Kerala State;

(c) release of arrested persons and withdrawal of prosecutions in connection with the recent food agitation in Kerala;

(d) misuse of DIR to arrest and detain political workers of the Opposition Parties; and

(e) failure of the Government to take steps to hold elections and set up a popular government in Kerala." (11)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to speak tomorrow morning.

Shri Warier (Trichur): We thought, after the opening speech made by Mr. Dandekar, you would be calling somebody from the Congress Bench.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : भाष्य
महोदय, देश के सामने तीन प्रमुख समस्याएँ
हैं। एक जन संख्या में वृद्धि की है, दूसरी अन्न
के उत्पादन में कमी की है और तीसरी
देश की सुरक्षा की है। इन सब के बारे में
हम सब अपने अपने दृष्टिकोणों से विचार
करते हैं और कार्य करते हैं। किन्तु इस
सब की जड़ में जो एक मूलभूत खराबी है
उसकी तरफ सम्भवतः इस सदन के सदस्यों
का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। वह खराबी यह है
कि जिस प्रकार से हम अपना प्रजातंत्र चला
रहे हैं, हम लगेड़े लूके प्रजातंत्र को चला
रहे हैं, हम बीमार प्रजातंत्र को चला रहे हैं,
उस में सब से बड़ा दोष कियका का है ?

मेरी समझ में वह दोष इस कांग्रेस पार्टी और इस कांग्रेस सरकार का है। साथ ही मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि उसके बाद यह दोष हमारे विरोधी पक्ष का है। दोनों ही उस में दोषी हैं। कौन किस हद तक दोषी है यह मैं विश्लेषण करके आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

आज ब्रिटेन में मजदूर दल की सरकार है। वह तीन से बहुमत से चली रही है। किन्तु हमारे देश में क्या नीति अपनाई जाती है केन्द्र में या भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में, इसको ध्यान देखें। केन्द्र की सरकार और खास तौर से प्रदेशों की सरकारें चुनाव के बाद विपक्षी दलों का राजनैतिक धर्म भ्रष्ट करने पर उतार दी जाती हैं। सत्तारूढ़ दल को शायद यह नज़ा की बात भी नहीं लगती, वह इसका पापकर्म भी नहीं समझती, उसको यह अपनी राजनीति समझती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दोनों तरफ से ऐसा होता है।

श्री काली राम गुप्त : जिस को यह कहने है कि दोनों तरफ से होता है, उसके बारे में इनको मान्य होना चाहिये कि सत्ताधारी दल के पास जो सत्ता होती है, वही उस सत्ता का दूसरे को भ्रष्ट करने का उपयोग करता है; यह हमेशा से इतिहास की बात रही है। इसलिए जो स्वयं सत्ताधारी दल होता है उसका ही इस में मुख्य दोष होता है। इसके लिए ध्यान दूर न जा कर एक एक प्रदेश का उदाहरण ले कर देखें।

बिहार का उदाहरण ध्यान में। वहाँ पर एक प्रकार से एक पार्टी को खत्म करने का तरीका अपनाया गया। स्वतंत्र पार्टी को वहाँ नेल्सोनाबुद करने की कोशिश की गई उसको अपने अन्दर मिलाने की कोशिश की गई। उसको उन्होंने खोखा दिया।

आज इन्होंने भारतीय पार्टी का भी यही हाल किया है। इसका तरीका यह अपनाया है कि किसी को मंत्री बना दो, किसी को उपमंत्री बना दो। इस प्रकार का जाल सत्तारूढ़ दल रचता रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भी यही हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेस दल बहुमत में नहीं आया। चार पाँच की कमी थी। अपना बहुमत बनाने के लिए जितने हथकण्डे हो सकते थे अपनाये गये। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन लोगों को जो विरोध पक्ष में थे उनका साथ लेने के उपाय किये गये। उसका नतीजा यह है कि उनका राजनैतिक धर्म भ्रष्ट करके इन्होंने अपना बहुमत बना लिया है।

राजस्थान को ध्यान देखें। राजस्थान में भी पार्टी की संख्या प्रारम्भ में करीब करीब विरोध पक्ष के बराबर थी। और किसी को नहीं तो उन्होंने निर्दलीय सदस्यों को तोड़ना शुरू कर दिया। निर्दलीय शायद सम्मे होते हैं तोड़ने के लिए। उनको तोड़ कर बहुमत बना लिया। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन संघ या स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोगों को लुभावमान इन्होंने करने की कोशिश की। अब आखिरी दिनों में यह चक्कर चलाया है, छ महीने पहले यह चक्कर चलाया कि वहाँ के एक प्रमुख महाराजा को एम्बेसेडर बना कर विदेश में भेज दिया गया है। वह योग्य नहीं है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। वह योग्य हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं है (इंटरपोज़)। शर्मा जी बहुत उत्साहनायन दिखा रहे हैं। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह शान्ति में मेरी बात को सुनें। लेकिन यह नियुक्ति योग्यता के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि राजनीतिक के आधार पर की गई है। आपको मान्य होगा कि एसी गठन में एक बार आदरणीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने कहा था कि वे उन आदमियों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं एम्बेसेडर बनाने के मामले में जिन का पतिव्या बहुत सुन्दर होनी है, मृतेबल होनी है और जिन में और

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

भी खूबियां होती हैं। उसका मतलब यह है कि वे उनके साथ रहें। आज वह स्थिति यहाँ नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक राजनीतिक चाल है। सत्ताधारी दल यह जानता है कि वह भागामी चुनावों में इन बातों का उपयोग कर सकता है। जो पार्टी इस प्रकार की काम करती है, उसकी इस प्रकार की नीतियाँ देश के लिए घातक सिद्ध होती हैं, भयंकर सिद्ध हो सकती हैं।

अभी अभी आप देखें कि क्या हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव सम्पन्न हुआ है। इनकी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने दुनिया को यह दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि वाह यह तो सारे देश का चुनाव करना है, इस में भीफ मिनिस्टर आ गए तो क्या हुआ। मेरे साथी श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी कहा करते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव सारे सदन को करना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सारे देश को प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव करना था तो इस सदन को क्यों नहीं पूछा गया। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि इनका एक तरीका है काम करने का। इसी का यह फल है कि आज कोई परिणाम नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं। चाहे अभी ये नजर न आयें लेकिन आगे चल कर ये इतने घातक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं कि जिसकी कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है। इस वास्ते मैं कहूँगा कि स्वस्थ परम्परायें ही डाली जानी चाहिये।

दूसरी तरफ भी आप देखें। विरोधी पक्ष में भी कई दल हैं और उसमें वामपक्ष भी है। इन सभी दलों को मिला कर विरोधी दल कहा जाता है। ये दल एक दो या तीन नहीं, घाठ हैं। इनके भन्दर मतभेद हैं और यह सम्भव नहीं ये सत्ता लेने की बात करें यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। जब सब मिल बैठ कर बात करने की कोशिश करते हैं

और एक होने की कोशिश करते हैं तो इनके रास्ते में रोड़े भटकते हैं और अगर कोई कसर बाकी रह जातो है तो उसको कांग्रेस वाले आकर पूरा कर देते हैं। वे भी आ कर रोड़ा भटका देते हैं। इस प्रकार से इस देश में कांग्रेस को सत्ता में बनाये रखने के लिए मदद विरोधी दल वाले जाने या अनजाने में बराबर दे रहे हैं। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इस देश में कभी इस प्रकार की कल्पना भी नहीं होती है कि कांग्रेस के सिवा किसी दूसरे दल का राज्य भी स्थापित हो सकता है। भगले पांच वर्षों में यह स्थिति पैदा हो जायगी कि इतिहास यह कहेगा कि इस देश के भन्दर लोगों के न चाहते हुए भी कांग्रेस का राज्य रहा है। लोग तो कहते हैं कि हम दुखी हैं और हम परिवर्तन चाहते हैं लेकिन परिवर्तन लाने वाली जो मशीन है उस मशीन में ही घुन लगा हुआ है, चारों तरफ से लगा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक आचार संहिता हम जो राजनीतिक लोग हैं, इनको बनानी चाहिये। नन्दा जी भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने की बात करते हैं। वे भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन में लगे भी हुए हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में वह भी उतने ही भ्रष्टाचारी हैं जितने और लोग उनकी पार्टी के हैं। वे भी भ्रष्ट हैं जो दूसरों को इस तरह से भ्रष्ट करते हैं। जो इस तरह के कार्य कर रहे हैं वे इस प्रजातंत्र को खोखला करते जा रहे हैं। उनको इतिहास में क्या कहा जाएगा, समझ में नहीं आता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सदाचारी।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अगर ऐसे को सदाचारी कहा जाएगा तो दुराचारी कोई और ही होगा।

मैं भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ दिन पहले जयपुर में इनकी पार्टी का अधिवेशन हुआ था। वहाँ पर एक नाटक खेला गया था।

वह कहा गया था कि सुखाडिया जी कांग्रेस की ए० आई० सी० सो० के सेक्रेटरी बनने जा रहे हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन्होंने जो ठांचा बनाया था, एकता का जो मलम्मा चढ़ाया था, उसका पर्दाफाश हो गया....

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : श्रीमन् सुखाडिया जी इस हाउस के मੈम्बर नहीं हैं। उनका नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। ही शुद्ध नाट भी रोकें।

श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चौधरी (म प्र) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। वह हमारे एक प्रान्त के मुख्य मंत्री हैं।

श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : कौन से रूल के तहत आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा रूल इनफिज हुआ है ?

श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चौधरी : मैं रूल बताता हूँ। आप खामोशी से सुन तो लें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not the hon. Member bring in names of persons who are not here to defend themselves.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि वहाँ पर एक नंगा नाच उसका हुआ और जो लोग वे वे आपस में इस बुरी तरह लड़ने लग गए, इस बुरी तरह एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछालने लग गए कि विदेशी लोग यह समझ गए कि हमारी सोचने की क्या दिशा है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो चीज हमें बहुत पहचान करनी चाहिये थी उसको आज भी हम कर लें तो भी अच्छा होगा। अब भी समय है।

Shri Shree Narain: Tomorrow, you should permit us to take names from the other side also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should set his own house in order first before referring to others.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं वह नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ जिस नाम से किसी व्यक्ति का कोई ज्यादा सम्बन्ध हो। मैं तो सिर्फ विद रेफ़रेंस टू द कंस्टिट्यूट बात कर रहा हूँ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि हम सब यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र की नींव मजबूत हो तो हमको चाहिये कि हम एक धाधार संहिता बँट कर बनायें, कम से कम एक बात तो हो कि जो धादमी जिस जगह से, जिस टिकट पर चुन कर धाया हो, उस धादमी को उस काल के धन्दर दल परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार न हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All must combine. Then only democracy can be saved.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Democracy can be sustained only when people attach importance to the voters who elected them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Voters know what to do.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : आज धर्मों के यहां यह हासल है कि वह इस बात को बहुत बुरा मानते हैं अगर कोई चुनाव के बीच में अपनी पार्टी को छोड़ कर किसी दूसरी पार्टी में चला जाये, इस लिये किसी की हिम्मत इस तरह की नहीं होती। किन्तु जिस प्रकार से यहां रोजाना बदल-बदल चलता है, सौदेबाजी होती है, वह बहुत ही बातक है और जहाँ तक हो सके इस को हतोत्साहित करना चाहिये। इस लिये एक उपाय हो सकता है, लेकिन पता नहीं आप उसे करना चाहेंगे या नहीं। एक उपाय यह है कि लोक सभा के और विधान सभाओं के जो चुनाव हों वह पुनः-पुनः हों, जिस से दलों के जो प्रोपगाम हों वे लोगों को ठीक तरह से समझाये जा

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

सकें। किन्तु यदि यह न किया जा सके तो कम से कम जो चुनाव चिन्हों के गोल माल होते हैं उन को ही रोका जाये। इसके लिये जो भी राजनीतिक दल हों उन के प्रदेशों के चुनाव चिन्ह भ्रमल हों और लोक सभा के चुनाव चिन्ह भ्रमल हों। इस के साथ साथ जो उन के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र होते हैं वह स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए प्रदेशों के लिये भ्रमल भ्रमल होने चाहियें। अभी हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है कि सारे देश के लिये घोषणा पत्र रक्खे जाते हैं जब कि चुनाव स्थानीय होते हैं। नतीजा होता है कि चुनाव चिन्हों का गोल माल होता है। आज इस बात को देखते हुए भी कि कांग्रेस को मतदान में 40 प्रतिशत में अधिक मत नहीं मिले, लोक सभा में उस का बहुमत हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार से जो लोग वोट काटने के लिये खड़े होते हैं वह भी एक भ्रष्टाचार की प्रणाली है। उस को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

इस के साथ-साथ एक समस्या यह है, हो सकता है कि कांग्रेस के सदस्य इस की हंसी उड़ाये लेकिन उनको भी एक अच्छे विरोधी पक्ष की जरूरत है, कि विरोधी दलों की संख्या किसी प्रकार से कम हो। इस बात को करना बहुत जरूरी होजाता है क्योंकि उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जाती है। जब मैं इस सदन में आया था तब एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी थी, अब दो हो गई है। उस वक्ताप्रजा समाजवादी और समाजवादी दो दल। उन्होंने एक ठोने की कोशिश की लेकिन फिर भ्रमल भ्रमल हो गये। यह तो वाम पक्षी दलो बात हुई। जिन को दक्षिण पक्षी कहते हैं उन के बारे में आज कुछ बिमोह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं क्योंकि वह अपनी जगह पर मौजूद है।

अब मैं कुछ अन्य बिषयों की ओर आता हूं। सब से पहली बात है भूमि सुधार कानूनों

के बारे में ? इस बारे में शायद श्री शिव नारायण मुन्नेसे सहमत होंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : जरूर, जरूर।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : जो कानून आज बनते हैं वह जिस ढंग से चलते हैं उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि गरीब किसान मुकदमों में फंसते चले जाते हैं। 100 रु० की जमीन नहीं होती है लेकिन 500 रु० मुकदमें में लग जाते हैं जिसके कारण भूमिहीनों की वह दुर्गंत होती है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं। इधर हम कहते हैं कि फौजियों को जमीनें देंगे, उधर पटवारी फौजियों को धोखा दे कर ऐसी हालत में फंसा देते हैं कि वह मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। फौजी लोग यहां तक गुस्से में आते हैं कि कहते हैं कि हमें जमीन न मिलती तो अच्छा होता। बस्कि एक फौजी हमारे पास आया और कहने लगा कि उसे तो इतना गुस्सा आ रहा है कि वह पटवारी के ऊपर बन्दूक निकाल दें। मैं ने कहा कि उस पर बन्दूक निकालने से काम नहीं चलेगा। समस्या आज जो हो रही है उस का इलाज करना होगा। आज अगर देखा जाये कि जहां पर जमीन देने का काम हुआ है वहां कितनों को सस्ती जमीन मिली है, और कितने भूमिहीन किसानों को जमीन दी गई है, तो सारी कलाई खुल जायेगी इस बात की। नतीजा यह हुआ है जो भी भूमि सुधार हुआ है उस का फायदा अगर किसी ने उठाया है तो शक्तिवालों ने उठाया है या राजनीतिज्ञों ने उठाया है। ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को जमीनें दी गई हैं जिन्होंने कभी हल में हाथ नहीं लगाया था। जो शहर में रहते हैं या कसबों में रहते हैं उन्हें गांवों में जमीनें भ्रष्टा कर दी जाती हैं क्योंकि वह सत्ताधारी दल के समर्थक हैं या उन के दल के सदस्य हैं। जब इस तरह की खींचातानी चलती है तब भूमि सुधार का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। भ्रष्टोत्पादन का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभि-
भाषण में कहा है कि हम गांवों में बिजली
पहुंचावेंगे। लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि
इस बात का जिक्र नहीं किया गया कि किस
बुरी दशा में आज राजस्थान है और किस बुरी
दशा में आज मध्य प्रदेश है या सारा देश है।
जहां तक पनबिजली की योजना का प्रश्न है,
वह फेल हो चुकी है और उन के लिये कह दिया
जाता है कि पानी नहीं आया। मैं कहना चाहता
हूँ कि हर पांच सात साल पर ऐसा होता है
कि पानी नहीं बरसता। यदि चौथी प्लान
इस तरह की बना दी गई कि बिजली गांवों
में पहुंचा दी जायेगी और पानी नहीं बरसा तो
किसान भी तबाह होंगे और उद्योग भी तबाह
होंगे। आखिर इस बात की जिम्मेदारी किस
पर डाली जाये ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस
की जिम्मेदारी सिवा इस सरकार के
और किसी के ऊपर नहीं आ सकती है।
आज जब आपके पास बिजली है ही नहीं तो
ग्रामों को आप बिजली देंगे कहाँ से ? इस
लिये अभिभाषण में जो बातें सरकार लिखती
है उन का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि लोग कहते हैं
कि उनकी करनी और कपनी में रात दिन
का फर्क है, इस लिये उनका विश्वास मत करो
और खेती में पैसा न लगाओ।

गोबर गैस का प्लान्ट चलाया गया।
उस के लिये बार-बार प्रश्न आते रहे। आखिर
वह फेल हो गया। क्यों फेल हो गया।
इस का भी अपना इतिहास है। अगर हमारे
बैज्ञानिक इतने कमजोर हैं कि गोबर की गैस
इकानामिक नहीं बना सकते या उस
की खाद इकानामिक नहीं बना सकते तो हम
किस तरह से आगे चल पायेंगे जिस से कि
गांवों के अन्दर क्रान्ति आ पाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : धूप चूल्हे का क्या
हुआ ?

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : धूप चूल्हे की बात
छोड़ें। पहले इस चीज के बारे में कह

रहा हूँ। अभी भी नुमायशों में गोबर गैस
की बात जोर शोर से रखी जाती है। जैपुर
में कहा गया कि इससे 100 क्यूबिक फीट गैस
निकलेगी और उस का नतीजा यह निकाला
जाता है कि लघु उद्योग आगे जायेंगे। मैं बड़े
बड़े उद्योग धन्धों की बात तो नहीं कह सकता
क्योंकि वह मजबूती पर बैठ हैं, लेकिन जो छोटे
उद्योग हैं उन के अन्दर न मालिक खुश है
और न उन में काम करने वाले मजदूर खुश
हैं। कारण यह है कि जो भी कानून बनाये
जाते हैं वह बड़े उद्योगों के हित में बनाये जाते
हैं। छोटे उद्योगों में न तो वह मालिक के
हित में होते हैं और न मजदूरों के हित में होते
हैं। यह सरकार कभी भी इस बात की परवाह
नहीं करती कि छोटे उद्योगों का क्या होने
वाला है।

अभी-अभी हमारे यहाँ यह दृष्टि है
कि सरकार ने कहा कि बिल्डिंग स्टोन का
काम करने वाले लोगों के लिये प्राविडेंट
फंड की स्कीम चालू होगी। लेकिन उन
को नहीं मालूम कि राज्य सरकारें क्या
करती हैं। वे पांच-पाच बरस के ठेके
देती हैं। लेकिन आज ठेका किसी के पास है,
दो तीन वर्ष के बाद वह ठेका किसी और
के पास होगा क्यों कि नीज का समय
दना ही बाकी है। अगर पांच साल के
लिये प्राविडेंट फंड चालू किया गया तो इन
मजदूरों को उन से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा
और वह मारे-मारे फिरेंगे। इस की ओर
ध्यान देने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हम
सम्बन्ध में आप को बतना देना चाहता
हूँ कि मेजर मिन्टेल के लिये 20 साल और
माइनर मिन्टेल के लिये पांच साल का लीज
रखवा गया है। अगर हम तरह से 20 साल
और पांच साल की बात को कार्यान्वित कर
दिया गया तो हम में भूजदरों का खयाल
खतरे में पड़ जायेगा और उन को काफी
परेशानी होने की सम्भावना है।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

आज जो कहा जाता है कि हमारी वैज्ञानिक प्रगति होगी, उस के लिये जो योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं उन की मूलभूत बातों में यदि हम नहीं जायेंगे और उन को ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो जो हालत आज हमारी योजनाओं की हा रही है उस में बदतर होने वाली है।

अन्न के उत्पादन के और उस के वितरण के बारे में मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है और वह यह है कि जब तक आप केवल धाँकड़ों के आधार पर या कागजों के आधार पर चलेंगे तब तक आप का काम ठीक से नहीं चल सकता है। अगर अन्न के काम को ठीक करना है तो आप को गाँवों के आधार पर चलना होगा, एक जिले की जो हालत है उस के आधार पर चलना होगा। अभी कुछ दिन हुए डा० के० एल० राव ने एक सुझाव दिया था कि गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले जो जिले हैं उन के लिये भलग-भलग योजना बनाने के बजाय आज भलग-भलग प्रदेशों के लिये योजनाएँ बनती हैं। इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर जो चीज पैदा होती है उसके अनुसार योजना बनाई जाये तो वह ज्यादा ठीक होगा।

अब प्रश्न आता है खादी कमिशन का। खादी कमिशन जिस योजना को बना कर चल रहा है वह योजना न तो गांधी जी की कल्पना की योजना है न विनोबा जी की और न कांग्रेस की। यह योजना इस तरह से बनाई गई है कि इस से थोड़े से लोगों का भला होता है, जो ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं उन का ही भला होता है। इस से न तो कताई वालों का फायदा होता है और न बुनने वालों का। इसमें धामूल बूझ परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन यह काम होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि उन को यह डर लगता है कि अगर ऐसा कर देंगे तो जो मिल वाले हैं उन की जो आयदनी आज होती है वह कैसे

होगी इसलिए या तो इसको हमेशा के लिए समाप्त करें या इसको ठीक से चलावें तभी कुछ फायदा हो सकता है अन्यथा आज जो दशा चल रही है वह तो एक खैरातखाना है। थोड़े से लोगों का उससे पेट भर जाता है।

अब रही शराबबंदी की बात। शराब-बन्दी के बारे में और शिक्षा के बारे में जब तक इस देश की एक नीति नहीं होगी तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। आज धावाज उठ रही खुद कांग्रेस वालों के अन्दर कि शराबबन्दी उठा दी जाए.... (अव्यवधान)...

कई माननीय सदस्य : नहीं नहीं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंसूर की सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार, महाराष्ट्र की सरकार सभी सरकारें यह मांग कर रहीं हैं कि इसको हटाओ।

अब मैं एक खास बात की तरफ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि यह जो हिन्दी का प्रश्न है और अंग्रेजी का प्रश्न है इसके भीतर जो राजनीति आ गई है वह देश के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। या तो सरकार को स्पष्ट कहना चाहिए अगर उनकी हिम्मत नहीं है हिन्दी को चलाने की तो कह दें कि छोड़ो इसको, अंग्रेजी चलाओ और अगर चलानी है तो सबको साथ लेकर उसको चलायें। अभी मैं मद्रास गया। वहाँ हर आदमी सोचता है कि हिन्दी वाले हमारे दुश्मन हैं। यह परिस्थिति जहाँ बन जाए वहाँ देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश को एक साथ लेकर एक राउंड कॉन्फ्रेंस टेबल सरकार को करनी चाहिए और इसको तय करना चाहिए अन्यथा यह प्रश्न देश के टुकड़े करेगा, विभाजन करेगा और हम और गत में चले जायेंगे।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Sir, I want to move any amendment No. 50.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be taken as moved.

Shri Karni Singhji: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made—

(a) about the proposed positive steps to be taken to provide drinking water to the brackish water belt areas in Rajasthan, as for example the Lunkaran-sar area in Bikaner Districts; and

(b) about the steps to be taken to arrest the rising price level of essential commodities."
(50)

Shri Khadilkar: We are grateful to the President for delivering this annual address to both Houses of Parliament because in my view it provides an opportunity to this House to review the national and international situation, our achievements and our failures in the past and see what prospects are before us for the future. As the hon. Members have referred, the greatest achievement to the credit of the government during the last year in my opinion is that when Pakistan committed aggression on a massive scale, we on our side mobilised all the resources and drove the aggressor back. This military victory on the battle front to my mind has resulted in a great moral victory for this country because what has happened at Tashkent is not simply just the signing of a document. It has brought Pakistan and India together, of course after nearly 18 years of strife, Pakistan has been persuaded to accept a course of action which all these years she has spurned. Pakistan has accepted at Tashkent that she is prepared to renounce force for the settlement of disputes. I think it is a moral

victory that was achieved at Tashkent and it will go a long way in bringing about further closer understanding between these two neighbours. During the last eighteen years because of this partition one country was artificially divided into two nations; all the time we were at logger heads. We had a common history, common civilisation, common popular life. In this artificial division of this country some western powers thought it wise to use Pakistan as a lever against India and all the time hatred, mutual suspicion, border disputes and border firing were going on. This House will remember that only after Tashkent during this session we have not heard either of an adjournment motion or a call attention notice or a question regarding some firing on the border. This is due to Tashkent. As my hon. friend from the Opposition just now said, it is an act of faith. I think during the 18 months of the regime of our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the events were so crowded; challenges were thrown. There was war; though not declared, it was war none-the-less. Facing the situation, facing every challenge at home and abroad, our late Prime Minister has laid down his life in the hour of glory and triumph by signing the Tashkent agreement; that will change the course of history in the coming years.

Why do I say this? The hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, welcomes the agreement but unfortunately he has not given up his rigid attitude towards those who are instrumental in bringing about India and Pakistan together. Kossygin, by bringing these two countries at war together, and getting this agreement by persuasion, by diplomacy, has achieved one thing. I think in the Soviet diplomatic history this will be recorded as the greatest achievement of Soviet diplomacy. Because, by this act, what has he achieved? Firstly, the leader of the socialist world came forward to settle a dispute between two countries belonging to the Commonwealth and not part of the socialist world.

[Shri Khadilkar]

and more with the west. The western powers, in our eyes during this strife, were suspect. They could not do anything, and the Chinese were taking advantage of this position and trying to win over Pakistan. In such a situation, Soviet diplomacy has triumphed at Tashkent so far as India and Pakistan are concerned. (Interruption).

श्री जयु लिखते : घोर एक काम किया है। स्वतंत्र घोर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को एक साथ किया है।

Shri Khadilkar: वह भी ब्रा जायगा।

It has brought these countries together, and so far as our borders with China are concerned, though China is still assuming a war posture, the cold war tension or the border tension has been considerably reduced. Not only that, Soviet diplomacy has gone further; excluding South Vietnam, she has entered into an agreement with Japan. The Soviet Union could not see eye to eye as she is not seeing with China, and she has diplomatically, more or less, isolated China, and the only spot of conflict that remains now is Viet Nam. Therefore if we look at Tashkent, Tashkent will be a divide in modern history, a turning-point in world history, if we look at it from the proper angle and try to understand the deep significance of this act of diplomacy that was achieved and an act of crowning glory of our late Prime Minister who achieved it. From this angle I think a great, successful career unfortunately has

been brought to an end in Tashkent. So, Tashkent will always be remembered in history for these two events.

17 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Dandekar in the same breath, was unfortunately looking at the world events from the same old angle; though he was saying that there is nothing new in the address, if he were to remove his past blinkers from his eyes, he will have a clearer vision. In Vietnam today, the last conflict, strife and war on the Asiatic mainland is being fought; on the Asiatic mainland, Asians are fighting against Asians on the issue, and all over the world democratic opinion is stirred. In America itself, all the intellectuals, all the academicians, all the liberals in sizeable sections of the ruling party are deadly set against this war in South Vietnam. We may be a little weak and poor, but we are a big nation. That big nation image of our country has been developed all over the world by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We should not forget it. We should not forget it and act in a cringing manner keeping our mouth shut where we feel, as a matter of principle, we must have our say. Whether our saying has weight or not militarily, certainly we can change this chain of events and restore peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 22, 1966/Phalguna 3, 1887 (Saka).