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**Thursday, September 23, 1965**  
**Asvina 1, 1887 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Twelfth Session)**



***(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21 - 29)***

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



# LOK SABHA DEBATES

7069

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## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 23, 1965/Asvina 1,  
1887 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Fourth Plan

+

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Tridib Kumar

Chaudhuri:

Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Bagri:

Shri Daji:  
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Shri R. Barua:  
Shri A. S. Saigal:  
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

\*792. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:  
Shri Basappa:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
Shri Jedhe:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:  
Shri Warior:

Shri Ram Borkh Yadav:  
Shri Murlī Manohar:

Shri Chandak:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Tan Singh:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Ram Sewak:  
Shri P. G. Sen:  
Shri Karni Singhji:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be  
pleased to refer to the reply given to  
Starred Question No. 386 on the 11th  
March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commis-  
sion have re-examined the Fourth  
Five Year Plan's allocations in the  
light of the recent discussion of the  
National Development Council on the  
Plan proposals; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this  
regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B.  
R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In pur-  
suance of the Resolution adopted by  
the National Development Council at  
its meeting held on September 5 & 6,  
1965 the Planning Commission is exa-  
mining, in consultation with the Cen-  
tral Ministries and State Governments,  
the lines on which the Fourth Five  
Year Plan and the Annual Plan of  
1966-67 have to be re-oriented to meet  
the emergent situation and to safe-  
guard the country's security and its  
long term interests.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As the  
final lay-out of the fourth Plan was  
recommended by the National Deve-  
lopment Council in general terms, may  
I know if Government also put for the  
its view-point before the Planning  
Commission about the size of the  
fourth Plan and does it also concur

with the view of the National Development Council about the defence orientation of the fourth Plan?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The size of the fourth Plan was adopted by the National Development Council; in the resolution, as the hon. Members will see, it has authorised the Chairman, that is, the Prime Minister, to suggest whatever adjustments he thinks necessary in view of the emergency.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Has the Chairman, that is, the Prime Minister, indicated any lines on which this fourth Plan might be reoriented?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is why the Planning Commission is examining all those questions, and it has sent a communication to the State Governments prescribing certain guide-lines on which the readjustment has to be made.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** When the fourth Plan is going to be defence-oriented, may I know whether necessary thought has been given to give top priority, if not the same priority, to agriculture, so that defence and agriculture will go together for the economic development of the country?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Agriculture, particularly food production, continues to occupy the topmost priority.

**श्री तुलशीशंकर जाधव :** यह जो प्लान किया है अभी इस वक्त इमरजेंसी चालू है और युद्ध भी अभी कल तक चालू था आज ही तड़के सबेरे सीज फायर हुआ है तो आज देश की मौजूदा परिस्थिति को सामने रखते हुए क्या कुछ प्रोग्राम रखा गया है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रोग्राम रखा है और अगर नहीं रखा है तो लोगों के सामने क्यों नहीं रखा है ?

**योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :** प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इस पर गौर किया है और एक गाइड लाइन तैयार की है कि कितनी तरिके से ऐडजस्टमेंट करना चाहिए, एग्जिस्टिंग हो या दूसरे प्रोग्राम्स हों उनके

ऐडजस्टमेंट के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा गया है ।

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know how far the ever-increasing demand of the people to strengthen our defence requirements by going in for nuclear weapons as well as for the conventional weapons is going to be fulfilled in the fourth Plan and, for this purpose, to what extent the defence plan outlay is going to be increased?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** As for the defence plan, the needs of the weapons and other things will be looked into by the Defence Ministry, but to the extent it calls for the dispersal of the resources or other matters, certainly the Planning Commission will look into it.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** With the backlog of unemployment of 12 million and also with the additional labour force of 23 million in the next plan, may I know what is the employment potential in the fourth plan?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is being worked out.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रतिम रूप तैयार करने के पूर्व क्या भारत सरकार प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिए उसके विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श लेती है और अगर अभी तक नहीं लेती है तो फब लेगी और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रतिरक्षा के कार्यों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध है या नहीं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी प्रोग्रामों के लिए जैसा मैंने कहा डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री उसका प्रोग्राम बनाती है और उसके लिए फोरैन एक्सचेंज की जो जरूरत है जाहिर है कि ऐसे मौकों में सबसे पहला हक़ उन्हीं का होगा ।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** अभी जो गाइड साइन्स प्राविशियल गवर्नमेंट्स को दी गई है । वह कौन सी गाइड लाइन्स है और उसमें

एकीकत्वर पर जोर देने के लिए कहा गया है या नहीं ?

श्री व० रा० भगत : अभी उनका जिक्र करना उचित नहीं होगा क्योंकि गाइड लाइन्स उन को भेजी गयी हैं और उस पर उन की राय ली जायेगी और उसके बाद जो प्रारूप सामने आयेगा वह रखा जायगा ।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the plan outlay will be adjusted in such a way that projects that would give immediate benefits will be taken up first?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes; those projects will be looked after first.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in the fourth plan efforts will be made to see that the concentration of wealth is not in the hands of a few hundreds and that the benefits of the plan are distributed equitably among all sections of the people?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is one of the objectives, perhaps a long-term objective.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In view of the fact that shipping has exceeded the target twice in the third plan, may I know the amount allocated to shipping and the target fixed for shipping and shipyards?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice: I do not have the figure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the draft outline of the fourth plan will be ready for the members of Parliament and what procedure will be adopted to have the opinion of the House?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I gave a certain tentative programme, but in view of the reorientation, that might be upset.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि चौथी योजना ऐसी बनाई जाये जिसमें पैसे कम लगें और वह श्रम प्रधान योजना हों ? क्या इस बात का

ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि उनमें श्रम ज्यादा जगे ?

श्री व० रा० भगत : कुछ प्रोग्राम ऐसे भी हैं जिनमें श्रम प्रधान है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the government is drawn to a statement made by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Asoka Mehta, that any plan holiday would mean the kiss of death, and if so, may I know what are the reasons for his saying so and whether the Minister proposes to advise all those like me who are normally afraid of kisses to grow beards?

Mr. Speaker: Would that be a sin if they grow beards?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is the question? Is it the beard or the kiss of death?

Shri Hem Barua: I shall repeat the question.

Mr. Speaker: Not the latter portion at least.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the government is drawn to a statement made by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Asoka Mehta, that any plan holiday would mean the kiss of death and if so, what are the reasons on account of which he said like that; and at the same time I want to know whether the Minister would advise all those like me who are normally afraid of kisses to grow beards.

Mr. Speaker: Two things he considers as two opposites; one, offering kisses and, the other, growing beards. This is what he means to say. What does the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman want now, whether he should have one or the other?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We can alternately grow beard and also chop it off.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 21,500 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है, इसमें डिफेन्स पर कितना खर्च होगा ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : डिफेंस की योजना इससे बलगत है ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चूंकि भाज की परिस्थिति को नजर में रखते हुए खाद्य की समस्या को हल करना सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, इस लिए क्या चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सबसे ज्यादा पैसा कृषि पर और खाद्य की समस्या को हल करने पर लगाया जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हां, इस बात का यत्न किया गया है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, originally, before the present crisis arose, the foreign exchange requirements of the Fourth Plan had been assessed at about Rs. 3,200 crores. May I know whether whatever reorientation has to take place now will be attempted within the framework of this foreign exchange requirement or is that likely to be increased?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Apart from that, whether it is likely to be increased or not, we are making every effort to be as much self-reliant in this matter as possible and go in for not only import substitution and giving encouragement to indigenous manufacture to the utmost extent possible but also increase our exports to pay for it.

Shri Daji: Has at least this been decided upon that whatever reorientation we have, the total plan limit fixed will remain the same, or even that is likely to be raised?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is the size adopted by the National Development Council. Whatever adjustment is needed, we will make within that.

Shri Daji: Sir, my question has not been answered. There is a size decided upon already. Will the reorientation that is being made as a result of the emergency or the rethinking on the Plan be only within that limit, or is even that limit likely to be revised?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At the moment this size has been accepted by the National Development Council. At the present moment we are making adjustments within that, but any increase in size will call for larger resources and mobilisation of greater resources. Without that it is not possible to increase the size.

Shri Alvares: Defence orientation may mean anything, from food self-sufficiency to lesser reliance upon foreign aid. In view of the fact that defence expenditure is outside the Plan, may I know whether any defence orientation will mean an addition to the present size of the Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that any increase in the size of the Plan will mean additional mobilisation of resources.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether Government has allocated any amount of money for the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan who will come over to India during the Fourth Plan period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is provided, but it is not a plan expenditure.

Shri Liladhar Koteki: In the context of the Fourth Plan being defence-oriented and in the context of defence and development being the twin-policy of Government after the Chinese aggression of 1962, have the Government considered the special needs of the north-eastern region from the point of view of both defence and development during the Fourth Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To the extent certain social and economic overheads are required, it has been done.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether the recommendations of the study group for the backward classes have been fully accepted by the Planning Commission so far as the physical and financial targets are concerned; if not, may I know the reasons?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. I am not able to answer now to what

extent the recommendations have been accepted. But, certainly, the provisions for social services for the backward classes have been enlarged.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** पिछले अनुभव और पाकिस्तानी सड़ाई के दौरान प्राप्त अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार चौबी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में खाद्य उत्पादन, सुरक्षा और कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में पहले से ज्यादा एलाटमेंट का इन्तजाम करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** इन बातों को भी सोचा जा रहा है। यह भी सोचा जा रहा है कि हम किस हद तक स्वयं अपने पर निर्भर रह कर इन बातों को पूरा करें।

#### Industrialisation of Goa

+  
\*793. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bagri:**  
**Shri Marandi:**  
**Shri Utiya:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been chalked out for the industrialisation of Goa in diversified fields other than the mining industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan, its total outlay and how it will be shared between the public and private sectors?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4959/65].

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know the present employment potential in Goa and the employment potential that will be added as a result of the industrialisation scheme?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It has not been worked out for Goa separately. It is there for the country as a whole.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** We have heard about a steel plant for Goa quite often

but it is missing in the statement. May I know whether any steel plant is envisaged for Goa in the Fourth Plan?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** No steel plant has been sanctioned so far.

**श्री बागड़ी :** गोवा के औद्योगीकरण के विस्तार के लिए जो योजना बनाई गई है, क्या वह योजना गोवा को एक बलग इकाई समझ कर बनाई गई है या उसको महाराष्ट्र में विलीन करने के दृष्टिकोण से बनाई गई है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** गोवा के दृष्टिकोण से बनाई गई है।

**Shri Shinkre:** Does the hon. Minister know that one of the essential pre-requisites for industrialisation is the availability of cheap power, that Goa at present is terribly short of power supply and that hitherto it is only subjected to oral or verbal promises of cheap power in competition by Maharashtra and Mysore Governments? If he knows that, what steps does he contemplate to see that Goa gets power at a reasonable cost within the reach of the industrialists?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is a suggestion. I think my colleague, the Minister of Irrigation and Power will consider this suggestion.

**Shri Shinkre:** Where is the suggestion?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given all the information. Now it is for the Government to consider them.

**Shri Shinkre:** Have they considered them?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given all the information. Now he should give them some time to consider them.

**Shri Buta Singh:** In view of the fact that Goa is one of the most important centres for exporting minerals, may I know whether Government propose to build a factory for manufacture and repair of ships so that all ships could enter that port?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Perhaps the Fourth Plan industrial programme for Goa will include this.

### **Ceiling on Expenditure on Industrial Housing**

\*794. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to put a ceiling on expenditure on industrial housing particularly on the Central Government industrial and mineral undertakings;

(b) if so, the main points under consideration; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The Committee on Public Undertaking had recently recommended that Government should prescribe an upper limit for expenditure on townships.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि पहले छोटे कर्म-चारियों के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध किया जाये और बड़े आफिसर्स के लिए बाद में प्रबन्ध किया जाये ?

**श्री बी. आर. भगत :** आगे इसका ख्याल किया जायेगा।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने इस बात का प्रबन्ध किया है कि आज के बाद कोई एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानात न बनाए जायें, क्योंकि आज देश में युद्ध की स्थिति है और एयर-कन्डीशन्ड मकानों में खाना पकड़ की स्थिति के विरुद्ध है ? क्या आज के बाद यह सिस्टम बन्द किया जायेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री वारियर।

**Shri Warior:** What will be the proposed ceiling of the percentage of expenditure to the total cost of the whole project?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Recently, the Prime Minister has directed that the ceiling should normally be 10 per cent or below. In certain cases, with the previous approval of the Government, it can be raised to 15 per cent; not more.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** While constructing townships near the industrial projects will Government ensure that more amenities are given to the ordinary industrial workers in the matter of housing rather than to the top people?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Yes, Sir. That will be taken into account.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बूँकि गाँवोपुर की ओपियम फ़ैक्टरी में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के रहने के लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों के लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एक एक फैक्टरी के बारे में बताना तो मुश्किल होगा।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** वह भी केन्द्रीय फ़ैक्टरी है। वहाँ के मजदूरों के लिए आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या उस पर भी बिचार किया जायेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस पर जरूर विचार किया जाये।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Is it proposed to limit the expenditure on percentage basis with regard to industrial plants as such and officers and industrial workers separately? If so, what is the percentage fixed for each?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We have fixed the overall percentage of the total investment on townships which includes everything.

**श्री सुलशान :** क्या सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान देगी कि जो भारत में रहने वाले अनु-सूचित जातियों के लोग हैं और जिनके लिए अब तक किसी भी आवास का प्रबन्ध नहीं

किया गया है, इस योजना में उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाए ?

श्री ब० रा० भात : जो वर्कज काम करने वाले हैं उन सब का ध्यान किया जाएगा ।

**Shri Daji:** Is the Government also considering this aspect of the matter that where undertakings are established far away from urban areas this ceiling will not adversely affect the industrial workers in such undertakings by shortage of houses?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Most of the new undertakings are established outside the towns and that is why this 10 per cent has been provided.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, my question has not been answered. I asked if the Government has also given consideration to this fact that this ceiling on expenditure should not adversely affect such areas where entirely new bastis are set up for industrial workers.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is why the normal ceiling is 10 per cent. 15 per cent will take care of exceptional cases.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know whether Government is aware that in different industrial undertakings the management have their own pattern for housing and there is no uniform pattern?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In the past some cases might have occurred like that. In future there will be co-ordination to ensure uniformity.

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\*796. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 28th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any protest has been made by the Government of India regarding the payment of freight for imports in foreign exchange as a re-

sult of an amendment made to the U.S. Public Law 480 in October, 1964;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the impact of this amendment on our foreign exchange liability?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). We have made it known to the U.S. Government that the provision would cause extra hardship in our current foreign exchange situation. Since the amendment is a statutory provision applicable to all countries, no waiver from the provision is available.

(c) The exact amount of extra foreign exchange liability would depend on the quantum of imports under PL 480. So far, there is only one agreement which attracts this provision and in respect of that agreement, which is for import of one million tonnes of wheat, the extra foreign exchange liability is approximately Rs. 3 crores.

श्री मधु लिमये : पब्लिक ला 480 के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि घमरीका के साथ जो नया करारनामा हुआ है क्या उसमें भी यह विदेशी मुद्रा देने की बात आ गई है जहाजों पर घना लाद कर यहाँ लाने के लिए ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वही पत्र तो हुआ है यह ।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न यह है कि नया करारनामा जो हुआ है उसके अन्तर्गत कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा भारत को देनी पड़ेगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो अभी बताया गया है कि दस लाख टन के लिए तीन करोड़ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने दस लाख टन के बारे में ही कहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी पर धमर पड़ता है और उसको उन्होंने बताया है ।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Is it also correct that this latest amendment in

the PL 480 law relates not only to payment of freight in dollars but also allocation of a part of the PL 480 proceeds in this country for the use of American tourists who come from abroad and, if so, to what extent is it going to adversely affect our foreign exchange earnings on tourist trade?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** That is a different thing altogether. It is restricted to 2.6 million dollars from whatever funds they have. We have got to pay the freight from our own foreign exchange resources.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** The hon. Minister stated that this amendment will apply only to one million tons of wheat under PL 480. What about the balance of five million tons.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** No agreement yet.

**Shri Ranga:** What is the reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would not be affected.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** What is the amount of freight for which payment had already taken place in Indian rupees under PL 480 according to the previous arrangement, and may I know if any residual amount which has been left over will be charged under the new agreement retrospectively also?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I do not have that information. Whatever balance there is under the old agreement will not attract this.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is not the Government of the view that the excessive foreign exchange obligations which will arise as a consequence of the amendment would largely offset the advantage of PL 480 programme itself over a period of time?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In fact, it would not, because the amount of freight charges would be comparatively small as against the value of the product that is got. If it actually off sets a considerable amount of

this, naturally we will not take advantage of PL 480.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether we have come to an agreement with the US Government regarding the carrying of wheat by our shipping companies instead of giving them a monopoly?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Only 50 per cent is to be carried under US freight.

### Food Laws

**\*796. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have advised all State Governments to introduce uniform food laws in terms of the recommendations of the Food Hygiene Division of the Nutrition Committee; and

(b) the steps taken by the States to do away with all variations and accept a uniform code for the entire country?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Model bye-laws for sanitary up-keep of hotels and restaurants and other eating and drinking establishments framed by the Working Group on Food Hygiene, set up under the National Nutrition Advisory Committee, have recently been forwarded to the municipalities and corporations of important cities, places of tourist interest and pilgrimages for consideration and implementation. Copies of these bye-laws have also been sent to the State Governments.

(b) As the bye-laws have only recently been sent to the concerned authorities, it is too early to indicate the steps proposed/taken by them.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the States had been sent some of these suggestions for implementation and how far have they been implemented?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** There was a meeting of the Corporations in Hyderabad sometime back where they



desired that some model by laws may be framed. Following that, we set up a committee consisting of the health officers of the corporation of Delhi, New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Bangalore, with Dr. K. Mitra as the convener. These people visited various places and framed model by laws which in the course of their visits they also discussed with the State Government and local authorities. Their recommendations have been forwarded to the State Governments.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In the light of the survey made of the eating houses, it has been found that at least some fifty per cent of them are kept in the most unhealthy conditions. What positive steps are now being taken to see that these eating houses are run on healthy lines or stopped?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I would go further than the hon. Member. It is not fifty per cent; it is a much larger proportion, which has unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. It is from this point of view that we appointed this committee. The recommendations of that committee were finally adopted on the 3rd August. We have forwarded them to the municipalities as well as to State Governments, both health and the local self-government authorities. It is for them to consider them and implement them.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** हाइजीनिक फूड की देहात में भी जरूरत है। उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाता है? क्या पब्लिक मैन को, इम्पार्टेंट पब्लिक और सोशल वर्कर्स को एसोसिएट करने की इसमें कोई स्कीम है?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** देहातों में तो ब्लॉक डिवेलपमेंट कमेटीज हैं और पब्लिक-मैन उनमें एसोसिएटेड हैं। यह काम वहां पर तो ब्लॉक्स की मार्केट ही सुपरवाइज होता है।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On the basis of reports received, information

collected and otherwise, is the Minister in a position to state definitely, precisely or not so precisely, as to in which State of the 16 States in India food adulteration has assumed the most menacing proportions?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** This question does not concern food adulteration, but concerns food hygiene.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I ask you, Sir, if it is so restricted as all that? Would you give a ruling? Food laws are there because of food adulteration; otherwise, what is their use? If we get pure food, we would all be happy.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question is not directly relevant here; therefore, she has not got that information.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** She does not know; she is ignorant at the moment I am content.

#### Price of 14-Carat Gold

\*797. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to raise the price of 14-carat Gold;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

**बिस्व मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) :** (क) से (ग). 14 कैरेट सोने या किसी भी दूसरे सोने का भाव सरकार द्वारा निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। इसलिये, भाव बढ़ाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**श्री बागड़ी :** क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार सोने का भाव निश्चित करने का विचार कर रही है।

**श्री रामेश्वर साहू :** जी नहीं।

**श्री बागड़ी :** इस भाव के निर्धारित न करने से धब्बे के सोने के भाव पर घसर पड़ता है, क्या सरकार को इसका पता है। घसर है, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

**बीजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :** हम इसका भाव बढ़ाते घटाते नहीं हैं। इसका तो ग्राम बाजार का भाव है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि ग्राम निश्चित न करने से दूसरे सोने के भाव पर प्रसर पड़ता है। इस बात को सामने रख कर सरकार क्या करना चाहती है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** इसका निर्धारित करने का सरकार का प्रश्नी कोई विचार नहीं है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister has stated.

“भाव निश्चित नहीं किया गया है, इसलिये हमारे बहाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।”

I want to ask him whether it is a fact that even after the Gold Control Bill was passed into an Act, the price of gold as obtaining in the market, whether in Bombay, Kanpur or Delhi etc., is much more than the actual price; if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to see that the price of gold remains what it should be.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I did not say that the price has not risen. I said that we do not control it. We do not see any reason for controlling the price for that reason.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि इस समय बाजार में शुद्ध सोने का भाव 160 रु० तोला है। यह किसने बढ़ाया है और क्या सरकार इस पर नियंत्रण रखने की गुंजाइश देख रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो वह कह रहा है कि सरकार उसको कंट्रोल करने का काम नहीं करती है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि शुद्ध सोना न बिके।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :** काफी सोना मिल रहा है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** चोरी त्रिपे बिकता है। (Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो यही बिकन लगा।

**Shri Shinkre:** How long does the hon. Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, propose to take to realise the utter folly of this gold control law and to come to this House and state publicly and openly that he wants to scrap it?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I am afraid, Sir, during the life time of this Parliament I have no such intention.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** At the time of introducing the Gold Control Bill in this House an assurance or an indication was given that attempts would be made to bring the price of gold to the international level. What attempts have so far been made to bring the price of gold to the international price level?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid, such assurance was not given. I do not think I gave any such assurance.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** It is not a question of a person; it is a question of the Finance Minister. When the Finance Minister brought this Bill before this House he assured the House to that effect.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can write to me after consulting the records as to whether there is any assurance like that. The hon. Member says that there was an assurance; the hon. Minister says that he never gave that assurance. What should I do now? The only remedy is that he might consult the records. He might look into the records and write to me along with the copy of the record that

this is the fact and I will look into it.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी मैं ने श्रीमती रेणुका रे को बुलाया है, उनके बाद आपको भी बुला ज़गा ।

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is the Government aware that the enforcement of the Gold Control Order, in its present form, in rural areas is one of the reasons why hoarding in food-grains continue; as there is no stable media available to them for savings when there is so much inflation of our currency?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There are several causes for the hoarding of the foodgrains. This may be a contributory cause, but I do not think it is the main cause.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री से एक बात की सफाई चाहता हूँ । श्री सराफ़ि ने कहा कि वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात का बचन दिया था और वित्त मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि उन्होंने कोई बचन नहीं दिया, इस बात का विश्वास नहीं दिलाया । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ़ मौजूदा वित्त मंत्री से है या साबिका वित्त मंत्री की ज़िम्मेदारी भी वह लेते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल नहीं था ।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के इस पर कंट्रोल करने से क्या टैक्सों पर भी कुछ असर पड़ा है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** मुझे तो इस सवाल से टैक्सों का कोई सम्बन्ध मालूम नहीं होता है ।

### Rise in Prices

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798. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri M. L. Jadhav:**  
**Shri Jodhe:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, as reported in the 'Statesman' dated the 12th July, 1965 that "Prices will remain high for ten years"; and

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

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, cautioned the Seventh All India Convention of Foodgrain Dealers in New Delhi on July 12, 1965, that a tremendous development effort would be needed in the next ten years to break through the poverty barrier; that, in this period of intense effort, the present pressure on prices might persist; and that therefore, the trading community will have to fall in line with Government policies for checking inflationary price increases.

(b) Government's policy is and will continue to be one of containing undue pressures on prices through avoidance of inflationary financing and such administrative measures as may from time to time be necessary.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Apart from discouraging or completely stopping deficit financing as assured by the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in this House, I would like to know what other measures, apart from the administrative control, they propose to take to check this.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The most important measure is the increase in the supply of foodgrains. But during the shortage, the control of the monetary supply for foodgrains, fiscal controls and certain other measures that have been announced by the Food and Agriculture Minister including ration-

ing in big industrial areas, are a number of measures in this direction.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether as a precautionary or a preventive measures the Government intends to ban speculation in foodgrains completely.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** All the where-withal of speculation is being choked. What will merely the banks do?

**Shri Jedhe:** Is it a fact that the statement of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, itself has helped the mercantile community to raise the prices?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** No, Sir.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** In spite of the pronouncements and assurances given by the Government to the country and the people, the prices of foodgrain and essential commodities, in particular, are rising. Therefore, I want to know what concrete measures or drastic measures Government propose to take so that, if the prices cannot be brought down, at least they should be stabilised whenever they are today.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The measures have already been made known to the House. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** Let the hon. Minister say one or two.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already done that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** If a gentleman, by making a hasty, sweeping and unpremeditated statement like this, shakes the confidence of the people in the control of prices, will the Finance Minister or the Chairman of the Planning Commission come forward and say that he will not, in future, make such statements which, instead of improving the situation in the country vis-a-vis prices bring about deterioration?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have already explained what he had said and I do

not think that the statement was hasty or unpremeditated or sweeping.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** During the last few weeks during which Indo-Pakistan hostilities were going on, as the hon. Minister is aware, prices of practically all essential commodities and consumer goods here in Delhi, for example, were raised quite unconscionably by the traders and shopkeepers. What steps, if any, were taken by the Government, apart from making appeals to them, to see that this was not done and why did they fail so miserably?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In the first few days due to stoppage of supplies, there might have been some rise, but later on this has not persisted.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a newspaper report this morning that prices in Delhi have proved very erratic and that prices have differed from shop to shop within the same locality, and ask the Government as to what steps they have taken to arrest this rise in prices during the days of hostilities with Pakistan?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Use Defence of India Rules.

**Mr. Speaker:** If they are erratic, they will also fall.

**Shri Hem Barua:** They have been erratic on the high side and during these days, the prices have differed from shop to shop even in the same locality.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is a tendency only on one side, how can it be called 'erratic'? I do not know much English.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I can take out the word 'erratic'. Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister might answer whether there had been a rise in prices.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** It is undoubtedly

true that prices of certain commodities rose, but it is gratifying to note that prices in respect of one or two basic commodities have come down. The price rise is undoubtedly unconscionable and is certainly without justification. As the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, really put it, it is rather a question of prices being erratic from shop to shop. What could the Government do in such cases? It is here that the private enterprise is operating. The remedy for it is only to take drastic measures for which we may not be ready.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** कमोडिटी की प्राइसेज बहुत ऊपर जाती हैं और उससे जहाँ लोगों को घनाज नहीं मिलता है, वहाँ और जो रोजाना जरूरत की चीजें हैं वे भी नहीं मिलती हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई खास इन्तिजाम किया है कि लोगों को जहाँ घनाज मिले उसी जगह और चीजें भी मिल सकें ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** सभी चीजों के लिए ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं होगा जब तक कि सब जगह कंप्यूमर कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर न खुल जाएं।

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** May I know whether in spite of the credit squeeze policy of the Reserve Bank, the percentage of the advances to the deposits in most of the banks has been abnormally high, in fact, as high as 75 to 80 per cent, and if so, what steps Government are taking to stop this high ratio of advances, which is one of the main causes for these high prices?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Government put a check on further advances during the lean season. It was our intention to bring down the advance from Rs. 2,144 crores, which is the peak figure in the busy season, by Rs. 200 crores. Hon. Members here are aware of the number of complaints that we have received against this question of check on advances, and the cry that business is suffering. In spite of the fact that we wanted

to bring it down by Rs. 200 crores, we could not bring it down by Rs. 200 crores, and we could lower it only to Rs. 2,028 crores. It was at that stage that Government had withdrawn the restrictions imposed on the banks, on the 26th June, because of the complaint that people who needed money for industry and trade were not getting it.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** There is just one point on which I want to have some clarification from the hon. Minister. The complaint was because arbitrarily a particular date was fixed, namely 26th June. There was not any inquiry as a result of which the advances were sought to be brought down. The complaint was because on a particular date in June, the advances were sought to be brought down. That was the reason why there were so many complaints. Was that not the fact?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In fact, I am slightly at a disadvantage in regard to this question of the hon. Member, because he knows more about it than I do. But the real fact is that a particular type of restriction was removed. Other types of restrictions still remain. The banks are not in a position to get rediscounting facilities from the Reserve Bank, unless their ratio is limited to about 28 per cent.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Just a little while ago, the hon. Minister said that effective check on prices could not be there unless and until consumer co-operative stores were given encouragement and they were found in places where they were not found so far. May I know whether Government are aware that the co-operative banks were assured by the State Government a certain percentage of the advances, but the Reserve Bank had turned down that proposal with the result that the co-operative banks were not in a position to give adequate help to the consumer co-operative stores, and the stores, wherever they were, remained completely idle

and were not functioning? May I know how the hon. Minister is going to link this observation of his with the restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Whenever the apex banks work well, they are afforded facilities by the Reserve Bank for various purposes including provision of credit for consumer co-operative societies. I am afraid that the experience of the hon. Member is rather unfortunate. This is one of these cases where we are thinking of setting up another institution which will take over the responsibility of the present organisation, and we are thinking of bringing forward a Bill before the House to enable Government to ask the Reserve Bank to have institutions of this nature in five States so that the co-operative credit movement can thrive.

**Shri Shashi Ranjan:** My point was this. My point was not about co-operative banks but about co-operative consumer stores. If he thinks that the co-operative banks are not in a position to advance credit to consumer co-operative stores, may I know what arrangement he is going to make to advance credit to consumer co-operative stores so that they may function well and keep an effective check on the price-line?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** A generalisation does not lead us anywhere. If the hon. Member will give me definite particulars, I shall make enquiries.

**Shri Buta Singh:** May I know what special steps Government propose to take to force the prices to come down at least to the level of 5th August, the date on which they had risen after the war started between India and Pakistan?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The weapons in Government's armoury are limited. Largely, it is the question of credit control only with which my Ministry is concerned, and that

is being used. Anything else that is needed or any other weapon that will have to be forged will have to be in the direction of taking over a larger control of the wholesaling or retailing as the case may be.

**Shri Ranga:** Why not stop inflation?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** It was categorically confirmed in this House that Government had failed to check the rise in prices and that could not be done for so many years. May I know whether the Ministry of Finance has considered the question of linking the increase in the dearness allowance with the pay so as to neutralise the rise in prices, and of supplying subsidised rations through the co-operative stores as per the assurance of the Labour Minister? May I know what the thinking of the hon. Minister is in regard to this matter?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I do not quite catch the import of the question. There seem to be so many issues raised.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The assertion has been that dearness allowance is to cope with the rise in prices. Since Government have said that it will not be possible to check the rise in prices, what arrangements do Government feel should be made to devise a formula for linking dearness allowance with the real wages?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing altogether. Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं कई बार सवाल पूछने की गरज से खड़ा हुआ लेकिन इधर ध्यान ही नहीं किया गया। यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है इस पर सवाल पूछने दिया जाय।

श्री हुसैन बन्ध कछवाय : यह बड़े महत्व का सवाल है। इस पर मैंने प्राइमिस्टों की तरफ से मांगें की लेकिन बूक कांग्रेसी सदस्य नहीं चाहते थे कि इस पर चर्चा चलाई जाय इसलिए उन्होंने उस दिन

जानबूझ कर शुरू हुई बहस को समाप्त करवा दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं भ्रमले सवाल पर बतला गया हूँ ।

### Bacterial Infections

\*800. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a description of five types of wild ducks which transmit persistent bacterial infections in Siberia and India has been forwarded by the Soviet Union to the Scientists in Bombay;

(b) whether a research on the ducks' role as transmitters of infection was conducted jointly by Omsk and Bombay scientists under a World Health Organisation programme; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

It has been reported by the Bombay Natural History Society that five species of migratory birds between West Siberia and India have been found to be positive to antigens of some viruses. The birds concerned are three species of Wagtails (*Metacilla flava*, *M. citreola*, and *M. alba*), the migratory sparrow (*Passer domesticus parkini*) and the Common Teal (*Anas crecca*). Helped by a grant from the World Health Organisation, the Society has been engaged in an investigation of bird migration in India and on the possible role of migrating birds in the transport and dissemination of certain arthropod-borne viruses between their foci in Siberia and India. It conducts field camps in various localities in autumn and spring where winter-visiting birds, chiefly from U.S.S.R., are netted and marked with identification rings for study of their migratory movements. Ticks are collected from these birds for identification and for deter-

mining if they are locally acquired species or picked up in other lands during the bird's halts en route. The Society has also been collected blood samples from these migratory birds for serological studies by the Omsk Institute of Diseases with Natural Foci. A comparative investigation is carried out by the Omsk Institute also on blood collected from a number of selected species common to both countries, on their breeding grounds in Siberia in summer as well as in their Indian winter quarters. The first report on blood samples collected in India has recently been received by the Society and is being studied by them.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : संस्कृत साहित्य में धीर कालीदास ने खंजन पक्षी का बड़ा सुन्दर वर्णन किया है । मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण रखा है उस से यह जाहिर होता है कि रूस से जो खंजन पक्षी इधर भारत में आते हैं उन में जहर पैदा हो गया है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें यह जहर क्यों पैदा हो गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐसी बात ही नहीं है स्टेटमेंट में तो यह बतलाया गया है कि बम्बई में एक नैचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसाइटी है उसने धीर रूस की सम्बन्धित संस्था ने मिलकर यह बर्ड माइग्रेशन को स्टडी किया है, माइग्रेटरी बर्ड्स के रक्त आदि की उन्होंने परीक्षा की है धीर इस बारे में स्टडी कर के यह देखने की कोशिश हो रही है कि कि कुछ वायरस ( Virus ) जिसीज उन माइग्रेटरी बर्ड्स के माफत तो नहीं फैल रही है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इसकी कोई जांच की गई है कि इन में से जो इनफेक्शन बैक्टीरिया उत्पन्न हो गया है उससे किस किस प्रकार के रोग उत्पन्न होते हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, तीन प्रकार के वरुस हैं । The Viruses

concerned are chiefly of the Russian Spring Summer Encephalitis complex, Omsk Haemorrhagic fever and Kaysanur Forest diseases.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether flamingos are also included among the birds suffering from these diseases?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** In the question, mention was made of wild ducks. There are certain other types of birds which are also of a migratory nature.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Lame ducks.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में कितनी डक्स आई हैं और उसका कोई ऐंटीडोट तैयार किया गया है या नहीं ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** हिन्दुस्तान में कितने डक्स आए हैं यह तो बतलाना बड़ा मुश्किल है क्योंकि यह कोई नहीं कह सकता कि कितने पक्षी उड़ कर इधर आते हैं लेकिन जो इधर आते हैं उन में से चन्द को हम स्टडी करते हैं ।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** कोई ऐंटीडोट तैयार किया गया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब यहाँ का सप्ली-मैटरी ही वह ऐंटीडोट हो सकता है और दूसरा क्या हो सकता है ?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether the samples of blood collected have been examined? If so, what are the indications from the examination? How are the people going to be warned against these wild ducks, because most people, including Shri Raghunath Singh, think that they are very tasty and go in for them?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** I am a strict vegetarian.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I may assure the hon. Member that by eating wild ducks people are not going to get the infection.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Is the hon. Minister aware that there are well-known places particularly in Kashmir where wild ducks particularly from Siberia come, stay and go back. Have any precautions been taken or advice offered against the spread of these diseases?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** This is only a preliminary study. The study is simultaneously being made in India and in a selected institute in Russia. Data are being exchanged and are being studied by scientists. There are no conclusive proofs as yet available.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Part (a) of the question refers to ducks from Siberia. Has any assessment or examination been made as to whether ducks and drakes arrive in India from other countries like China and the western countries also?

**Mr. Speaker:** Still we are in the preliminary stages.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** उनकी घ्राण में जहर है या उनके खून में जहर है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब उससे आपको क्या फायदा होगा कि वह किस जगह है और किस जगह नहीं है ?

#### Per Capita Rural Income

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{ Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
\*801. { Shri Mohan Swarup:  
{ Shri J. P. Jyotishi:  
{ Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of per capita rural income has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the agency employed to conduct that survey and the methods used by it to arrive at its conclusions; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?



**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) No official agency has conducted any survey of per capita rural income.

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

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Sometime back it was reported in the Press that the National Council of Applied Economic Research had carried out a survey on the basis of available information for the year 1985 and it revealed that the per capita income in the rural sector came to 88 nP. per day. Do we take that report as correct?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is true that this organisation carried out a survey but that is not a government organisation.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** After all if the Government had not carried out any such survey, what facts and figures did the government have in its possession on the basis of which it formulated the development plans, five year plans, for the development of the rural sector?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We have information about the per capita income for the whole country, both urban and rural. I only said that such an investigation of the rural areas alone had not been made officially.

**Shri Ranga:** In the light of what has been said by the hon. Member does government propose to conduct an enquiry about the per capita income of the rural people in view of its importance?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is a suggestion for action and we will look into it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The National Council of Applied Economic Research had brought out certain figures after a survey, which are very disquieting. May I know if the government repudiates these figures on the basis of whatever information it possesses or the Government is also

inclined to think that the condition is as bad as this investigation suggests?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I share the hon. Member's feeling in this matter. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has conducted this survey and I may even plead guilty of having made that suggestion to them, as one of the subjects that they should take up. Naturally, an organisation of this nature, when it makes a survey has some imperfections, but the broad facts thrown out cause such an amount of misgiving. Government will have to go into this matter further and take up probably certain areas of surveys conducted by the National Council and check it up, and the Fourth Plan must be directed towards removing some of this disequilibrium that has been shown by this report.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Has the Government examined the report given by this National Council which is a private body composed of eminent economists? Have they any cause to believe that that report is not reliable or dependable or is it taken to be a dependable and reliable report although it is from a private body?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As I answered this question, I have had something to do in causing a survey of this nature to be made. I think that all statistical evaluations made on the basis of sample survey have certain defects, but they throw up certain facts that need further examination. I think the Government should examine this matter and the Planning Commission and the Government are engaged in this.

श्री जगदीश सिंह सिट्ट-न्दी : किसानों में जो स्वयं अपने हाथ से बेतीबाड़ी का काम करने वाले हैं, जो हल चलाने वाले हामी हैं, उनकी प्रति व्यक्ति घाय का घाय के पास, जांचने का क्या साधन है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है, इन बारे में विचार कर के कोई उपाय निकाला जायेगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धागती : उस की प्राय जीवन का कौन सा पैमाना है, तरीका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो हल चलाने वाला है, उसकी प्राय, आमदनी, इनकम को ऐसे करके के लिए क्या तरीका प्रवर्धित किया जाता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी कहाँ किया है ? जब यह सर्वे करेंगे, तो उस में इस का उपाय भी निकालेंगे ।

11.00 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Maintenance of Families of Army Personnel

S. N. Q. 10. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision for proper maintenance of the families of officers and men of the armed forces killed in action has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position with regard to the families of those permanently disabled or incapacitated as a result of injuries sustained in battle?

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

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

#### STATEMENT

Government have decided that, with effect from 5th August 1965, the pensionary entitlements admissible under the existing orders will be revised, as indicated in paras 3 and 4 below, in respect of Defence Services Officers and personnel who are

killed in action and those who are invalided out of service on account of injuries sustained in action.

2. The decisions taken cover Officers and personnel who are killed or injured in action on the front in the current operations against Pakistan. A person will be deemed to be killed or injured in action on the front if the death or injury is the direct result of enemy action (including action by Pakistan's paratroopers and infiltrators) while the individual is on duty.

3. Defence Services Officers and men killed in action. The Military Pension Regulations provide for the payment of (a) special family pension to the widows of officers and to eligible members of the family of personnel below officer rank; (b) children's allowance to the minor children of the deceased (which are paid at higher rates in the case of motherless children of officers); (c) education allowance to the children of officers; and (d) a lump sum gratuity. According to the decisions now taken, payments will be made in respect of these officers and men as follows:—

(i) For the first 7 years—two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased, in lieu of the special family pension, children's allowance and education allowance;

(ii) Thereafter, in the case of officers, special family pension and children's allowance at one and a half times the existing rates and increase of the existing ceiling for education allowance by 50%; and in the case of personnel below officer rank, special family pension and children's allowance at twice the existing rates. The total payment will not, however, exceed two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased.

(iii) In the case of motherless children of officers, the rate of children's allowance and the ceiling for education allowance will be increased by 50%, subject to the total payment not exceeding two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased.

(iv) The awards under the existing orders will be paid if they are higher than two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn by the deceased.

(v) Gratuity will continue to be paid in addition as at present.

#### 4. Defence Services Officers and men injured in action.

Under the Military Pension Regulations, these officers and men are entitled to disability pension at rates depending on rank, length of service rendered and the assessment of the degree of disablement. According to the decisions now taken, disability pension will be paid to these officers and men as follows:—

(1) In the case of persons whose disability is assessed at 80% or above.

(a) For the first 7 years—two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn;

(b) Thereafter, at one and a half times the rate under the existing orders, subject to a maximum of two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn.

(2) In the case of persons whose disability is 20% and above but below 80%, at one and a half times the rate under the existing orders, subject to a maximum of two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn.

(3) In all cases, payment will be made at the rate admissible under the existing orders, if

it is higher than two-thirds of the basic pay last drawn.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Does Government propose to give educational scholarships, freeships or other concessions, and allot land-holdings, as they did to political sufferers in the past, to the children and the families of those killed in action or disabled or incapacitated and, if so, does the Government propose to devise a procedure, not bedevilled by red-tape, whereby these benefits will be made available to the families of those killed or permanently disabled without delay?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** I can assure the hon. Member that there would not be any delay in issuing these pensions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is about the second part. What about the first part of the question?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** These new family pension regulations are much better off than the old family pension regulations. There is an improvement upon the old regulations.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the improvement? Give us some details.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** It is a long report. I can read some portions if you permit, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may lay it on the Table of the House.

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** If the hon. Member wants some comparative statistics, I am prepared to give it. I shall give one or two illustrations. For example, a second lieutenant, under the existing rates, gets Rs. 150 plus Rs. 10. According to the revised rates of pension, under the new scheme, the minimum will be Rs. 267. In the case of a Major, the existing rate is Rs. 180 plus Rs. 10. The enhanced rate of pension, under the new

scheme, will be a minimum of Rs. 500, for him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about landholdings?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** That is about officers. What about the jawans?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am prepared to give that information.

**Mr. Speaker:** I suggest that he might lay it on the Table..

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Let us know the minimum pension for a jawan.

**Mr. Speaker:** The statement will be placed here and he can get that information.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** What is the revised pay of the jawans, Sir? It should be announced.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will also be included in the statement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that recently the salaries of certain categories of officers of the armed forces were raised, and rightly so, but in recognition of the valour, bravery and courage displayed by the ordinary jawan on the field of battle, does Government purpose to raise the salaries of the jawans also in the very near future?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think the hon. Member has made certain suggestions in what he has said. Those suggestions will certainly be considered.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** May I know if there are any proposals for rehabilitating wounded soldiers and the families of those killed in war in the Rajasthan Canal area and areas to be irrigated by the Chambal?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** There are schemes for rehabilitating wounded soldiers. He has made suggestions about rehabilitating them in particular areas. That will be considered.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** With particular reference to the widows of officers and men who have been killed in action may I know whether the government proposes to provide them for a certain length of time with accommodation, so that until these widows are able to rehabilitate themselves, they may at least have some place to live in, because they do not get any accommodation?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This matter also is sympathetically considered. Wherever possible, we do provide accommodation for them.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether it has come to the notice of the government that the officers of the lower rank like havildars and others suffers from very severe lack of accommodation and facilities for education of their children? Do the government consider the desirability of having any scheme to provide these facilities to officers at lower level?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, Sir; we have.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** This matter has been considered and the government is seized of this matter. My hon. colleague, the Minister for Works and Housing and his department are trying to find accommodation and we are trying to meet this demand. In regard to the question of pensions and other payments, we are sending our people to those people who have been affected so that early payment will be made to them and they will have no difficulty with regard to obtaining relief.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** From widows' pensions, income-tax is still being taken.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In the lower categories, there would be no income-tax.

**Shri Buta Singh:** Recently there has been a change in the nomenclature of some persons. Those who were formerly known as jamedars are called naib subedars. Is this change followed by some increment in their salaries, pensions, etc. or not?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** These are merely changes in nomenclature. It does not mean any other thing.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** While all sorts of multi-storied buildings are put up for civil ministries, whose height exceeds the Parliament House itself, offending the dignity of the Parliament, may I know what is being done to pull down messes like the Victoria Mess, King's Mess, etc., which are housed in dilapidated buildings where the officers and families are living for years?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** In the first instance, I may say that no building has been put up by the Works Ministry which is taller than the Parliament House. In fact, two or three years ago, there was a proposal to put up a building for Defence Headquarters on more or less the same line, but that proposal was turned down in the time of the late Prime Minister. As regards the messes, we have already started demolishing these old hutments and the messes are a part of it. We are building accommodation in Dhaula Kuan, Cantonment and other places and I am hoping that within the next two or three years, all these old hutments put up in the last war would be removed from Delhi.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्त्री :** क्या इस युद्ध में भाग लेने वाले सभी सैनिकों को विद्रव्य पदक—विक्टरी मंडल—से सुशोभित किया जायेगा ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** That is another suggestion which will be considered.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** During the Chinese aggression, the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan offered 1 lakh acres of land for the resettlement of families of disabled and killed persons. But no progress has been made so far in that regard. May I know whether the government will take some definite steps to see that this land is got and distributed at least within one year, because three years have passed and no progress has been made?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We are pursuing this matter with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

**श्रीमती सहोदरानाई राय :** क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

अल्पसंख्यक महोदय : बिना बुलाये खड़े हो कर सवाल करने न लग जायें ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if some seats for the children of the army personnel of all grades and of all categories will be reserved in the sainik schools and public schools and the children will be granted stipends to prosecute their studies? May I also know whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has said that some seats in the IAS, IPS and IFS should be reserved for these children of the armed personnel?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As far as sainik schools are concerned, on whose behalf I can say, some seats are reserved, some percentage of seats are reserved for the children of the defence personnel and for their benefit certain scholarships are also sanctioned. As far as reservation of some seats in the IAS, IPS and IFS is concerned, in case of emergency commissioned officers certain reservations are contemplated.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know if Government have any proposal to constitute an Aids Fund out of the contributions made by patriotic Indians to the Defence Fund to help the families of jawans or the disabled jawans themselves who have made sacrifices in the battle-field?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Large amounts from the National Defence Fund are allotted for this purpose. Every State Board has been given a certain amount. The respective State Governments have also agreed to sanction some sort of matching grants for that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Are they earmarked?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, they are.

**Shri Hem Barua:** What is it used for?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Its utilisation depends upon the schemes of different States. The schemes differ from State to State.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I would like to know whether the sons of these jawans who were killed during action will be given preference for appointment as artisans or as supervisory trainees in ordnance factories so that they can become regular artisans and support the country in the matter of defence?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This is one more general suggestion. Certainly that needs very favourable consideration. I agree with the hon. Member.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** May I know whether public donations—they collected large funds for our jawans in Amritsar and other places—to our brave jawans, like Subedar Raju who have been firing ack-acks, are allowed to be received and whether the Government will allow those soldiers to accept these donations (Interruptions).

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Well, as far as these awards are concerned, some private citizens are sending some cheques to me also to be handed over to some of the jawans. What we are doing is, in the case of family members and widows of some of the killed jawans these cheques or donations are sent to the family members. In the case of some of the pilots etc., I am sending the cheques to them endorsing the cheques in their favour. But I learn that they are really endorsing those

cheques to the special funds of their own service.

**श्री बागड़ी :** कर्मचारी जो पुलिस में थे या जैसे पी० ए० पी० में थे काश्मीर पंजाब तथा दूसरी जगहों पर और जो फंटियर पर शहीद हुए हैं उनके साथ भी फौजी तरीके से बरताव किया जायेगा पेंशन इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This particular order refers to defence personnel. Whether they die in action against infiltrators or paratroopers or anybody else inside, they must have died only in action. The matter will have to be considered separately.

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** As the casualties have been largely among very young men, may I know whether in the case of men who are unmarried their dependants will get the benefits?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It depends upon the general condition of the family and the dependants. There are certain rules in this particular matter and they do apply.

**Shri Ranga:** We are glad that the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister are working together so sympathetically in this matter. May I have an assurance that all these concessions would be extended to all those who had suffered when the Chinese attacked our country?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I will have to take it up with the Finance Minister. I am sure, the Finance Minister will support this case.

**श्री गुलशन :** ब्रिटेन की प्राशासन के समय में जिन परिवारों के दो से अधिक लोग सेना में भरती होते थे उनको मरखे और बड़ी जायदादें दी जाती थीं। क्या अब भी सरकार उस परम्परा को कायम रखेगी कि जिन फैमिलीज में से दो से ज्यादा जवान भरती हों और मोर्चे पर शहीद हुए हों उन का बही रियायत दी जाये जो ब्रिटेन की शासन काल में दी जाती थी ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This again is a general suggestion which needs to be considered.

**Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath:** May I make a suggestion that the statement which has been laid on the Table may be circulated to members either today or tomorrow, as the House is adjourning tomorrow?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, it will be done either today or tomorrow. Now Shri Balmiki.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** May I know whether Government propose to keep aside the funds that the public have given for the welfare of the bereaved families and whether they will also announce what additional amounts they are going to earmark for that fund?

**Mr. Speaker:** That might be considered and the decision of the Government might be announced.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** भ्रात्राय जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसमें इतना धीर सम्मिलित कर लिया जाये कि जो जिवित गृहीद हैं । जो इतने घायल हो गये हैं कि कुछ करने के काबिल ही नहीं हैं उनको भी इस में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाये ।

**श्री प्रियगुप्त :** नाँचे वालों को जो पेंशन मिलती है वह बहुत कम मिलती है । लिविंग बेज भी उनको नहीं मिलती है । उससे भी वह कम है । इस पर भी गौर होना चाहिये । जो पेंशन रुल है वह रिविज होना चाहिये ।

**श्री कृपालानी :** मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वे सांच कर जवाब दे दें यह मैंने कह दिया है ।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा (कोटा) :** भूतपूर्व सैनिक जो हैं और जिन्होंने इस में सहयोग दिया है उनका भी इस में खयाल रखा जाना चाहिये ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Sir, I think you made the suggestion that this might be considered and certain information might be given.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, that is what I suggested.

### Emergency War Risks Insurance Scheme

**S. N. Q. 11. Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enlarge the scope of the present Emergency War Risks Insurance Scheme, in view of the damage caused to the civilian property by Pakistan during the current hostilities;

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued or are proposed to be issued in this regard; and

(c) whether factories, shops, residential premises and cinemas have been covered or are proposed to be covered thereby?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). The Emergency Risks (Goods) and (Factories) Insurance Schemes provide for insurance of goods kept for sale, standing tea crops, factories, inland vessels, plant and machinery of mines, oil mines, gas and electric supply and hydro-electric undertakings. There is no proposal to enlarge the scope of these Schemes. I should like to add, if I may, that I do not want hon. Members to be under the impression that our Government are completely indifferent to certain other classes of people who might need a measure of assistance. This should be considered as and when any situation arises.

**श्री बास्वीकी :** सुरक्षा परिषद् के संकेत के अनुसार यद्यपि दोनों देशों ने सीज फायर को मान लिया है और शान्ति की सम्भावनायें भी हो गई हैं लेकिन फिर भी चीन और पाकिस्तान की जिद्द और छमकी के कारण एक ऐसा वातावरण बना हुआ है कि हम खुप

नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के वातावरण को देखते हुए श्री इसको देखते हुए कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा है कि हम अपने सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों को जारी रखेंगे और बलपूर्वक जारी रखेंगे आपके रास्ते में क्या दिक्कत है इसका विकास करने में और इसका पथार करने में ?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As I said, this fund is specially created for special purposes. I have also added that there are other cases where a measure of assistance is not only desirable but is necessary. These cases would be considered in consultation with appropriate State Governments.

**Shri Iqbal Singh:** Since most damage has been done in rural areas and more people have died in rural areas may I know whether any compensation will be given to people living in those areas who have suffered damage?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would only repeat what I have said. The matters would be discussed with the State Governments and some measure of assistance would certainly be provided.

**Shri Daji:** Is the Government aware that the LIC suddenly withdrew all coverage of policies already entered into by all the armed services personnel during this war and thereby suddenly with a stroke of the pen left the families of those who were injured in the conflict without any means to support them? This has come from a nationalised institution. In such cases, will the Government think of making some other adequate arrangement so that if LIC chooses to withdraw all coverage at the last moment the families of jawans who have already gone to the front may receive some concessions from the Government?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I might tell my hon. friend that if he had listened to the news broadcast last night he would have found that the impression that is going round is wrong. All the contracts made up to

the present moment would be honoured. The only provision made was that no fresh contract would be entered into; it will be limited to the contract entered into. Even that restriction has been withdrawn since yesterday.

**श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक मसाल पूछना चाहती थी आप ने मुझे मांका क्यों नहीं दिया।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कई दफे भूल हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि कभी मांका नहीं दूंगा।

**Shri Ranga:** She stood up earlier and you said that you will call her afterwards.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, I have passed on to the next subject.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Loans to Foreign Countries

\*799. { **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda;**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms and conditions under which loans are to be granted to Sudan, Ceylon and Nepal to the extent of Rs. 110 million have been finalised; and

(b) the scheme under which these loans are granted and the benefits that are likely to flow out of this loan?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) A formal loan agreement was signed on the 29th September, 1964 with the Royal Nepalese Government providing a credit of Rs. 1 crore. The discussions with the Governments of Ceylon and Sudan will be taken up shortly to finalise the credit arrangements in respect of credits of Rs. 5 crores to each of these countries.



(b) These loans are being granted mainly to assist these countries in setting up industrial units by financing the export of Indian machinery and equipment.

#### Government Accommodation in Delhi

\*802. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Government employees who have been provided with residential accommodation in Delhi so far;

(b) the figures for various categories and salary groups; and

(c) the expected target by when Government propose to provide living accommodation to all its employees?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 37 per cent.

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

#### STATEMENT

The figures of satisfaction for various categories and salary groups are as follows :—

Type of accommodation for various categories and salary groups.		Percentage of satisfaction
Below Rs. 110/- . . . . .	Type I	46%
Rs. 110/- to Rs. 249/- . . . . .	Type II	28%
Rs. 250/- to Rs. 399/- . . . . .	Type III	33%
Rs. 400/- to Rs. 699/- . . . . .	Type IV	49%
Rs. 700/- to Rs. 1299/- . . . . .	Type V	48%
Rs. 1300/- to Rs. 2249/- . . . . .	Type VI	46%
and above . . . . .	Type VII	69%
Secretaries and Additional Secretaries . . . . .	Type VIII	65%

(c) Government is taking all possible measures to build more houses but it will take many years to provide all of them with accommodation.

#### Shortage of X-Ray Films

\*803. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of X-Ray films in Delhi and elsewhere in the country because of the 50 per cent cut in the import of the X-Ray films imposed by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reports about the shortage of X-Ray films have been received from the hospitals in Delhi and other places during the past few months.

(b) The following steps have been or are being taken to meet the shortage.

(i) The hospitals have been advised to practise economy in the use of X-Ray films.

(ii) A suggestion has been made to the State Administrative Medical Officers that they should include in their demands those brands of films which are easily available from the rupee payment countries.

(iii) Efforts are being made to augment supplies of X-Ray films by increasing imports from certain rupee payment countries.

(iv) The quota licences for the period April 65—March 1966 have been permitted to be utilised in full and the general annual licensing condition of 50 per cent utilisation upto 31st January, 1966 has been dispensed with in this case. The distribution of the X-Ray films imported against quota licences will be suitably regulated.

(v) The question of restoring the cut made in the import quota has also been taken up with the Ministries concerned.

#### Research on Thrombotic Disease

\*804. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal under consideration to start an international research project on thrombotic disease in India with some foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the proposal; and

(c) the stage of its consideration?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the U.S. Public Health Authorities.

#### Life Insurance in Rural Areas

\*805. Shri Warlor: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to popularise Life Insurance in the rural areas;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any increase in the insurance business in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India has taken the following steps to popularise life insurance in rural areas:

- (1) Opening of more offices in rural areas;
- (2) Collection of premia through Post Offices;
- (3) Enlisting the help of Panchayats and Co-operative Societies in developing business;
- (4) Relaxation in medical examination; and
- (5) Intensive publicity.

(b) and (c). Yes. The rural business increased from Rs. 182.59 crores during 1961 to Rs. 209.40 crores during 1963-64.

#### Water Shortage in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi

\*806. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 693 on the 1st April, 1965, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the assurance given twice regarding proper water supply in Netaji Nagar, the flush tanks on the terrace of the Quarters, where shortage of water supply was reported earlier, have all along been absolutely dry resulting in unhygienic conditions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a proposal to sink some more tube-wells in Netaji Nagar or to build an overhead tank to improve the pressure in the lines; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It has been reported by the New Delhi Municipal Committee that at times water does not reach the flush tanks on the terrace of some

of the blocks situated at higher elevation in Netaji Nagar;

(b) The pressure of water in supply lines is low.

(c) and (b). A survey was recently made by the Delhi Municipal Corporation with a view to finding out if some tube-wells could be sunk in the locality. Due to rocky strata, this has not been found feasible. Overhead tanks will not give relief unless the water pressure is adequate to fill the tanks.

#### Submergence of Fatehpur Sikri Area

\*807 { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri D. S. Chaudhuri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fatehpur Sikri area of Agra District in U.P. has been submerged under water due to heavy discharge of water from Bnaratpur and Mathura recently causing great loss to the standing crops and other property; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) An expert Committee has been constituted to review the drainage problem in this area and necessary measures will be taken on receipt of their report.

#### Report of Committee on Floods

\*808 { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

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

(a) whether the Committee consisting of Ministers of Irrigation in the States and at the Centre has submitted a flood protection programme;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme and its cost, including foreign exchange content; and

(c) the cost estimated for the flood control schemes for Assam and Bihar?

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

(b) Besides construction of embankments, storage works, canalisation etc., the Committee have stressed the importance of other measures like flood warning and flood forecasting and flood plain zoning. The Committee have indicated that the cost of works may be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores. The foreign exchange content has not been indicated.

(c) Flood control schemes in Assam and Bihar are estimated to cost approximately Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 80 crores respectively.

#### Birth Control

\*809. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a reported statement by the U.S. Ambassador in India that the United States are willing to place at the disposal of Government a substantial part of Rs. 5 hundred million held by them in Indian Currency for implementing birth control measures; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to move the U.S. Government in the matter and utilise the said funds for the purpose?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any such statement by the U.S. Ambassador in India.

**Research Schemes of C.S.I.R.**

\*810. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is not getting sufficient co-operation from his Ministry in its task of carrying out research schemes; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry interferes in the matter of selecting items of research by the C.S.I.R.?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

**"Goods Train Carrying Pakistani Arms and Ammunition"**

\*811. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train from Haldibari Station bound for Parbatipur was found to be carrying Pakistani arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, whether this was detected by the Railway or Customs authorities;

(c) whether one of the M.L.A.s of West Bengal Assembly stated in the Assembly on the 12th and 18th August, 1965 about such arms and ammunition being smuggled to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such smuggling?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). On 27th August, 1965, while checking the wagons of a goods train bound for Pakistan, the Customs staff at Haldibari Railway Station found a wooden crate in a wagon which had been declared as empty. The wooden crate contained a generator. No arms and ammunition were found. The wagon was detained for further investigations which are in progress.

(c) I understand that there was no session of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly during this period.

(d) Does not arise.

**Import of Machinery and Components**

\*812. { Shri P. C. Borooah;  
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose heavy import duty on selective items, particularly components and machinery for which indigenous substitutes can be developed;

(b) if so, on what basis and to what extent on different categories of items; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the import substitutes developed indigenously are comparable in quality to foreign items and cheaper in cost?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). The information is contained in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1965, which has since been passed by the House and has become an Act.

(c) The Ministry of Commerce have constituted a Committee, known as the Committee on Import Rationalisation and Import Substitution, consisting of officials and non-officials under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, to go into the matter. The Committee is expected to submit its interim report later this year.

**Non-Project Aid**

\*813. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large sums of money out of the Aid-India Consortium grant have been lying unutilised;

(b) if so, how much of this grant is in the category of non-project aid; and

(c) the difficulties, if any, in drawing and utilising the non-project aid?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). Assistance under the auspices of the Aid-India Consortium is not as grants but only as loans. It would not be true to say that large sums are lying unutilised.

A statement giving the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4960/65].

Out of the loan agreements signed so far with Consortium countries during the Third Plan, 43 per cent represents the non-project aid portion.

(c) Reference is invited to the Report on "Utilisation of External Assistance" submitted to the Government of India by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission (laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 16th April 1964) which indicates in Chapter IV the causes of slow utilisation of both project and non-project aid.

#### **Mineral and Forest Wealth of Mysore**

**2678. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. experts submitted a report to Government on the possibilities of developing mineral and forest wealth of Mysore and the details of the industries based on them which can be started; and

(b) If so, the main recommendations made therein?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). A team of U.N. experts is engaged in undertaking a preinvestment techno-economic depth study and survey of forest and mineral industries in the States

of Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. The study is under way and it will be sometime before the recommendations become available.

#### **Cholera in Trichur District**

**2679. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received representation about the fresh outbreak of cholera epidemic at Guruvayoor, Trichur District, Kerala in the month of June, 1965;

(b) if so, the total number of persons died;

(c) the measures taken to arrest this epidemic;

(d) whether Government are aware that this has a bearing on mal-nutrition; and

(e) if so, the steps going to be taken to remedy this?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) No representation was received by the Government of Kerala regarding out-break of cholera in Guruvayoor and no case was reported from this place. However, cholera cases were reported from proved fatal in Trichur District upto 1st June, 1965. This was the first wave of epidemic in the season in this district.

(b) 171 cases were reported to have proved fatal in Trichur District upto the 7th August, 1965 after which date there have been no cases.

(c) All necessary preventive and precautionary measures, namely, intensification of inoculation campaign, disinfection of sources of drinking water and improvement of sanitary conditions were taken by the State Government. Mass inoculation campaign covering the population of the entire coastal belt has been organised in the State.

(d) and (e). There is no evidence to show that this had a bearing on mal-nutrition. However, the State Govern-

ment had taken necessary action to help the affected people. An amount of Rs. 25,000.00 was placed at the disposal of the District Collector, Trichur for distribution of rice, tapioca etc. in the district in connection with cholera relief work.

### Vamsadhara Project

**2680. Shri Satyanarayana:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the present position of the construction of the Vamsadhara Project in Andhra Pradesh?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** The Vamsadhara project consists of an anicut at Neradi with a high level canal on the right side and a masonry dam at Gotta 22 miles lower down with two low level canals, one on each side.

To the end of March, 1965, nearly 6 per cent earthwork in foundation and about 8 per cent of R.C.C. work on the barrage at Neradi have been completed.

### Divisibility of Joint Houses

**2681. Dr. B. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2506 on the 22nd April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any yard-stick has been laid down for partitioning a house jointly owned by a Government servant in Delhi/New Delhi with a view to determining its feasibility to make it fit for an independent residence;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the number of Central Government employees who have nominal shares in houses belonging to Hindu undivided families and are being charged exorbitant rent under F.R. 45-B on the grounds that the houses can be divided as declared by the Director of Estates;

(d) whether any representations have been received from the Government employees against the hard-

ships caused to them by enforcing divisibility of the joint houses; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 53 Central Government employees occupying Government accommodation have shares in Hindu undivided family houses in Delhi/New Delhi. The extent of share differs in each case. Rent under F.R. 45-B or pooled standard rent under F.R. 45-A, whichever is higher, is being charged from these employees in accordance with the existing rules. These rents are about half the normal rent.

(d) Yes.

(e) The representations are being dealt with on merits and in the light of fresh facts supplied, if any.

### Vithalbhai Patel House

**2682. Shri Lakshmi Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats that have been occupied so far by the M.Ps. in the Vithalbhai Patel House;

(b) the number of flats allotted to other persons, if any; and

(c) the number of flats that are lying vacant at present?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) During the current session of Parliament 22 M.Ps. asked for accommodation in the Vithalbhai Patel House and all of them were offered allotment. However, only 8 of them accepted the accommodation and are now in occupation of 11 suites, 7 M.Ps. did not reply to the offer and another 7 did not accept the offer.

(b) 70.

(c) 3.

**मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामोद्योग परियोजना  
कार्यक्रम**

2683. श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग की ग्राम उद्योग योजना समिति द्वारा प्रायोजित ग्रामोद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में किन किन स्थानों को चुना गया है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में तीन परियोजनाएं यानी अम्बिकापुर जिले में खरगूजा भिण्ड जिले में भिण्ड और खण्डवा जिले में पूर्वी निमाड़ चुने गये हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-मटल पर प्रस्तुत है । [गुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल०डी० 4961/65]

**सेवाग्राम (महाराष्ट्र) में चिकित्सीय कालेज**

2684. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :  
श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवाग्राम में एक चिकित्सीय कालिज खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) कस्तूरबा हेल्थ सोसाइटी सेवाग्राम में एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता के दृष्टि पर उस समय विचार किया जायेगा जब इस स्कीम का ब्योरा तैयार हो जायेगा ।

**बूढ़ी गंडक बांध**

2685. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री न० प्र० यादव :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में पिपरा पुलिस चौकी की सीमाओं के अन्दर बूढ़ी गंडक के दोनों किनारों पर का बांध अब तक सिर्फ खगरिया से ही बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि बांध पिपरा पुलिस थाना की सीमाओं के अन्दर ही बनाये जाने के कारण बाढ़ का जल उस थाने के क्षेत्र के प्रतिरिक्त चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी सगीनी, मञ्जोलिया, रक्सौल और छनपतियां थानों के अन्तर्गत ऊपरी इलाके में आ जाता है और उस से गांव और खेत बह जाते हैं; और

(ग) उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ( डा० कु० ल० राय ) : (क) बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी के दोनों तटों पर तटबन्धों का निर्माण कर लिया गया है । वाम तटबन्ध चम्पारन जिले में सिजुधा नाले के बूढ़ी गंडक में गिरने के स्थान से प्रारम्भ हो कर, 182 मील की लम्बाई में, मूँधीर जिले में खगरिया रेलवे तटबन्ध तक है, और दक्षिण तट का तटबन्ध चम्पारन जिले में धनीती नदी के बूढ़ी गंडक नदी में गिरने के स्थान से प्रारम्भ हो कर 190.43 मील की लम्बाई में, खगरिया तक है ।

(ख) चूँकि तटबन्ध उपर्युक्त (क) में बताए गए स्थानों पर खत्म होते हैं, चम्पारन जिले के उत्तरी भाग की बाढ़ समस्या को ही हल करना रहता है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार सिंचाया (बूढ़ी गंडक) नदी के दाएँ तट पर की ऊपरी

पहुँच में चंपातिया रेलवे स्टेशन से चम्पारन जिले में मोतीहारी-मधुवन सड़क पर बंकात्वा ग्राम तक एक तटबन्ध बनाने का विचार रखती है। इस तटबन्ध को उचित रूप से जैन्तिया उपशाखा, जिस के बायें तट को बाढ़ तट के रूप में बनाने का ख्याल है, के साथ मिला दिया जाएगा।

श्रीर भी, बूढ़ी गण्डक की ऊपरी पहुँचों में इस की बाढ़ समस्याओं का हल करने के लिये, राज्य सरकार मसान नदी पर भी, जो कि सिकाना नदी की एक महत्वपूर्ण सहायक नदी है, एक बांध बनाने का ख्याल कर रही है। मसाना बांध परियोजना राज्य की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में शामिल कर ली गई है। जब यह परियोजना कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो इस से सिकाना नदी की अपनी पहुँचों में सिकाना के बाढ़ के प्रकोप को काफी हद तक कम कर देगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाएँ

2686. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
श्री स० च० सामन्त :  
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में किन स्थानों में सिंचाई योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कौन सी योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की जाएंगी;

(ग) क्या उन में कुछ पनबिजली योजनाएँ भी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं तथा वह किन स्थानों पर होंगी ?

सिंचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क), (ग) तथा (घ) स्कीमों और उन के स्थानों की सूचिया संलग्न हैं।

(विवरण 1 और 2)।

[पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4962/65]

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है।

#### Grants to Institutions

2687. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued any instructions in regard to the furnishing of two personal securities by each social worker before he gets the grants on behalf of an institution; and

(b) what has motivated the Ministry to issue such instructions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) All individuals and organisations receiving grant are required to furnish two sureties who bind themselves as well as the grantee institution, individually and jointly, to refund the money with interest in the event of grantee's failure to comply with the terms and conditions attached to the grant. Organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, Co-operative Societies and institutions of standing (in whose case sureties are not considered necessary) are, however, exempt.

(b) In a particular case where a grantee had failed to render audited accounts, Government were advised that unless such a bond was taken, conditions attaching to grants could not be enforced in a court of law.

#### Hydel Project for Hilly Areas of U.P.

2688. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up some hydel projects in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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



(b) Two statements listing the hydro-electric schemes existing under construction under investigation in the hilly areas of U.P. are attached [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4963/65].

#### Progress in Backward Areas on Borders

2689. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain working groups have been set up in the different Ministries to review and assess the progress made by the backward areas on the country's borders;

(b) if so, whether any reports have been submitted by those groups; and

(c) the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of the National Development Council on Development of Hill Areas, Working Groups were set up in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Education, Health, Transport and the Department of Social Security to formulate the programmes of development to be undertaken in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Some of the Groups submitted preliminary reports which have yet to be finalised. It will be some time before the reports from all the Groups are finalised and reviewed by a Steering Group which is being constituted in the Planning Commission.

#### Rural Electrification Programme in West Bengal

2690. { Shri Subodh Hanada:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether this is a fact that there is a shortfall in West Bengal's target

under Rural Electrification programme during the third plan period;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) how Government proposed to remove the difficulties?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

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

#### Deaths due to Heat Wave

2691. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths caused by heat-wave in the country this year and during the last two years; and

(b) the effective measures being taken to prevent such deaths?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

जीवन बीमा निगम कर्मचारियों द्वारा  
'काम न करो' हड़ताल

2692. { श्री बागड़ी :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :  
श्री बजराम सिंह :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली में इस वर्ष जून के महीने में 'काम न करो' हड़ताल कार्यक्रम की थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उन की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) जी हां, महोदय ।

(ख) 'काम न करो' हड़ताल का मुख्य कारण बीमा कर्मचारियों के उत्तरी जोन की संस्था का आरोप था कि के अनुसार एक कनिष्ठ अधिकारी ने एक लिफ्टमैन का अपमान किया और जब संघ के प्रतिनिधियों ने उस अधिकारी से इस बात पर आपत्ति की तो उस ने उस में से एक प्रतिनिधि को मारपीट सी की ।

(ग) संस्था ने मांग की कि :

(1) कनिष्ठ अधिकारी को उस के विरुद्ध जांच होने तक के लिये मुअ्तल किया जाये;

(2) चार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध, अभिन्धत करने के आरोप में जारी किए गए मुअ्तली के आदेश वापिस ले लिए जायें और उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही बन्द कर दी जाये; और

(3) जिन कर्मचारियों ने 'काम न करो' हड़ताल की थी, उन को बिना बेटन के न समझा जाये और उन को उन दिनों का बेटन दे दिया जाये जिन दिनों में वे हड़ताल पर थे ।

(घ) झगड़े का निपटारा सौहार्दपूर्ण हो गया और सरकार की ओर से कोई कार्यवाही करनी अपेक्षित नहीं थी ।

नेहरू की स्मृति में जारी किये गये सिक्के

2693. { श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :  
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि विदेशों में सिक्कों की बहुत अधिक मांग है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मांग को पूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) यद्यपि निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, फिर भी समाचारों से पता चलता है कि विदेशों में नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों की काफी मांग है ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विदेशों में दूसरे सिक्कों की तरह नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों को उन के लागत मूल्य और धंकित मूल्यों में जो भी अधिक हो उस मूल्य पर बचने की अनुमति दी जाती है । नमूने के सिक्कों की बिक्री का प्रबन्ध सम्बंध टंकपाल (मिट मास्टर) करता है । फिर भी चूंकि नेहरू स्मारक सिक्कों का काफी अधिक मूल्य मिलने की आशा है, इसलिए इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि नमूने के सिक्कों की बिक्री के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है या नहीं ।

# Family Pension and House-Building Loan Schemes

2694. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Senior Officer of his Ministry had been deputed abroad to study the working of family pension and the house-building loan schemes;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A senior officer

was sent abroad to study House building loan schemes and pension funds organisations.

(b) and (c). The officer has recently returned from abroad and will be submitting his report soon.

#### **Ban on use of filtered water for gardening in Delhi**

2695. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ban was put on the use of filtered water for gardening including kitchen gardens in Delhi;

(b) if so, the relative saving of the water; and

(c) whether any assessment was made of the difficulties experienced by those who have no access to unfiltered water with the possible saving of the water?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) So far as the areas falling in the jurisdiction of the New Delhi Municipal Committee are concerned, the use of filtered water for gardening purposes is prohibited under Filtered Water Supply Bye-law No. 22(i) (a).

In the Delhi Municipal Corporation's areas, filtered water supply, which is given for domestic purposes (according to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act), does not include any supply for gardens or for purposes of irrigation. In view of the shortage of water experienced in certain localities during the summer season, the above fact was notified by the Corporation in the papers and the public was requested not to use filtered water for gardening purposes.

(b) and (c). No assessment in regard to these matters has been made.

#### **Medical and Health Personnel in Rajasthan**

2696. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have asked for provision of en-

hanced training facilities to meet the requirement of medical and health personnel in the State;

(b) if so, in what form; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Provision for training facilities to meet their requirements of medical and health personnel in Rajasthan have already been made in the Third Plan of the State Government, against which Central financial assistance has been released from year to year to the extent admissible according to the approved pattern and procedure.

During 1965-66, the State Government had asked for enhanced facilities as advance action towards IV Plan schemes for training various categories of medical and paramedical health personnel. The Planning Commission have agreed to these proposals on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health to the extent indicated in the statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4964/65]. Further, one post-graduate Department was also recently allotted to them in the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, as advance action towards the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Proposals of the State Government for the Fourth Plan have been received but have not yet been finalised.

#### **Wages of Workers**

2697. { **Shri P. B. Chakravarti:**  
**Shri P. C. Boroah:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's Labour and Employment Division has in a recent review arrived at the conclusion that workers in India have not made any advance in terms of real wages in the last ten years;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Division; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) to (c). The broad economic trends bearing the working and living conditions of industrial labour are discussed in a paper reviewing Labour Policy during the Third Plan which has been prepared for the Panel on Labour. The paper will be considered at the next meeting of the Panel in October, 1965.

#### U.S. Experts on Stock Exchanges

2699. { **Shri Kolia Venkalah:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**  
**Shri Laxmi Das:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 364 on the 25th February, 1965 and state:

(a) the main features of the problems defined in the preliminary survey report on Stock Exchanges in the country submitted by the U.S. Experts and the methods of study recommended by them;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on their recommendations;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The main problems which have been set out for further study are:

(i) protection of investors against trading abuses;

(ii) creating confidence among investors by supply of information regarding stock exchange transactions, particularly the volume thereof;

(iii) to raise the standard of broker-dealers engaged in stock exchange transactions;

(iv) to provide an economic atmosphere in which an efficient broker-dealer can earn a rea-

sonable return on his capital and service;

(v) the problem of herb trading;

(iv) regulation and control of stock exchanges by Government authorities.

The U.S. Experts recommended that these problems should be studied in detail by a person from the Securities Exchange Commission of the United States to be assisted by specialists from that country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been agreed with the United States Agency for International Development in India that two American experts, one from the Securities Exchange Commission and the other from one of the American Stock Exchanges, should be deputed to India to study these problems. The former would be deputed for one year and the latter for a period of six months.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Public Sector Industries

**2700. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) which of the plants and factories in the public sector are not likely to reach the Third Plan production targets by the end of the Plan period;

(b) to what extent they are likely to fall short of the targets; and

(c) the reasons for this shortfall?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Houses under Slum Clearance Scheme

**2701. Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to building of houses under the

Slum Clearance Scheme in the Union Territories during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the procedure for allotment of the houses built under the Scheme?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) From 1st April, 1964 to June, 1965, construction of 2,200 houses at an approved cost of Rs. 98.87 lakhs has been sanctioned in the Union Territory of Delhi under the Slum Clearance Scheme, and 422 houses have been completed.

No progress was made under this Scheme in other Union Territories during this period.

(b) The houses constructed under the Scheme are allotted to slum dwellers whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere.

#### Unaccounted Money

2702. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of business houses that have been raided by the Income-tax Department for unearthing black money in Bombay and other towns in the country during the last three months town-wise; and

(b) how much black money was unearthed therefrom?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

Raids on business houses during the three months June to August, 1965 by

the Income-tax Department.

Name of the town	No. of business houses raided.
------------------	--------------------------------

1. Ahmedabad	3
2. Aligarh (Distt.)	2
3. Bangalore	12
4. Bhajana	1
5. Bialora	1
6. Bombay	164
7. Burdwan	1
8. Calcutta	63
9. Chhoti Sadri	1
10. Ernakulam	24
11. Jamnagar	1
12. Madras	3
13. Patna	4
14. Poona	2
15. Raipur	2
16. Sarsa	2
17. Seoni	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>288</b>

(b) Rs. 3,98,37,434.

#### "Smuggling of Goods to Pakistan"

2703. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of illicit export of copper and galvanized corrugated sheets across the western border to Pakistan have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the number of cases in which goods were seized or the accused prosecuted during this year?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sub-letting of Government-owned Buildings in the Union Territory of Delhi

2704. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases wherein Government-owned buildings or portions thereof have been let out to

private or autonomous bodies or to non-officials in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last four years; and

(b) the grounds and considerations on which this has been done?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 141.

(b) Allotments were made on the merits of each case.

#### Jawai Bundh (Rajasthan)

**2705. Dr. L. M. Singhi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Project to increase area for Jawai Bundh in Rajasthan has been sanctioned and finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the area proposed to be covered, the expenditure on the increase in the capacity of the Jawai Bundh and the benefits which are likely to flow from the Project?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Smuggling of Gold in India by the Chinese

**2706. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Narendra Singh Mahi**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the widely circulated news in the Ceylon newspapers that Chinese are smuggling gold in India for propaganda and other political purposes; and

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

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) A few cases of smuggling of gold have been detected on the East Coast, but it is not known whether such smuggling is for propaganda and other political purposes.

(b) All authorities concerned have been alerted.

#### Barrage across Kamla-Balan River in Nepal

**2707. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

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

(a) whether any scheme for the construction of a barrage on the Kamla-Balan river near Jayanagar in Nepal has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the project and the estimated benefits to be derived from the project?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Detailed investigations have yet to be carried out to finalise the exact location for a barrage across the Kamala river in Nepal.

(b) Does not arise.

#### जीवन बीमा निगम के क्षेत्र अधिकारी

**2708. { श्री मधु सिमये :  
श्री राम सेवक यादव :  
श्रीमती मंमूना सुल्तान :**

क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों, अर्थात् क्षेत्र अधिकारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बातचीत में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) कब तक समझौता होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित समझौते में संभवतः किन मुख्य बातों को रखा जायेगा ?

**बिस्व मंत्री (श्री तं० ल० कृष्णमाचारी):**

(क) से (ग). निगम पहले ही प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों से नीचे लिखी बातों पर समझौता कर चुकी है :

**प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी :**

1. बेतन मान का पुनरीक्षण ।

2. भत्ते,—महंगाई भत्ता, मकान-किराया भत्ता और नगर भत्ता ।

द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी :

1. वेतन के समय-मान में नियमित-वार्षिक वेतन-वृद्धियों की विमुक्ति ।

2. 31-3-1965 तक प्रोत्साहन ।

3. शिकायत की प्रक्रिया ।

4. सामान्य बीमा-कार्य के संगठन के लिये नकद इनाम ।

5. ग्रेड 1 के वर्तमान वेतन मान में षण्णतारोहों का परिस्थापन ।

6. सवारी भत्ते की मात्रा में वृद्धि, ग्रेड 2 के विकास अधिकारियों को 180.00 रुपये के वेतन पर देय निश्चित यात्रा भत्ता ।

7. भारतीय बीमा के क्षेत्र अधिकारियों के राष्ट्रीय संघ के कर्मचारियों को वार्षिक सम्मेलनों में जाने के लिये छुट्टी की सुविधायें ।

8. बढ़ाया गया महंगाई भत्ता ।

9. मकान किराया भत्ता ।

अन्य मुख्य बातें—चिकित्सा लाभों का देना, छुट्टी के दौरान यात्रा सम्बन्धी रियायतें यात्रा भत्ते के नियमों का पुनरीक्षण और सवारी भत्ते में वृद्धि—विचारी जायेगी और इस पर बाद में निर्णय किया जायेगा । भारतीय बीमा के क्षेत्र अधिकारियों के राष्ट्रीय संघ से घगली बात चीत की सम्भावना अक्टूबर, 1965 में है जब सेव रही बातें बीसा कि प्रोत्साहन, चिकित्सा लाभ, सेवा-निवृत्ति की धायु और बीमारी की छुट्टी, प्रतिरिक्त उपदान और वार्षिक नकद बोनस, पर चर्चा होगी ।

# Farakka Barrage

2709. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) whether during his recent visit to Russia, he had discussions with the Soviet authorities on the subject of producing power from the Farakka Barrage;

(b) whether he has received any offer of assistance in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

## Industrial Projects in Kerala

2710. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Kerala for public sector industrial projects during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent so far; and

(c) the progress so far made in relation to each of these projects?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The provision made in the Kerala Plan for industries during the Third Plan period is Rs. 17.2 crores which include Rs. 4.55 crores on large and medium industries, Rs. 4.65 crores on plantation industries and Rs. 8 crores on village and small industries. The provision for Central projects to be established in Kerala amounted to Rs. 59.0 crores. Recently a further sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has been allotted to Kerala as an additional outlay to be spent on Industrial schemes during the current year.

(b) The expenditure by the State Government during 1961-63 is esti-

mated at Rs. 10.56 crores and of the Central Government at Rs. 23.9 crores.

(c) The progress of the various schemes is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4965/65].

# **Camel's and Donkey's Milk for Human Consumption**

2711. { Shri Kindar Lal:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Bagri:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhvalya:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Committee for Food Standards has recommended the use of camel's milk and donkey's milk for human consumption; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

# **Treatment of Diabetes Patients in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries**

2712. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients suffering from diabetes are given medicines for three months only by the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries;

(b) whether the patient himself has to buy medicines thereafter; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. But in case of complications requiring special control, drugs are administered for longer periods as considered necessary by the Medical Officer.

(c) Free and continuous supply would act as a disincentive for the exercise of dietary control and regi-

men which are very necessary for the patient, apart from throwing an unlimited liability on the Government.

# **सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण**

2713. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या

निर्माण और धाबास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के सभी मुद्रणालयों में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो 25 वर्ष सेवा कर चुके हैं और अब भी अस्थायी हैं;

(ख) उन्हें स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें स्थायी करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

निर्माण और धाबास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द जन्ना) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

# **Thermal Power Stations in Hazaribagh District**

2714. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Thermal Power Stations are operating or are under construction in Hazaribagh District of Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons for their location in the same district; and

(c) the advisability of their location at one place?

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

(b) and (c). These power stations were planned in that area on technoeconomic grounds e.g., proximity to the coal fields and load centres, availability of cooling water, facilities for transport, ash disposal etc.



**Electricity Supply to Kerala**

2715. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warior:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:

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

(a) the quantum of electricity supplied to Kerala from Madras this year to meet the power shortage there; and

(b) the rate charged for the power supplied by Madras and how does it compare with the rate in Kerala?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) During the Year 1965, Madras has been supplying power to the extent of 36 MW, corresponding to a total offtake of energy of 0.46 million KWh daily, to Kerala.

(b) The overall average rates/KWh for the power supplied at the five points of drawal of energy as demanded by Madras and the corresponding average rates based on the prevailing tariffs in Kerala for similar quanta of power supplies are as under:—

Supply point	As demanded by Madras (Paise/KWh)	As per Kerala tariff (Paise-Kwh)
Uppati .	5.30	4.03
Walayar .	5.92	4.03
Madukkarai	9.50	6.66
Shencottah	9.50	6.66
Thuckalay .	9.50	6.66

**Credit to Ceylon**

2716. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have offered to

extend to Ceylon a credit for short-term purchases of consumer goods from India;

(b) if so, the details of the credit offered and the consumer goods to be purchased therefrom;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs. 50 million credit offered by India in 1962 still remains unutilized; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reasons for offering this new credit?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Some such credit is contemplated and is under consideration.

(b) The terms are still under negotiation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The terms of that credit which is meant for the purchase of machinery and equipment from India have not yet been finalized. The new credit is intended to cover consumer goods unlike the previous credit.

**दिल्ली में दुकानों पर छापे**

2717. श्री बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिक्री-कर और आय-कर अधिकारियों ने अगस्त, 1965 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में दुकानों पर छापे मारे थे, और

(ख) वहाँ कितना काला घन पकड़ा गया और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्तमंत्री (श्री त० त० कृष्णामाचारी):

(क) बताया जाता है कि अगस्त, 1965 में बिक्री कर विभाग द्वारा सदर बाजार, दिल्ली में कुछ छापे मारे गये। आयकर विभाग द्वारा छापे नहीं मारे गये।

(ख) हथका पकड़े जाने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

**Administrative Set-up of Works and Housing Ministry**

2718. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Committee set up by his Ministry in the beginning of this year has recommended a drastic reorganisation of the administrative set-up of the Ministry;

(b) whether Government propose to lay its report on the Table;

(c) whether Government have considered these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the action taken to implement them?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The reorganisation recommended by the Committee in the first instalment of its report which covers only the Works Division of the Ministry, is a radical departure from the conventional structure at present existing in the various Ministries.

(b) A copy of the report is being placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). An Empowered Committee which was set up to consider the report has held 7 meetings and has taken decisions on the recommendations of the report. The recommendations which have been accepted will now be implemented.

**Ashoka Hotels Ltd., New Delhi**

2719. { Shri Warrier:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Ashoka Hotel Employees' Union con-

cerning the irregularities in the running of the Hotel;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiries into the charges; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The complaint has been enquired into and nothing of any substance found.

The gross annual income of the Ashoka Hotel, in which on an average some 400 guests are in residence every day, was of the order of Rs. 1.25 crores in the year ended the 31st March 1965. Its profits, which have been steadily rising over the last six years, have now touched the peak figure of Rs. 41.67 lakhs. Apart from the dividends which it is paying to Government and others every year, the Hotel has paid off, some 10 years ahead of schedule, the bulk of its loan taken from Government. The Hotel provides employment to about 1350 persons. Apart from getting a 12½ per cent Service Charge levied on the bills of the clients, the workers have received a month's salary as an ex-gratia ad hoc grant for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 and will be getting a bonus shortly for the year 1964-65.

There are bound to be complaints and faults in any large establishment whose operations are of such a magnitude. The complaints contained in the memorandum have, however, on enquiry been found to be of a minor and frivolous nature. Action is always taken on matters of more serious import and there is a Vigilance Officer in this Undertaking to look into allegations of corruption etc. During the year ended the 15th September 1965, for instance, 11 persons were dismissed or discharged from service, increment of 13 persons was stopped and strict warning administered in 26 cases.

दिल्ली में घोड़ियों के लिए आवास

2720. { श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :  
श्री शिव नारायण :  
श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :  
श्री भन्सार हरवानी :  
श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने घोड़ी हैं जिन के पास रहने के लिये अधिभूत रु० से कोई मकान नहीं है और आजकल वे सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी तौर पर बंगलों के सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टरों में रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन घोड़ियों को कोई उचित स्थान दिये बिना वहाँ से हटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या उन की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) (क) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि वे बंगलों में रहने वालों के घरेलू नौकर समझे जाते हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) और (ङ) जीध ही समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत होने की आशा है ।

Report of Committee of Engineers to Study Waterways, etc. in North Bihar

2721. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Engineers appointed to study the adequacy of waterways provided under roads and railway bridges in North Bihar and the effect of embankments and irrigation works on the drainage in the country side has commenced its work;

(b) if so, the progress made by the Committee to study the problems; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) The Committee is at present collecting necessary data.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report within six months, i.e., by February, 1966.

Issue of Medicine by C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

2722. Shri Jena: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medicines prescribed for a particular disease to a beneficiary of the Central Government Health Scheme by a competent doctor are made available to the patient if the same are not available in the C.G.H.S. dispensary but are available in the market;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of days for which a patient can take a medicine prescribed by the doctor of the C.G.H.S. dispensary for a chronic disease when the patient leaves Delhi and the disease requires a long treatment?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) In the event of non-availability in a C.G.H.S. Dispensary of a particular medicine prescribed by a doctor of the Central Government Health Scheme, arrangements are

made to purchase it from the authorised Chemists for supply to the patient.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For a maximum period of one month on being authorised by the Directorate General of Health Services.

#### Shifting of Delhi Slum Clearance Court

**2723. Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Delhi Slum Clearance Court from Karol Bagh to New Courts, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). There is no separate Court dealing with cases under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act. The Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation has been notified as the Competent Authority under the Act and he, in turn, has delegated his powers to one of the Assistant Commissioners, who deals with all cases under section 19 of the Act. His office is situated in the Tibbia College Building at Karol Bagh and there is no proposal to shift it to the New Courts.

रामकृष्णपुरम्, नई दिल्ली में क्वार्टर

2724. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़ै :  
श्री शॉकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामकृष्णपुरम्, नई दिल्ली में अब तक कितने सैक्टर पूरे हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या क्वार्टरों का आबंटन पूरा हो गया है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर-चन्द खन्ना) :** (क) और (ख) सैक्टर I, II, III और IV तैयार हो चुके हैं तथा इन सैक्टरों के सभी क्वार्टरों का दखल लिया जा चुका है। यद्यपि सैक्टर V और VII तैयार हो चुके हैं परन्तु पानी उपलब्ध न होने के कारण उनका दखल नहीं लिया जा सका। सैक्टर VIII, IX, XII और XIII में निर्माण चल रहा है।

#### Unaccounted Money

**2725. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bombay businessman has suggested the issue of special bonds to unearth unaccounted money as reported in the "Times of India" dated the 7th July, 1965;

(b) whether Government have examined the suggestion; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Newspaper reports of the suggestion referred to have been seen.

(c) The Government are receptive to all worthwhile suggestions made for bringing out unaccounted money.

#### Eviction Cases pending in Slum Clearance Court, Delhi

2726. { Shri P. H. Bheel:  
Shri Ram Singh:  
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) how many petitions for seeking permission for eviction are pending in the Slum Clearance Court, Delhi;

(b) how many of these petitions are (i) 2 years old, (ii) 1 year old, (iii) 9 months old, and (iv) 6 months old respectively;

(c) how many magistrates are there to deal with these petitions:

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Magistrates in view of the fact that huge arrears are pending in the Court; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 987.

(b) (i) 25.

(ii) 85.

(iii) 61.

(iv) 70.

(c) One Assistant Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been delegated powers of the Competent Authority to deal with these applications under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) 515 of the 987 applications have been received recently. The pace of disposal of applications is being watched and if the volume of work justifies, more Officers will be appointed.

#### National Income

**2727. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the National Income of Indians under the Third Five Year Plan during the last four years; and

(b) how it compares with the increase in the National Income during the Second Five Year Plan?

**The Minister for Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat):** (a) The increase in the national income during the four years of the Third Five Year Plan was 17.3 per cent.

(b) The increase in national income during the Second Five Year Plan as a whole was 21.4 per cent, whereas during the first four years of the Second Plan period it rose by 13.1 per cent.

#### Housing in Third Plan

**2728. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the States under different Housing Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan period (so far);

(b) the amounts so far utilised by them;

(c) the reasons for the shortfalls in the expenditure, if any; and

(d) the amount allotted and spent by the State of Mysore with reasons for shortfall therefor, if any?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The amount of Central assistance allocated to the State Governments during the first 4 years of the Third Plan is Rs. 54.30 crores.

(b) The amount drawn by them during this period is Rs. 46.23 crores.

(c) The shortfall is mainly due to the low priority given by the State Governments to housing schemes, as compared to projects like Power, Irrigation, Agriculture etc.

(d) The amounts allocated to and drawn by the Government of Mysore during the first 4 years of the Third Plan are Rs. 2.86 crores and Rs. 2.80 crores respectively. The shortfall is insignificant.

#### Shifting of I.T. Officers' Training College, Nagpur to Hyderabad

**2729. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Officers' Training College at Nagpur is proposed to be shifted to Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposed date of shifting?

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

(b) In view of the increasing intake of I.T.Os, and the training commitments, the accommodation available in MLA's rest house No. 2 Nagpur was far short of requirements. The college had, therefore, to be shifted from Nagpur. Hyderabad was selected having regard to various facilities for training, including the advantage of the lectures in the Administrative Staff College.

(c) A building with 9 acres of land was acquired for locating the Training College at Hyderabad. The College will be shifted as soon as the Trainees' Hostel is ready.

#### **Bagh Irrigation Project**

**2730. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bagh Irrigation Project has been cleared by Government; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Not yet.

(b) The project is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

#### **Itiadah Irrigation Project in Maharashtra**

**2731. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Itiadah Irrigation Project in the Bhandara District, Maharashtra has been started; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The Project is likely to be completed in 1969-70.

#### **Super Thermal Power Station at Nagpur**

**2732. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 631 on the 4th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the project report of the Super Thermal Power Station to be set up at Nagpur has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the financial outlay involved and the programme for the execution of the project?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) No. The Project estimate is under revision.

(b) The financial outlay will be known after the estimate of cost is finalised. In the meantime, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the current year for advance action on preparatory and preliminary works.

The first two generating units of 125 MW each are expected to be commissioned by October, 1969 and March, 1970 respectively. The remaining units are likely to be commissioned thereafter at an interval of 5 to 6 months each.

#### **Upgrading of Nagpur City**

**2733. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have recently approached the Central Government to consider the question of upgradation of Nagpur on the same lines on which the Poona city is upgraded;

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

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government had forwarded for consideration of the Government of India a letter from the

Chairman, Nagpur Upgrading Action Committee and had asked for the views of the Government of India whether Nagpur would qualify for classification as a B-1 class city on the same or similar consideration on which Poona was so classified.

(c) The State Government was informed that there was no case for classifying Nagpur as a B-1 class city.

#### Flood Control in Kerala

2734. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any detailed plan for flood control in the State during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost involved thereby;

(d) whether the Centre has approved the plan; and

(e) the nature and extent of financial assistance likely to be given to the State in this connection?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

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

(e) Not known yet.

#### गाजीपुर ग्रामीम फैक्टरी

2735. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नीमच में स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित ग्रामीम फैक्टरी का विद्यमान गाजीपुर ग्रामीम फैक्टरी पर कितना तथा किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

1451 (Ai) LSD-4.

(ख) क्या नई फैक्टरी खुल जाने के बाद गाजीपुर की ग्रामीम फैक्टरी बन्द कर दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या गाजीपुर की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री को कोई प्रस्ताव देना दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) नीमच में नयी प्रत्कोलाइड फैक्ट्री की स्थापना से गाजीपुर स्थित सरकारी ग्रामीम कारखाने पर, वास्तव में, कोई बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) नीमच में स्थापित किये जाने वाले कारखाने में पूर्ण उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने के बाद भारत सरकार द्वारा गाजीपुर के मौजूदा कारखाने के प्राधुनिकीकरण का काम हाथ में लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

#### Development of Hilly Areas

2736. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has constituted its Steering Committee on the problem of development of hilly areas; and

(b) if so, its constitution and how the public representatives are to be associated with it?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In the meeting held on March 12, 1965, the Committee of the National Development Council on Development of Hill Areas recommended that the Planning Commission should appoint a Steering Committee. The matter is under consideration.

तिब्बती लोगों से स्वर्ण तथा मुद्रा का पकड़ा जाना

2737. { श्री बिभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या बिस्म मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : : : :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले 5 जून, 1965 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के पृष्ठ 1 के कालम 1 में "3.4 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा और सोना पकड़ा गया" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नोट, सोना और चांदी बड़ी मात्रा में कुछ तिब्बतियों से पकड़े गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सभी नोट चीन में छापे गये थे ; और

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

बिस्म मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1965 में विभिन्न तारीखों को, सीमा पुलिस ने कुछ तिब्बती विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा और उनमें से कुछ लोगों की तलाशी लेने पर, उनके पास से 51,500 रुपये भारतीय मुद्रा में, सोने की 3 छड़ें, सोने की 31 मोहरें, सोने के पतरे-जड़ी चांदी की एक पेटी तथा कुछ अन्य विविध वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । पकड़े गये कुछ करेन्सी नोटों के जाली होने की शंका थी, परन्तु परीक्षा करने पर वे असली पाये गये ।

(घ) सीमा स्थित जाच-चौकियों को अनधिकृत घुसपैठ करने वालों की जांच करने के लिए सतर्क कर दिया गया है ।

# Rehabilitation of Handicapped

2738. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference on the rehabilitation of the handicapped was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made therein;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the progress made in the rehabilitation of the handicapped during the Third Five Year Plan and the connected schemes for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. Such a conference was held under the joint auspices of the Orthopaedic Section of the Association of Surgeons of India and the Indian Society for the Rehabilitation of the handicapped.

(b) and (c). The recommendations made at the Conference have not yet been received by the Government.

(d) During the III Plan, the following schemes have been undertaken by the Central Government:

(i) Expansion of All India Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Bombay;

(ii) A Central Institute of Orthopaedics has been started at the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi for the treatment of orthopaedically handicapped patients;

(iii) An Institute of Logopedics has been started at Mysore for the benefit of the handicapped suffering from hearing and speech disorders. Help has been given to certain voluntary bodies working in this field.

The 4th Plan is not yet finalised.



(C.A.)

“हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” के सम्पादक द्वारा  
प्राप्त जन

2738-क. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या  
बिस् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17  
जुलाई, 1965 के हिन्दी ‘मिंट्रज’ में प्रकाशित  
एक रसीद की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है  
जिसमें “हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” के सम्पादक  
द्वारा 45,000 फांसीसी फेंक लिये गये  
दिखाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस  
मामले में कोई जांच की है और उसका क्या  
परिणाम निकला ?

बिस् मन्त्री (श्री सि० त० कृष्णबाबारी):  
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई  
सूचना नहीं है और चूँकि मामला न्याय-  
विचाराधीन है, सरकार ने अब तक कोई  
जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की है ।

11.22 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## BOMBING ON CIVILIAN POPULATION IN AMRITSAR

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):  
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the bombing on the 22nd September, 1965 on civilian population in Amritsar by Pakistani planes after the announcement of cease-fire.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I propose to

make a statement at 3.30 p.m. because I am still collecting information about this.

Mr. Speaker: So, it will be taken at 3.30 p.m.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय  
इस को साढ़े तीन बजे के बजाय तीन बजे  
रखिये क्योंकि इसके ऊपर सवाल भी होंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितने सवाल हो  
सकते हैं, मैं उन सब की इजाजत दूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : तीन बजे रखिये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):  
May I request that after the statement has been made it should be discussed on the floor of the House. It is a question which concerns the whole nation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unprecedented and uncivilized behaviour of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: We will have the opportunity to refer to it when it is taken up. Now we will take up the next item.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Sir, I have given notice about the withdrawal of our Information Officer from Jakarta. What has happened to that?

Mr. Speaker: We will see that.

11.23½ hrs.

## RE: POINT OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: I have received a motion from Shri Bagri that Shri

[Mr. Speaker]

Rameshwaranand was kept in unlawful custody for 2½ hours by the Railway Police at Ferozepur railway station on the 15th September. The hon. Member has written to me also that he was harassed and that he had to suffer many inconveniences. The hon. Member had gone there on the invitation of Sardar Darbara Singh, the Home Minister of Punjab. This, he says, is a breach of privilege. Does the hon. Home Minister want to say anything on this?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** I am very sorry that this should have happened to the hon. Member. I will try to find out what has actually happened.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is true that there must have been some cases of harassment to many citizens and we have received reports from many sources that out of over-enthusiasm, some young men . . .

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Night kings.

**Mr. Speaker:** . . . . . yes, they have done like that to innocent persons and some honest citizens were checked up, detained or put to some inconvenience. Shri Rameshwaranand has written to me a detailed letter. It is really unfortunate that he had to undergo so much of inconvenience not only at one place but—he writes to me—two or three places.

**श्री इकबाल सिंह (फिरोजपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी तो सोचना चाहिये कि वहां पर लोग कितने प्रेशर पर काम कर रहे थे। अगर किसी मेम्बर को यहां जाना था तो बतला कर जाना चाहिये था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि जो भी मेम्बर वहां जाये कम से कम मुझे इतला दे दे ताकि मैं वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को या लोकल प्रचारिटीज को

इतला दे दूँ कि यहां से कोई मेम्बर वहां जा रहे हैं।

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** It was impossible for anyone to believe that the people who troubled him could not have known him. At least when he said that he was a Member of Parliament, he should have been respected as such.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** मैं ने आपकी भी और श्री नन्दा जी की भी बात सुनी। लेकिन एक लोक सभा का सदस्य, जिसके पास काई है, जिस पर उसकी तस्वीर है, अगर पुलिस अफसर को दिखला दे तब भी उसे न छोड़ा जाये, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। साथ ही एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी सरहदों पर जो ग्राम शहरी बसते हैं वह क्या करेंगे। पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर तो आपको बतला कर चला जायेगा लेकिन ग्राम शहरी क्या करेंगे। यह किस तरह से आपको बतलायेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप चाहते क्या है ?

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को बाकायदा तौर पर लिया जाये। यह सवाल खाली श्री रामेश्वरानन्द जी का नहीं है। इससे देश के अन्दर एक किस्म का भ्रातंक फैला हुआ है। एक किस्म का अचार चल रहा है और मेरे पास टेलीफोन इस सिलसिले में आये हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बागड़ी साहब को यह मालूम है कि मैं ने फैक्ट्स मंगाये हैं। मैं ने फैसला नहीं कर दिया। इसको रद्द नहीं कर दिया।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सरकार को ये जान लेना चाहिये कि उसको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katiyar):** The Home Minister gave a reply, that he will have to collect. What are the actual facts?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Priya Gupta is always getting up without being called. There ought to be some end to it. I have warned him more than once.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He will sit down when I am standing.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I obey you; but I have a point of order to raise.

**Mr. Speaker:** What does this obedience mean? It is only this morning that I warned him four or five times; yet, he gets up without being called, begins to speak and goes on unchecked. That is not fair.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I rise on a point of order?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow him if he sits down and keeps silent for some time, but not immediately.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Swamiji was invited to Punjab . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I am getting the facts. Let the facts come; then I will hear him. Let us get the facts from Government first.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It will help you to get the facts. He went there at the invitation of the Home Minister of Punjab.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the Government say what it has to say; then we will discuss it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Did our Government contact the Home Minister of Punjab and try to get the facts?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** When you get the facts, my feeling is that perhaps you should meet the Member concerned and

some others, who might be interested, in your Chamber rather than in the House. I say this because I have begun to feel that we should have some sense of proportion. When our jawans were fighting in that area all kinds of difficulties and strains were borne by them and, maybe, some default has taken place. I do not wish that before this House this kind of a matter, which is comparatively small, is bruited noisily. It is better that in your Chamber you sift the facts and then, if necessary, come before the House and ask us whether the House should proceed further in the matter.

**श्री बागड़ी :** वह शहरी धाबादी में गये थे ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय कल यह सत्र समाप्त होने जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कल तक गृह मंत्री जी पूरी जानकारी इस वारदात के सम्बन्ध में दे देंगे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल तक दे देंगे ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** आपने पिछली बार कहा था कि संसद सदस्यों का दूसरा दृष्टि भ्रमले सप्ताह जायेगा । उसको कब तक भेजने का विचार है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो कल चला गया । एक और भी जाना है । उस को शायद मैं कल तक भेज दूंगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द का सवाल नहीं है । जब गृह मंत्री की पुलिस की ऐसी धादत पड़ जाती है तो इससे पाकिस्तान मजबूत बनता है, क्योंकि यहाँ के मुसलमानों पर साधारण तौर से नन्दा जी की पुलिस की तरफ से शक पड़वाने की कोशिश की गयी है . . . .

**बहुत से माननीय सदस्य :** नो नो (व्यवधान)

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चार्डर, चार्डर । वह बोल रहे हैं आप कैसे बीच में खड़े हो गए ।

**श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** उज्जैन के प्रन्दर स्वामी जी से . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह बोल रहे हैं और आप खड़े हो रहे हैं । चार्डर, चार्डर । कुछ तो चार्डर से चलना चाहिए ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** यह पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व बनाए रखता है । मैं पाकिस्तान को खत्म करना चाहता हूँ । (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मुझे से क्या चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान)

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं आप से अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ । अगर मैं इन लोगों के बारे में कुछ कहने लगूंगा तो आप मुझे रोकेंगे । मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि यहां पर जो बहुसंख्या है वह जो चाहे सो कर सकती है (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं चाहूंगा कि मेम्बर साहिबान मुझे सुनने दें कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं । मैं ने उनको बुलाया है । इस वास्ते आप खामोश रहें, मुझे जरा सुन लेने दें इस बात को ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** . . . . . बने हैं गृह मंत्री . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चार्डर, चार्डर ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** कल के कांग्रेसी, सन् 46 के बाद के कांग्रेसी । (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** चार्डर, चार्डर ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आपको सुनना पड़ेगा, आप बैठिए थोड़ी देर के लिए (व्यवधान) बैठ जाइए आप । कहां इस तरह से लोक सभा चलाई जाती है ?

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund):** How can he talk to Chair like this?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is very deplorable that a Member should behave like that.

इस तरह से वह कहते हैं । मुझे तो रेग्युलेट करना ही पड़ता है । किसी मेम्बर साहब को कहना पड़ता है कि यह इरेलेवेंट है, इसका इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है । और अगर मेम्बर कहें कि जो हम चाहें कहते चले जाएं और मुझे हुक्म दें कि आपको बैठना पड़ेगा . . .

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आपको नहीं कहा । (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे कहा है, मैं ज्यादा जानता हूँ (व्यवधान)

उन्होंने मुझे कहा था, बैठ जाइये ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आपको नहीं कहा उन्होंने । (व्यवधान)

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं बहुत श्रद्धा से कह रहा हूँ कि इन सब मामलों पर संजीदगी के साथ बहस होनी चाहिए । स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द का जब प्रश्न उठा तो उसे भी हंसी में टालने की कोशिश की गयी ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** बिल्कुल नहीं ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** फिर उसके बाद जब इस प्रश्न को व्यापक रूप देने की कोशिश की गयी तो वह भी हंसी में या धातंक में टालने की कोशिश की गयी । यह अच्छा नहीं है । हमें अपने देश को बनाना है । इसलिए ऐसे प्रश्नों पर हमेशा संजीदगी के साथ विचार होना चाहिए । यह तो मेरी आपसे पहली विनती है ।

और उसके साथ साथ मैं गृह मंत्री साहब के मुद्दामे के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ

कि उन्हें अपने अफसरों और सिपाहियों और साथ साथ जी भी उन्हें स्वयं सेवक वगैरह मिल रहे हैं, उनसे बहुत अच्छी तरह से ताकीद करनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों के साथ शक का सलूक करते रहोगे तो उसका नतीजा होगा कि पाकिस्तान का अस्तित्व कायम रह जाएगा। और अगर मैं यह समझ भी लूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के पांच करोड़ मुसलमानों में से दो हजार, चार हजार, पाकिस्तानी जा मूस है, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करो, लेकिन चार करोड़ 99 लाख मुसलमानों पर (व्यवधान) शक मत करो।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ये बातें इस बात से कहां तक सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। मैंने कहा, बात इतनी प्राची कि स्वामी जी का नोटिस मेरे पास आया। उस के लिए मैं ने पूछा है होम मिनिस्टर से और वह कहते हैं कि मैं फैक्ट्स इकट्ठे करके दूंगा। इस वक्त कोई मोका नहीं कि इस बहस को चलाया जाए। मेरे पास फैक्ट्स आएंगे।

एक तजवीज और प्राची है श्री मुखरजी साहब की तरफ से कि मैं मेम्बरों और स्वामी जी को बुला कर उन की बात सुन लूँ और बाकी वाक्यात को इकट्ठा कर के देखू कि अगर कोई ज्यादाती की चीज बाक है हुई है तो उस पर जो कदम उठाने हैं उठाए जाएं। इस बात से मैं इतिफाक करता हूँ।

कल स्वामी जी की मेरे पास चिट्ठी प्राची थी और उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा है। मैं ने उसे होम मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेज दिया है ताकि तहकीकात कर ली जाए। किसी ने उनकी बात को हंसी में नहीं लिया है। मैं ने हंसी में नहीं लिया है। मैं ने इस पर अफसोस जाहिर किया है कि स्वामी जी के साथ ऐसा सलूक किया गया। अगर किसी ने गलती से भी ऐसा किया होगा तो यह बात देखनी होगी। जैसा मैंने पहले कह दिया, वह फैक्ट्स बने और फिर उसके बाद जो कार्रवाई मुनासिब होगी वह चलायी जाएगी।

मेरा खयाल है कि अब इसको खत्म करना चाहिए।

**Shri Nanda:** If something which has been said by the hon. members there is allowed to remain uncontradicted, it will rather be damaging. Therefore, I would like to say very categorically that the insinuation in whatever the hon. Member has uttered is absolutely baseless. I can say that with complete authority because I am dealing with this myself personally. There is no such bias or no such suspicion against a community as such and the facts and figures of action taken by the Police will completely prove what I have said.

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on the Table.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय,

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इस पर बहस कैसे चलायी जाये। इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** You promised to hear my point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** My point of order was this. When a question regarding maltreatment and misbehaviour towards Shri Rameshwaranand was put and when you yourself said that some materials had also been received from him, the reply that the Home Minister gave, if my experience is any guide in assessing it correctly, I mean, modulation and accentuation, in which he said, "Let me find out what are the actual facts." was unbecoming of Home Minister. Will this not prejudice the findings of the Police authorities of those places, since he was remarking laughingly and lightly?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has to see the actual facts; he has to see what Mr. Rameshwaranand has to say and what others, against whom the complaints have been made, have to say. What is the point of order here?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक बात सफाई में कहना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्री ने 'इनसिन्वुशन' शब्द इस्तेमाल किया और "बेसलस" शब्द इस्तेमाल किया। मैं खाली यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री बिल्कुल गलत तरह सोचते हैं और बोलते हैं। उनको ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा उन्होंने गलत कहा। अब मैं उनको इजाजत दूँ कि वह कहें कि जो आपने कहा वह गलत कहा तो यह कम्पीटिशन चलता जाएगा ....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा उनको बताइए न, वह गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनके हाथ में डंडा है। और मेरे हाथ में नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाबर, घाबर। घाप बैठ जाइए।

11.39 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY THE MINISTERS DURING THE VARIOUS SESSIONS OF THE THIRD LOK SABHA

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:—

(i) Statement No. 1, Twelfth Session, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4940/65].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV, Eleventh Session, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4941/65].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII Tenth Session, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4942/65].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X Ninth Session, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4943/65].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XV, Seventh Session, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4944/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): About four days back, a question was asked in the House, I think by Mr. Kamath, about the foreign exchange given to the Ministers who went abroad. The information was asked for 1964 and upto 15th August, 1965. The hon. Minister, in his reply, said that he had some difficulties in giving the information then and that he would place the information on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: These assurances are quite different.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister has assured.

Mr. Speaker: I shall ask him to give the information, if available.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY PORT TRUSTS AND AUDIT REPORTS THEREON

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1963-64 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4945/65].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1963-64 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4946/65].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, AND ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF TRIVANDRUM CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST**

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4947/65].
- (ii) Administration Report of the Trivandrum City Improvement Trust for the year 1963-64, together with the Resolution of the Board of Trustees thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 172 of the Trivandrum City Improvement Trust Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4948/65].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, AND BANKING COMPANIES ACT  
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION**

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy each of following Notifications to be issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
- (i) Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 154/65 dated the 23rd September, 1965.

- (ii) Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 155/65 dated the 23rd September, 1965.
- (iii) Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 156/65 dated the 23rd September, 1965. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4949/65].
- (2) a copy each of the following Schemes under sub-section (II) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:—
- (i) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Allahabad Trading and Banking Corporation Limited with the State Bank of India, published in Notification No. S. O. 2768 dated the 4th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4950/65].
- (ii) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Vettaikaranpudur Mahajana Bank Limited, Vettaikaranpudur, with the Bank of Madura Limited, Madurai, published in Notification No. S. O. 2769 dated the 4th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4951/65].

- (3) Second Annual Report on the working of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1964-65, together with its Balance-sheet as on the 30th June, 1965, and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended upon that date, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4952/65].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** I beg to lay on the

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;—

- (i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1382 dated the 14th September, 1965.
- (ii) The Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1383 dated the 14th September, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1384 dated the 14th September, 1965.
- (iv) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1387 dated the 15th September, 1965. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4953/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,  
CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On behalf of Shri Rameshwar Sahu, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962;—

- (i) G.S.R. 843 dated the 19th June, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1288 dated the 4th September, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1295 dated the 31st August, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1296 dated the 31st August, 1965.
- (v) G.S.R. 1302 dated the 6th September, 1965.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1326 dated the 11th September, 1965.

(vii) G.S.R. 1385 dated the 14th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4954/65].

(2) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1290 dated the 4th September, 1965, containing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 1129 dated the 7th August, 1965, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4955/65].

(3) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1289 dated the 4th September, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1327 dated the 11th September, 1965.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1328 dated the 11th September, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1329 dated the 11th September, 1965.
- (v) G.S.R. 1330 dated the 11th September, 1965.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1346 dated the 7th September, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4956/65].
- (4) a copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1381 dated the 18th September, 1965, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4957/65].



11.42 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

## MINUTES OF EIGHTEENTH SITTING

Shri Balmiki (Khurja): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Eighteenth Sitting of the Committee on Petitions held during the current Session.

11.45 hrs.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Fourteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

Name of Member	Period for which granted leave
(1) Shri Madala Narayana Swamy.	16th August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(2) Shri Dasaratha Deb.	16th August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(3) Shri Kolla Venkaiah.	17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session) and 18th August to 18th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(4) Shri Biren Dutta.	1st April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).
(5) Shri Ananda Nambiar.	17th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).
(6) Dr. G. S. Melkote.	27th April to 11th May, 1965 (Eleventh Session).
(7) Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur.	16th August to 18th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(8) Shri F. P. Gaekwad.	16th August to 18th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(9) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmed.	16th to 31st August, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(10) Shri Laxmi Das.	16th August to 24th September, (Twelfth Session).
(11) Shri N. T. Das.	16th August to 3rd September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(12) Dr. Saradish Roy.	16th August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(13) Shri Bholaram Paradhi.	19th August to 8th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(14) Shri V. Govindasamy Naidu.	16th August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(15) Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai.	23rd August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(16) Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.	30th August to 14th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).
(17) Shri N. C. Chatterjee.	23rd August to 24th September, 1965 (Twelfth Session).

May I have the pleasure of the House so far as the granting of leave to the Members whose names have

been mentioned is concerned? Does the House agree to the recommendations of the committee?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hosangabad): May I make a brief observation by your leave? I would invite your attention to items Nos. 16 and 17 in the report. Item No. 16 refers to our hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. He had applied for leave, apparently, from what we find in this report, because he was engaged in work connected with the Delimitation Commission. I do not know whether such work is not considered to be work on duty. I do not know what the position is. If the hon. Member is an associate Member of the Delimitation Commission, then all work connected with it is duty; therefore, there is no need to apply for leave in that connection.

The last item is regarding a very senior and respected Member of the House, namely Shri N. C. Chatterjee. We are sorry to hear that he had sustained a fracture due to an accident....

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): We are all very sorry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I said 'We are sorry'; I did not say 'I was sorry'. We are very sorry to learn about this accident to a very senior Member of the House. He is not young and I hope that the fracture is not serious and he is recovering rapidly . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker**: Has the chairman of the committee any information about this matter?

**Shri Khadilkar** (Khed): From the reports in the press which I have seen I find that after the fracture he was in Patna also, and he is moving about, and from private sources I learn that it is not a serious fracture.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: As regards Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, the hon. Member himself is present here and he may like to explain the position. Has the chairman anything to say?

**Shri Khadilkar**: I do not know about it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: The chairman of the committee does not

know about it? Did he give leave without knowing about it?

**Shri Khadilkar**: I do not know to which case my hon. friend is referring.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: I am referring to item No. 16. On a point of order, Sir. Did the chairman grant leave without knowing what it was all about?

**Mr. Speaker**: The chairman does not keep an eye on the movement of every Member as to when he goes about in his constituency or what he might be doing there. When the Member applies for leave of absence from the sittings of the House, the chairman is only concerned with that application and decides whether leave should be granted. That report is now before the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya himself is present here. He may like to tell us whether he was on duty in connection with that work.

**Mr. Speaker**: That is not necessary.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: May I raise a point for your ruling then? When a Member who is an associate Member of the Delimitation Commission goes out in connection with that work, is he not on duty? If so, why should he apply for leave of absence?

**Mr. Speaker**: Because he is absent from the House, he has to apply for leave.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: It is just like going out in connection with the work of a parliamentary committee like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): If my hon. friend is going to discuss about each individual Member who has applied for leave of absence, I would submit that I have also to say something on every Member.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: My hon. friend can raise it if he wants, and he will be within his rights.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): While agreeing to the report, I have some observations about those Members who are in detention. I can understand the granting of leave or the condoning of the absence of those who are either sick or are out of India or something like that. I would like to know whether the Home Minister who is here could give us any idea as to how long he is going to detain them further.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not the point here. Here, we are only concerned with the granting of leave. . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Supposing we go out on work connected with the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, have we got to apply for leave?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the House is in session and is sitting, then hon. Members have to apply for leave, and otherwise not. I take it that the House agrees to the recommendations of the committee.

**Several hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Members will be informed accordingly.

11:45 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE AND CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS DURING INTER-SESSION PERIOD

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): With your permission, I want to raise two matters for the consideration of the House and Government.

We are all happy that a cease-fire has taken place. As you know, the House, irrespective of parties, gave full support to any move for a cessation of hostilities. But the cessation of hostilities has taken place as provided for in the Security Council Resolution. The Security Council Resolution has some very objectionable

features to which we do not agree; specially, this House has been repeatedly assured, and the House has agreed with two formulations of the Prime Minister, first, so far as the August 5 line is concerned, there is no going back, no reverting, to that line; second, so far as Kashmir is concerned, there can be no political negotiations about it. That is, we do not want any further political solution and we do not want to sit with anybody to discuss this matter. But in Resolution of the Security Council, it is implied that these two matters are also part of the entire Resolution. We do not know. Where do we stand today? What is your attitude towards this Resolution? Do we still adhere to the former stand of ours? We want to reiterate these things here. Therefore, I think it is necessary, before the House adjourns, that we have a full discussion of the Security Council Resolution in this House.

**Some hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I would beg of you and the Prime Minister to see that if we cannot provide time for that within these two days, we should sit for another day, a whole day.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Saturday.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Alternatively, I would make this suggestion. There is already a non-official motion on the Prime Minister's statement tabled by Shri Alvares.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** If it is not possible for any reason—I suggest it should be possible—to have it on Saturday, then tomorrow let us take up this motion. There is also another non-official resolution regarding quitting the Commonwealth. So the whole day can be devoted to a discussion of these two aspects of the question and we can have a full discussion.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

My second suggestion is this. As you know, the Prime Minister was good enough to agree to the suggestion that during this inter-session period, there should be some consultative machinery, a committee consisting of leading Members of Parliament, not only of the Opposition but also of the Congress Party represented on it. We had a meeting of Opposition leaders at which the Prime Minister suggested that we should give names for this Committee. But as I have already told you—and Prof. Ranga also agrees with it—the status of this committee should be determined. If this committee is to sit because Parliament is not in session, I think it will be proper that the Prime Minister should agree that it should be a parliamentary committee under your auspices and you should nominate it. Whatever suggestions we have to make, we can make to you and you would nominate it so that any discussion in this committee is properly recorded. Of course, one has to take into account the situation; we do not want that whatever discussion takes place should be publicised. But as it happens in other parliamentary committees, whatever discussion takes place in this committee also should be recorded. It will be a confidential record and will be with you. For the future also, it will be quite good if we have some such committee.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): About the discussion, I have no objection. I would only like to say that tomorrow, we have to adjourn. Therefore, if the hon. Members so desire, the non-official part of the day . . . .

Mr. Speaker: They want the whole day, official as well as non-official.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They can meet from 11 O'clock to 4 O'clock or whatever it is. If the non-official resolutions are not taken up, we can have a general discussion for

the whole day and I have no objection to that.

In regard to the committee the idea was only to appoint an *ad hoc* committee and this was the suggestion of Dwivedyji when the leaders of the opposition met. I am prepared to accept that and nothing more than that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):

यह डिस्कशन शनिवार को रख लिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर):

प्राज रात को एक विशेष बैठक बुलाई जाये। तीन चार घंटे में तो यह बहस नहीं हो सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय:

बार बार यह बात कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि सोमवार या शनिवार को बैठा जाये। गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि हमने कल एडजर्न करना है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि बेशक कल का दिन इस डिस्कशन के लिए निकाल लिया जाये। इसलिए यह फैसला हो गया है कि कल यह डिस्कशन होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास):

सोमवार को पूरा दिन चर्चा हो जाये। सत्र का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय:

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया है कि "नहीं"।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the private resolution?

Mr. Speaker: It would not come up.

श्री मधु लिमये:

मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राज रात को नौ बजे से सदन की एक विशेष बैठक बुलाई जाये और कल जो तीन चार घंटे मिलेंगे, उन को भी इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We are thankful to the Prime Minister for giving us an opportunity

to discuss it. I hope he has accepted that part of the suggestion of Shri Dwivedy in which he said that tomorrow the whole day should be given for this along with the non-official resolution which we have tabled that we should consider the question of our link with the Commonwealth. I think according to that part of the suggestion of the Prime Minister, both can be taken up together.

**Mr. Speaker:** That could also be taken up.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** In the general discussion that point could certainly be raised and discussed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Will the discussion take place on the motion of the private Member?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already got the motion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My fear is that only 2-1/2 hours will be allotted.

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be the whole day now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, on a point of order. If I heard the Prime Minister aright, he said that he had no objection to this motion being discussed. As far as I am aware of the Rules of Procedure, once the government tells the House what business it wants to bring before the House, once that statement is made, is it not the right and privilege of the House and of yourself to decide how much time the House should allot to it, to transact that business. They can bring business before the House but you must say whether it should be one day or two days or tomorrow, the whole night, a nocturnal session if you agree. But they should not hustle this matter and insist on adjournment tomorrow itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of hustling. We have already taken

a decision, that was the consensus; tomorrow we adjourn. That is the only day left. We have got one whole day to devote to this discussion. If the House wants to sit longer, an hour or so, that would be seen. The Prime Minister may have to attend to other business; probably that might be his reason for saying 11 to 4 P.M.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Even upto 5 we can sit.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti):** I only wish to suggest that the two discussions that are contemplated for tomorrow might be separated.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** The question Hour may be dispensed with tomorrow, if need be.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection if members agree.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** No, no.

श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री (बिजनौर) :  
मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर सदन के प्राक्-  
काश माननीय सदस्य इस पक्ष में हों, तो  
कल के प्रश्नों के लिखित उत्तरों को स्वीकार  
कर लिया जाये और कल का प्रश्नोत्तर  
काल का घंटा भी इस चर्चा में सम्मिलित  
कर लिया जाये, क्योंकि इस विषय पर विस्तार  
से चर्चा होनी चाहिये ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I object.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not allowing it if he is objecting. That finishes the matter. About that committee, Mr. Ranga had asked a question. The Prime Minister has made the position clear about talks he had with the Leaders of Opposition. Only that much he is prepared to go and not further. I cannot interfere in this. They may meet the Prime Minister again and clarify the position because I was not a party and I do not know what talks they had. Therefore, they may meet the Prime Minister and discuss it with him.

11.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEMAND FOR  
PUNJABI SUBA

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Sir, in the statement I made in this House on September 8, 1965, I had referred to Prime Minister's talks with Sant Fateh Singh in which he had made it clear that no effort would be spared by Government to remove the sense of grievance in regard to the language question, the functioning of regional committees and other matters and that if there were any deficiencies, they would be looked into and put right. I had also mentioned the fact that the demand for a Punjabi Suba had been revived by Sant Fateh Singh.

I am sure I am voicing the opinion of everyone in this House and outside that we were greatly relieved to learn that particularly in the face of Pakistan's aggression, Sant Fateh Singh did not pursue the idea of his fast, and as expected of a distinguished patriotic leader, gave his whole-hearted support to the defence effort.

In my statement on the 6th September, 1965, I had said that the whole question could be examined afresh with an open mind and that Government would be prepared to have further talks on the subject. I had also expressed the hope that a cooperative solution would be discovered based on goodwill and a reasoned approach.

Government have now decided to set up a committee of the Cabinet to pursue this matter further. The Committee will consist of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Y. B. Chavan and Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Sir, I would request you and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha to set up for the same purpose a Parliamentary Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament presided over by you, Sir.

I am confident that the efforts of this Cabinet Committee and of the Parliamentary Committee will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the question.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Sir, I wish to express my satisfaction with the statement and also the alacrity with which my hon. friend the Home Minister and the government have taken time by its forelock and come to this conclusion without waiting for the starting of another agitation and asking various questions, is the government going to do anything, what is it going to do and so on. I hope that this Cabinet sub-committee as well as the Parliamentary committee which you are called to appoint would be able to offer a solution to this vexed question so that a brave and patriotic section of our people known as Sikhs for whom Sant Fateh Singh and Master Tara Singh had been working so long continue to function as contented citizens in our great country.

12.00 hrs.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** I welcome the statement of the Home Minister and I do hope that the Cabinet committee and the Parliamentary committee would be able to successfully prosecute its work. I intervene only to say this. We have been perturbed recently even in the House, how in the minds of many of our Sikh friends and colleagues in Parliament there has been accumulating for some time, right or wrong, a number of grievances, but we have noticed, at the same time, how effulgent patriotism of the Sikh community along with the rest of the Indian people has come into such prominence in recent times, and it is only very necessary, the significant gesture that the Home Minister has made, in going forward to meet all the legitimate demands of our Sikh compatriots.

We have not the slightest suspicion in regard to the desire of the Sikhs to live along with the rest of us in one united India. I say it because, from time to time, some friends, like Shri Kapur Singh, for instance, have been pointing out certain things, saying that grievances are accumulating in the minds of the Sikh community, and

such a great man as Sant Fateh Singh was going to immolate his life because he felt very strongly in regard to what he considered to be a legitimate demand. In view of all that, it is very necessary that Government and Parliament come forward in the most generous manner possible, in the most comprehensive manner possible—perhaps I should not use the word “generous” because it is only doing justice to ourselves if we do justice to the Sikhs—and I do hope that by virtue of the mechanism which Government is putting up, and you are going to nominate, we shall be able to reach a settlement of the question and shall have a condition of things where the Sikh community will never again have the slightest reason to feel that they are unwanted or unappreciated in the totality of Indian life.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** On behalf of my party, I welcome the statement of the hon. Home Minister; at the same time, I congratulate Sant Fateh Singh for talking this step in the interests of the nation and I hope and trust that we will all be able to find out a solution in the interests of our nation. But, at the same time, one thing has been disturbing me and I want a clarification on that point. If language can be the basis for a State like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and so on, what is the objection—(Interruption) . . . to creating such States. I have not understood it and therefore I want a clarification. I have been thinking of it very seriously; language has been the basis for the States of Maharashtra and . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I would request the hon. Member not to go into all those questions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** When language is the basis . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** There might be differences of opinion.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Might be, but I want to know whether this committee that is being appointed by the Home

Minister is going to enquire into this aspect and all the other aspects including this aspect, while creating a Punjabi Suba.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मज्जर) :** हमें अत्यन्त प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे सिख बीरों को सिख बहादुरों को जितना उनका अधिकार है वह पूरा मिले। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से आज अस्सी लाख जनता हरियाणा की भी पंजाब में सम्मिलित है। अगर हरियाणा की अस्सी लाख जनता की अधिकारों का हनन किया गया तो हम इस समिति की बात कभी नहीं मानेंगे।

**श्री मौर्य (पलनीगढ़) :** प्रादरनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी ने जो विचार यहां रखे हैं उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं धाशा करता हूँ कि इस भयंकर समस्या का कोई उचित समाधान जो छद्म ही निकल पायेगा जिससे देश की एकता भी बनी रहे और देश की बहादुर कोम के मन में अगर कोई सन्देह हो कि उनकी उपेक्षा हो रही है तो उन सन्देहों का भी निराकरण हो जाए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की जो नीति आज तक रही है कि किसी चीज के लिए आन्दोलन हो, झूठ हड़ताल हो, सत्याग्रह हो और सब तरह की परेशानियाँ हों सब जा कर उसका ध्यान उस और आकर्षित हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अभी भी विदर्भ की समस्या हमारे सामने है और इसके बारे में भी कुछ सोचा जाए। यही नहीं उत्तर प्रदेश की भी समस्या हमारे सामने है। वन स्टेट लैंग्वेज, वन लैंग्वेज वन स्टेट, इन दोनों में भेद होना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश बना हुआ है। कुशल प्रबंध की दृष्टि से उसका भी बंटारा होना चाहिये। इससे उसकी समस्या भी हल हो सकती है।

## [श्री मौर्य]

एक शब्द मैं दिल्ली के लिए भी कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में भी जनतंत्र सही रूप में निखरे इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि यहां भी विधान सभा का निर्माण हो। ये सब प्रश्न हैं, जिन पर आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : गृह मंत्री जी ने जिस समिति की घोषणा कि है और जिस उचित अवसर पर की है, उनकी उस घोषणा का और इस अवसर का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं संत फतेह सिंह को उनके उचित निर्णय के लिए बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ जोकि उन्होंने संकटकाल में उचित अवसर पर लिया। गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा यह निवेदन अवश्य होगा, जैसा कि मैंने उस समय भी जब उन्होंने ध्यानकर्षण प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अपना एक बक्तव्य इस सदन में दिया था, कि अब यह समस्या पंजाब के लोगों को देर तक परेशान न करती रहे इस वास्ते आपने जो कैबिनेट की एक कमिटी बनाई है, इस कमिटी को किसी प्रतिम निर्णय तक पहुंचना ही चाहिये और यह प्रश्न पंजाब के घन्दर बार बार नहीं उठना चाहिये ताकि देश को और पंजाब की जनता को फिर परेशानी में न फँसना पड़े।

दूसरी आवश्यक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां अब आप उस क्षेत्र के जिस को आप पंजाबी रिजन या जालंधर डिविजन कहते हैं, व्यक्तियों की कठिनाइयों को सुने वहां जैसे श्री सिद्धान्ती जी ने कहा है पंजाब जो दुरास भाग है, उस भाग के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को भी यह कमिटी सुने और दोनों की कठिनाइयों को सुनने के बाद पंजाब की समस्या का कोई उचित समाधान यह समिति ढूँढे।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would only like to congratulate the hon. Home Minister whose statement is an earnest of the Government's

goodwill and sincerity. Otherwise, I would like as others did, I think, to caution the Home Minister that the solution that we devise for Punjab is not only a statesman like solution but should be a solution to end all further problems in this regard. As a matter of fact, the simmering of these problems and their prolongation have been one of the greatest evils of our body politic and I hope that a solution would be found which will end all further problems on this matter.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I congratulate the Home Minister on the step that he has taken as regards Punjab. I particularly appreciate it because he has been alert in taking the step immediately after the termination of the emergency situation. I would also like to tell him that this should be a precedent for dealing with other similar problems. For instance, there are also problems such as the demand of the people of Vidarbha for separation from Maharashtra. They also fought for their rights. Therefore, I hope that that question also will be taken up for solution at the proper time and not in the distant future.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this decision of the Government and I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for this timely decision. I hope this committee will solve the problem of Punjab which has been so much complicated for so many years and that it will find a lasting solution. It is a great step which the Government has taken. We welcome all this and we will give our wholehearted support to this decision.

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से गृह मंत्री जी के बक्तव्य का स्वागत करता हूँ और उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। मेरा ख्याल है कि अब श्री फतेह सिंह ने एमरजेंसी के समय में जो अपनी



निर्णय बदला उसके लिये हम और पूरा सदन उनको भाषाहीन है।

इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि सिख लोग बड़े बहादुर हैं, बड़े शिबेल्स हैं और बहादुरी से देश के लिये लड़ने मरने के लिये तैयार हैं। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि उस बहादुरी के बदले में कोई सूबा चाहते हैं, ऐसी बात कहना उचित नहीं होगा। वह तो उन्होंने देश के लिये कुर्बानी दी है और भागे भी जो कुर्बानी देनी पड़ेगी देंगे। मैं तो गवर्नमेंट से केवल इतना निवेदन करूँगा कि भाषा के आधार जैसा वे अब तक करते चले आये हैं, एक सूबा दे दें तो कोई विशेष हानि नहीं होने वाली है। परन्तु यदि जातीय आधार पर इस बात को मोचना पड़े तो मैं समझता हूँ थोड़ी कड़ाई का रुख अपनाया जाए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सिख लोग जैसे बहादुर लोग थे हैं, ऐसी बात कभी नहीं चाहेंगे कि उन्हें भाज यह कह कर कुछ दिया जाए कि उन्होंने बड़ी बहादुरी दिखाई है प्रभु लड़ाई में या देश की बड़ी सेवा की है। देश सेवा के लिये वे प्रशंसनीय रहते हैं, इसलिये उन्हें कोई सूबा चाहिये, ऐसी घटिया बात उनके बारे में मोचना मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

**श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि गृह मंत्री जी ने पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने के लिये दो कमेटियाँ नियुक्त करने की सिफारिश की है। एक तो आप करेंगे और एक कैबिनेट सब कमेटी होगी। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि पंजाब की समस्या को हल किया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ गृह मंत्री ने सिखों की वीरता के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र किया है वहाँ उन को जो उनके हक हैं, जो ग्रीवा-न्सेज हैं, उन्हें भी देखा जाय। लेकिन जो पंजाब में बसने वाले और लोग हैं, जैसा कि मुझ से पहले हरियाणा प्रदेश वालों ने कहा, उसी तरह से जो पहाड़ों पर बसने वाले लोग हैं, उन के भी वहाँ कुछ हक हैं। वह हिन्दी

क्षेत्र में रहने वाले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दोनों कमेटियाँ हैं वह हमारे हक के मुताबिक भी देखें और उस के बाद कोई फैसला किया जाये।

**Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshinarpur):** Sir, I welcome the statement of the Home Minister, which I consider very timely. Having assured Sant Fateh Singh that every effort would be made by the government to satisfy the legitimate demands of this section of the community, immediately after the cease-fire, the hon. Home Minister has come with this statement and I welcome this promptness. Really the test of a democracy is that all the minorities should feel satisfied and they did not lose confidence. We have to make every effort to see that all the elements of this great nation should feel satisfied. When Sant Fateh Singh himself decided in view of the danger to the whole nation, he should postpone his fast and his subsequent action, we had assured him that we appreciate his action and we would do everything to satisfy him and all patriotic elements of his community.

I am fully confident that this Cabinet Committee and the Parliamentary Committee will look at the problem from a new angle. We should not look at it from any predilections or previous prejudices, but from the new angle which has been created in our country after our success in the struggle with Pakistan. I think this is the fit time for looking at this problem from a new angle. I assure the Home Minister that all the members here, specially those from Punjab, will give him every kind of cooperation and assistance.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** My first duty is to pay my humble tribute to Sant Fateh Singh who gave up his threat of fast when the country was faced with a great emergency. The whole country will feel

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

grateful to him. I do not think I shall be giving away any secret if I say that while many other persons used their good offices to persuade Sant Fateh Singh not to undertake the fast, you are the foremost amongst them.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will request him not to bring in my name.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I will say, **Sardar Hukam Singhji** was the foremost amongst them.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have made a humble request that he might not mention my name.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** All right, Sir. I pay my humble tribute to Sant Fateh Singh and to all those persons who used their good offices at that time to request him not to undertake that fast.

The Sikh community has always been an integral part of our country and I don't think anybody has any right to put this community to any kind of test. If tests are needed, I think the Sikh community always comes out greater than before in the time of tests, when we have an emergency. I can say the Sikh community's services to the country in the previous years have been eclipsed by the services they have rendered this time.

The Cabinet Committee as well as the parliamentary committee are welcome. I hope that some kind of two-way traffic will be there between these two committees and they will not be working in isolation from each other. The governments in the world never take an action in time. This is the history of the world and this is what creates all the troubles in this world. Once the Government of India has

taken the right and real kind of action in time. For that, the Government of India and the Home Minister have to be congratulated.

**श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, मैं शिरोमणी प्रकाली दल की तरफ और अपनी तरफ से उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह बयान इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हमारी सरकार सच्चे इरादे से इस समस्या का हल ढूँढने जा रही है।

सन्त फतेह सिंह ने जो अपना धामरण व्रत स्थापित किया था उसके लिये सारे सदन और सरकार की तरफ से उनको मुबारकबाद दी गई थी। मैं इसके लिये भी धाभारी हूँ। सन्त जी ने सिखों की तरफ से इस इमर्जेंसी में सरकार को जो सहयोग दिया है और जो सहयोग देने का वायदा किया है, उससे पाकिस्तान का प्रोपेगेंडा और जो भी सिख विरोधी ताकतें हैं, जिन की खर्चा काफी चलती रही हमारे देश में, उन का प्रोपेगेंडा भी खत्म हो जाता है।

यह जो कैबिनेट सब कमेटी बनाई गई है उसके जो मेम्बर साहबान हैं यानी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, श्री चव्हाण और श्री त्यागी, वह ऐसे महान् नेता हैं जिन के प्रति सिखों की बड़ी श्रद्धा है और जिन में उनको विश्वास है। मैं यकीन करता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जैसे महाराष्ट्र जैसे सवाल को हल किया था वैसे ही वह पंजाबी सूबे के मामले को भी हल करने में अपना पूरा साथ देगी।

जनसंघ के माननीय सदस्य ने एक बात कही थी कि सन्त जी के साथ उनके धामरण व्रत को स्थापित करने की बात को लेकर सौदा न किया जाए। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि हम भी कभी सौदेबाजी में नहीं पड़े और न हमारा मकसद सौदा करना है। एक आईनी हक की मांग है सन्त फतेह सिंह

की जिसके सम्बन्ध में सारे सिखों ने शिरोमणी  
बकाली दल के पिछले इलेक्शन में बोट देकर  
फैसला किया है। हमारा कहना है कि हम  
कोई सौदा नहीं करना चाहते। पंजाबी सूबे  
का जो मसला है, जिस के बास्ते सन्त जी ने  
प्रतिज्ञा की थी.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब इस पर ज्यादा  
बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये।

**बी बूटा सिंह :** उस को कोई सौदेबाजी  
बसमझा जाये। एक सही मसला समझ कर,  
बो भाईनी हक है उस को समझ कर सरकार  
उस का निर्णय करे। इस से पंजाबी सिखों के  
घरने दूसरे भाईयों के साथ ताल्लुकत बढ़ेंगे  
और सरकार के ऊपर भी भरोसा बढ़ेगा।  
इससे हिन्दुस्तान की एकजुती और हिन्दु-  
स्तान की ताकत को मजबूती मिलेगी।

मेरा यही निवेदन है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Minis-  
ter want to say anything?

**Shri Nanda:** Except that there is  
unanimous support for this move, Sir,  
nothing has been said which calls for  
any reply.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let us  
proceed now.

**Shri Hem Narua:** May I, Sir, draw  
your attention to a very important  
factor—it concerns you—about your  
adjourning the House yesterday before  
time?

**Mr. Speaker:** If I have that autho-  
rity, then he will concede that. . .

**Shri Hem Narua:** You have that  
authority, Sir, but may I submit in a  
few words our reaction to that?

**Mr. Speaker:** When it will not have  
any effect, why should he say some-  
thing on it? Let us proceed now.

12.21 hrs.

## PRESS COUNCIL BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-  
try of Information and Broadcasting  
(Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to establish a  
Press Council for the purpose of  
preserving the freedom of the  
Press and of maintaining and im-  
proving the standards of news-  
papers in India, as passed by  
Rajya Sabha, be taken into con-  
sideration."

The House, Sir . . . (Interrup-  
tions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. There  
should not be any queue in the  
passages.

An hon. Member: They are helping  
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may be helped to  
a seat.

We are very sorry that Shri  
Chatterjee met with an accident, but  
we are happy that he has recovered  
now and he will be able to serve the  
House as he used to do earlier.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** I  
am thankful to you, Sir. I met with  
a bad accident, but I have recovered  
and I am in a position to come here.  
But still I will be in plaster for some  
time.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Sir, the House is quite familiar with this measure. As the House is aware, one of the important recommendations of the Press Commission, which submitted its report in July 1954, was the setting up of a statutory Press Council in his country.

The earlier history of the Bill need not be recounted at this stage. We took up the Bill afresh in 1962. We had the benefit of advice of the Press Consultative Committee on various clauses of the Bill. The Indian Federation of Working Journalists also submitted a detailed memorandum on the subject. Taking all these suggestions into consideration, the Press Council Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in November, 1963. In September, 1964, with the concurrence of this House, the Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses. At that time while considering the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee, this House had occasion to have a preliminary discussion on the principles of the Bill in general. The Joint Committee gave ample time to the interested parties for the submission of memoranda on the Bill. The Committee also took oral evidence and, after considering the Bill and the suggestions made thereon in very great detail, submitted its report in February last. I would like to express our indebtedness to the hon. Members of the Committee and our appreciation of their work for the keen interest they evinced in the Bill.

Without taking further time of the House on the history of the Bill, I would like briefly to refer to some of the important amendments made by the Joint Committee. The composition of the Council as envisaged in clause 4 of the Bill broadly follows the recommendations of the Press Commission. The allocation of membership to different categories of persons has been made as a result of discussions which Government had with interested organisations in 1956 and subsequently thereafter in 1962-63 with

the Press Consultative Committee and the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. In this clause no major change has been made in the provisions as existed in the 1956 Bill. The Joint Committee, while agreeing with the general pattern envisaged in this clause, thought that the persons having special knowledge or experience in the field of science also should find a place in the membership of the Council. The Committee was also particular that any particular newspaper or chain or groups of newspapers should not get undue weightage in the proposed Council. The Committee has made suitable changes in this clause accordingly. The Committee also thought that the Chairman of the Press Council should be a whole-time officer and that, in this context, the reference to 'honorarium' in clause 6 of the Bill was inappropriate. The Committee has, therefore, deleted the word 'honorarium' in that clause. We welcome these amendments as they emerged from the Committee.

There are two amendments which the Joint Committee has made with which we found ourselves in disagreement. These are clauses 12(2)(e) and 13(2) of the Bill as they emerged from the Committee. In regard to the first, we preferred an amended version. This was passed by the Rajya Sabha. In regard to the second we moved its deletion in toto and the Rajya Sabha approved its deletion. I would like briefly to explain the position in regard to these two clauses. By the first amendment, the Committee added the following to the functions of the Press Council:

"to keep under review any assistance received by any newspaper or news agency in India from foreign sources".

The Committee desired to check the assistance offered by foreign governments or agencies to our newspapers and news agencies, particularly that type of assistance given for *mala fide* purposes. While perhaps the object is laudable, I have got serious doubts

about the implementation of the provision as recommended by the Joint Committee. If, for example, any foreign government or agency inserts through authorised channels advertisements, inviting applicants for jobs in their own country, there could be no objection. In regard to the influencing of our newspapers by means of unauthorised assistance, it is very difficult for a professional body like the Press Council to check it. Firstly, the sources will always be kept secret. It would be difficult for the Press Council without any adequate machinery and intelligence staff under it, even to find out the source from which such assistance is given. This is a matter which should really be left to Government for making an enquiry into such cases. If, out of the information obtained by Government, a *prima facie* case exists involving in the deterioration of the standards and performance of the newspaper concerned, surely Government can and, I have no doubt, will refer such cases to the Press Council. Therefore, we moved an amendment and the Rajya Sabha passed it. The amended clause, as passed by Rajya Sabha, restricts the scope of the Press Council only to such cases as are referred to it by Government, without prejudice to Government itself dealing with them in any other manner it thinks fit.

As regards the second one namely clause 13(2), as added by the Joint Committee, I may say that this widened scope of the Press Council is far beyond the recommendations of the Press Commission. The clause added by the Joint Committee sought to empower the Press Council to go into "interference with the freedom of the Press by any person or authority, including Government". The implications of this additional function may not be apparent at first sight but this will tend to have serious consequences. Firstly, the Press Commission contemplated the formation of the Press Council mainly for the regulation of the conduct of

the newspapers. The Commission, which consisted of eminent publicists and leaders in various fields, felt that the Press Council should look after the editorial independence and fairness of comment and also desired that the regulation of the conduct of the Press in the matter of objectionable writing which may not strictly be punishable legally, should be looked after by the Press Council. The Council, they thought, should concern mainly with the formulation of a code of conduct for the Press which would enhance the prestige of the profession and to censure persons guilty of infraction of the code. In other words, the Press Council should be the machinery primarily for the self-regulation of the Press by the Press itself. From this point of view, the clause added by the Joint Committee enlarges the scope of the Council far beyond the recommendation of the Press Commission. Secondly, if this additional function is added to the Council, there is no doubt that the Council will be flooded with innumerable complaints from individuals and interests against individuals and Governments and eventually the Council will convert itself into a regular court of law concerning itself mainly in sorting out the huge heaps of complaints and finding practically little time to devote its attention to the main task of improving the standards and performance of the newspapers for which it is being created. For these reasons, we moved an amendment deleting clause 13(2) as recommended by the Joint Committee. The Rajya Sabha approved the deletion.

Sir, I would like to explain briefly clause 14 of the Bill which deals with the general powers of the Council. On the former occasion also I explained this. Some doubts seem to exist in regard to this clause that the Council would become a regular court of law because of this provision. This provision is to give them civil procedure powers, to summon witnesses before them on oath, receive documents etc., which are really part of principles of natural justice. This

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clause does not say that the Press Council will be a civil court for all purposes. Powers are given for certain purpose, like summoning of persons, requiring the discovery and production of documents, receiving evidence on affidavits and issuing commissions for examination of witnesses etc. Firstly, these are merely enabling powers and are intended to make the Council function efficiently. Without these powers, the efficient working of the Council is likely to be impaired. The Press Commission itself referred to the disabilities under which the UK Press Council tried to function for want of necessary sanction and legal authority. The Council would consist predominantly of eminent and experienced working journalists, editors and others connected with newspapers and they may well be expected to use their discretion in exercising these powers. Similar provision is contained in Councils regulating professional bodies like the Bar Council, Medical Council and perhaps the Council of Chartered Accountants also. The absence of such powers would certainly weaken the authority of the Council and hamper its efficient working. On the former occasion, I quoted paragraphs 949 and 950 of the Press Commission Report. I referred to the Daily Sketch case. It reads:

"949. Press Council in the U.K. The Royal Commission on the Press in the United Kingdom recommended the establishment of a Press Council which would include laymen; several members felt that the Council should be statutory. But the Council that has come into existence includes no layman and is purely voluntary. In spite of the consequent weakening of its authority, it has not hesitated to condemn irresponsible behaviour or unjournalistic conduct on the part of newspapers and newspapermen. The most recent instance, which we have already mentioned, is the censure of Mr. Gunn, Editor of the Daily Sketch for his action in altering of the text of a contribution without the permission of the

author and still publishing it over the writer's name. The fact that the Press Council in the United Kingdom is a purely voluntary body has undoubtedly handicapped it in the exercise of its authority over the Press. Its decisions in certain cases have been the subject of violent controversy particularly by those affected. Even in the last instance the Council could not ensure the appearance of Mr. Gunn before it when it was investigating the matter. We feel that a voluntary body of this nature might not have the necessary sanction behind its decision nor legal authority to make inquiries.

950. Statutory protection for Council. Another point that has been raised in this connection is that in order to be effective a Council of this character should be given statutory protection in respect of its action. Without such protection, each member, as well as the Council as a whole, would be subject to the threat of legal action from those whom it seeks to punish by exposure, and such a threat would effectively prevent the Council from speaking its mind freely. We are definite, therefore, that the Press Council to be established in this country should be brought into existence by statute, that its members, individually and jointly, should have legal protection in respect of all the action that they take *bona fide* and in discharge of their responsibilities and that others too who implement their decisions such as a newspaper that publishes the findings of the Council should also be protected."

I hope I have dealt with the major provisions of the Bill. I also explained in great detail the various provisions of the Bill when I spoke last year when we considered the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha for reference of the Bill to the Joint Committee. Without taking much time of the House, I command the Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, to this House for adoption. I move that the Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved;

"That the Bill to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers in India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I might begin by telling the House that I have given very anxious consideration indeed to the question whether a measure like this should be passed at all and also to the further question whether some of the provisions in this Bill are such as could be accepted in the light of the purposes of the Bill as well as in the light of the declared statement of policy, namely, that the attempt here is, as nearly as possible to seek the development of self-regulating standards of ethics as well as of high standards of journalism. And it is after a great deal of consideration that I have come to the conclusion that the Bill is, at any rate, premature and, secondly, that many of its provisions are totally obnoxious to its main intentions and purposes, as declared by Government.

With that introduction, I would like to go into some of the general matters before I come to a review of the main provisions of the Bill. Primarily, the Bill is concerned with two things,—or, at any rate that is said to be the main object of the Bill—namely, firstly to establish a Press Council for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the press and, secondly, to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in India. The primary purpose, quite plainly, is to maintain the freedom of the press. Now, in view of the fact that freedom of the press is a fundamental right embedded in the Constitution itself, it is most important that we get some clear understanding of what precisely this freedom of the press involves. I suggest that freedom of the press involves three things—firstly, freedom in the selection

and presentation of news; secondly, freedom in the selection and presentation of views; and, thirdly, freedom of expression of opinion. And these essentials of freedom of the press are to be regarded as irrespective and regardless of how one-sided or unfair or distasteful or hyper-critical of Government plans and policies such expression of news, views and opinions may seem to Government. Sir, I emphasize "government" because the history of the press, the history of the whole problem of the freedom of the press, whether in the United Kingdom, where the freedom of the press was first established, or anywhere else . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I will repeat that these three essentials, or essential characteristics, of freedom of the press have to be considered regardless of how one-sided, how unfair, how distasteful or how hyper-critical their exercise may seem to Government in regard to the expression of opinion on Government plans and policies. As I said, I emphasize the word 'government' because the history of the freedom of the press, both abroad and in this country, is that it has been almost continually concerned, on all occasions, with the question of how far the freedom of the press can go in the matter of what Government may regard as unacceptable criticism of Government plans and policies. That, as I understand it, is the main measure and characteristic of the expression "freedom of the press".

Freedom of the press, it is also conceded, does not mean license. It means that save in regard to two exceptions, or two transgressions, to which I will presently refer, the press is subject to the law of the country.

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In so far as criticism of the Government is concerned, there is the law of sedition. In so far as setting up one community against another or one religion against another is concerned, there is the law against the promotion of communal or religious hatred or ill-will. In so far as individuals are concerned, the press is again subject to the law about malicious and defamatory attacks which are not true or not necessary on grounds of public interest or policy. Fourthly, the press is also subject to the general law of the country in regard to scandal-mongering or peddling obscenity or indecency through the press. So, the press is already subject to the law of the country. I would also add here that if in any particular direction, in these four matters, there is a deficiency in the law of the land, the right procedure is to amend that law. If, for instance, as I have read in the press the other day, the Government are worried about the extent to which obscene and indecent reports and writings are appearing in the Indian press, the remedy for them plainly is that the law should be tightened and those who transgress the law must be punished for that. If the law is inadequate, the law must be amended.

Having said that, I will mention the two categories of transgressions which are not within the competence of the ordinary law. They are, when the press abuses the privileges of Parliament or of the Legislature, it is entirely within the competence of Parliament and the Legislature to take notice of such transgressions and to take appropriate action by way of contempt or other proceedings; and, secondly when the press transgresses against the authority and privileges of the courts, the courts themselves have the right to take proceedings for contempt of court. That, Sir, is or should be the general picture as regards the question of the freedom of the press.

Having said that, I concede that, there remains a certain marginal field of what you might call trans-

gressions not amounting to legal transgressions of the law as it stands and that there is the only way to cure and to prevent such tendencies to transgress rather than actual transgressions, either in the matter of indecent writing or in the matter of malicious writing or in the matter of scandalous and defamatory writing or, indeed, even in the matter of utterly one-sided writings and criticism of Government's plans and policies. There remains a marginal area in which, I concede, the only way to approach the matter is by development of high standards of journalism and a code of ethical conduct for journalists.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का जवाब है। हाउस में गणपति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बंटी बजाई जा रही है—माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कोरम पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री हरिबिष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : गणना नहीं हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त हाउस में 54 मेम्बर हैं। कोरम हो गया है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई मेम्बर साहब यहां पर गलत इन्फार्मेशन दें, तो उसका इलाज क्या होना चाहिये? हाउस में पचास सदस्य मौजूद थे, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने फिर भी कहा कि कोरम नहीं है। उन्होंने गलत इन्फार्मेशन दी है। इस का भी इलाज होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो सकता है कि कोई माननीय सदस्य गलती कर जाते, लेकिन अगर बिलफुली ऐसा किया जाता है, तो उसको देखा जायगा।



श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय सदस्य कल से बार-बार कोरम का सवाल उठा रहे हैं । उन्होंने सदस्यों को तंग करने और परेशान करने का कसद कर लिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य जब कोरम की घंटी बजती हो तो दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को हाउस से बुला कर बाहर ले जायें और माननीय सदस्यों को बाहर दरवाजे पर रोक कर रखा जाये और उनको धन्दर न घाने दिया जाये, तो उस के लिये क्या सजा हो सकती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मेरे सामने यह सवाल उठेगा, तो मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल तो उठा नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उठा है । आप सदस्यों को बाहर ले गए थे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप झूठ बोलते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप झूठ बोलते हैं ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: I was not even present in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall have to take some further steps if Shri Kachhavaia behaves like that. Is it fair for hon. Members to tell one another that he lies? We should enhance our own prestige and respect.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Excuse me, Sir, but I just want to draw your attention to one thing. Can this

hon. Member shout in this tone? He has done it on many occasions. Is that permissible?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the electorate to elect their representatives.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I request, Sir, that the time taken over this should not be counted against the time taken by the hon. Member.

Shri N. Dandekar: As regards the scope and nature of the freedom of the press and as regards the appropriate legal provisions under which transgressions of that freedom can be controlled, I concede, there is left a field of marginal approaches to these transgressions where the only remedy consists in trying to develop a code of ethical conduct and standard of journalism which will frown upon transgressions of that kind and which will, by a consideration of these types of marginal transgressions by the members of the fraternity itself and by appropriate modes of censuring, bring about an improvement in the ethical standards.

Approaching the problem from that angle, it would seem to me that the best course,—notwithstanding the limitations of such a course to which my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, referred,—undoubtedly would be a voluntary self-regulating body concerned with, firstly, creating a climate of professional standards and ethics and, secondly, endeavouring to enforce it not by any statutory powers but by adopting a censorious attitude by a body of journalists towards transgressors, of one craftsman by his fellow craftsmen, in the field of journalism. Notwithstanding the limitations in the powers of the Press Council in the United Kingdom,—as regards compelling production of evidence or as regards summoning witnesses or as regards administering oaths, in regard to the lack of all those judicial powers that one would often think are necessary,—I suggest that in a matter of this kind, where what is involved is the setting up of professional standards

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and evolving a code of ethical conduct, the proper approach nevertheless is the kind of approach that has been accepted in the United Kingdom, namely, that of one being judged by his own fellow craftsmen.

But, let us think about this in terms, possibly, of an immature country such as this. Let us think in terms perhaps of a Press Council assisted by Government in its being set up, not exactly a statutory body of the kind that is contemplated in this Bill but a body . . .

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I hope, Sir, he does not mean it. I do not think, we are immature.

12.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri N. Dandekar: Very good; if my hon. friend thinks that the press in this country is not immature, then I would say that I have no doubt whatsoever . . .

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I said that you should not say that our country is immature.

Shri N. Dandekar: I am not saying that the country is immature; I am saying that a good part of the press is immature. In that state of affairs, perhaps, it might be desirable to set up a statutory body which will be wholly autonomous and self-regulatory, both in the matter of regulating and ordering its own internal affairs as also in the matter of working out its objectives of setting up standards and adopting censorious attitudes but with no statutory powers to compel attendance of witnesses, production of documents and disclosure of the source of information. If these powers were conferred statutorily, statutory penalties would be involved for non-production of these things. I think the hon. Deputy Minister has overlooked that fact. It is not merely that one is conferring statutory powers but one is also conferring powers of enforcing these

statutory powers. If a journalist says, "I am sorry, I am not prepared to disclose the source of my information"; if it is a matter that he is asked to disclose in the course of judicial proceedings, it may well be that he has got to go to jail. So I suggest that if there is any case, either because of journalism the immaturity of the press here or because high standards have not yet evolved or because an ethical code of conduct has not yet been built up from case to case, from precedent to precedent . . .

Shri Joachim Alva: What do you think of the immaturity of the American Time and the London Economist right now wherein India is concerned?

Shri N. Dandekar: I am not yielding, Sir.

Shri Shinkre (Masmagao): We are discussing the Press Council for India and not for America. He always compares it with foreign countries.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. There need not be any interruptions.

Shri N. Dandekar: As I said, there might be a case for a self-regulated body on its own merely having a statutory backing as to its constitution which should be wholly autonomous in the regulation and ordering of its own affairs, and in working out its objectives by setting up standards and adopting a censorious attitudes but with no statutory powers either to compel attendance of witnesses or for production of documents or for the disclosure of the source of information or to enforce its decisions.

Instead of that kind of approach, we have this Bill. I submit Sir, this Bill embodies the worst possible type of approach to this problem, which consists as I said, of dealing with a marginal field where standards have to be set up and a code of ethics has to be built up.

In considering this Bill, let us take a look, first, at what, in fact, this Council's powers or its objectives shall be in relation to the main question of the freedom of the press. Apart from the pious statement right in the beginning, of the main objects in setting up the Press Council and one single line in sub-clause (1) of Clause 12, that is,—

"The object of the Council shall be to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers in India."

—there is nothing else, anywhere, about the freedom of the press. Indeed, if you look at the operative clause which is Clause 12(2), it says, "The Council may, in furtherance of its object, perform the following functions . . ."—they are mentioned there in great detail, but there is not one word as to what the Council may do in furtherance of the main functions about the freedom of the press. I am astonished at this. It is said in black and white, "The Council may, in furtherance of its object, perform the following functions . . ."—I have gone through all of them; for example, some of them are:

"to provide facilities for the proper education and training of persons in the profession of journalism:

to promote technical or other research; and here is a beautiful one—

"to promote a proper functional relationship among all classes of persons engaged in the production or publication of newspapers; . . ."

—a lot of hullabaloo but not a word is there about the discharge of its main objective expressly said to be, primarily, for the preservation of the freedom of the press. Nothing at all shall this Council do, apparently, in furtherance of the freedom of the press. This is as regards what the Council may do.

Operatively, as I said, it is confined to all kinds of odd objectives in which even the objective of setting up of standards of ethical conduct is smothered. One of its objects is:

"(b) to build up a code of conduct for newspapers and journalists in accordance with high professional standards; and

(c) to ensure on the part of newspapers and journalists the maintenance of high standards of public taste and foster a due sense of both the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; . . ."

Even in regard to the narrow but important question of the maintenance of high standards of journalism and of ethical standards by way of a code of conduct, there is a whole mass of bump in which these small objects are buried.

Then, I thought let me see how truly self-regulatory is this particular body because the powers of this body are amazing. Clause 14(1) which my friend of Deputy Minister referred to and glossed over very quickly says:

"For the purpose of performing its functions under this Act the Council may require the publisher of any newspaper to furnish to it information on such points or matters as it may deem necessary."

It can use its power to destroy the most fundamental code of journalistic conduct, namely, "I shall not disclose the source of my information. You can send me to jail or hang me, but I will not disclose the source from where I got this information." But right here the Council has got the powers to require the publisher of any newspaper to furnish to it information on such points or matters as it may deem necessary. And for this purpose, it is empowered with a formidable battery of powers. Sub-clause (2) of Clause 4 says:

"While holding any inquiry under this Act, the Council shall

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have the same powers as are vested in a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and examining them on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents."

Then, comes this:

"Every inquiry held by the Council shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code."

Then, I would invite your attention, Sir, to clause 21 which says:

"Every member of the Council and every officer or other employee appointed by the Council shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code."

With all these monstrous powers with which this Council will be invested, you would think that if it did not proceed judiciously, you can assail its decisions. But no. Sub-clause (3) of clause 13 says:

"The decision of the Council under sub-section (1), shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of law."

What is this? This is the worst tribunal that I have ever come across. I have myself been an executive authority having to administer various revenue laws where one has to be pretty vigilant in catching hold of

chaps who try to evade the payment of revenues and taxes. Such authorities have been invested with powers of this kind, exactly in terms of sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 14 to ensure that every inquiry shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code. These provisions are familiar to me. But I know of no executive tribunal, of no revenue tribunal, of which it is said that the decisions shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of law. This Press Council is a monstrosity which is going to be utterly irresponsible, with powers of a very wide and sweeping kind, and with membership that need not necessarily have one day's judicial experience,—and they are all going to be called public servants; they are all going to have immunity because their decisions are going to be final. You can certainly give them immunity. I am perfectly prepared to say that nobody may be personally proceeded against for having done anything wrong in good faith,—those provisions are to be found in every Act. The other day we were debating the Companies Amendment Bill; in that Bill and in every Act there is always a provision to protect public servants from wrong acts done in good faith. I am perfectly willing to have provisions of this kind here. But when the Bill goes on to say that the decision of the Council shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of law, after investing this body with an enormous mass of judicial powers and declaring that this shall be deemed to be a judicial proceedings within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, with no provisions that anybody in this large Council shall be a person with any judicial experience, I am aghast. And I cannot possibly conceive. . .

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The hon. Member may be aware that this cannot debar the writ jurisdiction nor can it prevent the leave for a special appeal.

Shri N. Dandekar: I want to know what does this mean. Is one to go in appeal by the dubious means of writ petitions? Even in taxation laws, the law specifically provides recourse to the High Court and from the High Court to the Supreme Court. But the only thing you can do here is to keep on bothering the High Courts with writ petitions. If this is the kind of absolute power that this body is to have? Sir, I stand amazed when the Deputy Minister describes it as an attempt at self-regulation on a more or less voluntary basis.

How is this Council to work? Apart from these amazing powers with which the Council has been invested, how does this Council work? The manner in which panels of names, for the different categories of persons, are to be invited by the Selection Committee is to be prescribed by the Central Government until the Council is established. The salary and emoluments of the Chairman of the Council are to be left to the unfettered discretion of the Central Government.

13 hrs.

Allowances or fees payable to the other members of the Council are also to be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Conditions of service of members of the Press Council shall be as may be prescribed by the Central Government. If the Press Council wishes to employ a Secretary or any other staff, they can do so only subject to rules to be made in this behalf by the Central Government. The terms and conditions of service of such employees are to be determined by regulations made by the Council with the previous approval of the Central Government. The form in which, and the time within which, the Budget should be prepared by the Council—this Council which is going to set up ethical standards—and sent to the Central Government are to be determined by the Central Government. The form in which, and the time

within which, the Annual Report should be prepared by the Council and sent to the Central Government are to be determined by the Central Government. The manner in which the accounts of the Council are to be maintained and audited are to be in accordance with the rules to be made by the Central Government. Moneys must be lodged with such banks and investments made in such manner as may be approved by the Central Government. This Press Council will be composed of fools; it does not know in which banks the moneys are to be lodged; it does not know how to invest the surplus funds! I have got a long list here. This Council, this wonderful body consisting of a Chairman, who is going to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India and of whom, so many members will be drawn from this group, so many members from that group and three of whom will be Members of Parliament, is a stupid body of persons and the Government have to indicate to them what they will do and how they will do it, how they will maintain accounts, in which banks they will keep their money and what investments they will make, as though they could not be trusted to do all those things! I say this is a terrible creature of the Government; it will do nothing worth while; it will only obstruct; it will be vexatious or ineffective.

I would like to add that today, apart from the possible necessity of amending certain parts of the Penal Code regarding obscenity, scandalous and defamatory writings, communal inciting and so on, the real trouble with the Press is that there are so many strangulating circumstances that the Press in India is not at all growing proportionately to the growth of population, to the growth of literacy, and particularly to the growth of literacy in the Indian languages;—neither the English language papers nor the Indian language papers, neither the metropolitan papers nor the district papers, neither the weeklies nor the monthlies; there is no

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growth anywhere. They are not growing as fast as one would expect. Why? The reasons are quite plain. I am not blaming the Government for this; it is one of the facts of life which their plans and policies in recent years have brought about. There is such a scarcity of foreign exchange that newsprint is very scarce and rationed. If the newsprint is rationed, the newspapers and journals can neither enlarge their circulation nor enlarge the size of the newspaper; and consequently their circulation and their advertisement revenue cannot grow. On the top of it, the Government have already notified draft rules by which industrial and commercial undertakings will be drastically limited in the matter of their legitimately acceptable advertisement expenditure. The Press has to work within these handicaps. At the same time costs are going up; wage, are going up; journalists' wages are going up; costs of printing are going up; all costs are going up. In this state of affairs the trouble with the Indian Press today is not what is sought to be cured by this awful Bill. The real trouble is that it is strangled by circumstances and does not grow as rapidly as it ought to be growing. Unless something is done in that direction and, if necessary, unless the Penal Code is also amended to bring within the ambit of the Code obscene, or scandalous or hatred-raising types of writing, this kind of Bill is not going to do anything. This kind of Bill is going to mean not Freedom of the Press, but the Press in chains.

I object to this Bill entirely unless it is so drastically modified as I have suggested in the numerous amendments that I have tabled. I oppose this Bill as not subserving the purposes for which it is ostensibly intended; as putting forward a bogus purpose for which there is no provision here at all, namely to preserve the freedom of the Press; and as giving to the Press Council statutory

powers and statutory status and immunities, which are unthinkable even for an ordinary statutory tribunal. I say that this Bill will put the Press in chains and will remove it far more away from freedom. The Press in India was born free, but it is now going to be in chains.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What is the time allocation for general discussion and for clause-by-clause discussion?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The total time is 7 hours—five plus two.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Early this morning we decided that tomorrow would be devoted to other matters. We do not have a sitting on Saturday. That means, this Bill will go to the next session.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** I listened with great attention to the speech made by the hon. Member opposite. Perhaps he has not seen the background in which this measure has been brought forward. The Press Commission surveyed the Indian Press, found certain deficiencies and recommended certain remedies to correct them. One of the recommendations was evolving a code of conduct and for this purpose there should be a Press Council which would enforce it and raise the standard of the Press in India. It is already too late; about ten years have passed. I would like to congratulate the Minister on having brought this measure before us. The debate on this is not likely to be concluded in this session, but at least by the next session the Press Council Act will come into force and a Press Council will be set up.

So far as Indian journalism is concerned, it has a glorious history. The character of journalism, as my hon. friend has seen it, has transformed after Independence. During the freedom struggle, when the financial in-

terests had not entered into the Press field, the Press served this country in a patriotic manner in their struggle of social emancipation and political freedom.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । इस समय सदन में वक्तृता नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Khadilkar: As I was saying, in our struggle for emancipation, our Press has played a historical role, a glorious role. But now after the attainment of freedom, when certain vested interests are entrenched in the Press as an industry, we have to consider as to what form of ownership we should give to it. That aspect of the recommendation of the Press Commission has not been given sufficient attention and implementation by the Government. But before coming to the Bill, I would like, on this floor, to urge one point as a preliminary submission. It has been said, perhaps by Lord Halden: "Facts are sacred and opinion is free". This is the dictum that the great philosopher placed before the Press for guidance. It is not for guidance only on the national plane but for guidance on the international plane also that something ought to be done. If I remember correctly, even at the United Nations, some attempt was made to evolve a code of conduct for journalists all over the world. But let us see what has happened in the present crisis. Even if a press council had been established under this Bill in this country, it would not have been able to take any action against the American journals and the British journals which have been circulating, and which have been giving a particular twist to things, suppressing facts and expressing opinions completely prejudicial to our country and out of context with the scene in the country. I was surprised when I

glanced through the Time magazine, the Newsweek, the Economist, and so on; I was surprised at how even the New Statesman had dealt with the situation. I have been reading that paper, and it is supplying some sort of world-window to many of us, but I was surprised at the way that paper had dealt with the whole situation. I do not mind their criticism. But when foreign journals are circulated here, which suppress facts, give a twist to things and do not come to the highest standards, would it not be the function of the press council to take action against such journals? I find that there is no provision in this Bill in that regard, and that would not be covered by this Bill. This is a lacuna. Unless that is remedied, we would not be able to do anything in regard to such foreign journals.

At the present juncture we are more dependent on news sources which are controlled by some parties and interests from outside, the world news agencies and the big journals. It is not merely the monopoly in this country about which I am worried, but all over the world the opinions and information contained in the big journals are being controlled, and the news agencies are being controlled, and as such the news and the views are tainted and poisoned at the very source, and in that atmosphere we are supposed to take as gullibles whatever is being served. I do not know whether that would come within the scope of the present Bill or not. I would, however, plead with the hon. Minister that she should come forward with a statement that those journals which have freedom to sell and collect subscriptions in this country must behave in a proper manner and adhere to a code of conduct which has been made applicable to Indian journalists. Otherwise, it would be discriminatory, and we would be applying one standard or code of conduct to Indian journalists and another to those foreign journalists who are sending their material to this country to poison the minds of the people and to direct their attention in

[Shri Khadilkar]

a way which would create some sort of doubt about our position and who are suppressing truth and facts. This aspect must be taken into consideration, and some statement is called for from Government in this direction.

Having made these preliminary observations which are very relevant to the present situation, I would now come to the Bill proper. As it is, I am not very happy with the structure of the Bill. I must confess that. There are some reasons for it. The whole structure as it is conceived is that the whole thing would be self-regulatory. But is it as self-regulatory as it ought to be in its capacity as a professional body? A professional body should be able to enforce discipline amongst its members, worthy members at that. Journalism is a very honourable profession, and I have practised it for at least eight years of my life, and, therefore, I know what it means. In such an honourable profession, if you create a body to impose some discipline, that discipline must be based on mutual understanding; the conscience must be evoked from within and the man must be able to feel 'Yes, this is a conduct of which I should be ashamed. It is wrong, and, therefore, I must submit myself before this body'. That alone would enhance the prestige of the press council which is so autonomous and so independent of the executive.

As regards the procedure, the Press Council can borrow what is good in our procedures. But its procedures must be more or less independent, and the body must function in such a manner that it will function independently. I would submit that we need not make too much of judges. I know that there are judges and judges. There are people with judicial minds, with legal background, with journalistic experience, and with experience of other economic ramifications in this country; any of them could be a fit person to hold such an office; anyone with long experience in the field of journalism would be a fit

person to hold office as the Chairman of the press council. Anyhow, with the present structure, let the press council start functioning. Perhaps, an opportunity might come when we might amend the whole procedure or the other provisions of the measure. To that extent I do not want to say that this Bill should be thrown out. A beginning is being made, and it should be made soon.

But I would like to lay some emphasis on one point. Those who are engaged in journalism in this country at the present juncture will have to admit, and they do privately admit, that Government have given them a certain status now. The professional status of the journalists has gone up considerably, and nowhere in the world has any government done so much as our Government have done to raise the status of journalists to ensure that they will not be the victims of the whims of the proprietors. From that point of view, I would say that certain very good steps have been taken by Government, and to some extent at least the freedom of journalists has been assured to them.

But looking to the industry as such, I would submit that industrial people have now entered into it. So, the question of ownership is also a matter to be gone into. The Press Commission itself had raised this point. Long long ago, Kingsley Martin had written a book entitled *Press*, the people want, in which he has very cogently argued the case; after surveying the whole English press as it then was, he said that press ownership must be a trust ownership. Unless some effort is made in that direction, I do not think we can achieve much; technically you may evolve a code of conduct and it might be observed also, but it would be difficult to enforce it fully, because the major portion of the press in this country is being directed in such a manner as to serve particular interests. The present press ownership in this coun-



try has never taken kindly to the social objectives of this country or the people at large. They are at variance with each other and with our policies. It is true that during this period of crisis, they have supported us. So far so good that all of them have rallied round. But normally, regarding the policies of Government and the people's objectives the press in this country has in a subtle and not-so-subtle manner twisted and perverted things so that the opinion of the people is not reflected in a very healthy manner.

One English journalist by name Cudliff has written an autobiography entitled *Publish and Be Damned*. From his experience, he has stated in that book that in the modern world, if you want to have successful journalism, you must have a little sex and sex gossips, and then you must try to create some sort of controversy, on imaginary or real issues....

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Astrology also.

**Shri Khadilkar:** ....and with all this background, you must give a veneer of radicalism to the whole thing, and if you can do this, you would be a very successful journalist; and then he says, do not bother about ethics, do not bother about the social consequences of your writings and publishings; the only thing is that if you want success, publish and be damned, and on the next morning you are free to write something else.

At this stage, when our society is developing, when it is not mature enough and when the written word has some sanctity in the villages at the lower level, we must be very vigilant regarding the standards that the press observes in this country. We know there are papers like the *Observer* and *Confidential Adviser* which are sold like hot cakes in this region. What are they publishing? All types of scandal, all types of gossip, with a little politics, some political gossip or some political write-up in front. This is being sold, and the younger genera-

tion is reading it. Their minds are being poisoned day by day. I am afraid Government finds itself helpless to control the circulation of such papers. We must not look to the journalism and society in the west and the mutual relationship between the two for our guidance. In this country, when people are just getting educated, when there is thirst for information and education, at this stage if journalists adopt this type of behaviour, this type of editing in their press, I am afraid they are doing the greatest disservice to this country.

Therefore, I would urge this. Apart from the laying down of standards for the benefit of the general level of criticism, as regards the conduct of individual journalists, they will have to lay down some standards and take serious steps against those papers violating them by amending even the Penal Code or other laws, whatever may be the law. But it must be done.

I will again refer to the question of ownership and conclude with that. All sorts of things are said that it is a jute press and what not. I must say that on the whole, even the press owned by a few coteries, have a standard which is not so bad. When I look at the western press, our English press or metropolitan press, has maintained certain standards. There is no doubt about it. But when it comes to the interests that are involved and the general social objectives placed before this country, there one can see the real snag. They do not take kindly to them. All of us experience this that they give a twist, they propagate a viewpoint which is totally contradictory to the social objectives and would like to undermine Government's policies, though they are accepted by the people of the country at large.

Therefore, I would say that some effort must be made here and now. Some announcement is called for. It is no use abusing them. There must be a transformation of the ownership of big metropolitan papers. Do it by stages; I do not say, do it immediately.

[Shri Khadiolkar]

The whole thing cannot be turned into trust ownership all at once; that is difficult, but by stages it can be converted into a sort of trust ownership. That would help build up standards and the growth of healthy journalism in the country.

One word more. An hon. Member was not sure whether our journalism had reached a stage of maturity. That question has been raised. Looking to the society at large and the present stage of transformation at a rapid pace, I do not think the press has kept pace with that or shown a greater vision to guide this process. At the same time, I must concede that most of the good journals, metropolitan papers,—mostly English papers—have tried to keep up that standard. Even now if you see the press in England, on the front page a criminal story is depicted—I have seen it in most of the big papers in England except *The Times*, *Guardian* and a few others. Here in this country the big papers do not do that. To that extent, it is a satisfaction. But at the lower level, because greater power is being exercised, because a greater impression is made on the mind of the common people by the vernacular or language press, there you must help them. You must also evolve some healthy standards because at that level some elements of that press have got a communal bias, some indulge in local quarrels which create rivalries between region and region and so on. From that point of view, though language press needs greater help at Government's hands, it also needs greater watch, a vigilant outlook, at the same time a helpful outlook.

So far as the language press is concerned, let me hope that the constitution of a Press Council, a recommendation made in 1954, if I mistake not, will be implemented, though a bit too late. Though the structure is not completely to my liking, still with some years' experience, it might serve a useful purpose as a guidance and not as a sort of penal authority to

the professional journalists. As Lord Halden put it, the press should keep in mind this: facts are sacred and opinion is free.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have to oppose this Bill for the very obnoxious and objectional clauses it has embodied. We had given our general opinion about the Bill when it was first introduced in 1962. We thought after processing it through the Joint Committee, it would emerge in a better shape in order to meet the requirements of the situation and would be helpful in the better growth of journalism in this country.

What was needed was a Council to regulate the conduct of journalists, just as we have the Institute of Chartered Accountants or the Institute of Cost Accountants or some such thing—a domestic affair and nothing as a department of government more or less. But now it has come not only in that shape but it is contrary to the advice given by the Press Commission also. Although Government base all their arguments on the recommendations of the Press Commission, actually when they are sought to be implemented they come in a very mutilated and truncated form.

The Press Commission had indicated in clear terms what should be the nature, form and structure of the Press Council. They said, it shall not be for the Press Council to usurp the functions of a court of law, nor is it intended that the Press Council in pronouncing on matters coming before them for consideration should follow the strict procedure of the courts. This Bill has nothing else but this which is the opposite of what the Press Commission had recommended. For that what justification have the Government got? Nothing at all. Has there been any change from the time that the Press Commission had made its recommendation and now? What new developments have occurred, or what new reasons have come in?

Nothing. Those reasons for which the Press Council was recommended by the Press Commission are still there, or, if at all, they have only developed in that very same strain.

Sir, we want a Press Council for the simple reason that the freedom of the press must be maintained. When we say freedom of the press, we must be very definite and specific about it. After all, the press depends upon whom? The press depends upon the working journalists and on nobody else. The press has to depend upon them for all the collection of news, for the dissemination of news, for the sifting of news, for the editing of news, and also for correcting the news—not only news but views and opinions also. So, whose freedom? Mainly the freedom of the working journalists. And there, what is the position?

I have my personal experience for the last so many years. Now the working journalists' position in this country, whether it is in the big press in the metropolitan cities or in the big press in the mofussil areas, is this. At one end they have the proprietors, their whims and fancies; at the other end there are all the draconian laws which can strangle them. There the proprietor does not come into the picture at all. For instance, now the proprietors want such news that will help to achieve their own objectives, only such news. Although they can print at the top of the paper all the news worth printing, they never print them: they print only those things which are necessary to achieve their own objects. And the poor working journalist who is an employee must dance to the tune of the employer. Otherwise he is sacked. He has no permanency of tenure there. And on the other side there are the bureaucrats.

I will take a very recent instance. The Paton tanks were exhibited in the LIC ground in New Delhi recently. For only one day the tank was there; the next day it was taken off. Why? By whom? Nobody knows. But no

paper mentioned that it had been taken off.

An hon. Member: What had been taken away?

Shri Warlor: The Paton tanks captured from the Pakistanis. The tank was exhibited for some purpose or other by the Government, by the Defence Department, in the LIC ground. The next day, many people knowing that such a new monster has come to the LIC ground and wanting to see the same, went there. To their utter amazement and disappointment they found that the tank had been removed. Whose hand was behind that?

Shri Raghunath Singh: They did not want to show you!

Shri Warlor: Many have seen it. Now, Sir, I fear—I stand subject to correction—I fear that the hand of bureaucracy was behind that.

An hon. Member: The U.S. Embassy.

Shri Warlor: I fear that somebody must have told them that the American aid will be interrupted if it was exhibited here, and out of fear for that, or due to some other fear, they had withdrawn it.

What I am making out is that this poor working journalist, who might have reported that, might also have been pulled up and told, "why should you bring all this news when there are so many other items of news?"—which, as my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar has been saying, he could fish out from Connaught Place—"why have you particularly mentioned about Paton tank when there are so many spicy and sexy things?" Now, the poor working journalist is in between these two things.

So I want that there must be an institution which will guarantee this freedom of the working journalist in the sense that he will not be sacked for giving all these things which are

[Shri Warior]

in the public interest and that he will not be made a tool of to satisfy the whims and fancies of The almighty proprietors on the one side and the bureaucrats on the other.

Sir, in this connection I wish to say that this Bill is not at all necessary for the Government for achieving those objects which they want to achieve through this Bill, because there are other laws. Many of them were mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Dandekar. There are many draconian laws.

I take one instance, contempt of court. I had several occasions to be hauled up before the High Court for contempt of court.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** So you are accustomed to it!

**Shri Warior:** Sir, whereas my friend Shri Raghunath Singh is the hauler, I am the hauled. That is the difference.

Who is the umpire of the contempt of court laws, nobody knows. In England there is a Royal Commission, I am told by my advocate, on this question. Suppose an incident, a lathi charge, takes place, and I report that to my paper. Then, simply because a case might be instituted by the police after some time, does the appearance of the news or does the reporting of the news in the press amount to a contempt? (Interruption). That is the position. You don't know. I was hauled up by the High Court and I had to apologise in the open court for this. You do not know.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** What kind of court do you have?

**Shri Warior:** It is the high court that you and I have in this country. I do not want to create another 'contempt' about that also!

**Shri Nath Pal:** Here you are privileged.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** In what year was it?

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** You should have been more brave, Mr. Warior!

**Shri Warior:** There is the Press Act, the Official Secrets Act, there are the laws of libel, and a host of other things. I have had my personal experience of all these things. That is what I want to tell the hon. Minister and this House.

Under the Official Secrets Act a certain officer did great mischief and tarnished, tarred, the good name of the whole department. His senior had written a letter about this, as a semi-official letter, to the Government Secretary. We fished that out and published it. In the Assembly the Minister was pleased to say that there was no such document. But we published it. The next day we were hauled up by the police. We were arrested under so many sections of this Official Secrets Act. Now, the Dy. S. P. who was taking me to the Central Jail told me that because of his ingenuity, cleverness and intelligence he had also added a provision of the DIR on the charge-sheet, so that if at all I escaped from the Official Secrets Act, I must not escape and must be kept under the DIR. The DIR has come in handy now.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What is wrong about it?

**Shri Warior:** What is the present position of these journalists? There was the recent case of Mr. George (Interruption). My friend can very well say that they are taking the same view about these things, that before law everybody is the same.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West):** That is the Government of Bihar; they are a law unto themselves

**Shri Warior:** Mr. George was arrested, for what I do not know. I do not know the merits of that case, but the position is that as soon as any bureau-

crats in high offices of our Government take it into their heads that somebody is against them, then they can arrest them. The DIR is very helpful. It is from these things, Sir, that we want some relief, some freedom.

Mr. Khadilkar said so many things about the Press in India. The report of the Press Registrar is here. Monopolistic tendencies are growing more and more every year. Nine papers in India control more than fifty per cent of the circulation as against 4000 or so papers. I am told that most of these journalists, especially reporters of some standing, are in Delhi and they had submitted a memorandum before the Joint Committee also. Most or at least half of them are in Delhi and Delhi has become the main source of news. What is their position as far as employment is concerned? They are under not more than 4 or 5 papers. It must be known, not hidden, how they treat their employees. As soon as the Bonus Bill was passed here and was awaiting the assent of President, the Indian Express declared that the bonus this time would be four per cent though formerly it used to be more. When the law comes, it gives more advantage to them than to the working journalists. This is the way the proprietors are making use of any and every law passed in this country. It is from these people that the working journalists want some freedom and if this Bill provided for this I will support it with all my heart. But it does not.

Shri Dandekar had made certain very good arguments about this Bill and I will only add a few things about the composition of this council. The composition of this Council, the functions, the procedures, the funds of this council and also the rule making power of this council—all are vested with Government. What is left for the council itself? Nothing. It is reduced to a body to censure somebody. If it does not censor then also government has got recourse to the other provisions in the Act and it can act in its own direct ways. What is this council for? When we read the

Press Council's recommendations we thought that there were many salutary recommendations and if the government were to implement all of them we would have had a healthy tradition of journalism in this country. Nothing of the sort. All those are left alone. Now, what about the composition? Of course it is shown that the working journalists are also given some representation or more representation than other interests in the industry? When we look into it, we see how they are in a minority. Including the editors they may be in a majority. But actually who are these editors? Everybody knows. They are more supervisory staff than working journalists.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You may read 3 (a).

Shri Warior: Thirteen members from among the working journalists of whom not less than six shall be editors of newspapers who do not own or carry on the business of management of newspapers. I agree. I do not want to mention names; that is my difficulty. I look into this provision with my past experience. Who are these editors on whom the ministries and government will have their eyes on? They will be the big shots in the newspaper industry; they may not be the owners but they are worse than owners. I have known them and I have my own experience with them. Some of these editors are more interested in knowing and caring more for the whims and fancies of their bosses than in safeguarding the integrity, honour and standard of their profession, the honour of their provision. Of course they have very good time. It is those people who will come there because wherever you look their names will be the boldest. The chairman of the Council is nominated by the Chief Justice of India. From where? From what panel? What is the qualification? Nothing is known. Whether it is the Chief Justice of India or the President, the government is all powerful and let us not forget that, or hide that. The Chief Justice, is he expected to know all and sundry in the newspaper world. The Chief Jus-

[Shri Warior]

dice at the most can know only those in the judiciary. But there is no specific provision here to say that only people from the judiciary should be nominated by the Chief Justice. Then again there are members from among persons who own or carry on the business and management of newspapers. In reality, I ask the Minister: will any of the small newspaper people come here? Will any of the small newspaper people have any voice in the nomination? Certainly not. It will be the biggest among them who will be coming into this position. These editors and these proprietors will be the core of the council. The whole council now turns against the interests of the working journalists naturally, clearly and definitely. The composition should have been changed.

Now about the functions. The only function which this council can have apart from minor and small things is to supervise the journalistic institutions in India. Let them crop up in every nook and corner in our country so that we have a fully equipped corps of journalists. Just like the chartered accountants council or the cost accountants council, let these journalists have a register. That would have been a contributory factor for the healthy development of journalism in this country. That is not done.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Warior:** I will need about five or seven minutes more.

**An hon. Member:** Is it your autobiography?

**Shri Warior:** It is a true autobiography. I am not eccentric though eccentricity has got some place in this Press Bill. I was pointing out the functions. The main function is not there. All the other functions are there. We all take very strong objection to the procedure of making this council just another magistrate's court.

Shri Dandekar has spoken about them: "requiring the discovery and production of documents; summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and examining them on oath" and so on. That is all right; but I have the freedom not to disclose the source of information. In my own case, the Government tried its utmost, both by persuasion, by coercion and also threats to get the source of the photostat. We did not disclose that. So they were able only to take us inside the jail and put us there. Nothing more. What is the protection in this procedure, where we are summoned and asked to disclose the source of information? If the journalists have not got the freedom not to disclose the source of information, then, I think we cannot do anything which can be of some help in order to rear a healthy democracy in this country, because most of the sources, we know, come from the Government and other semi-government offices. Unless that is given to us, how can we have a check?

Now, the Government is very vociferous about anti-corruption activities. Shri Nanda, the Home Minister, has given a promise and has said that within two years he will root out corruption from this country; but the trunk will remain there. If the press has not got this freedom, I am quite sure that much of the material will not be coming outside and those people who indulge in these activities will have a very happy time.

About corruption, there is a very interesting story circulated in my part of the country. Some official took about Rs. 500 from somebody and the Anti-corruption Officer knew about it. He went to him and said that he knew about it and thus got Rs. 500 from him. Then he went to the other man also who had paid it and told him that he was involved in corruption and thus took another Rs. 500 from him also. When the other official came to know that this

had been done, he told him, "When I took Rs. 500, you said it was corruption, but you have now taken Rs. 1,000." Then the Anti-corruption Officer told him, "When you take, it is corruption. But when I take, it is anti-corruption." These are the things going on.

Then about the fund, I do not know why the Government should bear upon itself the expenses of the Council. Why not leave it just like a cess? Just like the Coffee Board or the Tea Board or any other Board, why not impose a levy? This can be an industrial levy, and a levy can be imposed and suitable measures can be devised to get the money by way of cess from the newspapers themselves. Our newspapers are making a good lot of money. We know how they are rising up day by day in our newspaper enclave here. So, why not a levy be imposed and why the Government should take upon itself this Fund? Things such as how to utilise the fund, how to make the budget, and how to make a report—all these are under the thumb of the Government. Why should the Government take upon itself all these functions, I cannot understand.

Then about rule-making also, why should the Government make rules for this Council? The Council can make the rules in its own way as and when the necessity arises. That will also be to the best interests and the best advantage of the profession.

Because of these reasons, I think that the Bill requires much modification. We have submitted our amendments and I think that by the time the Bill comes up again after this session, the Government will have sufficient time to re-think and think anew about all the provisions and that the Government themselves will bring forward suitable amendments to meet the exigencies of the situation and to meet the necessities of the press in India.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as the objectives of the Bill are concerned, they are laudable but so far as the structure and the composition are defined and also the functions and powers for the Council are determined, I think the Council will not be capable of achieving its purpose. The only function that it can perform will be that it can advise the Government. In clause 12, where the powers and functions of the Council are defined, Government has tried to include all the objectives that we could expect such a Council to achieve. But then they say that they will suggest the remedies to the Government and then it will be left to the Government to act or not to act on that advice. The only power that has been given in clause 13 is to censure any newspaper or an editor or a journalist. I do not think this will enable the Council to perform all the laudable functions and to achieve all the objectives that have been stated in clause 12.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is ringing. . . . Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: So far as the functions that have been given to this Council are concerned, they are only two: one is to advise; this is an advisory body to the Government for certain purposes. Secondly, it can censure certain newspapers in certain conditions; censure the editors or the journalists. If a journalist maintains good standards, if a newspaper has followed certain code of ethics or a newspaper shows commendable behaviour, there is nothing in this Bill that the Council could praise or in anyway reward that newspaper. It can only censure newspapers or tender advice in certain matters to the Government.

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

So far as the structure of the Council is concerned, the Chairman will be nominated by the Chief Justice. The Chairman, the Chief Justice and the nominee of the President—these three persons will nominate other members. It is nowhere stated that these persons will be taken without exception from the profession of journalism, they might come from anywhere.

14 hrs.

The whole structure is based on nomination. I don't think this structure can be stated to be really a "Council of the Press"—that exercises some kind of internal control and exercises internal influence within the profession. Those who are in the profession should themselves form an independent body and everything should be left to that body to evolve their own internal code of conduct. But this Bill does not leave much to the journalists themselves. This practically takes all the powers and a sort of structure is made where newspapers are left with little discretion.

I feel the standards of journalism in our country are fast deteriorating. I agree we have maintained very high standards as compared to the foreign newspapers. Our news agencies too are much superior. But at present the conditions are such that most of the newspapers and news agencies are coming under the domination of monopolists. Those who can provide finance and those who are running industries are owning these newspapers, exercising all kinds of control. I know cases where news editors and journalists of very high standards were not permitted to exercise their discretion. Their judgment is interfered with and they were not allowed that kind of freedom which we aim at.

This Bill says its object is to protect and promote the independence of newspapers and journalism. But so long as this monopoly control con-

tinues, it is not possible to maintain the freedom of newspapers. At present I don't think people have freedom of opinion or expression. Only those opinions or news which are tasteful to the owners and which suit their interests can find place in newspapers. If something is not palatable to them, it does not find any place. Whether it is admitted or not, this is the condition. Freedom of the press, freedom of opinion and expression, will remain a far cry so long as these newspaper chains and monopolistic tendencies will continue to prevail. It is stated that this Council will study the developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers and give advice. But it is not that the government does not know that these tendencies are already there. What new facts are going to be presented to the government now? It is not a secret which requires long study. Everybody knows monopolistic tendencies are there and newspaper chains are being formed. There is nothing new in it. What action the government is going to take to check these tendencies? So long as these monopolistic tendencies prevail, there can be no freedom of public opinion or of expression.

The objective of this Bill is laudable, but this is inadequate. This Council is not going to remedy the tendencies which we want to cure. Therefore, I would request the government to go deep into the problem. It requires deep study. More than that, it requires some radical remedy which only can cure this evil tendencies.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Sir, I congratulate the Minister and her able Deputy on bringing this measure. I support this measure, but I do wish there are many more provisions which will go into it. The journalists must feel at home when the Bill actually comes into fulfilment. Journalists hauled up before the Press Council must feel



at home, like the erring child put up before the reformatory or the children's courts where the magistrate looks after the erring child though the hardened cases may be roughly dealt with. In regard to my own case when my paper *Forum* was fired and I was hauled up before the Press Committee during the British days, I never felt worried; I felt at home, though I might have had difficulties and troubles in the High Court.

I want to take my friend, Mr. Dandekar, to task. He is a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service. He is a distinguished member of this House. When he said that our press is not mature, he insulted the whole independent nation of ours.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हाउस में गणपति नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is quorum now. He may continue.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Sir, Shri Dandekar, as I said is a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service. I also welcome him in the ranks of journalists. I do not know how many of you have seen a small journal edited by Shrimati Dandekar and owned by Shri Dandekar. I am glad he has joined our ranks.

**An hon. Member:** What is the name of the journal?

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I do not remember its name. I know who is its editor and who is the owner. It has come out in this year of Grace! I wish the journal a long life. Shri Dandekar is a plutocrat. He was handling huge advertisements, as the Managing Director of the ACC. He knows how things get along. As I said we wish his journal every success.

But what I object to is about the insult hurled by him at the Indian Press, that we are not matured, our journals are not matured. He insulted the entire freedom movement of India. The freedom movement of

India grew on the shoulders of our great journalists, journalists who were ready to face the worst, journalists who went to jail, journalists whose journals were forcibly closed down and offices and presses confiscated journalists who did not want to sacrifice the power of their pens, journalists who wrote with dignity, patriotism and with great wisdom. We are proud of our Press. Our Press is as good as the best in the world. Our Press may not have the mighty, big moving machines, our Press may not have all the newsprint in the world, like the *New York Times* whose weekly editions weigh pounds of newsprint, but our journalists are great journalists, our Press brings out clean journals. The yellow Press has only come now. It is imitating the West. We never had dirty yellow and stinking journals. They have all come from the West through our bookstalls, through the mountain of literature exported by foreigners and sold by our agents.

I wonder how Shri Dandekar forgot the golden record of work of Bepin Chandra Pal and Surendranath Banerjee who published *Bengali*, Netaji Subhas Bose who ran the fiery daily called *Forward* which is now no more, Sisir Kumar Ghosh who founded *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Maulana Azad who wrote fiery articles in *Al-Hilal* and other great journalists of Bengal. I wonder how he forgot Maharashtra which produced the great Lokmanya Tilak who edited *Kesari*, he went and suffered down in the Mandalay jail for nearly six years—Vasukaka Joshi—with whom, when he was nearing seventy, I had the honour of being his Nasik jail companion—who ran the wonderful Marathi paper *Chitrameya Jagat* and the great Horniman who along with Jinnah and others ran the *Bombay Chronicle*—it is no more now because it went into the hands of a capitalist who is more worried about selling newsprint, inks and printing orders for the Government that he closed the *Bombay Chronicle* down. How can we forget

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Allahabad which produced one of the greatest men, who was in this House, Pandit Motilal Nehru and who was running the journal called *Independent*. It was edited by our first Ambassador to Egypt, one of our noblest Ambassadors, Syed Hussain, who died at his post of duty. What about his great son, the great Jawaharlal Nehru, who ran the *National Herald*? Its editor went to jail, the late Shri K. Rama Rao, because he refused to budge an inch because he refused to apologise when he exposed British rulers' terrorism inside U.P. jails. We had also the son of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Devdas Gandhi, who as the Editor of *Hindustan Times* refused to divulge any information and refused to budge from his stand. Illustrious lawyer Tej Bahadur Sapru defended him and I was thrilled in the jail reading about the defence and how he refused to divulge the information before the trying Court and went to jail. How does Dandekar forget all those journalists? Shri Dandekar was busy in London or he was busy as a magistrate or he was busy doing anti-national activities. On retirement, as you know,—I interrupted when he made his maiden speech—he demanded a salary of Rs. 20,000 for himself from Scindias. These are well known facts and I am not mentioning anything new. These are plutocrats who never felt a wound or who do not know what is a bruise on the neck for the freedom movement. It is they who now come and insult our journalism and say that ours is not mature journalism. How can he forget Mahatma Gandhi himself who ran the cleanest journal known as *Young India*? We are proud of that sheet-anchor of our nationalism. *Young India* was read by millions of our people. How does he forget it all? Yet Shri Dandekar has joined our ranks by bringing out a journal this year owned by him and edited by his good lady. Now he knows what are the difficulties. I cannot forget to mention Lala Lajpat Rai who ran *Bande Matram*. We know how he

suffered. He was great journalist and freedom fighter. There are many many more. Their names are not described anywhere. They are not known. We have forgotten them. They have their own statues now in our hearts, but they are forgotten. They are the great liberators of our freedom movement. Here is an ex ICS man who forgets them. Many of these ex ICS men, even their wives want to be in Parliament. They have not seen hard days. Why I mention this is, they should not make fun of Indian journalism and put it down, put down the great valiant freedom movement by putting down the great journalists who made great contribution towards the Indian freedom and over-estimate their own importance. They have never felt a wound, they have never experienced suffering for freedom, and on retirement they want to come here and say things like this which I shall not allow them to say.

Now I come to the lords of the Press. What is happening in my own State. There is the paper called *Deccan Herald*. It is a good clean paper. That paper is almost swamped because of the chain of *Indian Express* coming in Bangalore. The *Indian Express*, as the hon. Minister himself will know, has been given about 13,000 tons of newsprint which is higher than that given to many papers put together. This chain of newspapers want to destroy all the newspapers, English, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and all other papers in existence.

Sir, I forgot to mention the name of that outstanding noble and valiant Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, Syed Abdulla Brelvi. He was a great journalist. But he never got any dividends. He died unknown. He was forced to stitch six shirts daily in jail and died of heart failure. We never recognised his great services Mr. Khadilkar—not this Khadilkar here—was a journalist in Bombay. He was the first journalist who said that

the first communal riots of Bombay were caused by the British. For that he was hauled up and he got two years imprisonment. He was defended by no less a man than the great Bulabhai Desai. In advance age he went to jail for two years, too long long indeed before Shri Dandekar ever dreamt of coming into journalism or Parliament. Then I think he was in the salubrious climate of the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Khadilkar's paper *Nama Kal* was not known as a great paper but it was read by thousands. Shri Goenka's paper, Shri Shanti Prasad Jain's paper the *Times of India* and others are run on great moneys. The banks are kept open for them. They are running their papers commanding monopolistic opinions which will wreck pure and independent Indian journalism. Even our great fathers of Indian nationalism never dreamt of big money. Their pens were never stained by any money pots. They wrote what they felt for the freedom of the land and that is why we are all here; let us not forget it.

Yet, Sir, these men who never felt a wound have now become the lords of the Press. The *Hindustan Times* is owned by the Birla family which has got enormous, bulging businesses, which owns many companies including even the manufacture of W.C. equipment. Their opinions hold sway. One group the Tatas, went in and took a loan of a few crores of rupees for steel and said that they would not pay the loan or interest but have taken substantial shares in running the *Statesman*. Even the great Hindu had to cow down before the industrialists. I am not saying anything except what I heard when they sold their debentures to Tatas.

How are we going to have clean journalism? Shri Dandekar talked of lack of printing and newsprint facilities, lack of money and other things. The money lords have ruined clean journalism and there is no chance of clean journalism coming up. The *Deccan Herald*, as I said, has been swamped by the chain of Express

papers. The *Patriot* of Delhi sturdily came out of sheer necessity because the money lords of journalism have lorded it all over Delhi and do not allow independent Indian language papers to come up. The Indian languages Press is one day going to be the most powerful Press of the world. It will command more than 25 million circulation daily. That is why I repeat my demand, which I made long ago being the first M.P. to voice it that the public sector whether it likes it or not, shall have to come into the field of journalism and run its own dailies, at least five or six dailies.

Shri Dandekar knows how the *London Economist*, in its latest copy, has run us down. The *Time* magazine has run us down. I asked one diplomat. He was the first Soviet Ambassador to India, Mr. Novikov. I met him in the Soviet Foreign office. He was head of the U.N. section there. He had once a diplomatic post at the U.N. I asked him "Are you not going back to America?" He said "How can I go there? I cannot bear the writings in their press; they disturb the peace of my mind" This is one story. I asked our Foreign Affairs Minister about his experience hardly three days ago. He said that he was induced to give an interview to a paper in America. When he gave the interview, it appeared torn out of bits, the most pernicious type of version. Then I asked him which paper it was. He said *New York Times*, and declared that he would not give any more interviews to that paper. Here are two different persons from two different places giving their views on the attitude of US papers.

Then, Time, this foreign journal equates India with Pakistan everywhere. They talk of "Pakistan's Ayub and Indian's Shastri". They always put India down. There is not precedent, there is no protocol, there is no respectability, they just want to put India down! India is always put down even though it is a big country with 360 million people. This big

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country is put down in the face of a tiny small country of Field Marshall Ayub Khan who was not even a Lt. Col. till the other day in India itself and who rose to his present position only because India fought the freedom struggle. He claimed equality with Nehru who is dead and gone. These foreign journals always praise Pakistan and put India down. It is time that we did something about this.

Shri Dandekar is enamoured of the foreign press. He talks of maturity, he talks of wisdom. My foot. We have wisdom. Our papers display the highest wisdom, highest patriotism, highest courage, highest sense of fair-mindedness. I have said what they have done. Since women can clean up things better, I hope the hon. Minister will take power in her hands and clean up the yellow journalism from this country.

When the editors and journalists are brought before the Press Council they must feel at home. They must be amongst their peers and equals. They must not feel hurt. They have their careers, their jobs and salaries to think about. If they have made a mistake they must apologize. I apologized only once in my life, and that was when Mahatma Gandhi was murdered. I wrote that Godse was the guest of late Jamnadas Mehta, who was one of the accused in the Gandhi murder case. He pretended that he was not one of the accused and protested and I had to make an unconditional and open-faced apology in many papers. Here I have to mention that I am grateful for the advice of eminent lawyers, Shri Setalvad and Shri Dapthari of Bombay who wanted me to find out what Jamnadas Mehta did the previous day or two days before the murder. I am also grateful to Shri Morarji Desai, who was then Chief Minister of Bombay, who asked the police to take hold of the diaries of Godse. In his diary Godse has mentioned in his own

hand-writing 27th January in Bombay, 28th in Gwalior, 29th in Delhi and 30th Gandhi was murdered and that was the guest of Jamnadas Mehta in Bombay. Jamnadas Mehta filed a civil suit against me in the Bombay High Court. If it had been a criminal case, I would have won it, as I have several defamation cases for B. G. Horniman. Under the Indian Penal Code if I had done a public duty with good motives, with good and clean intentions, then I am scot free. But Jamnadas Mehta was shrewd enough to move the Bombay High Court on the civil side and in half a dozen papers I had to apologize. These are the types of cases that will come before the Press Council. What could we do?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should conclude now.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** As this is a very important Bill, kindly give me a few more minutes.

I was hauled up for writing a certain editorial. The two men whom we are yet to recognize and about whom India should feel grateful are yet to be mentioned. One is my friend K. Srinivasan, who has been known as Stalin Srinivasan of the greatest journalists of India, who bullied Lord Mountbatten, who bullied even Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was courageous enough to rise against the British and who was mauled for it all. He told me that even though he did not have money to buy toys for his child in London, he lived on a monthly allowance of Rs 80 and got all the proceedings of the Simon Commission reported and sent to India. We should not forget Srinivasan and Brelvi.

The Press Council should consist of men of courage. I would say that the Chairman should be a Supreme Court or High Court Judge. They should not be the instruments of Government. Let us hand over the power of judging papers to people who are competent, who are patriotic and who are men and women of character.

I know that Shri Dandekar has seen a lot of papers. We, on our side too, have seen newspapers and journalists. Perhaps he has not even heard of people like Shri Khadilkar who threw away their papers in the face of the British and spent two years in Bombay's Yeravda jail for writing against the British. When there are great men like them in India, how dare he say that our press is immature?

**श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :** (कोणल) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रेस कौंसिल बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। लेकिन प्रजा-प्रभुत्व की दृष्टि से इस के लागू टाइटल में जो ये शब्द हैं : "टु एस्टाब्लिश ए प्रेस कौंसिल फार दि परपज आफ प्रिजर्विंग दि फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस", यहाँ तक मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जहाँ तक इससे भागे के इन शब्दों का सम्बन्ध है। "एंड आफ मेनटेनिंग एंड इम्प्रूविंग दि स्टैंडर्ड्स आफ न्यूजपेपर्स इन इंडिया," पिछले सोलह साल का हमारा अनुभव यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। जब से वर्तमान मंत्री महोदया आई हैं, उस वक्त से शायद कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट चल रही है।

भारतवर्ष में जो छोटे छोटे पेपर्स चल रहे हैं, मैं उन को बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वे कठिनाइयों के बावजूद पूरे साहस और मन की ताकत से काम करते हैं। लेकिन पूरी कोशिश करने पर भी दो चार साल के बाद उन पेपर्स की मौत हो जाती है। इस की दो ब्रास बजहें हैं। पहली बजह तो सरकार की एडवर्टाइजमेंट पालिसी है। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ दो फीसदी लोग अंग्रेजी जानने वाले हैं। इस के बावजूद एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स सिर्फ अंग्रेजी पेपर्स को दिये जाते हैं और लैंग्वेज पेपर्स को बहुत कम एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स दिये जाते हैं। इस वजह से उन छोटे छोटे पेपर्स को अपने आप को मेनटेन करने के लिए रेवेन्यू के एक बड़े हिस्से से बंचित रहना पड़ता है।

राजनीतिक प्रभाव भी उन पत्रों के चलने में एक रुकावट है। मेरी स्टेट में, और बहुत सी दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी, ऐसे मंत्री महोदय हैं, जो पत्रों के संचालकों आदि को तब तक बहुत ज्यादा सहायता देते हैं, जब तक कि वे क्लिंग पार्टी या कांग्रेस की तरफ रहते हैं। लेकिन जैसे ही वे कांग्रेस को छोड़ देते हैं, और अपने पत्र को एक फ्रीज्ड और इंडिपेंडेंट तरीके से चलाना शुरू करते हैं, उनको सब प्रकार की सहायता से वंचित कर दिया जाता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपना अनुभव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ के "विशाल कर्नाटक" पत्र को चलाने वाले जब तक कांग्रेस दल में थे, उस वक्त तक उन को तमाम एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स मिलते थे। लेकिन जब उन्होंने ने कांग्रेस दल से रिजाइन कर दिया, तो उन को एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स मिलने बन्द हो गए, जिसके बारे में अब रिप्रेजेंटेशन चल रहा है।

मुल्क में न्यूजप्रिंट को सप्लाई करने की नीति का जहाँ तक सवाल है, वाज अखबारों को पहले से न्यूजप्रिंट मिल जाता है, जब कि दूसरे अखबारों को नहीं मिलता है। न्यूजप्रिंट का जो बबोटा दिया जाता है, उस में से बहुत से भाग का ब्लैक मार्केटिंग किया जाता है। बड़े बड़े पेपर्स को ज्यादा से ज्यादा न्यूजप्रिंट दिया जाता है। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन छोटे छोटे पत्रों की तरफ भी तो ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। आज उन का चलना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कोरम की घंटी बज रही है . . . . अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपनी स्पीच जारी रखें।

प्री वे० सि० स्ट्रॉट्स : (यवतमास) :  
हमारा अनुभव तो यह कहता है कि विरोधी  
दल वालों के जो पेपर हैं उन को ज्यादा एडवर-  
टिजमेंट मिलते हैं और सप्ताह दल के पेपर्स  
को कम ।

श्री शिव भूति स्वामी : आप का यह अनु-  
भव हो सकता है लेकिन मेरा जो अनुभव है  
वह मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ । एक मुकामी  
अनुभव की बात मैंने आप के सामने रखी है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आम  
तौर पर यह देखा गया है कि जो छोटे पेपर  
होते हैं, जो लँग्वेज पेपर होते हैं, उन को  
भाज्जादी से अपनी पालिसी को कायम रखने  
में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है । प्रजा प्रभुत्व में  
भगर आप का विश्वास है कि तो जो आप की  
किसी पालिसी का पेपर विरोध करता है,  
उस को आप को सुनना चाहिये, उस को बर्दाश्त  
करना चाहिये । पेपर्स की लोगों की जो मुश्किलें  
हैं, उन का मूंह बन जाना चाहिये । उन को  
इन बातों को लिखने की आजादी रहनी चाहिये ।  
जो उनकी विचार धारा है, उसके अनुसार वे  
पेपर को चला सकें, इसकी उनको आजादी रहनी  
चाहिये । हां जो मुल्क की यूनिटी और उसकी  
इंटीग्रेटी को धक्का लगाने वाली खबरें या कमेंट  
छापते हैं, उस की उन को आजादी नहीं होनी  
चाहिये । इस तरह की बातों को छोड़ कर  
दूसरी जो भी उन की विचारधारा होती है  
उस के लिये प्रेस में जरूर जगह होनी चाहिये,  
उस को प्रचारित करने की उन को जरूर  
स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिये ।

रजिस्ट्रेशन की एक जो मशीनरी आप ने  
क्रियेट की है, उस के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक बात  
कहना चाहता हूँ । रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने में उन को  
बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, इसमें बहुत समय लग  
जाता है । प्रिलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरीज करने में  
आप को एक दो हफ्ते से ज्यादा नहीं लेना  
चाहिये । जब पेपर आप को इतिला दे दे तो  
इस से अधिक आप को रजिस्टर करने में  
समय नहीं लेना चाहिये । धाज देखा जाता है कि  
पांच पांच, सात सात और दस दस महीने

लग जाते हैं । और कहीं कहीं पर तो एक एक  
साल लग जाता है । इतना अधिक समय इस  
में नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये ।

अब मैं प्रस कौंसिल बिठाने का जो  
रिपोर्ट है, उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता  
हूँ और जी पावर्ज उसको दी गई है, उन के  
बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । क्लॉज  
नम्बर 20 में आप ने कहा है :  
Protection of action taken in good  
faith.

"No suit or other legal proceed-  
ing shall lie against the Council  
or any member thereof or any  
person acting under the direction  
of the Council in respect of any-  
thing which is in good faith done  
or intended to be done under this  
Act.

No suit or other legal proceed-  
ing shall lie against any news-  
paper in respect of the publication  
of any matter therein under the  
authority of the Council."

प्रजा प्रभुत्व की जो मशीनरी हमने  
बनाई है, डेमोक्रेसी जो हमने अपने देश में  
चलाई है उसका मतलब यह होना चाहिए कि  
"डेमोक्रेसी फार दी पीपल, आफ दी पीपल  
बाई दी पीपल ।" लेकिन क्या मैं यह कहने की  
जुर्रत कर सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में डेमोक्रेसी  
का अर्थ यह लिया जाता है कि डेमोक्रेसी  
इच फार दी पार्टी, आफ दी पार्टी, बाई दी  
पार्टी । इस चीज को जब तक खत्म नहीं  
किया जाएगा, जब तक पार्टीलिस डेमोक्रेसी  
आप इस मुल्क में नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक मैं  
समझता हूँ कि पक्षों की आजादी को कायम  
रखना आपके लिए मुश्किल होगा । इसके  
लिए यह आवश्यक है कि नेशनल गवर्नमेंट हो  
और हकीकी पक्षों में डेमोक्रेसी बाई दी पीपल,  
फार दी पीपल, आफ दी पीपल हो ।  
महात्मा गांधी द्वारा प्रतिपादित सिद्धान्तों

के अनुसार आपको चलना होगा। मतदाताओं के विवेक पर आपको निर्भर रहना होगा। यह आपको समझना होगा कि मतदाता हमारे जिम्मेदार लोग हैं। हमें जो मशीनरी है इसको पक्ष रहित बनाना होगा।

प्रेस काउंसिल के नामिनेशन का जो तरीका है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे आप कह दें कि ज्यूडिशरी उसको नामिनेट करेगी या प्रेजिडेंट साहब नामिनेट करेंगे लेकिन दरअसल मैं आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एडवाइस पर ही वे ऐसा करेंगे कोई भी करे, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एडवाइस पर ही करेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह काउंसिल गवर्नमेंट के प्रभाव में किसी प्रकार से भी न हो। जिस तरह से पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन होती है और जिस तरह से वह गवर्नमेंट के प्रभाव से इंडिपेंडेंट होती है, उसी तरह से प्रेस काउंसिल भी गवर्नमेंट के प्रभाव में न हो, बिल्कुल इंडिपेंडेंट हो। जिस तरह से कमिशन गवर्नमेंट के मातहत नहीं रहती है उसी तरह से यह काउंसिल भी गवर्नमेंट के मातहत न रहे। प्रेस और ब्राडकास्टिंग, ये जो प्रचार के साधन हैं ये बिल्कुल आजाद होने चाहिये, इंडिपेंडेंट होने चाहिये। इनको किसी दलबन्दी में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। न ही इनको हुक्मत की धर में रहना चाहिए और न ही ये हुक्मत के हाथ के तहत रहने चाहिये।

हमें धाफ आफिस और जो भी यहां बूखरी शरायत बताई गई है वे तो सब ठीक हैं। उसके फंक्शंस में जो यह कहा गया है कि गन्दी चीज या यैलो जनरलिज्म जो है उसका कंट्रोल करने की जो बात है, उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसको कंट्रोल करने और उनकी आजादी को कम करने की जो बात कही गई है, प्रेस की आजादी कम करने की जो बात कही गई है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय धनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो छोटे पेपर्स या

लैंग्वेज पेपर्स कान्फेसिस हैं या जो भी उनकी आर्थनाइजेशन हैं, उन से बातचीत करने, उनकी जो मुश्किलात हैं उनको दूर करने की वह चेष्टा करें। इन मुश्किलात की वजह से उनके लिये जिन्दा रहना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है। खास तौर पर न्यूजप्रिंट जो एलाट किया जाता है वह बहुत कम किया जाता है और एडवर्टाइजमेंट उनको जो लैंग्वेज पेपर्स हैं, बहुत कम दिये जाते हैं, सेंट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से। हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन में जिन चौदह भाषाओं का समावेश है उन सभी में प्रकाशित होने वाले पेपर्स को साजिमी तौर पर और कुछ नहीं तो उनके सप्लायेशन परसेंटेज पर तो इन एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स को दिया जाए। अगर प्रेस काउंसिल इन चीजों की देखभाल करेगी और तमाम मुल्क में जितने भी हमारे भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र पत्रिकाएँ हैं, उनको जिन्दा रखने की कोशिश करेगी, उनको ताकत पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेगी तो उस प्रेस काउंसिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन अगर वह अपने काम को दलबन्दी के आधार पर चलायेगी तो उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am surprised at the opposition to this Bill. I believe much of this opposition issues from the fact that the hon. Members who made this criticism did not have their view on the background on which this Bill comes.

This Bill actually has not been brought on the spur of the moment; it does not drop from the sky. It comes from the background of the recommendations of the Press Commission submitted in 1954. Therefore, the experience, the discussion and the consideration for the last ten years are behind this Bill and the proposals put into the form of legislative enactments in this Bill have been filtered through the discussions and considerations of the Press Commission in the first stage, the passage by the Rajya

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]  
 Sabha of the 1956 Press Council Bill in the second stage, the consideration of that Bill again by the Press Committee set up by the previous Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Gopala Reddi, in the third stage and in the fourth stage we are getting this Bill. So those who are criticizing the provisions of this Bill as if they come something like oysters do surprise me.

I shall first go to the Press Council. The references to the Press Council will be a proper reply to some of the criticism that Shri Dandekar has made. He was referring to all the enactments in our present legislation regarding the press, both criminal and civil. But when the Press Commission submitted the recommendations, the recommendations were that this body would administer the code of ethics and give its ruling when any newspaper or any particular journalist is accused or unprofessional conduct. Then, the Press Commission proceeds:

"We consider that the regulation of the conduct of the Press in the matter of such objectionable writing as is not legally punishable should also be the responsibility of the Press Council."

This quotation from the Press Commission's recommendations puts Shri Dandekar's criticism completely out of court. This council is not going to become the court of a magistrate or an executive authority to deal with or to administer the penal laws or of criminal procedure as embodied in the Indian legislation.

Then, Shri Dandekar also raised the question that there is none from judiciary; there are no judges; there is no provision that judges must be there. To that the Press Commission says:—

"We have arrived at the conclusion that the best way of maintaining professional standards in journalism would be to bring into

existence a body of people principally connected with the industry whose responsibility it would be to arbitrate on doubtful points and to censure any one guilty of infraction of the code."

The Press Commission itself did not suggest that the judiciary will be preponderant. The present Bill has followed the Press Commission's recommendations. If it is a fault the fault lies with the Press Commission and not with the Bill.

My friend Mr. Dandekar referred to the question of judiciary. I may make one humble submission. I do not know whether Mr. Dandekar had any contact with the press at any time in his life and career. I have had it for more than 40 years and let me tell Mr. Dandekar that journalists working in the newspapers and particularly the editors have to solve the questions of law at every moment, every day, during the course of their work. Otherwise no paper could be published the next morning. They have to see whether they are deterred by section 153 or 121 or 124 of the Indian Penal Code. They have to carry in their memory all these sections when they write or pass on the news for publication. They apply all these legal provisions. So, the work they do, I say most humbly by the application of law is no less exacting than what the judges do from the Benches.

Then a question was raised: Why not have a Council on voluntary basis? Why have a Council with statutory authority which can censure, which can call for evidence, which can enforce production and attendance etc? To that also the Press Commission gives the answer. In answering that point, the Press Commission refers to the condition of the voluntary character of the Press Council in Britain. It says:

"The most recent instance, which we have already mentioned,



is the censure of Mr. Gunn Editor of the "Daily Sketch" for his action in altering the text of a contribution without the permission of the author and still publishing it over the writer's name. The fact that the Press Council in the United Kingdom is a purely voluntary body has undoubtedly handicapped it in the exercise of its authority over the press. Its decisions in certain cases have been the subject of violent controversy particularly by those affected. Even in the last instance the Council could not ensure the appearance of Mr. Gunn before it when it was investigating the matter...."

With that experience, the Press Commission recommended that a mere voluntary Council will not do and that a Council will have to be established with statutory authority. And that is what has been done.

Another criticism was made about the immunity granted to the officers and the workers of the Council in the work that they do for the Council. That has also followed the Press Commission's recommendations.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** Immunity is all right. I did not object to immunity. I object to its decisions being final.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** I am quite obliged to Mr. Dandekar for correcting me there. But I believe that this immunity has been objected to by some other hon. Members who spoke after him—probably Mr. Warior.

**Shri Warior:** I did not mention it at all.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** So, I take it that you have no objection to it. But some objection was raised about it. I must give the reply from the Press Commission's recommendation.

It says:

"Another point that has been raised in this connection is that in

order to be effective a Council of this character should be given statutory protection in respect of its action . . ."

It says further:

" . . . that its members, individually and jointly, should have legal protection in respect of all the action that they take *bona fide* and in discharge of their responsibilities and that others too who implement their decisions such as a newspaper that publishes the findings of the Council should also be protected."

I hope that the Bill very faithfully follows the recommendations of the Press Commission. The Press Commission was a body containing persons who have worked in the press and who could speak on behalf of the press. This is so far as the first stage is concerned.

The next stage was when the Bill was brought forward by the previous Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Keskar. When that Bill was brought forward in 1956, all the different organisations of persons working in newspapers supported it. If I had the time, I would have quoted from the recommendations that they made in 1956. So, the establishment of the Press Council of this type was accepted on behalf of the different functionaries in the newspapers. In fact, this Bill would have become the law in 1957 had not the Lok Sabha been dissolved as its term had expired. The Bill was adopted by the Rajya Sabha in December, 1956 and in 1957 it would have come to the Lok Sabha but the Lok Sabha was dissolved as its term had expired. That is how this Bill was not enacted into law and it remained as an unfulfilled agreement at that time and it had to be taken up again.

Then, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi took it up and put it before a committee composed of different sections of the press. They also went through the previous Bill and submitted their recommenda-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

tions. And this Bill has been brought forward on those recommendations. I believe, this Bill had been brought forward by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and I am glad and thankful to the Ministry that they have not allowed the Bill to lapse. They pursued it and they have now brought it forward so that it will fulfil the requirements and the demands of the newspapers which have been made for a long time since the publication of the recommendations of the Press Commission.

My friend Mr. Warior was referring to the appointment of the Chairman. He asked: Why is the Chairman not a judge as has been recommended by the Press Commission? Yes, the Press Commission recommended it and the Bill that Dr. Keskar brought forward in the Rajya Sabha, in 1956, had incorporated that recommendation of the Press Commission to the effect that a judge should be the Chairman of the Council. But it was at the instance of the Rajya Sabha that the clause was changed. During the debate on the Bill, some Members moved an amendment for the appointment of the Chairman by a committee consisting of the Chief Justice of India, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the Speaker, Lok Sabha. That is how that recommendation of the Press Commission, though accepted by the then Information and Broadcasting Minister, was changed. But even the amendment made by the Rajya Sabha could not be put into effect because it put three of the highest personages to decide upon as to who should be the Chairman. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, intimated that they were not prepared to accept this responsibility. That is how the provision that is there in this Bill came in. So, Mr. Warior is absolutely wrong in making it a cause for complaint that a judge was not put as the Chairman of the Council.

Now, I come to the press and the Bill. We are proud of the Indian press

and I am proud of my own association with it. Actually, in other places, freedom comes first and the national press comes afterwards. In India, the procedure has been reversed. Here, the national press comes first and it is this national press that has acted as the nursery for the Indian freedom.

The Press came first and freedom came afterwards and all the persons who had accepted service in newspapers in the missionary spirit suffered untold hardships and I should say, even persecutions, to help the progress of the freedom movement, so that the freedom movement might lead to the consummation where we are now. That is the proud tradition of the Indian way and journalists themselves have a very proud role to play in that tradition.

There was the question of freedom of Press, which Mr. Dandekar raised. By freedom of Press I understand only one freedom and that is the freedom of the editor. In fact, the Press Commission's entire attempt was to stabilise the position of the editor. If the position of the editor is stabilised, if the editor's freedom is ensured, then the Press is free. If the editor is not free, the Press is not free. This very fact was referred to by our late Prime Minister in the Forum of the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference. Referring to the question of freedom of Press, he himself posed the question—"By freedom of the Press what do you mean?" "Whose freedom?" Freedom of every one involved in the newspapers would lead to anarchy. It is the editor who symbolises the newspaper. The newspaper has a status, has an authority, has a prestige in the society and it is the editor who symbolises that status, that prestige and that authority. By freedom of the newspapers I mean the freedom of the editor and I accept it in no other sense. When I look at the provisions of the Press Council Bill, I only look to the fact whether it ensures the freedom of the editor.

There was one complaint by my friend, Shri Warior, about the representation of working journalists. I think he has not carefully looked into the provisions of the Bill. I am reading out the relevant portion for him:

"Thirteen members from among the working journalists, of whom not less than six shall be editors of newspapers . . ."

What does this mean? This means that these six will also be working journalists. Mr. Warior was speaking in a way as if these six will be something separate from the working journalists. That is not the way in which I understand it. I hope the English language itself does not take it in that way when it says that "thirteen members from among the working journalists of whom not less than six shall be editors of newspapers". What is Mr. Warior's complaint? The editors who come are bound to be working journalists. Over and above the fact that they have got to be working journalists, another condition is imposed that they must not carry on any business of newspapers and must not own newspapers. At this moment I can imagine of editors who, though themselves acting as working journalists, are really owners and managers of newspapers. It is for keeping them out that the provision was put in this form.

I shall refer to one more point. Mr. Dandeker was trying to make out that the Bill is quite a monstrosity. He referred to this particular expression more than once. He has himself suggested about 33 amendments. Even if all these amendments are accepted, I do not think the character of the Bill will undergo any fundamental modification. Excepting two, namely, amendments numbering 25 and 31, there is nothing fundamental that he has suggested. If all his amendments are accepted, I hope he will be satisfied. Even if all these amendments are accepted, the Bill will still remain for him a monstrosity in spite of all the

labour undertaken by him in suggesting amendments.

In conclusion I support this Bill. This is the best that we can have under the circumstances. No legislation can be so perfect as to be a proof against everything; no legislation can be so perfect as will satisfy everybody; no legislation can be so perfect as will assure that there will be no complaint against it. If our legislations could be of that type, then the courts would go out of function. Because there are defects in the legislation, the courts come into operation. Even if there is some dissatisfaction for some, let there be no complaint about it. This is the result of ten years' efforts. I should be absolutely sorry if these ten years' efforts mean nothing. I assure this House that the entire newspaper world will be eager to have this Bill passed into an Act as soon as possible.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : समापति महादय, इस विधेयक का पूर्णतया समर्थन करने में मैं अपने को प्रसन्न मानता हूँ। इस विधेयक से मेरा सैद्धांतिक मतभेद है। इस विधेयक में जो बातें दी गयी हैं वे मुझे सन् 1934 के कांसिस्ट कोऑपरेटिव स्टेट के कांस्टिट्यूशन की याद दिलाती हैं। करीब-करीब वैसे ही कांस्टिट्यूशन इस बिल का है। इस बिल में सर्वत्र नामनिर्देशन करने की ही व्यवस्था रखी गयी है, जिसका कि मैं सांकेतिक नहीं मानता।

इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि जो कुछ इस वक्त कुव्यवस्था फैल चुकी है उस को दूर किया जाए। लेकिन इस से वह कुव्यवस्था दूर होने वाली नहीं है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

दूसरा मेरा विरोध इस बिल से यह है कि इस में एग्जीक्यूटिव के साथ में जूडीशियरी को मिला दिया गया है। मेरा विचार है कि हमेशा जूडीशियरी को अलग रखना चाहिए। इस में जूडीशियरी को एग्जीक्यूटिव के साथ मिला कर जो करप्शन नहीं है अभी जूडीशियरी में, उस करप्शन के लिए एक झोत खोल देते हैं, क्योंकि तीन मेम्बर कमेटी के जो नामिनेट किए जाने वाले हैं उन में एक तो चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया है और एक रिप्रजेंटेटिव होगा प्रेसीडेंट का, और इसका बेयरमैन कौन होगा? बेयरमैन वह होगा जिसको कि चीफ जस्टिस साहब नामिनेट करेंगे। इस तरह से दो आदमी चीफ जस्टिस के हो गए और तीसरा आदमी प्रेसीडेंट का हो गया। इस प्रकार जूडीशियरी का इसमें 66 परसेंट हिस्सा हो जाता है। जब इस में जूडीशियरी का 66 परसेंट हाथ हो जाता है और वह यदि किसी के साथ अन्याय होता है और कोर्ट में जाता है। तो कोर्ट को थोड़ी हिंसा पैदा होगी। सकोच पैदा होगा कि जिस कमेटी के दो सदस्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस, और उनका एक नामिनेट किया हुआ सदस्य है उसके खिलाफ कैसे जाया जा सकता है।

तीसरा मेरा सैद्धांतिक मतभेद यह है कि इस में 25 सदस्य हैं, और वे 25 के 25 मनोनीत हैं। उनमें लोक-पक्षा के...

श्री हुकुम खन्दा कल्लवाय : इतने बड़े महत्व के नेता बोल रहे हैं, पर बड़े दुख की बात है कि हाउस में पचास मेम्बर भी नहीं हैं। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

15 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: There is no quorum. Shri Raghunath Singh may resume his seat for a minute. The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I make one point clear? The hon. Mem-

ber is frequently referring to nomination. I may point out that Government do not come into the picture at all.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I never said 'Government'. I was referring to the committee of three members.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They can be nominated in the first instance. Thereafter, the franchise is in the hands of the council. In the first instance, members are chosen from the Federation of Working Journalists, the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, and two or three bodies like that. Later on, there may even be more such bodies. In the first instance, there is nomination by the committee of three consisting of the Chief Justice, the chairman of the council and a person appointed by the President. Originally we had the provision for selection. But the Working Journalists' Federation wanted a judge to do it. They gave evidence and they also submitted memoranda. Then, the Rajya Sabha changed it and said that the matter might be left to the Chief Justice of India, and his discretion should not be fettered. In the first instance, the Chief Justice, a person nominated by the President and the chairman of the council will nominate the members all of whom should represent only the interests concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know for how long this Bill will go on?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It will go on till 3.30 P.M.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Clause 4(4) reads thus:

"... all the other members referred to in sub-section (3) shall be nominated by a Committee consisting of the Chief Justice of India, the Chairman of the Council and a person to be appointed by the President of India..."

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That will come later on.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** The chairman of the council will be nominated in the first instance. Therefore, I am saying this.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** My hon. friend will kindly read sub-clause (5) also.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** That will come afterwards.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The word 'nominated' has been used, because the working journalists wanted it; they wanted the discretion to be left to the committee.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** I am talking about the formation of the committee. It is wholly nominated.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** That is so.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** तीन प्रादमी नोमिनेट करेंगे । तीन प्रादमियों में से एक चीफ जस्टिस, दूसरा चीफ जस्टिस का प्रतिनिधि और तीसरा प्रेसीडेंट का प्रतिनिधि होगा । इस का प्रर्थ यह हो गया कि चीफ जस्टिस के उस में 66 परसैंट प्रादमी जो होंगे वह जूडिशियरी के होंगे और 33 परसैंट जो होंगे वे प्रेसीडेंट के होंगे । इस बास्ते मैं कहता कि जूडिशियरी को इन्डाइरेक्ट वे में एक्जीक्यूटिव के साथ लाना यह परम्परा ठीक नहीं होगी । मैं नहीं समझता कि दुनिया में कहीं भी किसी कांस्टिट्यूशन के अन्दर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज को या उन के प्रतिनिधि को इस प्रकार का अधिकार दिया गया हो । अगर कहीं पर ऐसा होता है अपनी जानकारी के लिए उसे जानना चाहूंगा ।

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I might make one thing clear. Originally the provision was that the Chief Justice, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha would do the nomination. But the Speaker and the Chairman wrote to us saying that they might not be involved into it, because

the Members of Parliament were also there. Then, the working journalists wanted a judge to be there. I just wanted to give my hon. friend the history of it.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Whatever the original Bill might have been, I am concerned only with the Bill as it is before us, and I am reading out only from that.

चीथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि इस में आपने यह रक्खा है कि 25 सदस्यों में से केवल दो प्रादमी लोक सभा के और एक प्रादमी राज्य सभा का होगा । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि शिपिंग बोर्ड 21 प्रादमियों का बोर्ड है । जिस में कि शायद सब के सब एलक्टैड होते हैं । केवल गवर्नमेंट के तीन, चार प्रादमियों को छोड़ कर सब के सब वहां पर एलैक्टैड होते हैं । जो शिपिंग में प्रोमोसियन है, यूनियन चाहे कम्युनिस्ट यूनियन हो और चाहे वह सोशलिस्ट यूनियन हो, तीन मॅम्बर उन के भी आते हैं उनका भी एलैक्शन होता है । वह भी सब एलैक्टैड होते हैं । लोक-सभा के चार प्रादमी लिये जाते हैं दो सदस्य राज्य सभा से चुने जाते हैं । उस में भी कम से कम पार्लियामेंट का एक तिहाई रिप्रेजेंटेशन होता है । लेकिन यहां पर 25 में 3 सदस्य संसद् के रखे हैं जो भी नोमिनेटेड होंगे । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मॅम्बर करीब करीब एक तिहाई होंगे चाहिए शिपिंग बोर्ड में भी उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन एक तिहाई है और उनका यहां चुनाव होता है । जब उनका चुनाव होता है तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता कि यहां पर भी जो पार्लियामेंट के मॅम्बर इस में भेले शायद लोक-सभा और राज्य सभा से उन को चुनाव करके क्यों न भेजा जाये ? उनको भी चुनाव करके भेजना चाहिए । इसके अतिरिक्त यह जो संख्या दो लोक सभा की और एक राज्य सभा की रखी है यह संख्या ठीक नहीं है । शिपिंग बोर्ड में चार प्रादमी लोक-सभा से और दो प्रादमी राज्य सभा से जाते हैं । 21 में

[श्री रघनाथ सिंह]

से 6 वहां जाते हैं वहां पर भी 25 में से कम से कम 6 सदस्य इस बोर्ड में भेजे जाने चाहियें जिसमें कि 4 लोक-सभा के और 2 राज्य सभा के हों। यहां पर एक तिहाई अपोजीशन है और अगर मेरा सुझाव मान लिया जाता है तो उस एक तिहाई अपोजीशन को भी अपने आदमी को भेजने का मौका मिल जायेगा। लेकिन अगर वैसा नहीं किया जाता है और राज्य सभा से केवल एक ही आदमी भेजेंगे तो राज्य सभा से कोई भी अपोजीशन का आदमी नहीं आ सकता है। इसी प्रकार से लोक-सभा से अगर केवल दो ही आदमी रखेंगे तो कोई अपोजीशन का सदस्य नहीं आ सकेगा। हमें शिपिंग बोर्ड का अनुभव है। जहां कि हमेशा लोक-सभा के अपोजीशन से एक आदमी आता है और राज्य सभा से अपोजीशन का एक आदमी आता है। इसलिए हमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था यहां पर भी करनी चाहिए ताकि अपोजीशन बिल्कुल यहां पर इम्नॉर न हो जाय। उस में कांग्रेस पार्टी के रूलिंग पार्टी के और अपोजीशन के भी दोनों के ही प्रतिनिधि वहां पर मौजूद हो सकें। उनका निर्वाचन होना चाहिए क्योंकि हम लोग भी तो चुन कर ही आये हैं। इसलिए हमें इसका अधिकार होना चाहिये कि हम वहां पर लोगों को चुन कर भेजें।

इसी प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रैस काउंसिल बिल के क्लॉज 4 पार्ट (3) (ए) में जो 13 मैम्बरस हैं यह तेरहों मैम्बरस वकिंग जरनलिस्ट्स में से होंगे उन को भी चुन कर घाना चाहिए। जो 13 आदमी आयें वह चुन कर भेजे जायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जैसा कि आपने यहां पर एक क्रासिस्ट कारपोरेट स्टेट की तरह से रख दिया है कि पहले सब लोग नाम भेजें उन भेजे हुए नामों के घाने के बाद उनमें से आप सेलैक्शन करेंगे तो इस तरीके से यह बात ठीक नहीं

है बल्कि उन लोगों को भी मौका देना चाहिए ताकि वह भी लोगों को चुन कर भेजें।

इसी प्रकार से कि क्लॉज 4 पार्ट 3 (बी) में यह दिया हुआ है :—

“Six members from among persons who own or carry on the business of management of newspapers.”

इस में भी जितने न्यूजपैपर्स के लोग हैं मैनेज-मेंट के लोग हैं डाइरेक्टरस हैं उन को भी चुनने का अधिकार देना चाहिये कि वे लोग भी चुन कर भेजें।

इस के बाद जैसा कि मैंने पालियामेंट के लिए कहा है कि पालियामेंट से भी मैम्बरों को चुन कर भेजना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि क्लॉज 4 पार्ट 3(ए) में जहां वकिंग जरनलिस्ट्स को लिखा गया है उस में कोई ऐसे एडिटर को चुन कर नहीं भेजना चाहिए जो कि मैनेजमेंट में डाइरेक्टर हो क्योंकि वकिंग जरनलिस्ट्स ऐक्ट जब पास हुआ तो बहुत से जो एडिटर थे वह निकाल दिये गये और जितने मैनेजर थे घोनर मैम्बर थे वह खुद मालिक बन गये तो इसको ऐवायड करना चाहिए। एडिटर लोग जो कि खुद उस मैनेजमेंट में डाइरेक्टर हैं ऐसे एडिटरस को घर्षात् डाइरेक्टरस को इस में स्थान नहीं देना चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं बड़े घदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस बोर्ड को ऐलेक्टिव बोर्ड रखना चाहिए। अगर उस को घाप नॉमिनेटिव बोर्ड रखेंगे तो इस में इंडि-पेंडेंस नहीं रहेगी। घाप ने प्रैस की इंडि-पेंडेंस का ऐक्ट पास किया है। श्री घट्टाचार्य ने प्रैस की इंडिपेंडेंस का जिफ किया लेकिन इसके घनुसार घभी इरनी इंडिपेंडेंस है? इस बिल के घनुसार तो जो

प्रखारों के ज़रनलिस्ट्स की इंडिपेंडेंस है भी उस को प्राप सीमित करते हैं क्योंकि इस वक्त जो एक विस्तृत और व्यापक अधिकार है उस व्यापक अधिकार को प्राप इस तरह से संकुचित करते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो प्रखार वालों को आजादी और स्वाधीनता है यह स्वाधीनता जुडिशिएरी के हाथ में प्राप सौंपना चाहते हैं, दो प्रादमियों के हाथ में जो कि चीफ़ जस्टिस और चीफ़ जस्टिस का जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होगा उस के हाथ में यह सारी कुंजी रखना चाहते हैं। उचित नहीं है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जुडिशिएरी को इसमें लाना प्रावश्यक नहीं है और अगर प्राप बाकई प्रैंस की इंडिपेंडेंस चाहते हैं तो प्राप चुनाब से डरते क्यों हैं? प्राप भी तो प्राखिर चुन कर प्राये हैं? जनता ने प्राप को चुनकर भेजा है और इसलिए इसको एलेक्टिव बीडी बनाने में क्या हर्जा है क्या प्रापत्ति है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने प्राप के 25 मॅम्बर्स हैं उन पञ्चीसों मॅम्बरों को प्रापको चुनकर बुलाना चाहिए। हर प्रादमी को भोका देना चाहिये कि वह चुन कर भेजे। लोक-सभा और राज्य सभा के मॅम्बरों के वास्ते जो प्राप ने दो लोक-सभा और एक राज्य सभा का रक्खा है तो उसकी जगह प्रापको 4 लोक-सभा से और दो राज्य सभा से रखने चाहिए ताकि प्रपोजीशन का भी एक एक सदस्य उस में प्रा सके। स्पीकर को वह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह नीमिनेट करे बल्कि एलेक्शन का अधिकार होना चाहिए। अगर एलेक्शन का अधिकार होता और प्रपोजीशन एक तिहाई है तो कम से कम प्रपोजीशन का एक, एक प्रादमी उसमें प्रा सकेगा। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ जो यह विधेयक है उसका सैद्धांतिक विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि इस में नीमिनेशन की जो व्यवस्था की गई है यह बिल्कुल एक प्रलोकाताविक है जब कि हमारा देश एक लोकतंत्री देश है। हमारी गाइडिड डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है,

कोई लिमिटिड डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है— हम पूरी डेमोक्रेटिक स्टेट है। इसलिए हमें डेमोक्रेसी का पूरा प्रादर करना चाहिए और डेमोक्रेसी को सर्वत्र लागू करना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि जब प्राम पंचायतो गांव सभाओं, जिला परिषदों, कापोरेशन्स और एसेम्बलीज प्रादि सब संस्थाओं में इलैक्शन की व्यवस्था की गई है जो बाइंडिंग सरकार एपायंट करती है जैस सिपिंग बोर्ड जब उन का इलैक्शन होता है तो फिर सरकार इतने बाइंड और बड़े सबजैक्ट के बारे में इलैक्शन से क्यों हिचकती और डरती है। लिहाजा सरकार को संकतंत्र का प्रादर करना चाहिए और जहां नामिनेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है वहां इलेक्शन किय जाना चाहिए।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, I know that we would have another opportunity of dealing with the various classes of this Bill when we come to the clause by clause consideration stage. I would, however, like to speak on certain aspects of the Bill which are not, in my humble submission, altogether wholesome. But in doing so, I would not like to detract from the welcome this Bill deserves. It is one of those privileged Bills, privileged on account of the fact that it deals with the fourth estate and privileged also because it is twice born. As you would recall, such a Bill was brought before the House several years ago but its birth was not really complete in the sense in which birth is recognised in the caste system of India. It has come again and I think the fact that it has reappeared reflects creditably on the intentions of Government to bring into being an autonomous body regulating the conduct of the press.

I should like to draw the attention of the House to a brief minute of dissent I had appended to this Bill. I must say in referring to it that by and large we found that several of our suggestions were acceptable at the joint committee stage and, therefore,

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

the area of controversy or difference of opinion has been considerably reduced. Nevertheless, there persist in this Bill certain features, which I would consider extremely objectionable and unwholesome. In particular, I would draw attention to a very anomalous inclusion and conferment of power on the Chief Justice of India who would now, under this Bill, nominate the chairman of the Press Council, who would perform several nominating functions. I do not know how the Press Commission felt advised to recommend that these nominating functions should be invested in the Chief Justice of India. I claim to know a bit of constitutional law and it appears to me that it is altogether improper, if not totally unconstitutional, to enjoin functions under a statute on the exalted office of the Chief Justice which are essentially extra-constitutional. The Constitution prescribes the tenure of office of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and it is under the Constitution that these judicial luminaries function. It is under the Constitution alone that certain functions can be enjoined upon them. In trying to enjoin or impose upon the office of the Chief Justice certain functions in respect of nominating the chairman of the Press Council, I think Government have disregarded the very framework and the underlying spirit of the Constitution of India.

I had raised this point at the stage of the joint committee, but unfortunately my objections did not prevail then. It appears that perhaps the Government had consulted the then Chief Justice of India and made sure that he would accept these nominating functions under the statute. They may have consulted and may have obtained his consent. But it is obvious that no Chief Justice can bind his successors in respect of assuming these extra-constitutional functions. After all, a particular Chief Justice might be inclined to take upon himself the responsibility of assisting the Government or the responsibility of nominat-

ing a person to be the chairman of the Press Council. But his successor may well turn round and say, 'This is none of my functions. This is not one of the functions prescribed by the Constitution. This is not one of the responsibilities and duties enjoined upon me by the Constitution. I shall not perform it'. What will happen then? A piece of legislation which does not even anticipate elementary occurrences like this is not a good piece of legislation. Obviously, such functions cannot be imposed or enjoined upon the Chief Justice of India and his office. I have considered it appropriate to append a minute of dissent particularly on this aspect of the matter. I have said:

"I do not know what justification there is for introducing the Chief Justice of India in the process of the composition of the Council. After all, the functions of the Chief Justice are defined in the Constitution and it is neither fair nor proper to cast on that exalted office a host of extra-constitutional duties and obligations, which may not only be onerous but also embarrassing. By not delimiting in detail the categories from which the Chief Justice should exercise his powers of nomination under this enactment, the Chief Justice may well be confronted with a complex and dilemmatic administrative predicament".

How is it that the Chief Justice would be able to pick and choose persons who should fill these offices in the Press Council? What superior wisdom, knowledge or acquaintance with persons or current problems in the field of journalism could the Chief Justice claim for effecting appropriate nominations? It appears to me that so far as this aspect of this legislation is concerned it is altogether indefensible. Whatever may be said for the consideration of importing the element of impartiality into this. I think the considerations I have just pointed out,



on account of the fact that the Chief Justice cannot be the appropriate person for making these nominations, far outweigh the consideration of impartiality which should, no doubt, remain there, but which can be ensured in ways other than this.

I would also like to mention at this stage that the composition of the Council is based more on a cleavage of classes and interests than on a pluralistic and functional basis. I feel that it would have been far more in the interest of the Press Council if functional interests were better and more directly represented. It appears to me that there is a greater awareness of classes than an awareness of functions to be performed by persons.

In this context, it also appears to me that some of the expression used in this piece of legislation are not appropriate. For example, the Chairman is described as a whole-time officer. I would have envisaged a Chairman of a very high status, an eminence, not a wholetime officer. The kind of bureaucratic limitations that appear to have operated in even devising the phraseology, indeed in afflicting the provisions of the Bill with such phraseology, is evident in a host of phrases such as 'whole-time officer to be Chairman of the Press Council' . . .

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The Joint Committee struck out the word 'honorary'. They wanted a salaried officer.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I agree that the officer should be whole-time. The person discharging this function could be a part-time person too. But to describe him as 'whole-time officer' is really to denigrate the office and to bring it down by sheer devaluation in the currency being used in describing him.

**Shri Warier:** What more appropriate term would he suggest?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** You need not have it. It was not necessary to say 'whole-time officer'; it was not at all necessary. For example, you do not say that in other cases. In the Constitution, we prescribe the functions of a Judge. We do not say that he is a 'whole-time officer', though he is one. As a matter of fact, it is wholly superfluous, a redundant phraseology which has been imported into this statute. If that were so, we would have to call the minister a whole-time officer, as also the judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court as wholetime officers. It is wholly superfluous and it might really detract from the high status that we are contemplating for the chairman of the council. Now, the power to censor third parties who are neither journalists nor concerned directly with this autonomous professional body is misplaced power, misconceived conferment of powers. Obviously we are not doing away with the Constitution merely because of bringing into existence a professional body of journalists such as this council. We are not supplanting courts either. Anyone else can be brought in as a third party . . . (Interruptions). A proprietor could perhaps be brought in the ambit of this but I am talking of anybody, any citizen. Their rights cannot in any way be abridged or affected by the operation of this statute because this statute is after all subject to the Constitution. I also submit that the council which has been invested with powers of civil courts should not be thought of as a tribunal, even a domestic tribunal wholly supplanting the law of the land. The freedom of speech guaranteed in our Constitution, the fundamental freedoms that are enshrined in our Constitution are and must be preserved. This enactment is in order to make these freedoms more effective by making our Press more responsible and making it freer. By making it a tribunal and seeking to supplant the process of law under the law of the land, one would perhaps be weakening the freedom that we enjoy under the Constitution.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the points which strike one as the most fundamental in the composition and functioning of the press council. At the same time as I said at the outset, the establishment of a body such as the press council is very much to be welcomed and reflects creditably on the earnestness and the intentions of the government to bring this into existence. It is a resurrection of this body for this body lay in debris all this time; as a matter of fact this body had been resurrected under the present government. It will have a great role to play in bringing into existence large schemes of training in responsible journals, in weeding out yellow journalism and irresponsible journalism and indecent and vulgar journals. The other day the Hon. Minister said that it was necessary to bring into existence some uniform body of laws to correct or to rectify obscenity in the publications in our country. It is very difficult to define obscenity and vulgarity. There is a very real danger that in the name of suppressing obscenity sometimes you may be suppressing genuine literature as happened in the history of literatures in various countries. It appears to me that in matters such as these the press council, an autonomous professional body, responsible, dynamic, living and resilient could contribute a great deal. I hope that the Press Council will rise to our expectations in this regard.

With these words, I welcome the Bill, while opposing very emphatically the provision in particularly about enjoining the Chief Justice of India to nominate the Chairman and to perform other nominating functions under this statute.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : समापति महोदय, प्रेस काउंसिल बिल जो हमारे सामने उपस्थित है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग नौ दस बरस पहले प्रेस कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई थी और उस ने हिन्दुस्तान की

प्रेस, हिन्दुस्तान के समाचार पत्रों और उन में काम करने वाले पत्रकारों के सम्बन्ध में हर एक पहलू से जांच पड़ताल की थी। उस प्रेस कमिशन की सब से महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिश यह थी कि जल्द से जल्द पत्रकारों के सम्बन्ध में, समाचार पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में, उन के कामों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए या खास कर हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्रेस हैं, उन की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने के लिए और पत्रकार लोग जो काम करते हैं, वे अपने पेशे में ऊँचे से ऊँचा भावना रख कर काम करें, इसके लिए एक प्रेस काउंसिल की स्थापना की जाए। उसी सिफारिश के फलस्वरूप यह विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है। इस विधेयक को राज्य सभा से स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो गई है और अब यह हमारी स्वीकृति के लिए हमारे सामने आया है।

15-26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस सदन में इस पर आज जो बहस हुई है उस के दौरान में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने देश की वर्तमान प्रेस की जो वर्तमान अवस्था है, उसकी ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचा है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे उस समय समाचारपत्रों ने आजादी के आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत ही प्रमुख काम किया था और देश में स्वतंत्रता की भावना जगाने में, स्वतंत्रता को प्राप्त करने के लिए आन्दोलन करने में बहुत सहायता प्रदान की थी। तत्कालीन समाचार पत्रों ने जो योगदान इस में दिया, वह इतिहास में अमर रहेगा।

लेकिन जब हम आजाद हो गए तब धीरे धीरे ऐसे समाचार पत्र जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में जो आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत जबरदस्त काम किया था, लगभग मिट चुके हैं। अधिकतर आज जो समाचार पत्र हमारे देश में दिखाई देते हैं ऐसे हैं जो या तो किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के समाचार पत्र हैं या कुछ कम्पाइंड के हैं या कुछ संस्थाओं के हैं जिन संस्थाओं पर कि कुछ थोड़े से लोगों का नियंत्रण है। उन

संस्थाओं की ओर से ज्यादातर समाचारपत्र चलाये जा रहे हैं।

जब हम ने अपने देश में संविधान का निर्माण किया तो उस में हमने मौलिक अधिकारों का, फंडेमेंटल राइट्स का भी जिक्र किया। उस में सब से प्रमुख स्थान हमने अपने देश में भाषण की आजादी या अपने भावों को प्रकाश में लाने की आजादी को दिया। यद्यपि संविधान की उस धारा में हमने यह भी निश्चय किया था कि यह जो भाषण देने की स्वतंत्रता होगी या अपने भावों को व्यक्त करने की स्वतंत्रता होगी, उसका नियंत्रण हम रीजनेबल तौर पर समाज में शांति बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से या ओर कुछ भी विभिन्न दृष्टियों से कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जब हमने अपने देश में प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना का, ऐसे प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना का निर्णय किया जिस में सामाजिक न्याय, आर्थिक न्याय और राजनीतिक न्याय सर्व-साधारण को प्राप्त हो तो उस में यह बात भी तो जरूरी है कि हमारे देश में ऐसे समाचारपत्र हों, हमारे देश में ऐसे पत्रकार हों कि जो हमने अपने संविधान में उद्देश्य माने हैं, उन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में हमारे सहायक हों। यह बात भी सही है कि प्रजातन्त्र तब तक ठीक से नहीं चल सकता है जब तक कि उस में बोलने की आजादी न हो, लिखने की आजादी न हो, या संगठन करने की आजादी न हो। प्रजातंत्र को ठीक से चलाने के लिये स्वतंत्र विचार, निर्भीक विचार, जिस पर किसी तरह का दबाव न हो, आवश्यक है। इस लिये कहा गया है कि प्रजातंत्र का चलाने के लिये सब से जरूरी है कि हम अपने देश में विचार की स्वतंत्रता रखें, भाषण की स्वतंत्रता रखें। इस सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि यह एक ऐसा विषय है कि जिस में सरकार ऐसी संस्था है जो कि अपना प्रभाव जमाने के लिये भी समाचार पत्रों पर अनूचित दबाव विभिन्न ढंगों से डाल सकती है। यह एक ऐसी शक्ति है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य दो चार मिनट में खतम कर देंगे।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : अभी तो मैंने प्रारम्भ ही किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब फिर माननीय सदस्य ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के बाद ही बोलेंगे।

15.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

BOMBING ON CIVILIAN POPULATION IN AMRITSAR—contd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the bombing on the 2nd September, 1965 on civilian population in Amritsar by Pakistani planes after the announcement of cease-fire.

Also, we have got news that there are reports that even after the cease-fire Pakistan is sending some of its troops to infiltrate behind our lines and in other areas bad characters have been encouraged to infiltrate behind our lines and to loot property. I want to know what the position is about this matter also.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, in one of the most barbarous and indiscriminate bombings, Pakistani Air Force attacked Amritsar yesterday at 4.15 p.m. Two B-57s and three F-86 Sabre jets of Pakistan Air Force raided Amritsar and dropped bombs indiscriminately in and around Chheharta which is about five miles from Amritsar. The aircraft came in at a low height and were engaged by our anti-aircraft guns. The raid lasted five minutes. Three bombs were dropped about 400 yards away from the Khalsa College towards Chheharta in the fields injuring a woman and a child

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

and damaging crops. Three bombs fell right in the populated area of Chheharta known as Pratap Bazar, 400 yards from the Chheharta Gurdwara demolishing 40 houses and damaging another 35. Dead bodies so far found are 50 including women and children. The debris is being searched for more bodies. About 65 seriously injured cases have been admitted in the hospital. Close to this populated area of Chheharta, another six bombs fell in the fields near the railway station. This place is about 6 miles from the aerodrome. All bombs were of 1000 lbs. The planes did strafing as well, as indicated by bullet marks on the walls of various houses. There were no military objectives in the vicinity.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This unprecedented, uncivilised and barbarous bombing by Pakistan even after the announcement of the cease-fire has given a feeling in the country that this was a calculated action and is a prelude to further violation of the cease-fire by Pakistan. I want to know whether this nefarious act of Pakistan against humanity has been brought to the notice of the United Nations, not only to the notice of the United Nations, but of the entire world, to tarnish the face of defeated Pakistan?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, Sir; we have brought this to the notice of the UNO.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether other countries also have been informed.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Others steps are also being taken.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** The hon. minister himself has characterised this act as barbarous. Is it true that the government has information that instructions were issued by the Pakistani Command that as a cease-fire was coming, all possible attacks and all possible infiltration should be completed swiftly? Is it also a fact that firing continued up to 5.39 this morning and might have continued a little later also? In view of this, is the government thinking of taking steps to

take up this matter as a war crime and bring to trial the Pakistani officers responsible for this, most barbarous and inhuman act, as in the case of Nuremberg trial?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We had some information that such orders were issued by the Pakistani authorities. Naturally we had to issue instructions to our people in the field that if any attacks are made, counter-attacks should be made.

My information is that in the Lahore sector the fight continued till 3.30 this morning.

**Shri Daji:** What about making this as a war crime before the U.N.?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I have given the facts.

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर)**

क्या प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा सीज फायर का एलान होने के बाद सीमान्त शहरों में एंटी एयरक्राफ्ट गन्स और सिविल डिफेंस में कुछ ढिलाई आ गई थी। इस के बारे में क्या वास्तविकता है।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** It is not correct to say that there was any relaxation on the efforts of anti-aircraft guns. Anti-aircraft guns went into action yesterday. That was why, because they could not attack any military targets as such, on their way back they took the very very barbaric step of releasing their bombs on the civilian population.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तानी गैरइंसानी सुनूक और जंगलीपन की जितनी निन्दा की जाये वह थोड़ी है। लेकिन यह जानते हुए कि घमूतसर पर दुश्मनों का हमला हो सकता है, और बार बार जब उस पर दुश्मनों का हमला हुआ है तब उन्होंने उन को हटाया और हमला नहीं करने दिया। लेकिन कल सीज फायर के बाद हमला होने से जो मृत्यु हुई है उन की संख्या अब तक सब हमलों से ज्यादा है। क्या इस का कारण यह नहीं है कि हम ने जंगबन्दी की जो हिदायत श्री उस के साथ हमारी सरकार ने यह हिदायत

अपने फौजी अफसरों को नहीं दी कि हमल का बचाव कदमचूर रखा जाये 3.30 तक बिस् के परिणामस्वरूप हमारा शहरी बचाव डीला रहा ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not think the hon. Member is assessing the situation properly. It is very incorrect.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): Sir, we read in the papers that a formal protest has been lodged by our Government at the United Nations regarding yesterday's barbarous incident. But in view of the fact that attempts are being made consistently in certain interested quarters to equate the aggressor with the victim of aggression throughout the conflict, may I know whether the Government propose to take any early steps and effective steps to publicise this, yesterday's, deliberate bombing of civilians throughout all the major capitals of the world, because this has a very vital bearing on showing the attitude of the two parties concerned towards the whole affair?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, Sir; already action has been taken in this matter.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है मैं उस के बारे में आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दे दिया लेकिन वह खामोश बैठ रहे । उस के बाद दूसरा सवाल भी हो गया । अब माननीय सदस्य खड़े होते हैं कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मैं तो आप की व्यवस्था मांग रहा हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब तो दूसरा सवाल भी हो चुका है ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** मेरी बात तो आप सुन लीजिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह मैं बाद में सूनागा ।

**Shri Buta Singh** (Moga): Sir, I want to know whether inadequacy of anti-air protection displayed on this occasion was due to gross negligence or a part of approved military objective?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir.

**श्री गुलशन (मटिडा) :** क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि हमारे जो तोपची वहाँ पर थे उन को डिलाई के आदेश दे दिये गये थे इस के कारण शहरी आबादी पर बमबारी हुई । अगर ऐसा हुआ तो क्या सरकार ने विदेशी पत्रकारों को वहाँ ले जा कर उन को दिखाया है कि सिविल आबादी पर बमबारी हुई है ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** As I said, steps about publicity of this matter are being taken and the suggestion made by the hon. Member is one of them.

**श्री शोकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :** प्रखबारों को देखने से मालूम हुआ है कि भ्रमृतसर और जोधपुर के भद्र दोनों जगह बमबारी हुई । जैसा भ्रमृतसर का हाल आप ने बताया वैसे जोधपुर का भी बतावें कि कहां कल रात कितने बम गिरे और कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Unfortunately, Jodhpur has been a consistent target of the Pakistan Air Force throughout this hostility and there also they have certainly made very indiscriminate bombing on the civil population. As for details, I have not got the information here; I will require notice.

**श्री शोकार लाल बेरवा :** जैसे भ्रमृतसर में बमबारी हुई वैसे ही जोधपुर में भी की गयी । वही कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह कहते हैं कि उस की तफसील उनके पास नहीं है ।

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): The cease-fire was declared at 12.30 p.m. and it became effective at 3.30

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

a.m. May I know if this question had been put to any student of international law as to what the obligations of Pakistan were under the international law towards carrying out the cease-fire and, if it has been done, what remedy has it suggested—whether we should go to an international court or something like that?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not think it is a matter of any interpretation by any jurist in this matter. The matter was absolutely clear that the cease-fire was declared. So far as the activity is concerned, it was something which could be controlled by immediate orders. So, it was very easy for Pakistan to control the aircraft activities particularly when the aircraft was going against civil population which was against all canons of morality and warfare.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सवाल के जबाब में दो तीन बुनियादी बातें धानी चाहिए थीं । यह ठीक है कि उनका जो शहरी आबादी पर हमला हुआ वह उनकी बरबर्ियत थी । लेकिन उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का इस प्रकार का जबाब धाना चाहिए कि हमारी तरफ से सायरन ठीक समय पर बजा, हमारे हवाई जहाज बचाव के लिए गए या हमारी एंटी एयरक्राफ्ट ने क्या काम किया । ऐसा जबाब धाने से जनता का मन भरत । यही मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I would like to make clear one or two points that he has raised. As far as the anti-aircraft guns were concerned, they went into action and it was only because of that that some of the military targets were saved. As for aircraft going in the air to take on those bombers, the main difficulty about Amritsar or any other area nearer the frontier is that these planes can sneak in at very low altitude.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** That is what they had been doing.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Therefore, it was rather difficult to catch them on the radar and to take them on in air battle. That was the main difficulty.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I have a submission that another point was referred to and I requested the hon. Minister to reply about reports that even after the cease-fire Pakistan is sending some of its troops to infiltrate behind our lines.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We had anticipated, with all this cease-fire and other things, that their activities—about infiltrators—will continue and we have given strict instructions to our armed forces to deal with them very firmly.

15.43½ hrs.

PRESS COUNCIL BILL—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will resume consideration of the Press Council Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Shri Shree Narayan Das may continue his speech.

15.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**श्री श्री नारायण दास :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्रजातंत्र के सफल संचालन के लिए स्वतंत्र और जवाब देह प्रेस की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है । इसीलिए हम ने अपने संविधान में भाषण की और लेख की स्वतंत्रता का समावेश मौलिक अधिकार के क्षेत्र में किया है ।

हम यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो समाचारपत्र हैं या प्रेस हैं उनका, जो हमने अपने संविधान के निर्माण के साथ बातावरण पैदा किया है उस बातावरण में

जिस जिम्मेदारी के साथ संचालन होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में जो अधिकांश समाचारपत्र हैं, जो कि सार्वजनिक मतों विभिन्न सवालों पर तैयार करते हैं, उनका संचालन, नियंत्रण या उनकी मिल्कियत कुछ ऐसे थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में है जो सचमुच में लिखने की स्वतंत्रता को खत्म कर सकते हैं।

जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अखबार चलते हैं, लेकिन उनके जो सम्पादक हैं वे समाचारपत्र के संचालन में उतने स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं जितने कि होने चाहिए। और ऐसे भी समाचारपत्र हमारे देश में हैं, जो सार्वजनिक मत का निर्माण करने के बजाय उसको बुरे ढंग पर ले जाया करते हैं। चर्चा की गयी है कि हमारे देश में जिसको अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं "यलो प्रेस" वह भद्दे ढंग से जो स्वतंत्रता हमने अपने संविधान में समाचारपत्रों को दी है उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। इस बात को जहाँ तक कानून से रोका जा सकता है उस के लिए कानूनों का निर्माण किया गया है। लेकिन कुछ समाचारपत्र कानून से बच कर कानून की मंशा की अवहेलना करते पाए गए। इसलिए समझा गया कि ऐसे लोगों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए एक ऐसी संस्था का निर्माण किया जाए जो कि पत्रकारों द्वारा संचालित हो, जिसके जरिए ऊंचे आदर्श को कायम रखने में सहायता मिले।

यह भी कहा जाता है पत्रकारों की कोई ऐसी संस्था बनायी जाए जिसके जिम्मे यह काम किया जाए कि यदि कोई समाचारपत्र ऊंचे आदर्श से काम न करे तो वह उसके काम की विवेचना करे, और यह संस्था पत्रकारों की ही हो।

इसलिए यह आवश्यकता मालूम हुई कि प्रेस काउंसिल नाम की एक संस्था बनायी जाए। इस संस्था के जिम्मे और कामों के साथ कुछ ऐसे काम सौंपे जाएं कि जो पत्रकार

हैं, चाहे वे वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट हों या दूसरे तरह के पत्रकार हों, यदि उनके लिखने से कोई विशेष परिस्थिति पैदा हो तो वह संस्था उस काम की जांच करे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसको हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री सिधबी साहब ने भी कहा है। यह बात जरूरी है कि प्रेस काउंसिल जैसी संस्था का निर्माण करने के लिए उसके सदस्यों को नामजद करने वाली ऐसी कमेटी या ऐसे व्यक्ति होने चाहिए जिन पर किसी प्रकार के पक्षपात का सन्देह न हो सके। लेकिन सिधबी साहब ने यह प्रश्न उठाया है कि चीफ जस्टिस न्याय विभाग में ही काम करते हैं। हो सकता है कि जो आज के चीफ जस्टिस हैं उन्होंने यह कबूल कर लिया हो कि जो काम उनको इस विधेयक द्वारा दिया जा रहा है उसको वह करेंगे और हो सकता है कि वर्तमान चीफ जस्टिस उसको कर सकें। लेकिन अगर दूसरे चीफ जस्टिस जो इन के बाद आते हैं, यदि वह इस काम को करने से इनकार कर दें तो हमारा यह कानून इनफ्रक्चरस हो जाएगा हम समझते हैं कि इसके लिए कोई दूसरा उपाय सोचा जाना चाहिए कि जिससे चीफ जस्टिस के इस काम को किसी दूसरे के जरिए कराया जा सके।

दूसरी बात इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने उठायी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि इस संस्था का निर्माण चुनाव के जरिए होगा तो ठीक नहीं होगा। हम इस को एक सीमी जुडीशियल संस्था बनाने जा रहे हैं। जो पत्रकार काम करते हैं उनके काम के बारे में जब कोई शिकायत आयेगी तो उसकी जांच, उसकी छानबीन यह संस्था करेगी और उस पर अपना निर्णय देगी। अगर यह चुने हुए लोगों की संस्था होगी, चुने हुए लोगों के ऊपर कैसा दबाव पड़ता है, कैसा एक प्रेशर पड़ता है जिसमें वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन ठीक तरीके से नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जो एक तरीके से न्याय करने वाली संस्था बनने जा रही है

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

इस को मैं समझता हूँ कि जरा चुनाव से धमका रखा जाय। जो इस में विधान किया गया है कि उन को एक कमेटी के जरिए नामजद किया जायेगा वह कमेटी भी ऐसी संस्थाओं, ऐसे संगठनों की सिफारिश से जो नाम धायेंगे उन नामों को ख्याल में रख कर नामजद करेगी।

एक विशेष बात जिसकी श्रीरं मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ उस पर जब कलाज वार्ड कलाज डिस्कशन होगा तब मैं बिस्तार से उस पर बोलूंगा लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं केवल इतना कह दूँ कि जिन पत्रकारों के खिलाफ कोई निन्दा का प्रस्ताव यह प्रेस कौंसिल करेगी, ऐसे पत्रकार अगर इस संस्था के सदस्य रहेंगे तो उन को उस से हट जाना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा पत्रकार जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत हो श्रीरं जांच करने के बाद अगर वह शिकायत ठीक ठहरे या प्रेस कौंसिल उन की निन्दा करे तो ऐसे लोगों को इस संस्था का मੈम्बर पांच वर्ष तक कम से कम नहीं होने देना चाहिए। प्रागे के वास्ते अगर ऐसे पत्रकारों के नाम प्रागे की गुंजाइश अभी हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को भी रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

अब इस के बाद जो यह विधेयक है उस में प्रेस कौंसिल जो हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उस प्रेस कौंसिल के बहुत से काम दिये गये हैं। मुख्य उद्देश्य तो उसका यह है कि प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करे और प्रेस के संचालन में किसी प्रकार का दबाव बाहर से न प्रागे दे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें इस बात का समावेश नहीं किया गया है। कहा गया है कि वह प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संस्था का यह भी काम होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे देश में प्रेस है, समाचारपत्र हैं वे ऐसे समाचारों को जोफि सत्य हों और जो कि प्रोवैजैक्टिव हों ऐसे समाचारों को देना चाहिए। ऐसा विधान

उन के अधिकार में जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं श्रीरं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। कलाज वार्ड कलाज डिस्कशन पर जब संशोधन पेश होंगे और जिसके लिए कि मैंने प्रमैडमेट्स का नोटिस भी दिया है उस समय मैं विस्तार से इस पर कहूंगा। मैं इस अवसर पर श्रीरं अधिक न कहते हुए इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और प्राशा करता हूँ कि जब यह विधेयक पास होगा तो हमारे देश में यह जो पत्रकारिता का काम चल रहा है यह ऊँचे प्रादर्श के साथ चलेगा और एक ऐसी शुद्ध व पवित्र पत्रकारिता का यहां प्रचार होगा जिससे हमारा प्रजातंत्र दिन पर दिन मजबूत बनेगा और प्रजातंत्र में हम ने अपने सामने ऊँचे से ऊँचे प्रादर्श रखे हैं उन प्रादर्शों की पूर्ति करने में हमारे पत्रकार सहायक होंगे।

श्री उबा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे पता नहीं कि डाइरेक्टर जी की पूज्य माता जी ने कभी वचन में डाइरेक्टर जी को डाइनिंग टेबुल पर शोरबा डाल कर अपना कमीज खराब कर लेने पर डांटा या नहीं और अगर डांटा था तो उन्होंने उस के विरुद्ध अपनी अर्पल की भी या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो समिति बनाई जा रही है यह एक परिवार की कमेटी के समान है। जर्नलिस्ट्स का भी एक परिवार है जो कि इस देश में काम कर रहे हैं तो अब उनके लिए उस परिवार के कुछ बुजुर्गों को नामजद किया जाय वह बैठे एक जगह और यह बुजुर्ग देखें कि कोई पत्रकार अपनी कमीज गंदी कर लेता है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसके ता यह माने हुए कि कोई जबान पत्रकार प्रायेगा ही नहीं बुड्डे ही प्रा पायेंगे ?

श्री उबा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : वह प्रादमी जो अपनी कमीज गंदी कर लेता है वह दाढ़ी भी बढ़ा ले बूढ़ा भी चाहे हा गया हो तो भी चूकि वह अपनी कमीज को गंदी कर



लेता है इसलिए वह भी छोटा है और उस का मन छोटा है। इसलिए कोई भ्रादमी चाहे उस ने 50 वर्ष इस जर्नलिज्म में काम किया हो लेकिन अगर वह जर्नलिज्म के जो कनवेंशंस हैं जो सिद्धांत हैं जो उसके भ्रादर्स हैं, उनकी कसौटी पर अगर उस की बात ठीक नहीं उतरती है तो मैं कहता हूं कि वह बूढ़ा होकर भी बचकाना है और बच्चा है और उस को तम्बीह की जानी चाहिए। अगर हम इस तरह की कमेटी बना दें जिसमें उस खानदान के भ्रादमी बैठें, खानदान के बुजुर्ग बात करें, विचार करें, 25-26 भ्रादमी, समझदार बुजुर्ग भ्रादमी बैठें तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह जरूर ठीक तरह से विचार कर सकेंगे और मैं समझता हूं कि वह जरूर एक कसौटी दे सके। इस देश को जिस कसौटी के आधार पर कि जर्नलिस्ट्स के कामों को नापा जा सकेगा और सोचा जा सकेगा। जाहिर है कि अगर किसी बच्चे ने कहीं कोई गलती की है तो उस बच्चे की तम्बीह की जानी चाहिए और उस की डांट डपट की जानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई भ्रपील का अधिकार दिया जाय ऐसी बात नहीं है। जिस तरह से एक मां अपने बच्चे को जबकि वह अपना कपड़ा खराब कर लेता है तो वह उसको डांट सकती है, मेरी मां मुझे बचपन में डांट करती थी तो उस पर हम भ्रपील का अधिकार नहीं मांग सकते हैं। कहीं अगर बाप ने बचपन में किसी गलती पर कान हमारे गरम कर दिये हों तो उसके विरुद्ध हम भ्रपील तो नहीं करते? डांडेकर साहब ने भी हो या नहीं यह तो वही बेहतर जाने लेकिन कम से कम मैंने कभी उसके लिए भ्रपील नहीं की। मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी भाई ने अपने पिता अथवा मां के खिलाफ जो कि दरअसल अपने बच्चे की बहबूदी की दृष्टि से बचपन में डांट डपट की होगी कभी कोई भ्रपील नहीं की होगी। कभी किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां उसके विरुद्ध उन्होंने भ्रपील नहीं की होगी। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो मजिस्ट्रेट की नियुक्ति

की बात है वह रबीकार नहीं की जानी चाहिए और वह एक सतत दृष्टिकोण है। डांडेकर जी ने यह जो मजिस्ट्रेट्स की इस बिस् के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है वह अनावश्यक है और इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था इस बिस् में करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। मेरे मित्र श्री डांडेकर ने प्रजातंत्र की और चुनावों की भी बात की और उन्होंने धारोप किया कि यह क्या बात है और यह क्या डोंग है कि इस तरह से नामजद भ्रादमी उस कमेटी में जाकर बैठें? हम लोग जोकि यहां पर चुने हुए भ्रादमी भ्राये हैं तो इस समिति में भी चुनाव के ऊपर भ्रादमी बैठ लिये। इस तरह की बात कहने से जाहिर तो यही होता है जैसे जनतंत्र और चुनाव में बड़ी एक धारणा रखते हैं और नामजदगी के स्थान पर जब वह चुनाव की वकालत करते हैं तो वकती तौर पर एक घबराहट पैदा होती है कि उन्होंने लोकतंत्र और चुनाव की बात कह कर एक बड़ी भारी बात कह दी। लेकिन अगर हम जरा ठंडे दिमाग से विचार करें तो उसमें हमारे लिए कोई इस तरह से घबड़ा जाने की बात नहीं है। मैं उस के लिए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम एक जूरिस्ट, एक अदालत बैठते हैं, एक जज बैठते हैं और कस का एक मुकदमा उस के सामने सुनवाई के लिए आता है और वह जूरिस्ट उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करता है कि भ्रमूक भ्रादमी ने कस किया है अथवा नहीं। इस पर हम को विचार करना है कि क्या वह जूरिस्ट हमें चुनाव की प्रणाली से वहां बिठाते हैं? हम सोचते हैं कि कौन से ऐक्सपर्ट्स हैं इस बरती के कौन से ऐसे प्रतिष्ठित भ्रादमी हैं जोकि एक ठंडे दिमाग से सही फैसला ले सकते हैं। एक व्यक्ति जिसे कि हम ने इस काम के लिए कुर्सी पर बिठाया है जरा हम गम्भीरतापूर्वक और ठंडे दिमाग से गौर करें कि क्या उस जिम्मेदारी के पद के लिए चुनाव हमें कराना प्रपेक्षित है? इसलिए हर जगह चुनाव, चुनाव की गट लगाना उचित नहीं है। वैसे जहां तक चुनाव के सिद्धांत की बात है यकीनन चुनाव एक

## [श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

सही बात है और हम चुनावों को पसन्द भी करते हैं क्योंकि चुनाव हमारे प्रजातंत्री व्यवस्था में एक बड़ा महत्व रखते हैं लेकिन हर क्षेत्र में चुनाव अवश्य हों यह कोई आवश्यक तो नहीं है। अब सविसेज में क्या हम चुनाव के प्राधर पर भर्ती कर रहे हैं ? कोई कमिशन बनाना होता है तो हम ऐक्सपर्ट्स को वहां बैठा देते हैं और इसी तरह से हम यहां पर जरनलिस्ट्स के परिवार में से ऐक्सपर्ट्स की टोली को हम बिठाना चाहते हैं। मुझे तो कोई ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि हम इस से प्रजातंत्री प्रणाली पर कोई बड़ा प्राघात कर रहे हैं।

एक चीज को हमें और दुरुस्त करना है। यह बात सच है कि इस देश में जरनलिज्म का स्तर बहुत अच्छा रहा है। इस देश का राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण ही नहीं अपितु इस देश में जो स्वाधीनता की भाग भड़कायी थी उसका शंखनाद करने में इस देश के पत्रकारों ने बड़ा मूल्यवान सहयोग दिया है। मैं देखता हूं और जैसा कि हमारे भाई भाल्वा साहब ने एक उसका इतिहास पेश किया और मैं भी उसे मानता हूं कि इस देश के जरनलिज्म का इतिहास इस देश की कुर्बानी का इतिहास है। इसी जरनलिज्म के क्षेत्र में तिलक, महात्मा गांधी और सी० बाई चिन्तामणि जैसे महापुरुष रहे हैं। प्रताप के स्वनाम धन्य सम्पादक श्री गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी जैसे महापुरुष इस जरनलिज्म के काम में रहे हैं जिन्होंने कि इस देश को अपनी एक विचारधारा दी, अपनी जिदगी की और अपना खून दिया। लेकिन इन दिनों क्या दुश्मा है उस चीज की तरफ मैं अभी ध्यान देना चाहता हूं। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि जरनलिज्म बचकाना है। यह हो सकता है कि हमारे जरनलिस्ट्स में से कुछ बचकाना हों। यह निश्चित बात है कि अभी अभी वह भंडे में से निकले हैं। एक शलत झाल ले कर निकले हैं। पत्रकारिता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों को यह झाल धाया है कि इस पत्रकारिता की बढीलत अधिक

पैसा पैदा किया जा सकता है और कुछ लोगों ने पत्रकारिता का धंधा पैसा पैदा करने की नीयत से अपनाया है। पूँजीपतियों ने देखा कि जहां हम एक मिल नयी खोल कर पैसा कमा सकते हैं वहां इस पत्रकारिता के धंधे से भी पैसा खूब पैदा कर सकते हैं। एक अखबार चला कर हम अखबारों की एक चेन तैयार करके काफ़ी पैसा पैदा कर सकते हैं। इस देश को हम इस तरह से एक गति दे सकते हैं। हम अपने दिमाग के मुद्राफ़िक अपने हृदय के मुद्राफ़िक इस देश की राजनीति को एक मोड़ दे सकते हैं यह चीज उनके झाल में धायी है। यह दिमाग में उनके धाया कि इस तरह से वे अपनी विचारधारा को इस देश की नसों में इंजैट करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे। उन्होंने जगह जगह अखबार निकाले अष्टाचार को दवाने के लिये, एक अखबार चला अष्टाचार को करने के लिए, एक इधर, उधर रंग बिरंगे अखबार चले, पीले, काले, विभिन्न रंगों के अखबार चले। यह दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति है और निश्चय ही ऐसे अखबारों पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। यह निश्चित रूप से जरनलिज्म की नीति है एक बड़े तबक्के की, तो यह ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनका कि हमें खत्म करना है। श्री खाडिलकर ने भ्रंशेजी अखबारों की तारीफ़ की और कहा कि भ्रंशेजी अखबार बहुत अच्छे हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत से भ्रंशेजी पत्र अच्छे हैं। माननीय मध्य ने बर्नकुलर पेपर्स के बारे में कहा कि उन में उतनी अच्छाई नहीं है। सीधाय से मुझे बर्नकुलर पेपर्स में काम करने का मौका मिला है।

16 hrs.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या माननीय सदस्य दो तीन मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे, या वह और समय चाहते हैं ?

**श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :** मैं कुछ और समय चाहूंगा।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो फिर वह भगसे दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

16.01 hrs.

CIRCULAR RAILWAY IN  
CALCUTTA\*

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had asked for this half hour discussion on the basis of the most unsatisfactory and evasive replies which had been given by the Ministers in reply to the questions asked here on the 10th of this month. I am very sorry to find that the Minister himself is not present here, today.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):** Sir, he is just coming; he is in the other House.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** The burden of my contention is that on the basis of these replies which we have listened to the other day and which are part of the record of this Parliament, it is quite obvious that an attempt is being made again to shelve this whole question of a circular railway for Calcutta indefinitely. I am charging that this is a deliberate attempt to bypass this whole question and to adopt delaying tactics all over again without having the courage to say openly that for some reason or other—I do not know what—Government seems to be opposed to this whole idea of a circular railway which is now the unanimous demand of the entire people of Bengal, of all political parties as embodied in the unanimous resolution adopted by the State Legislative Assembly on 26 March this year.

The urgency of this problem, the need for a circular railway in Calcutta is not capable of being seriously disputed now by anybody, but an attempt is being made by the Railway Ministry to minimise it. I hope this discussion will at least help to throw some light on the mystery behind this. What are the forces and factors operating behind the scenes and in whose vested interests is an attempt

being made once again to hold up this whole project?

The other day, the Minister and his Deputy told us that once again this whole matter is going to be referred to a committee which is going to go into this whole question and study it in conjunction with similar traffic problems of Madras, Bombay and so on—other cities as well. An impression was sought to be given that there is still much to be said on both sides of the question, a circular railway and alternative means other than a circular railway have yet to be properly assessed and, therefore, there is need for still another committee.

I would just point out that this is a thoroughly lame excuse, for the simple reason that this matter has been investigated and studied for years together and on more than one occasion. I hope the Deputy Minister knows that in 1947 under the chairmanship of Sir Padamji Ginwala, the Terminal Facilities Committee had already made a thorough investigation of this question and recommended that a circular railway is a must for Calcutta. Again in 1953, the Government of India set up a Committee whose chairman was the late Sir S. N. Roy which investigated this whole question again, and again recommended with slight modifications from the Ginwala Committee's report that a circular railway was not only necessary but feasible, and outlined a detailed plan of how to construct it, because, as you know, a circular railway for Calcutta really amounts to nothing more than an extension of certain existing suburban lines which are already there in the northern and southern parts of the city and require only to be extended and completed so that the circle round Calcutta might be complete.

Again in 1956, the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board themselves appointed a committee of which, Shri Sarangapani, considered

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to be one of the most eminent railway engineers, was the Chairman.

That committee again held in favour of a circular railway and worked out the details also and estimated in 1956 that the cost would work out to about Rs. 7 crores. In recent times we had been told by the Government that the cost was estimated to be Rs. 50 crores. I do not know how Mr. Sarangapany's estimate of Rs. 7 crores turned so quickly into Rs. 50 crores. Anyway there is that report on record. Again from 1963 onwards, the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning organisation known as the CMPO has been conducting studies into this very same question and they also have given their suggestions. Nobody has ever disputed the need for a circular railway and no one has ever seriously suggested that there is any other possible alternative in the near future. Every now and then we hear, sometimes from the hon. Minister himself, that he is considering the possibility of an underground tube railway or elevated railway like the mono rails he has seen in Japan. If I may say so, all this is talking about castles in the air because an estimate was made by French experts who were brought by Dr. B. C. Roy several years ago and a considerable amount of money was spent on those experts also on this question of an underground tube railway for Calcutta. These French experts had also estimated that an underground tube railway would cost not less than Rs. 400 crores. Technically, as an engineering project, may be, an underground railway is possible; I do not know. The cost is prohibitive. It is known. It does not require any further studies. If further experts from the World Bank or the Ford Foundation are to be brought here by spending several lakhs of rupees, that will be only to confirm this fact. The fact of the matter is that the cheapest and most feasible and most realisable scheme at the moment can only be a circular railway because as I have already said the existing suburban tracks of

the eastern railway and the Calcutta port commissioner's own railway are already there, both in the northern and southern parts of the city. All that is required by proper planning is the extension of these tracks to complete the circle around the city, of course with electrification. This can be done. Everybody has said, all these committees which I have mentioned have said that this could be done within a reasonable period of time and at a much smaller cost than any other possible alternative project. Despite that we were told again the other day that there must be another committee. I think the Minister said that it has something to do with the Planning Commission. I do not know whether it is the direct concern of his Ministry or the Planning Commission. Anyway the matter has been relegated again to a committee.

Now, I have referred to the resolution of the West Bengal Assembly of the 26th March, 1965. I have no time to go into the various observations which were made by members belonging to different parties. With your permission, I will just quote one or two relevant remarks from the speech of the Minister of Finance of the West Bengal Government, Shri Saila Kumar Mukherjee winding up this debate in the House. He pointed out that the total number of transit passengers from the suburbs who entered Calcutta every day was 7,37,915. Of these about three lakhs disembarked from the trains at the two railway stations that are there, Howrah and Sealdah. The traffic problem of the city,—I think it is very well known to Shri S. K. Patil and I do not mean to elaborate it—has reached almost breaking point and it has become so acute that any further burden and strain on the road system in Calcutta will lead to a complete breakdown and utter chaos. The Minister said:

"The Railway Officials here who have been associated with the

preparation of the Circular Railway project feels that the scheme is technically possible and wanted to give an estimate after a detailed survey for which they wanted a sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs."

For carrying out the survey, the West Bengal Government has agreed to bear the cost of the project survey by the Railway Board officials. Mr. Mukherjee then goes on to say:

"I have written to Shri Patil requesting him to ask the Railway officials to take up the survey immediately so that the scheme could be included in the Fourth P.an. In view of the great importance of the scheme, Government of West Bengal have also agreed to pay the amount which will be required for the project survey as it is so vital not only to the problems of Calcutta but to the entire West Bengal. I have also pointed out both to Shri S.K. Patil, Minister for Railways, and to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of State, that the Circular Railway would primarily be the facility for the suburban population who are now coming from outside and get down at the Howrah and Sealdah Railway Stations.... I have also pointed out that the number of commuted traffic of daily passengers which is coming from outside has been increasing with the introduction of electric railways and the situation will get completely out of hand if the Circular Railway project for Greater Calcutta is not implemented forthwith.... I may also mention that the cost as at present estimated for an underground railway is approximately Rs. 10 crores per mile, whereas according to the Railway estimates, the cost of the circular railway would be only Rs. 2 crores per mile."

Then this unanimous resolution was adopted, and it reads as follows:

"That with a view to—

- (1) remove the acute traffic problem of the city of Calcutta,

particularly during the peak hours, created by the heavy influx of commuted traffic at Howrah and Sealdah Stations;

- (ii) minimise the risks of accidents to tramways and bus passengers; and
- (iii) relieve the present hazardous and intolerable crowding in the city's buses and trams;

This Assembly is of the opinion that the proposal for a Circular Railway for Calcutta, which can effectively and immediately meet this problem should be taken up by the West Bengal Government with the Union Government forthwith for its early implementation."

After that, a deputation came on behalf of the State Government and had discussions and so on, and now, the other day, when the questions were asked, we found that the whole matter is being relegated to some nebulous committee which has not been set up and whose terms of reference even are not known.

All that I want to say is that primarily this is a burning problem for the ordinary citizen, for the middle-class and the lower middle-class people, the office employees, the workers and all working people in Calcutta. They are vitally interested in this. Who is not interested in it? Who is opposing it? Whose interests can possibly stand in the way? Whose pressure is leading to this continual reluctance and retreat on the part of the Ministry?

I would say that first of all it is the businessmen. In Chitpur which, as you know, is in the north of Calcutta, where there is the railway yard, these businessmen are there and along the whole of Strand Road which leads from Howrah station to the Dalhousie Square. From time immemorial, these big businessmen, business firms, have got their godowns and goods stores,

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where they keep all their commodities which are kept for loading and unloading purposes, and because the construction of this circular railway may cause a little inconvenience to them, some godowns may have to be shifted from their sidings and some arrangements will have to be made, these people have looked with disfavour upon the scheme of circular railway. That is purely for their own narrow, selfish interests.

Secondly, there is the Calcutta Port Commissioners who, just because a part of the Port Commissioner's railway track will have to be employed for completing this circular railway, have always been taking up an obstructive attitude that it will cause a lot of inconvenience and trouble to them. As you know, a very large number of members of the Calcutta Port Trust are also precisely these big businessmen.

Thirdly, another explanation I can think of is that a circular railway could be built by our own Indian experts. Our own Indian railway engineers and experts are perfectly capable and experienced enough to construct this circular railway. But if a monorail or an underground, tube railway must be built, we will have to run to the World Bank and the Ford Foundation to get foreign experts on huge salaries and import all the machinery and equipment and material from abroad.

Therefore, I want to charge the Minister with continually reviving this idea, over and over again, of some alternative to the circular railway because he wants to please these people like the Ford Foundation and the World Bank. Without their help, all these newfangled schemes, which will cost a tremendous amount, cannot be constructed, whereas a circular railway can easily be done by our people with the existing resources.

In conclusion, I would say, the minister knows that Calcutta cannot

be called merely the capital of a State. It is a national metropolis both in the composition of its population, its importance in the field of commerce and industry and everything else. This kind of step-motherly treatment is being given to it continuously and a discrimination is being made in the matter of transport between Calcutta and cities like Madras and Bombay, which have had suburban electric trains running right into the heart of the city where the offices and commercial centres are situated, for years. But Calcutta has been deprived of this facility consistently.

The minister knows that the West Bengal Government has produced a brochure, which they must have studied, in which all these points have been brought out very clearly. They have said both Bombay and Madras have been provided with railway facilities to carry the commuted traffic and I believe even Delhi is going to have a ring railway. Calcutta is the only city which is deprived of this. If for any reason the government has really made up its mind that it is not going to go in for a circular railway in the near future, in the fourth plan, let them come out and say so clearly.

Sir, I will conclude by quoting one paragraph from a leading editorial of the Calcutta Statesman, which is I think quite a responsible paper. After quoting the statement of Mr. S. K. Patil in Calcutta in which he said that the circular railway "has to come", the Statesman says:

"That this retreat from his position of the previous month was no accident seemed confirmed on Friday, when in Calcutta the new Chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Kripal Singh, called the project a "sensitive question" and refused to go beyond Mr. Patil's remarks. No wonder the State Government talks of "a strange difference" in New

Delhi; the wonder is it does not use stronger language. Mr. Patil needs to be firmly reminded that the World Bank called neglect of Calcutta the major blot on the nation's Third Plan, let alone the Fourth. Instead of heeding this warning, the Centre seems to be giving the city the same run-around it gave the country over the small car project."

I do not wish to say anything more and I hope the minister will state clearly what the position is.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee** (Calcutta Central): Mr. Patil has been prolific of promises. I remember his having said in this House that there would either be a circular railway or underground railway, which latter he preferred, for whatever may be the reasons. He has been prolific of promises, which he has never performed. I have seen statements in the press suggesting that the railway ministry is intending to wash its hands of this matter by pointing out the civic authorities of the Calcutta area should undertake a circular railway or whatever they wish for. I want to have a categorical statement from the minister and no beating about the bush, as to what exactly is their intention, whether they are going to perform the promise given repeatedly regarding the circular railway.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Is the minister aware that recently after a ghastly accident in Calcutta there is a restriction that more than 40 or 50 people—I do not remember the exact number—cannot travel in the buses? Otherwise, they used to travel hanging in the buses. There is a restriction now that anybody travelling beyond that number will be prosecuted and fined Rs. 150. I think a similar restriction is being brought on the travel in tram cars also. Under these circumstances, when the population of Calcutta has increased, I want to know whether the Calcutta will have this circular

railway in the fourth plan and if not in the fourth plan, whether the work will start in the fifth plan.

**Shri B. K. Das** (Contai): I find that from time to time so many committees have been formed, one by the Government of India, one by the Railway Board and also others. Why is it that the Planning Commission is forming another Committee and the hon. Minister told the other day that it is their responsibility and they have undertaken to do it? May I know whether this will be the final committee or any other committee will come about for a final say in the matter?

**Dr. Ranen Sen** (Calcutta East): Sir, nearly six months back, in the course of a discussion with regard to this circular railway in Calcutta, the hon. Railway Minister stated that it is a question of money. He also stated that there will be a loss of nearly Rs. 5 crores every year in running this circular railway. I want to know whether, in view of the fact that Calcutta has become the centre of the eastern Indian States where in the coming five years, according to the calculation of the Calcutta Metropolitan Organisation, there will be nearly double the number of people coming to Calcutta, the Minister thinks it proper or not to spend a little sum of money for the development of Calcutta transport in the form of providing this Calcutta circular railway so that the congestion at least within the coming two or three years will be lessened and the life in Calcutta will become a little easy?

**Shri Mohammad Elias** (Howrah): Sir, we know that another assurance will be given just now by the hon. Railway Minister. I only want to know for how long these vague assurances will be given to the suffering people of Calcutta and when actually the Government will take a decision to build the circular railway. I want to know the exact time by which this circular railway will be built.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister earlier and also in view of the remarks of the World Bank regarding the special position of Calcutta as apart from the position of other metropolitan cities which do not have the same kind of overcrowding, I want to know specifically whether the assurance that the Fourth Plan will contain the circular railway is going to take place or not or whether any other committees are going to be set up about it since so many committees have already reported on this?

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai ganj):** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a recent announcement by Calcutta citizens led by the Mayor of Calcutta that because of the transport difficulty major trains should not be allowed to come to the main station but they should be halted on the way and passengers got down and diverted from there—they have suggested Dakshineswar—to the different parts of the city?

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार):** रेलवे मंत्री ने विभिन्न समयों पर विभिन्न प्लीज पर इस चीज को टाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानना चाहती है, कि वहाँ पर सर्कुलर रेलवे की जरूरत है या नहीं। अगर है तो उस को बनाने में क्या दिक्कत है। कितनी नई रेल की पटरी जोड़नी पड़ेगी, और अगर पोर्ट कमिश्नर से इजाजत लेने में खपया देना पड़ता है किराये के तौर पर तो बैंट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा पब्लिक से पैसा लेने का क्या इन्तजाम हो सकता है। इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए ग्रान्देवल मिनिस्टर साहब क्या सुझाव देना चाहते हैं।

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore):** As it has been amply stated here by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, that during the peak hours Calcutta becomes horrible and it becomes impossible to travel from one part of the city to the other, may I know whether in the meantime, so

long as the circular railway is not coming up, so long as the scheme is not finalised, the Government has got any alternative plan for lessening the congestion and traffic difficulties in Calcutta?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know how to deal adequately with such a vast and complex subject as a circular railway for Calcutta in such a short time.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास):** मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है। यह इतने महत्व का विषय है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। मैंने देखा है कि कांग्रेस की ओर से हमेशा हमारी चर्चा को टाला जाता है। किसी भी विरोधी सदस्य की चर्चा को टाला जाता है। प्राप देखिये कि हमारी ओर के दस सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं जब कि कांग्रेस के केवल 12 सदस्य बैठे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय के भाषण को सुनने के लिये पचास सदस्यों की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I can assure you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and my hon. friends, Shri Indrajit Gupta and everybody, that there is nothing like any prevarication or any avoidance of responsibility so far as the Minister is concerned. I have been a transport man all my life-time, even before I became a Member of this hon. House. Therefore I know what transport means to a city, specially to a city like Calcutta, which is the biggest city of this country. Therefore, you need not convert me or convince me of the necessity of something which has got to be done promptly and immediately.

But I can tell you some of the difficulties which are not mine. I have not created them; but they are inherent in the situation. They have got to be met with—there is no denying it. It is as to how to expedite it with the cooperation of every agency that is available to us.



Some of the facts have got to be remembered. It was only in October 1964 that the West Bengal Government sponsored the scheme of Calcutta circular railway as proposed by the Calcutta metropolitan organisation and the need for undertaking an engineering survey and commencing the scheme with phase I as a Fourth Plan scheme. It was not even one full year. The financial implications of the Calcutta circular railway scheme were worked out by the Railway Board and it was found that the scheme would not even cover the direct working expenses of about Rs. 1 crore and the scheme will cause an annual loss of about Rs. 4.37 crores. It was also found that the scheme of Calcutta circular railway, which was in effect for an elevated railway, roughly costing about Rs. 50 crores cannot be accommodated within the tentative financial allocation of new lines made in the Fourth Plan which is of the order of all told about Rs. 60 crores.

The scheme of Calcutta elevated railway was also discussed by the Railway Board with the Member (A.&T.), Planning Commission, who was advised that the responsibility for taking up the Calcutta elevated railway should not be that of the Railways but of an independent authority which may also be responsible for buses as well as other internal transportation of Calcutta. They said that at the instance of the Railway Board the Planning Commission agreed in April 1965, some six months ago, to the setting up of a committee of experts to examine the transport problem, and its solution, of the metropolitan city of Calcutta. This committee would later on make a similar examination of the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc. That will be later on; after Calcutta. Calcutta is priority number one. This committee will *inter alia* examine the need, feasibility and financial implications of the elevated railway or any other system or means of mass transit to meet the requirement of traffic in the city of Calcutta. The Planning Commission

have advised the West Bengal Government in August, 1965 that the proposal for the study team on metropolitan transportation to be constituted by the Committee on Plan Projects has been decided upon.

Then, the transport problems of Calcutta, it will be appreciated, are closely linked with the present and future use of land in the metropolitan area. I do not go into other details but I can point out that it is not solely the responsibility of the Railways. The Railways come in because the Railways have got the technical know-how of how to build railways. We have yet to think as to what would be the administration which would be necessary for the purpose wherein the Calcutta Corporation, the West Bengal Government and the Government of India—all three—have got to combine and come together. I do not know what ultimately will be the *modus operandi* that will be suggested. But surely these are the matters to be taken into account.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** How long will it take?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** As to how long it will take, etc., it is beyond me to say. If anything is to be done for expediting it by me, they can rest assured that I will be even more eager than themselves to see that it must be done. I can see the transport problem of Calcutta. I can even say, in terms more emphatical than the Members who have spoken on that subject, that it is really something which has got to be set right immediately. It is generally said that because there are some railway lines, the circular railway is a very easy one. It is not so. Although it is difficult, it has got to be done. I am not merely putting it in a negative way or anything of that kind. It has got to be done. Technically the elevation of track is involved at many points. It is a congested city through which the circular railway has got to be taken. All those things are really technical; there is

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the engineering problem and all that. But the problems are not insurmountable. I am not suggesting that.

Instances were given that we are giving step-motherly treatment to Calcutta. I can assure my friend that at least in my own behaviour I have not made this distinction at all as to Calcutta should not get anything. I say, Calcutta must get the highest priority because of its population—it is the largest. It is not because of any other reason.

What he described about Bombay was done ages ago so many years ago—that is also the D.C. traction. In order to get A.C., it is very difficult. Money has to be found for it. We are not thinking about it unless other problems are settled.

So far as Delhi is concerned, what is being done is not the ring railway or any other railway. It is for the passage of the goods traffic because there is so much congestion. . . .

**Shri Priya Gupta:** It was subsequently said in this House that it would be the ring railway for passenger traffic.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I do not yield. It is for the goods passage.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** That is not the way of talking. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I do not learn from my hon. friend. The hon. Member was connected with Railways for some time and, therefore, he can bring all his vast experience to bear upon any problem concerning the Railways. But we are thinking of the circular railway and not the railway to which the hon. Member is associated with.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** You are wrong. You have given a commitment to the House.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** We want to expedite these things that something must be done promptly. But the complete picture of it must be before our eyes. That complete picture has not come. It is not only the financial aspect. There is the technical aspect and also the administrative aspect along with many other aspects. But these are the three main aspects. There is the financial aspect as to what it would cost ultimately, what will be the fares and if there is any gap—and the gap is bound to be there—how it has got to be met. As it is estimated, it would cost Rs. 4.37 crores. But I am afraid it will be even more. Surely, it will have to be more and the amounts will have to be found. I am not suggesting it in order to frighten the Members that this could not be done. But I am saying this in order to bring home how great this problem is and it has got to be tackled as such.

This problem was considered by the Planning Commission. What we are planning now is that instead of appointing committees later on the work should straightway begin and should begin with the city of Calcutta. Therefore, a Study Team on Metropolitan Transport is to be appointed immediately. I am making the first announcement just now because, I think, I must commit myself to something immediately so that the work may start, the ball may start rolling, and we should do it as expeditiously as possible. The Study Team will have Shri P. H. Sarma, former General Manager, Northern Railway and Member, Railway Rates Tribunal as its leader as he has got the technical know-how on the spot. The Study

Team will include the following members:

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|------------------------|---|
| 1. Shri Govardhan Lal  | Additional Consulting Engineer, Ministry of Transport.                                |
| 2. Shri K.A. Khan      | General Manager, India Tourism Corporation, Ministry of Transport.                    |
| 3. Shri K.L. Luthra    | Director, Transport Division, Planning Commission.                                    |
| 4. Dr. V.G. Bhatia     | Director, Transport Research, Ministry of Transport.                                  |
| 5. Shri B.G. Fernandes | Town and Country Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health. |

Three more members are expected to be appointed to the Study Team—a highway specialist, a railway engineer and a financial expert.

The business of this Study Team is to give us a complete picture as to how it will ultimately emerge. Then we have to sit together and find out whether it will cost Rs. 45 or 50 crores—it will be round about Rs. 50 crores—and how the money has to be found. The question is asked: how is it that it is not included in the Fourth Plan. The tentative provision in the Plan for the new lines is Rs. 60 crores for the whole of India. Therefore, the money cannot come out of this; we may get a little out of it but the whole work cannot be finished; it will take a little more time. Therefore, the West Bengal Government, the Calcutta Corporation and the Government of India have to pool their resources together in order to do it. I can assure this House, the Mover and everybody else that, to the extent to which it is possible for the Railway Minister to bring his pressure on this to get the work done as expeditiously as possible, they would not find me wanting at any time whatsoever. I am not evading it. What I am persuading is to see that this is not the normal work of the Railways. This is not something which the Railways could take within their own budget and complete it. This is something out of the way, howsoever necessary it might be. Therefore, they have got to bear with this, although it has got to be done. I have discussed this matter with the

late Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, time and again for the last four or five years. We had really put our heads together to see how this problem could be solved. Even with the present Chief Minister, I have been discussing the matter time and again. It was with his concurrence that a few months back I came to the decision that, for a technical thing, appreciation of the whole project should be done immediately. I suggested that it might be taken up with the Ford Foundation. But ultimately we thought that the Planning Commission, which is a continuous body should take it or it should be referred to a Committee under the aegis of the Planning Commission so that the continuity is maintained. That is why, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have come with the suggestion that a Committee can be appointed, which can start working immediately. A complete picture will emerge as a result of the work of the Committee. All these agencies will put their heads together and find out as to how the provision can be made in the Fourth Plan. There are also other methods of doing. This can be a normal thing in the Plan if it can be put in the Plan. Even the West Bengal Government would not be prepared to put it in the Plan. Their Plan is not so big that a sum of Rs. 50 crores can come out of that Plan. Therefore, something has got to be done. If there is any idea or misapprehension in this House that the Railway Ministry or the Railway Minister is avoiding the responsibility; I want to clear it; I do not want to avoid it because it will be dangerous

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to avoid it. As years go by, the expenses also will grow. Besides this, the traffic problem will become more and more acute day by day. It is not the question of railway alone; the whole transportation system minus perhaps the tram with which we are not concerned today, has to be taken into consideration—roads, highways and everything—because they must so synchronise that, as a result of that, a most efficient transport system should emerge in Calcutta. To that extent my Ministry will spare no efforts to do it. That is why we shall start under the good auspices. That is all I have to say on this proposition.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The discussion is over.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** No reply?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is not allowed.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** I shall just ask one question.

A Committee has been set up to go into the three questions of administrative, technical and financial problems. It is quite understandable that this is for working out the implications. Can I take it that, as a matter of principle or policy, it has been finally

settled pakka that the circular railway will come and that it is only a question of working out the detailed implications. That is not quite clear to me. Or may this thing be scrapped later on and thrown away?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** To the extent I can understand the easiest thing is this. I once talked about underground railway also, but I know that that will take many more years. Therefore, the question is what can be immediately done. There is no doubt about it that the committee will go into the whole complex problem of transportation of which the main and the most important is the circular railway. That has to be done. I have also said, because the technical people have been telling me, that it is not a question of the rails which are already there, but in many places they have got to be elevated in order that the other transport systems would not suffer. I am not a technical expert to say anything beyond that. Barring that, I think that I do stand committed that the beginning has got to be made.

16.41 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Friday, September, 24, 1965/Asvina 2, 1887 (Saka).*